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**THIRD REPORT SUBMITTED BY
“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA”
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OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR
THE PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

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**REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

**III REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
UNDER THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION FOR THE
PROTECTION OF NATIONAL MINORITIES**

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Macedonia ratified the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (the Convention) of the Council of Europe on 27 February 1997. In fulfilment of its obligation under the first round of monitoring of the implementation of the Convention, the Republic of Macedonia submitted its Initial Report on the Convention in September 2003, which was followed by a dialogue with the Advisory Committee, then by the preparation of the Opinion of the Advisory Committee, and then submission of comments by the Government regarding the Opinion of the Advisory Committee and finally by adoption of the Resolution of the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers.

The II Report of the Republic of Macedonia on the implementation of the Convention was submitted in June 2006. In pursuance with Article 34 of the Convention, and Rule No. 23 of Resolution 97(10), after the submission of the II Report, a Delegation of the Advisory Committee visited the Republic of Macedonia. In the course of the visit, the Advisory Committee had meetings with representatives of the in-line ministries and of non-governmental organizations in order to evaluate the considerations presented in the II Report of the Government. After the submission of the Advisory Committee Opinion, the Government submitted its comments to the Advisory Committee on 5 September 2007. In July 2008, after the second round of monitoring, the Committee of Ministers adopted a Resolution.

The III Report of the Republic of Macedonia has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines given in the directions for the third reporting round and presents a review of the progress made in implementing the Convention after the two monitoring rounds and of the results achieved in implementing the recommendations contained in the Committee of Ministers Resolution adopted after the second monitoring round.

PART I

Practical national level follow-up activities undertaken after the second monitoring round

A) Information about the participation of minority organizations and other non-governmental organizations in the implementation and monitoring under the Convention by the Government and the impact of their involvement

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia highly appreciates the role of the Advisory Committee in advancing the status of persons belonging to minorities in State Parties to the Convention. The implementation of the provisions of the Convention is one of the key instruments in preserving the peace and in the development of a democratic stability in Europe. Hence, the necessity and importance of their implementation at the pan-European level.

The cooperation and partnership between the Government and the civil sector, as envisaged under the Strategy for Cooperation of the Government with the Civil Sector, and the (2007-2011) Action Plan for its implementation, are focused on strengthening the consultative role of the civil sector in the policy design process, as well as on enhancing the trust in the civil sector. Human rights non-governmental organizations and minority associations' representatives actively participate in the implementation of the Advisory Committee recommendations, presenting suggestions and comments, as well by being involved in numerous projects and activities of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia.

Namely, using a defined methodology, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the Office of the Ludwig Bolcman Human Rights Institute in Macedonia, have indirectly involved the civil sector in the preparatory period, as well as in the process of elaborating the Joint Memorandum of Inclusion. In this respect, there have been a series of activities aimed at establishing the situation of vulnerable groups covered with the process of preparation of the Joint Memorandum of Inclusion, including the minorities and the Roma as vulnerable groups. The following areas have been considered in light of their importance for the establishment of the situation of vulnerable groups: housing and adequate conditions for life, labour market, education, health care and social protection. Meetings at the national and regional level and secondary sources of information related to the situation of vulnerable groups until June 2008 inclusive, have been the sources of information following which thematic reports on vulnerable groups (minorities and the Roma) have been prepared in order to establish the *de facto* situation of vulnerable groups in areas to which the Joint Memorandum of Inclusion is related. The findings and thematic reports prepared after the regional and national meetings on each of the vulnerable groups, including the non-majority communities and the Roma, are part of the National Report "On the way to the EU: Contribution of the civil society to the design of a social inclusion policy in the Republic of Macedonia".

In addition, in the last three years, as part of the initiative of the Stability Pact- Gender Equality Task Force, the Department of Gender Equality at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, in cooperation with the National Women's Council of the Republic of Macedonia, has continually implemented activities empowering women in ethnic communities, i.e. promoting their greater representation and participation in politics and in decision making bodies. In this respect, in the period from October 2005 to May 2006, there have been three trainings implemented for Albanian women coming from three political parties: PDP (Party of Democratic Prosperity), DUI (Democratic Union for Integration, and DPA (Democratic Party of Albanians), at which 60 Albanian women were trained. In addition there was one training organized for Roma women, which encompassed 30 Roma women coming from the political party OPE. In 2008, as part of the project entitled "Women-voters" which was realized in cooperation with the National Women's Council of the Republic of Macedonia, there were education courses organized for 200 Albanian women, 20 Turkish women and 40 Serbian women. As a result of such activities women belonging to ethnic minorities are increasingly involved in politics and participate in the decision making processes in the Republic of Macedonia. Today there are 7 Albanian women- members of the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia.

In 2008, as part of the project "Strengthening the access of non-governmental organizations to state budget funds", relying on the financial support by the OSCE, the Department for cooperation with non-governmental organizations at the Secretariat General organized 7 one day workshops (Prilep, Ohrid, Strumica, Gostivar, and two in Skopje). These workshops were intended for the representatives of associations of citizens and foundations, for the purpose of introducing the Code of Good Practices on financial support of associations of citizens and foundations and aiming at providing information on the filling in the applications and accompanying forms for financial support. 266 representatives of 234 associations of citizens and foundations took part in the workshops.

In preparing these workshops, the Department paid special attention to the issue of equitable representation of associations of citizens and foundations working in various areas, and encouraged and supported the multiethnic and gender balance among representatives of the civil sector. The workshops were attended by 141 men and 125 women, of whom 221 Macedonian, 24 Albanian, 18 Roma, 1 Croat, 1 Turk, and 1 Vlach. In addition, the ethnically and gender mixed teams of trainers (composed of the Department staff) helped and facilitated the communication process and the process of establishing relations among the workshop participants.

B) Measures undertaken for the publication of the results of the second monitoring round

As regards the publication of the relevant documents, it is underlined that with the financial assistance of the Council of Europe the II Opinion of the Advisory Committee was translated in the Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish, Serbian, Bosnian, Vlach and in the Roma language. Furthermore, the Resolution on the

implementation after the second monitoring round was translated into Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish, Serbian, Bosniak, Vlach and in the Roma language. The Comments of the Government on the II Opinion of the Advisory Committee were translated into the Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish, Serbian, Bosniak, Vlachs and in the Roma language. In addition, the comments on the effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in the cultural, social, economic and in the public life were translated into the Macedonian language. The printed copies of the translation of these documents in the 7 languages and the Comments on the effective participation of persons belonging to national minorities in the cultural, social, economic and public life were also disseminated. There was also a CD issued containing the said documents which was distributed in the course of the follow up activities in January 2009.

B) Follow up Activities

Aiming at continuing the constructive dialogue with the Advisory Committee, and for purposes of wide-scope presentation of the considerations contained in the Opinion of the Advisory Committee and the recommendations adopted under the Resolution, on 26 January 2009, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized a seminar for evaluation of the achieved results after the II monitoring round and for preparation of the III monitoring round. Representatives (experts) of the Council of Europe, of the in line Ministries and agencies of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, representatives of international organizations accredited to the Republic of Macedonia and a number of representatives of non-governmental organizations involved in the promotion and protection of rights of ethnic communities in the Republic of Macedonia took part in this seminar. The Seminar prompted an active dialogue between the Government representatives and representatives of NGO's. The Seminar was focused on: defining the response to the short and long term Strategy of the Government for improvement of the interethnic dialogue through involvement of smaller ethnic communities in the public and social life and the role of the media; the use of languages of communities at the local level; access to and interaction of minorities in the area of education and undertaken activities for training of teaching staff and printing of books in the languages of the ethnic communities and the situation of Roma in the area of education; and on effective participation of minorities in public institutions, including the police and justice system; the social economic situation of women belonging to smaller ethnic communities and the anti-discrimination guarantees. In the concluding considerations it was underlined that considerable progress was achieved in terms of representation of persons belonging to ethnic communities in the Government institution at the national and at the local level, and that there was considerable success in the area of education in the languages of the minorities, while the Government was commended for the activities in preparation of the Law on the Protection against Discrimination.

The non-governmental sector inter alia pointed out the need for steady commitments to continuing the inter-ethnic dialogue. There were recommendations given regarding several important aspects in this respect: enhancement of the Government efforts for education about the cultures of the other ethnic communities; introduction of additional measures for education and economic

empowering of women belonging to minorities for purposes of their better integration in society, greater emancipation and for overcoming the problem of proxy voting; design of special programs for the non-governmental sector for improvement of the knowledge about the other communities and enhancement of the process of implementation of laws, through allocation of relevant funds, i.e. through relevant budget programming.

PART II

Measures Undertaken for the Implementation of the Convention

A) Information about the Implementation of Specific Recommendations presented in Part II of the Resolution

Recommendation:

“take additional steps, at the legislative and practical levels, to ensure adequate safeguards against ethnic discrimination in all fields and effective remedies for the potential victims; intensify efforts to monitor and combat discrimination of persons belonging to the ethnic communities and address with appropriate measures the specific difficulties faced by women belonging to the different ethnic communities;”

The Law on the Protection against Discrimination is in the drafting procedure. More detailed information is presented in the part of the Report on Article 6, paragraph 2.

In November 2008, as part of the Progress program, the civil sector, in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, started implementing the one year project “Macedonia without Discrimination”, aimed at further enhancing the public awareness about non-discrimination on all grounds, as well as at improving the legal framework and the capacities of relevant entities at the national and local level for the establishment of a monitoring mechanism in this area in the Republic of Macedonia.

The implementation of the one-year program “Gender Sensitive Education” which encompassed 15 two-day trainings for 320 teachers from 312 primary schools in 17 municipalities ended in December 2008. The seminars were aimed at strengthening the capacities of teachers in the first and fifth grade, helping them acquire knowledge and skills to recognize stereotypes and prejudices in textbooks and in teaching materials regarding the role of girls and boys in society.

The implementation of the “Gender Sensitive Budgeting” Program started in January 2009. At the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, there will be analysis prepared of the programs in the social protection sector, in order to establish what are the benefits that the implementation of these programs brings for women and men separately, and to determine how these programs are reflected on the improvement of the situation of men and women and which areas require redistribution of resources in order to improve the level of satisfying the needs of men and women. The Program will also cover preparation of a handbook on

gender budgeting intended for civil servants and on gender mainstreaming in the budget policies of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia.

Recommendation:

“intensify measures aimed at promoting tolerance and respect for diversity and human rights among the public authorities, including the police and the judiciary, and the general public;”

As of 2007 the Academy for Training of Judges and Prosecutors is fully operational, in accordance with the Law on the Academy for Training of Judges and Prosecutors (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 13/06).

The Academy has two management bodies: A Management Board and a Program Council. The functioning of the Academy for Training of Judges and Prosecutors has helped establish a European level system of education of future and present judges and prosecutors, which fully incorporates European rules and criteria, as the basis for professional, expert and independent performance of offices.

On 22 October 2007, pursuing the principle of equitable representation of ethnic communities, as envisaged under Amendment VI to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, and in line with the Strategy of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia for equitable representation of ethnic communities which do not constitute the majority in the Republic of Macedonia, the Academy adopted a Program for equitable representation of all ethnic communities in the Republic of Macedonia in all programs of the Academy.

Bodies, Committee and Educators at the Academy

The number of members of the Management Board, the Program Council, the Committee for eligibility and admission and the Final Exam Committee belonging to communities which constitute at least 20% of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia is established for each body separately, proportionate to the total number of members of the body or committee. The election of members of the bodies of the Academy is governed by the conditions envisaged in the Law on the Academy for Training of Judges and Public Prosecutors, then by the rules envisaged in the Statute and Rulebook for Educators and Mentors. At the Management Board out of the total number of 11 members, 4 members belong to the communities: 3 Albanians and 1 Vlach. At the Program Council out of the total number of 7 members, 2 belong to the communities – 2 Albanian members. The criteria for election of educators are established under the Statute and the Rulebook of the Academy. Interested judges and public prosecutors can voluntarily apply for educators following a transparent application procedure, in accordance with the set forth criteria. In the context of the full application of the principle of equitable representation, the Academy forwards letters of offer for the posts of educators to the Faculties of Law at the Ss Cyril and Methodius University, at the University of South Eastern Europe, and the Tetovo State University. Thus far, out of 98 educators on the list of educators approved by the Management Board, 18 are persons belonging to the communities. The criteria for election of mentors are set forth under the Rulebook for Educators and Mentors. Of the elected mentors,

2% are persons belonging to the communities. At the Committee for Eligibility and Admission Exam, out of a total number of 7 members- 3 are persons belonging to the communities- 2 Albanians and 1 Vlach, and there is one deputy member belonging to the communities- Albanian.

Selection of Candidates

The selection of candidates for admission to the Academy, without violating the criteria envisaged under the Law on the Academy of Judges and Public Prosecutors, ensures equitable representation of citizens belonging to the communities of the Republic of Macedonia. Without violating the criteria for selection of candidates for admission to the Academy when there are an equal number of points at the admission exam, advantage is given to the candidate belonging to the communities. In 2007, the first generation of candidates for judges and public prosecutors had 6 persons belonging to the communities: 3 Albanians, 2 Vlachs (female) and 1 Turk. In 2008 there were 3 persons belonging to the communities – 3 Albanians.

In pursuing the goals of the police reform process, a Standardization of Basic Police Procedures was adopted, as well as a Prevention Strategy, while in October 2008, a National Prevention Council was established. Budget funds for the implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy for Human Resource Management were allocated. Support by the OSCE, CIVILPOL and by foreign donors is planned to facilitate the implementation of certain activities.

There were activities undertaken for the establishment of a coherent system of police training with the forming and functioning of the Training Centre at the Ministry of the Interior, in September 2008. The Training Centre at the Ministry of the Interior conducts 2 basic training courses for police officers-trainees and 55 specialist-training courses.

In the context of improving the equitable representation, in 2008, the Ministry of the Interior employed 115 persons belonging to communities, which do not constitute the majority in the Republic of Macedonia by which the equitable representation reached 1.3%.

Recommendation:

„Expand opportunities for teaching of or in minority languages including for numerically smaller communities, taking into account their real needs, and step up efforts to address the various problems faced by Roma in the field of education“

Primary and secondary education is compulsory in the Republic of Macedonia. Taking into consideration the bad socio-economic situation of the Roma community, the Ministry of Education and Science has undertaken several measures to encourage Roma pupils to continue their education, then to reduce the drop out rate and to facilitate the financial problems of Roma families. These activities include: 650 awarded scholarships for Roma students enrolled in first year of secondary education, free of charge textbooks and transportation, 10%

reduction of the total number of points required for admission to secondary schools enabling Roma students to enrol in schools that are more attractive. In addition, the construction of a secondary school in the Municipality of Suto Orizari where the majority population is Roma started.

For three years now, in pursuance with the Strategy for the Roma in the Republic of Macedonia, the Unit for implementation of the 2005-2015 Decade of Roma Inclusion at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy has been implementing activities to contribute towards the pre-school education, implementing the project "Inclusion of Roma Children" one year prior to starting primary education. This is a joint project of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the Roma Education Fund and 15 units of local self-government. For the first time, the 15 municipalities where the project is implemented provide funds for the project, covering part of the food and accommodation costs for Roma children and by providing transport for Roma children within the municipality in the amount of EUR 14.500. The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy allocated EUR 176.000 for the implementation of this project and the Roma Education Fund allocated EUR 78.000. This project covers 245 Roma children and employs 16 Roma pre-school teachers. In addition, 15 Roma NGO's are involved in this project.

In 2008, the Law on the use of languages spoken by at least 20% of the population in the Republic of Macedonia and in units of local self-government was adopted.

Recommendation:

"Pursue the implementation of the Ohrid Agreement as appropriate, including in respect of equitable representation and participation of persons belonging to the ethnic communities in public institutions and consultative structures."

In accordance with the employment plans, in the period from 2004 to September 2008, based on previously implemented procedures for employment set forth in the Law on Civil Servants, and using the funds allocated under the Budget of the Republic of Macedonia- program – Reform of Public Administration, Subprogram Equitable representation and competences of the Secretariat General of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, at total number of 774 persons belonging to the communities which do not constitute the majority in the Republic of Macedonia were employed at the Secretariat General of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. 729 of these are persons belonging to the Albanian community (94.1%), 24 are Turks (3.1%), 13 Roma (1.6%), 5 Bosniaks (0.6%) and 3 others (0.38%).

In accordance with the conclusion of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, and upon proposal of the Coordination Body for equitable representation, civil servants belonging to the communities have been posted at jobs at ministries or other state administration bodies, then in the independent state bodies, justice system bodies, and at other institutions. According to Article 20 of the Law on Civil Servants (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 108/05- revised text) most of them (604) have been employed, under agreements on taking over employees, at bodies where they have been designated to work. Currently, a total number of 170 persons belong to the non-majority communities

are full time employees at the Secretariat General of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, as follows: 145 Albanian (85, 29%), 15 Turks (8, 82%), 3 Roma (1, 76%), 2 Serbs (1, 18%) and 4 Bosniaks.

Agreements for taking over 107 civil servants from the Secretariat General of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia are planned to be implemented during 2009, by which these institutions will take over the following number of civil servants: at the Ministry of Finance (9), Public Revenues Office (18), Ministry of Transport and Communications (10), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (5), Ministry of the Interior (2), Ministry of Justice (1), Ministry of Economy (2), Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (7), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Economy (4), Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (7), Ministry of Education and Science (21), Protection and Rescue Agency (12), State Commission for Prevention of Corruption (1), Commission for Protection of Competition (1), Real Estate Cadastre Agency (3), the Secretariat for European Affairs (2) and at the First Instance Court in Gostivar (1). Furthermore, the agreements for taking over civil servants from the Sector for Implementation of the Framework Agreement at the Secretariat General of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia by the Secretariat for Implementation of the Framework Agreement (23) will also be implemented in this period.

According to the last report, i.e. the 2008 report on equitable representation at the state administration of the Republic of Macedonia, the number and percentage of representation is as follows:

Macedonians	8518	73.38%
Albanians	1685	15.72%
Turks	115	1.07%
Roma	55	0.51%
Vlachs	106	0.99%
Serbs	167	1.56%
Bosniaks	32	0.30%
Others	46	0.43%

4. Measures for Professional Advancement

Civil servants from the three groups of civil servants (managerial, expert and expert-administrative) will be included in the adopted annual program for training of civil servants under 14 types of generic and 10 types of specialized training course. Persons belonging to communities who are regularly employed at the General Secretariat of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia will also be included in the trainings.

B) IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION (Article by Article)

Article 3

Ethnic groups that are not referred to in the Constitution and the Declaration given under the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities enjoy specific rights guaranteed under the Convention.

Article 4, Paragraph 1

The Law on Courts, adopted in 2006, reaffirms the equality of citizens before the law and the equal legal protection. Namely, under Article 3 of the Law:

“The objectives and the functions of the judicial power shall encompass:

- Impartial application of the law regardless the position and status of the parties;
- Protection, respect and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- ensuring equality, equal opportunity, and non-discrimination on any grounds; and
- ensuring legal security based on the rule of law”

The right to equal access to courts and the right to a fair and public trial within a reasonable time are guaranteed under Article 6 of this Law.

Namely:

“1. Everyone shall be entitled to equal access to the court for protection of their rights and legally founded interests.

2. While deciding on civil rights and obligations as well as deciding on criminal liability, everyone shall be entitled to fair and public trial within a reasonable time before an independent and impartial court established by law.

3. No one may be denied access to courts for protecting their fundamental rights and liberties due to lack of material resources.”

Paragraph 2

The situation of the Roma

Policies and activities of Roma inclusion in the Republic of Macedonia are envisaged under the National Strategy for the Roma in the Republic of Macedonia and the Decade of Roma Inclusion, i.e. under the respective National Action and Operative Plans for Implementation in the fields of education, housing, healthcare and employment. A number of projects, the implementation of which involves non-governmental organizations, are in progress. Such projects are: Project for Inclusion of Roma Children in Pre-School Education; Project for Opening *Roma Information Centres* - the purpose of which is to inform, as well as to offer assistance and support to persons belonging to the Roma ethnic community in the realization of their practical needs and their prompt integration, in compliance with the priority areas under the Decade and the Strategy for the Roma (12 information centres, with the collaboration of 12 non-governmental organizations have been opened as part of this project); Project for Roma Employment – through employment of 100 individuals in 12 towns, etc.

Concerning the situation of Roma at the labour market and their employment, the Ministry undertakes activities aimed at offering instructions for including the registered unemployed Roma in the on-going qualification and re-qualification programs, as well as in the active measures for employment and self-employment and the in the micro-financing programs. A special employment measure was undertaken in 2007, through which 50 Roma were covered by subsidized employment. This measure was supported with Government budget funds. In 2008, 65 Roma were included in employment training programs.

A number of activities have also been implemented during the last period, aimed at improving the infrastructure in the settlements inhabited mainly by Roma population. Using funds provided under the Budget of the Republic of Macedonia, then by the local self-government, as well as by foreign donors, projects for construction and improvement of the water supply and sewage systems, as well as for designing urban plans and reconstruction of streets are implemented. The water supply system, the sewage system and the infrastructure have been reconstructed in the Municipality of Suto Orizari. Detailed urban plans are in the preparatory stage in the Municipalities of Prilep and Bitola, where there are larger Roma settlements. The Ministry of Transport and Communication designed a Law on the Legalization of Illegal Constructions and on the Establishment of a Digital Data Base of the Master and Detailed Urban Plans. Once this legal instrument is adopted, it will allow for the improvement of the housing situation of the Roma, and in particular of the situation with the registration of their homes.

Programs and activities aimed at the inclusion and at greater coverage of the Roma population in the healthcare system, as well as at the improvement of their access to healthcare services are implemented, as well. Roma children are regularly vaccinated, the Roma are educated about the prevention of the transmission of HIV/AIDS in their community, they are controlled and educated about tuberculosis, Roma women are provide with free of charge gynaecological check-ups, etc.

It is envisaged to prepare action plans as well. These plans will be aimed at the practical implementation of the policies for inclusion of Roma in the fields of human rights protection and political participation, as well as in the Roma culture and social inclusion activities.

In light of the specific problems and needs of Roma women, an Action Plan for the Improvement of the Status of Roma Women in the Republic of Macedonia was adopted in 2008. This Action Plan includes operative plans for the years 2008, 2009 and 2010, the purpose of which is to include Roma women in all spheres of social life.

Article 5

The competence of the Ministry of Culture has been stipulated by the Law on the Organization and the Operation of the State Administration Bodies¹.

¹ **Law on the Organization and the Operation of the State Administration Bodies** ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" № 58/2000).

According to Article 26 of the Law, the Ministry of Culture monitors, analyses and proposes acts and measures aimed at the development and the improvement of culture; organizes, finances and develops the network of national institutions and finances programs and projects of national interest in the field of culture; protects the cultural heritage and is in charge of affairs concerning publishing, music, performing arts, film, galleries, libraries, archives, museums and film archives, the work of the centres of culture and mediation in culture; protects copyright and affiliated rights; erects monuments commemorating events and prominent figures of national interest; supervises affairs in the field of culture and performs other activities stipulated by law.

According to the principle of equitable representation of persons belonging to the communities, the Ministry of Culture has employed a number of persons belonging to the communities.

Currently, the Ministry of Culture employs a total of 128 persons, 51 of them Macedonians, 70 – Albanians, 3 – Roma, 2 – Turks, 1 – Serb and 1 – Bosniak.

A Bureau for Promotion and Advancement of the Culture of Communities in the Republic of Macedonia has also been established within the Ministry of Culture. The scope of work of this Bureau encompasses the performance of the following functions:

- Expert-administrative activities of monitoring the fostering and the advancement of the cultural identity of persons belonging to the communities;
- monitoring the presentation and the fostering of the culture of persons belonging to the communities;
- Stimulating and promoting international cooperation for technical assistance with the neighbouring and European countries, intended to foster and promote the cultural identity of persons belonging to communities.

38 persons belonging to all communities in the Republic of Macedonia are employed in the Bureau.

Culture, as a way of performing activities, is also developed in the Republic of Macedonia institutionally, by 52 national Institutions (institutions established and funded by the state), 5 of them being libraries, 8 – institutes, 9 – museums, 16 – centres of culture, 7 – theatres, 1 – film archive, 1 opera and ballet, 2 – institutions of the “Ohrid Summer” and the “Struga Poetry Evenings” international cultural events, 2 – art galleries and 1 – institute for presentation and fostering of folklore.

1945 of the employed in the national institutions in the field of culture are Macedonians, 136 – Albanians, 39 – Turks, 25 – Roma, 60 – Serbs, 9 – Bosniaks, 15 – Vlachs.

The scope of competences of the local self-government also encompasses the exercise of the cultural rights and needs of the citizens. Taking into consideration the fact that local institutions are closer to citizens, they are, therefore able to also identify more precisely and address properly the new cultural needs of citizens.

At the local level, after the decentralization in 2004, activities in the area of culture are performed by 27 centres of culture (including 3 worker's universities, cultural centres and children centres), 13 libraries, 6 museums and 2 zoos.

The majority of institutions are concentrated in the capital Skopje – 30 institutions, followed by Bitola, Prilep and Kumanovo.

Meanwhile, the municipalities started their own rich cultural production and they started establishing new cultural institutions.

The decentralization and the de-metropolization of culture are also conducted through the tours of the national institutions seated in Skopje (the country's capital) across the country, for the purpose of providing citizens equal chances of access and perceiving the top cultural and artistic values, regardless of their demographic category and place of residence.

Taking into account that the adoption of quality decisions on the development of culture also assumes the existence of an established system of professionally gathered and processed information on the situation in the field of culture, the establishment of a Cultural Research Institute is in progress in the Republic of Macedonia. The Institute is established for the purpose of stimulating the study, education, research and the scientific documentation of all aspects of culture.

Having in mind the awareness about the economic potential of the creative industries and their role in the stimulation of the spirit of entrepreneurship, the creative potentials and the cultural diversity through the market forces, the Republic of Macedonia adopted a strategy for development of creative industries.

It is considered that the development of creative industries will contribute towards the creation of new jobs, while, at the same time, the creative industries will promote and uphold cultural identity and cultural diversity.

There are a number of ethnic communities living in the Republic of Macedonia, all having different linguistic, religious and cultural features which create a powerful cultural mosaic. Therefore, various programs are developed which support and articulate cultural pluralism.

The Ministry of Culture ensures various forms of support to the promotion and the expression of cultural features (detailed information provided in Annex 1, 2, 3 and 4).

In light of the multicultural character of our country, it is impossible to differentiate the cultural rights of the communities living in the Republic of Macedonia from those of the majority community living in the country because culture is the one and the same, and it is shared by all citizens, while its foundation lies in human beings as creators and in the values they produce.

As part of the exercise and protection of the cultural identity of the citizens of different ethnic backgrounds, *inter alia*, the Constitution stipulates that the

provision of conditions for the exercise and protection of the cultural identity of the citizens of different ethnic backgrounds is a matter of national interest.

The exercise and protection of the cultural identity of citizens of different ethnic backgrounds are conducted through various activities in the field of culture.

Thus, the presentation and fostering of folklore activities, including the work of several folk dance and music clubs, has a significant role in the context of the presentation and fostering of amateur folklore-cultural activities.

In respect of the exercise and the protection of copyrights and related rights, the using of folklore is free. The source and the origin of the work are named when folk works are used.

The “Marko Cepenkov” Folklore Institute is in charge of the proper and legitimate use of folklore works, i.e. for the fulfilment of the obligations of naming the source and origin of the works, as well as for the prevention of improper use of the folklore works.

Various cultural events are organized as part of the presentation of the domestic and international folklore, among which are the folk dance and song festivals, which contribute towards fostering of the cultural identity of the communities in the Republic of Macedonia.

Numerous and various activities in the field of culture are organized in the culture centres, which are the basic units of the cultural life in the municipalities. These activities ensure conditions for the exercise and protection of the cultural identity of citizens of different ethnic backgrounds.

As part of publishing, the works created in the languages of the persons belonging to the communities in the Republic of Macedonia are stimulated through the institution of public competitions.

In the field of institutionalized theatre, apart from the Albanian and the Turkish Theatres, the Tetovo Theatre has also been established. This theatre performs plays mainly in the Albanian language. A number of projects which express the cultural identity of the communities have been supported in this field.

Ethnologic and historical exhibitions are continuously organized in the field of museum activities. These exhibitions present the cultural features of persons belonging to the communities.

In compliance with the constitutional provisions and the international experiences according to which the state is obliged to build a civil society and support the non-governmental organizations, the Ministry of Culture conducted activities which, in terms of strategy and program, extensively supported various cultural initiatives coming from the non-governmental sector, including from persons belonging to ethnic communities (Annex 4).

Article 6

Paragraph 1

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia will implement the joint program of the United Nations and the Spanish Fund on the Millennium Development Goals, intended for strengthening the dialogue and cooperation among ethnic communities in the Republic of Macedonia. The program is intended to increase the capacity of central and local bodies to facilitate the decisions making processes in the settlement of problems through inclusiveness and consensus building on the community priorities, being also intended to enhance the commitment to inclusive civic national identity based on diversity. The program will facilitate the systematic links between the existing relevant mechanisms at the national and local level, building up expertise on conflict resolution. The program will support the long-term role of education and work with local leader, civic society and media in ensuring a constructive civic dialogue, which is to advance inter-cultural awareness and values inspiring peaceful co-existence.

The program was designed in a process of consultations with the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, the civil society and donor partners in order to ensure relevance and avoid overlapping. The existing national frameworks and strategies including the Ohrid Framework Agreement, the Law on Local Self-government and the existing National Strategy on Education have been taken into consideration in this respect. The primary principles upon which the program activities are based is improvement of national capacities. Hence, the interventions are based on transfer of knowledge, skills and best practices, which support and strengthen the existing institutions and processes ensuring thus sustainability. Following this principle, the program is two staged (at the local and central level). The first stage is focused on three municipalities of mixed ethnic composition (Kumanovo, Struga and Kicevo) which will serve as basis for development of practices and models. The introduction of effective, comprehensive and strong national system of improved inter-ethnic dialogue that transforms the local level conflicts, as envisaged in the first stage, will be conducted by facilitating three separate processes. The first process covers involvement of key national institutions including the Office of the Vice Prime Minister in charge of the implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement, the National Committee for relations among communities, the Ministry of Education and Science, the Ministry of Local Self-Government, the Association of Units of Local self-Government, the Ministry of Culture, the National UNESCO Commission in the discussions on comparative advantages of inclusive, participatory decision making processes in situations of serious ethnic conflicts and taking into consideration the specific values that the skilful facilitation of such processes bring. The second process involves: determination of institutions and individuals that possess the necessary expertise, facilitation of the formalization of the system, in order to improve their accessibility and involvement (on ad hoc basis); facilitation of the agreed directions, links and procedures; acquiring detailed knowledge and skills regarding the specific local level challenges. The third process covers support, monitoring and evaluation of a certain number of interventions at the local level, as well as support to and cooperation with the local self-government and education bodies.

Paragraph 2

It is underlined that the preparation of a Law on Protection against Discrimination is in progress. The goal of this Law is the effective protection against discrimination and ensuring the right to equality of every person in the exercise of rights guaranteed by the Constitution, laws and international agreements. Any type of direct or indirect discrimination is prohibited, as well as calling upon inciting discrimination and assisting in a discriminatory treatment on the grounds of gender, race, colour of skin, ethnic affiliation, language, nationality, social background, religion or religious belief, education, political affiliation, personal or social standing, disability, age, sexual orientation, family or marital status, property status, medical condition or on any other ground stipulated by law or an international agreement. After the preparation of the first draft of the Law on Protection against Discrimination, the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy organized six public debates in Bitola, Kumanovo, Veles, Tetovo, Stip and Strumica. The purpose of these public debates was to promote and explain the draft of the Law before all local stakeholders and to get constructive opinions, proposals, comments and suggestions.

The draft of the Law was sent to the ODIHR and the Venice Commission, as well as to the Delegation of the European Commission to the Republic of Macedonia that on their part provided opinions and comments. The draft Law was also distributed to all ministries at the Government of the Republic of Macedonia that also provided comments, proposals and suggestions. The prepared draft Law on Protection against Discrimination was discussed at the public hearing organized by the National Council on European Integration in cooperation with the association "Macedonia without Discrimination". Afterwards another public debate was organized in Skopje. Then the working group additionally improved the draft Law and submitted it to the Government of the Republic of Macedonia for consideration and adoption.

Article 7

The Law Amending the Law on Citizens' Associations and Foundations ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia" № 29/07) was adopted in 2007. This Law is harmonized with the Law on One-Stop-Shop System and on Keeping the Trade Registry of Other Legal Entities. Namely, the hitherto registration of the citizens' associations and foundations as legal entities has been transferred from the first instance courts to the Central Registry.

In January 2007, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia adopted the Strategy for Cooperation of the Government with the Civil Sector (2007-2011) together with the Action Plan for its implementation. The adoption of this document derives from the legal obligations of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia to strengthen the development of the civil sector and is a part of the obligations deriving from the Program of Work of the Government for the 2006-2010 period, the National Strategy for Integration of the Republic of Macedonia into the European Union and the European Partnership Action Plan.

In accordance with the Strategy, the Government, in cooperation of the civil sector, respects the principles of mutual trust, partnership, participation and consultations, transparency, independence and responsibility. The Strategy for

Cooperation of the Government defines the guidelines which concern the improvement of the legal framework, the participation of the civil sector in policy design, the inter-institutional cooperation, the inter-sector cooperation, the inclusion of the civil sector in the process of the European integration, the creation of more favourable conditions for financial sustainability of the civil sector, as well as the constant development of the civil sector.

A Plan for Training of Employees at the Unit for Cooperation with the Civil Sector and the Civil Servants at Ministries in charge of cooperation with NGO's has been prepared, which includes trainings for communication with the civil sector and the public, trainings for strategic analyses, monitoring and assessment, as well as trainings on the dynamics and the dimensions of the civil sector. Measures on the visibility of the Unit have also been promoted (the www.nvosorabotka.gov.mk web page has been created, as well as creative material), in terms of the initiative for development of the civil sector at the local level and the introduction of similar mechanisms of cooperation between the local self-government and the civil society, while at the beginning of June 2007, the Strategy was presented to the mayors and the local administration.

Comparative overviews of the civil sector funding have been prepared, as well as an Analysis of the Financial Support to the Civil Sector in Macedonia and draft guidelines for approval of budget funds for the civil society.

The participation of the citizens' associations in the policy making processes is one of the strategic goals contained in the Strategy for Cooperation of the Government with the Civil Sector. Thus, mechanisms are developed which allow for the opinions of the citizen associations to be considered and included in the policy making processes, as well as for ensuring that the needs and the priorities of the citizens are reflected in those policies. For the purpose of achieving this goal, the Rules of Procedure of the Government were amended, defining the obligation that the draft laws be made available to the public via the web pages of the Ministries and the other bodies of the state administration, as well as that participation of representatives of the civil sector in the work of the Expert Councils of the Government (the Legal and the Economic Council) and of other bodies is ensured.

The Law Amending the Law on Political Parties from 2007 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia № 76/2004, 5/2007, 8/2007 and 7/08) reaffirms the commitment that any full age citizen – national of the Republic of Macedonia who will give a statement for voluntary membership of the political party, may become a member of a political party.

Furthermore, these amendments stipulated that a political party may be founded by at least 1,000 citizens of the Republic of Macedonia who are eligible to vote and have given their statement for the founding of only one political party.

According to the official data, there are 35 registered political parties in the Republic of Macedonia.

Article 8

On 20 September 2007 the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia adopted the Law on the Legal Status of a Church, Religious Community and a Religious Group ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia № 113/07).

The Law corresponds with Article 9 of the European Convention of Human Rights. Issues concerning the establishment and the legal status of a church, a religious community and a religious group, the regulation of religious service, prayer and religious rites, religious instruction and educational activities, the revenues of the church, the religious community and the religious group, as well as other issues are regulated by this Law.

The Law on the Legal Status of a Church, Religious Community and a Religious Group stipulates that a church, religious community and a religious group are entered into the Single Court Register of Churches, Religious Communities and Religious Groups whereby they acquire legal personality.

A church, religious community and a religious group are entered in the relevant Register, if the church, religious community and religious group have not been registered previously. The Skopje II First Instance Court in Skopje is competent to keep the Single Court Register of churches, religious communities and religious groups.

A church, religious community and a religious group are entered in the relevant Register upon a submitted application. The following documents are attached to the application: the minutes of the founding assembly; the founding articles; the bylaw regulating the status, the organization and activities; a description of the sources of the teaching as referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1 of the Law; the decision designating a person authorized to represent and present a church, religious community and a religious group, as well as a proof of nationality or of regulated residence of the founders and of the person authorized to present and represent a church, religious community and a religious group.

Provided that the conditions set forth in this Law have been fulfilled, the Court competent for registration is obliged to enter a church, religious community and a religious group in the relevant Register within 8 days from the day the application for entry in the relevant Register has been submitted.

In respect of Article 8 of the Framework Convention, concerning the right to manifestation of religion and establishing religious institutions, organizations and associations, in the conclusions of the first cycle the Advisory Committee notes that there is uncertainty among the persons belonging to minorities about the procedure for registration of religious communities, in the context of Constitutional Court rulings.

According to Article 7 of the 2007 Law on the Legal Status of a Church, Religious Community and a Religious Group, "a church, religious community and a religious group shall be entered into the Single Court Register of Churches, Religious Communities and Religious Groups, thereby acquiring legal personality."

According to Article 11 of the Law, the Skopje II First Instance Court in Skopje is competent to keep the Single Court Register of Churches, Religious Communities and Religious Groups. The data entered in the relevant Registry are public.

This means that the registration of a new religious entity as a legal entity is no longer under the competences of the executive power, i.e. it no longer lies with a state administration body, but is transferred to the judiciary.

In this period, procedures are in progress at the Skopje II First Instance Court in Skopje for registration of the existing churches, religious communities and religious groups. However, at the same time new applications are received for registration of churches, religious communities and religious groups in the Single Court Register.

According to Article 14 of the Law, if the conditions have been fulfilled, the Court competent for registration is obliged to enter a church, religious community and a religious group in the relevant Register.

Regarding the positive aspects of the present situation, there is a need of submitting the Law to international organizations for their opinion thereon, which has in the meantime been carried out and largely positive opinions have been received.

The unresolved issues identified in the former Law on Religious Communities and Religious Groups (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 35/1997), according to which only one community of a given religion could be registered, are overcome with the new Law on the Legal Status of a Church, Religious Community and a Religious Group of 2007. These issues are properly addressed in the new Law on the Legal Status of a Church, Religious Community and a Religious Group. Thus, according to Article 2 of the Law, a church, a religious community and religious group is a voluntary community of natural persons who, on the basis of their religious conviction and sources of their teaching, exercise the freedom of religion, united by the religion and identity manifested in the same conduct of religious service, prayer, rites and other forms of manifestation of one's religion.

Article 3 of the Law stipulates that everyone has the right to freedom of religion, thought and conscience, which includes the freedom to manifest one's religion or belief, either alone or in community with others, and in public or private.

Article 4 of the Law prohibits religious discrimination.

In the Republic of Macedonia, churches, religious communities and religious groups are registered according to the religion and the type of manifestation of religion.

Article 19 provides for the procedure for construction of a religious facility: "A religious facility shall be built upon submitted application for issuance of construction permit."

In the procedure for issuing a construction permit for a religious facility, municipal services and the services of the City of Skopje responsible for urbanism and urban planning may request opinion from the existing church, religious community or religious group.

The adoption of the new Law has enabled fulfilment of Article 8 of the Convention, under which the authorities are to ensure that the right of every person belonging to a national minority to manifest his or her religion or belief and to establish religious institutions, organizations and associations is respected in both law and practice. Specifically, pursuant to Article 5 of the Law, a church, religious community and a religious group have the right to free internal organization with bodies of management, hierarchy and competence, to designate persons to represent and present them, and to adopt their own bylaws.

According to Article 6 of the Law, the state undertakes to respect the identity of churches, religious communities and religious groups, as well as other forms of religious association and to establish with them relations of continual dialogue, developing as well forms of continual cooperation.

According to Article 7 of the Law, a church, religious community and a religious group perform their activities in compliance with the applicable legislation of the Republic of Macedonia, international declarations and conventions concerning the freedom and manifestation of religion.

Within their competences and authorizations, state bodies create conditions for unimpeded performance of the activities of a church, religious community and a religious group.

Article 21 of the Law provides that a church, religious community and a religious group may conduct religious instruction and that it is carried out at premises at which religious rites and other forms of public manifestation of religion are performed, as well as at other public and private premises and places, provided that the conduct of religious instruction does not violate the public peace and order.

According to Article 22 of the Law on the Legal Status of a Church, Religious Community and a Religious Group, a church, religious community and a religious group have the right to establish religious schools of all degrees of education, except for primary education, for purposes of educating priests and religious attendants, having as well the right to establish dormitories for accommodation of persons educated at the said institutions.

The Government of the Republic of Macedonia has given priority to the pedagogical approach and a new Law on Primary Education has been adopted (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 103/2008).

This Law has been adopted by a broad consensus of political parties, state bodies, churches, religious communities and religious groups, non-governmental organizations and parents' councils.

Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Law on Primary Education prohibits discrimination on the grounds of gender, race, colour of skin or national, social, political, religious, property or social status in the exercise of rights to primary instruction and education as defined by this Law.

Article 26 of the said Law provides that religious instruction may be conducted in primary education as an optional subject.

In compliance with the aforesaid, in the 2008/2009 school year religious instruction was introduced as an optional subject in the fifth grade of primary education, without giving preference to any religion in this respect.

On 15 April 2009, the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia abolished Article 26 of the Law on Primary Education, which envisaged religious education in primary schools. The Constitutional Court assessed that there is no separation between the state and the religious communities, and that they are linked which affects the citizens' freedom of religion.

Article 9

Non-majority ethnic communities have media outlets in their languages in both the public and the private television services (see Annex No. 5 on TV outlets in the Republic of Macedonia). The second channel of the Macedonian Television (MTV2) is a service providing exclusively programs in the languages of ethnic communities: Albanian, Turkish, Roma, Serbian, Vlach and Bosniak. The oldest of them is the program in the Albanian language, which dates from 1967, while the newest is the program in the Bosniak language, introduced in 2002. At the first call for applications for award of broadcasting concessions (December 1997), several entities were granted the right to legally broadcast television programs in some of the languages of the ethnic communities. Thus, 13 TV stations broadcast programs in the Albanian language, five in Turkish, two in Roma and one TV station in the Serbian language. Some of the aforesaid media outlets broadcast programs in two or more languages. In 2004, at the fifth call for applications, the Alsat-M TV channel, the program of which is in the Albanian language with translation in the Macedonian language, was granted a national broadcasting concession. During the 10 years of regulated broadcasting, the number of commercial broadcasters that transmit programs in the languages of the ethnic communities has varied. At the calls for applications concessions have been awarded to new entities, then some broadcasters have lost the right to legally broadcast programs either because they have not applied at the calls for applications for renewal of concessions or because they have not meet the criteria, whereas the concessions of some broadcasters have been revoked due to non-payment of the concession fee. In June 2007, there were 13 commercial TV stations with programs in the Albanian language, of which one was national, two were regional, and the other ten were local broadcasters. Two regional TV stations transmit programs in the Roma language (and in Macedonian), one regional in the Bosniak language, and one local TV station broadcasts in the Macedonian, Turkish and Albanian languages.

In 2008, the Council granted one permit for broadcasting a new national satellite TV service with program in the Albanian language to the JUG TV Satellite Broadcasting Company from Skopje.

Channel 2 of the Macedonian Television (MTV2) weekly broadcasts about 65 hours of program in the Albanian language, 17 hours and 30 minutes in Turkish, and 1 hour and 30 minutes in the Serbian, Roma, Vlach and Bosniak languages each. An hour-long entertainment program or documentary is broadcast once a month in the latter four languages. The main characteristic of MTV2 is the entertainment content, which comprises 63% of the total programs, while the informative and the educational contents have an almost equal share – 18% each. As much as 80% of the programs classified as entertainment are primarily originally produced programs, comprised mainly of talk shows (59% in the Albanian language, 16% in Turkish, 4% in Serbian). The production of news and informative programs plays as a major role in the engagement of all TV desks in the languages of non-majority communities, while the programming also includes documentary and infotainment contents. The music part of the program almost exclusively consists of popular and folk music. The greatest part of the music programs is in the Albanian language, followed by music in Turkish, and the modern, popular music genres are represented by video production from English-speaking countries. The percentage of music programs in the languages of the other communities corresponds to the length of the programs broadcast in their language on MTV2.

MTV2, as a service the essential role of which is to foster the cultural identity of non-majority communities in the Republic of Macedonia, should consider introducing mechanisms of developing the multicultural aspect of society, such as translation of programs or production of programs jointly by the desks in the languages of all non-majority communities.

On the territory of the City of Skopje, there are eleven regional TV stations. Eight of them are defined as channels of primarily entertainment or general format, which means that the greatest part of their programs consists of contents classified as entertainment (music videos, films, etc.). Television channels of this format include: MTM TV, Amazon TV, Skopje (Alfa) TV, MAK SPOT TV, Sky Net TV, EDO TV (program intended for the Bosniak community), ERA TV and Toska TV (two television channels that broadcast in the Albanian language).

It should be noted that BTR TV and Shutel TV, the two TV channels primarily intended for the needs of the Roma community, have selected program format in both the Roma and the Macedonian language and are defined as channels of general format, in which equal shares are allocated to all three conventional types of media contents: informative, educational and entertainment.

The Republic of Macedonia has always taken due account of ensuring access of the ethnic communities to information via both public and private media outlets that transmit programs in their languages. Thus, the Macedonian radio transmits programs in the languages of six ethnic communities, of which the oldest are those in the Albanian and the Turkish languages (formed in 1945), whereas the

newest are the programs in the Serbian and Bosniak languages (in 2003). At the first call for applications in 1997, local broadcasting concessions were granted to, among others, 14 radio stations for broadcasting in the Albanian language, five in Turkish, two in Roma and one radio station in the Serbian language. Some of them broadcast in two or more languages. In the period from 1997 to 2007, some of these radio stations stopped broadcasting (either owing to their concessions not having been renewed or because their concessions have been revoked on the grounds of non-payment of the concession fee), and concessions were granted to other entities in their place. Of the commercial radio stations, in June 2007, programs in the Albanian language were transmitted by three regional and eight local radio stations; programs in the Roma language were broadcast by two local radio stations; and one local radio broadcaster in the Macedonian, Serbian and Croatian languages.

The Macedonian radio transmits programs in the languages of six non-majority ethnic communities: Albanian, Turkish, Roma, Vlach, Serbian and Bosniak. Weekly, about 69 hours of program are broadcast in the Albanian language, about 35 hours in Turkish, and 3 hours and 30 minutes in the Roma, Vlach, Serbian and Bosniak languages each. These programs are primarily concentrated on informative contents. Each of these programs is fully broadcast in the language of the community that represents its target audience; thus this relation directly influences the selection of broadcast music.

A non-profit broadcasting institution, a new type of broadcasting entity, is one of the novelties introduced by the Law of 2005 (Article 10). It may be established by educational, cultural and other institutions and citizens' associations and foundations. Broadcasting in the languages of the non-majority communities is of course of public interest; however, as the practice has shown, radio stations intended primarily for smaller communities cannot always survive in conditions of commercial operation. It can be expected that the smaller ethnic communities in the Republic of Macedonia will be able to accommodate the radio needs in their mother tongue by establishing non-profit broadcasting institutions. This year, following the call for applications for granting broadcasting permits, the Broadcasting Council of the Republic of Macedonia adopted a Decision awarding one broadcasting permit to a non-profit broadcasting institution – for broadcasting and transmission of radio program in the Turkish language, covering the area of the city of Štip and its immediate vicinity (local level) – founded by the Cultural-Humanitarian Organization of the Yuruks of Eastern Macedonia from the village of Topolnica, Radoviš.

Under the Strategy for Development of Broadcasting Activity in the Republic of Macedonia for the 2007-2012 Period and the respective Action Plan for its implementation, the Council has adopted the following:

- The program principles and standards, created through professional journalist engagement, are specified in the Law on Broadcasting and underline the need for programs that primarily promote development and preservation of national culture and programs that promote the culture of dialogue, where mutual understanding and tolerance among the communities in a multiethnic and multicultural setting will be enhanced.

- Ensuring greater representation of programs originally created in the Macedonian language or in the languages of the non-majority ethnic communities in the Republic of Macedonia.
- Taking due care to meet the needs for access to media by the smaller ethnic communities in the Republic of Macedonia.

In its II Opinion on the Implementation of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, in respect of the issue of media access and representation of national minorities, the Council of Europe Advisory Committee recommends that the country's authorities should develop and support initiatives for greater understanding and intercultural dialogue, through selection of program contents and participants and especially through producing multicultural programs. This Opinion is incorporated in the Strategy for Development of Broadcasting Activity in the Republic of Macedonia for the 2007-2012 Period, and the position of the Council is that this recommendation can be implemented above all in the Public Broadcasting Service, which is financed by payment of public fee, particularly within the programs of the Macedonian Television Channel 2 (MTV2).

The review of the publishing activity is presented in Annex No. 2 to the Report.

Article 10

Paragraph 1

The Law on the Use of Languages spoken by at least 20% of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia and in units of local self-government was adopted in 2008. (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 101, 13 August 2008). This Law regulates the use of languages spoken by at least 20% of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia and the use of languages in units of local self-government. According to this Law a language different from the Macedonian may be in official use at state authority bodies of the Republic of Macedonia in compliance with the provisions of the Law. The language spoken by at least 20% of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia is used at the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, then in the communication with citizens by Ministries, in court proceedings, in administrative proceedings, in the enforcement of sanctions, by the Ombudsman's Office, in the election process, in direct voting, in issuance of personal identification documents, in keeping the registries of births, marriages and deaths, in the application of police competences, in the broadcasting activities, in the local self-government, education, science, culture and in other areas and institutions in accordance with this Law.

Paragraph 2

The Law on Local Self-Government was adopted by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia and published in the Official Gazette No. 5 of 29 January 2002. It expressly defines the rights to protection of national minorities and the use of their languages at the local level as stipulated by law.

Following the local elections held in 2005 and the new territorial organization of the Republic of Macedonia, ethnic communities exercise their rights at the local level in cooperation with the municipalities and the municipal councils, through their representatives elected by the citizens and their associations in cooperation with the municipalities, the municipal councils, the Commission for Relations among the Communities, which is formed by the municipal council, and other municipal bodies responsible for the protection of ethnic communities in compliance with the Law on Local Self-Government.

Article 90 of the Law on Local Self-Government envisages the official use of languages, stipulating that in the municipalities, in addition to the Macedonian language and its Cyrillic alphabet, the language and alphabet used by more than 20% of the population of the municipality is also in official use. Such examples are numerous municipalities in the Republic of Macedonia, and one of them is the Municipality of Gostivar, where in addition to the Macedonian and Albanian languages, under a decision of the Gostivar Municipal Council the Turkish language and its alphabet is also in official use in the municipality.

Paragraph 3

The considerations presented in the I and II Report still apply.

Article 11

Paragraph 1

In respect of the issuance of personal documents, official documents, as well as with regard to the procedures for entry in the registries under its competence, the Ministry of the Interior always acts in accordance with the relevant legal regulations without discrimination on any ground, including ethnic affiliation of citizens.

In this regard, the procedure for receipt of applications for, processing and issuing identification cards is conducted at the local units of the Ministry of the Interior, according to the place of residence of the citizen, while the regulations, and the rights to use of the language and alphabet of the citizens who speak an official language other than the Macedonian, as defined by law, are fully respected thereof.

Under the new project “New Personal Documents”, in accordance with the Law on Identification Card (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 8/95, 38/02, 41/04, 12/05 and 19/07), new identification cards have been issued since 1 October 2007. The regulations in the Republic of Macedonia envisage two types of applications for issuance of identification cards and two types of identification card design – TYPE A and TYPE B.

Type A includes Macedonian identification cards where the identification card design is printed in the Macedonian language and its Cyrillic alphabet and in the English language and alphabet, and the data are printed in the Macedonian

and English languages. At the request of citizens who speak a language other than the official, the personal data in the ID card are printed in the Macedonian language and its Cyrillic alphabet and in the language and alphabet used by the citizen (Roma, Turkish, Vlach, Serbian or Bosniak).

Type B includes bilingual ID cards issued to citizens who speak an official language other than the Macedonian and their design and the data thereon are also printed in the official language and alphabet used by the citizen.

The Law on Nationality of the Republic of Macedonia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 67/92) adopted in 1992 was revised in 2004 for the purpose of its full harmonization with the European Convention on Nationality, which the Republic of Macedonia signed on 6 November 1997 and ratified in 2002.

For the purpose of approximating the Law on Nationality of the Republic of Macedonia with Chapter VI "State succession and nationality" of the European Convention on Nationality and aiming at creating permanent solutions to the problems of *de jure* and *de facto* statelessness following the dissolution of the former SFRY, as in the previous legal provisions (Article 26 paragraph 3) the Law Amending the Law on Nationality of the Republic of Macedonia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 08/2004) incorporates a transitional provision whereby nationals of the other republics of the former SFRY and nationals of the former SFRY who on 8 September 1991 had a registered residence, and until the time of submitting the application had a permanent residence on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia and who have a genuine and legitimate connection with the Republic of Macedonia may acquire nationality of the Republic of Macedonia if, within two years from the day of entry into force of this Law, they submit an application, if no criminal procedure is conducted against them in the Republic of Macedonia concerning crimes threatening the security and defence of the Republic of Macedonia, and provided that they fulfil the conditions under Article 7, paragraph 1, item 1 (that they be eighteen years of age) and item 6 (that they be proficient in the Macedonian language) of the Law. Therefore, for this category of citizens no additional evidence is requested for ensured permanent source of subsistence means, proof of residence etc.

Thus, an opportunity was again given to persons who originate from the former SFRY and who had for many years during the succession lived and continued to live in the Republic of Macedonia, but for various objective or subjective reasons had not regulated their status in the country, to exercise the right to nationality under especially facilitated circumstances.

In practice, the Law Amending the Law on Nationality has been applied since 2 March 2004. Consultations have been conducted with all Ministry of the Interior employees working on tasks related to receipt of applications and on the procedure for granting and release from the nationality of the Republic of Macedonia, while all diplomatic and consular posts of the Republic of Macedonia have been duly informed about the amendments and supplements to the Law. In cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in Skopje, the brochures (published in the Macedonian, English, Albanian, Roma and Turkish languages) intended for citizens have been revised in order to include information

on the procedure for and manners of acquiring nationality of the Republic of Macedonia, aiming at completely and properly informing the potential applicants.

According to the Ministry of the Interior, the consistent implementation of the Law has enabled all persons - nationals of the other republics of the former SFRY and nationals of the former SFRY, regardless of their ethnic affiliation, who after the dissolution continued to live in the Republic of Macedonia to regulate the nationality status in the Republic of Macedonia, i.e. to acquire nationality of the Republic of Macedonia.

In respect of the application of Article 14, the Ministry of the Interior has consistently and flexibly applied the provisions of the said article and has undertaken activities for better informing the citizens about the possibilities for acquiring nationality.

In cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, the Council of Europe, the OSCE and non-governmental organizations working on issues related to the civil and nationality status of citizens, in the period of application of the transitional provision (2 March 2004–2 March 2006) the Ministry of the Interior invested maximum efforts to inform the public about the amendments and supplements to the Law on Nationality, for the purpose of informing in detail persons concerned about the transitional provision. The brochures, the website of the Ministry of the Interior updated with the amendments, the short videos about nationality, the press releases of the Ministry of the Interior broadcast in all media, the participation of the Ministry in meetings and public debates organized by the non-governmental sector, political parties, media, etc. also served the aforesaid goal.

Although the Republic of Macedonia has created particularly favourable conditions to enable this category of citizens (nationals of the former SFRY who after the dissolution continued to live in the Republic of Macedonia) acquire nationality of the Republic of Macedonia, nevertheless a precondition to exercise this right is the respect for the principle of free will of the citizens. This means that the Ministry of the Interior may only start a procedure upon a submitted nationality application and within the legally defined conditions.

The Law on Nationality of the Republic of Macedonia rests on, *inter alia*, the principle of equality and non-discrimination on any grounds, and its provisions do not have, in any aspect, discriminatory effects on any grounds, not just in respect of Albanians or Roma, but of any community.

With regard to the consideration that a certain number of Roma cannot obtain birth certificates, it should be noted that in the procedure for registering a childbirth in the birth registry and in issuing birth certificates, the Ministry of the Interior consistently respects the provisions of the Law on Keeping of Registries of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 8/95, 38/02, 66/07, 98/08). Thus, the Law prescribes an obligation for reporting childbirths in a health organization by the organization, as well as for reporting homebirths by the parents or other persons present at the birth, i.e. who have information about the birth. Upon completion of the procedure and entry in the birth

registry, a birth certificate is issued with data as entered in the register. The Law also envisages sanctions for not fulfilling the obligation of reporting childbirth.

In this regard, the Law on Keeping Registries of Births, Deaths and Marriages sets penal provisions for not reporting childbirth, which envisage a fine of EUR 500 to 2000 in denar counter-value to be imposed for not reporting childbirth in the defined period by a public health institution and a fine of EUR 200 to 490 in denar counter-value for the responsible person at the health institution. A fine of EUR 30 to 100 in denar counter-value may be levied on a natural person who has not reported childbirth in the defined period or has not reported the personal name of the child in the set period.

If childbirth is reported later than 30 days from the day of the birth, the registration in the birth registry is carried out on the basis of a decision.

In practice, in the Republic of Macedonia registration on the basis of a decision is mostly conducted for homebirths, in cases when the birth was not attended by a health care professional, since health institutions and health care professionals report childbirths regularly and in the period defined by law. In most cases of homebirths, parents report the birth within the legally set deadline and in that event no special administrative procedure is conducted. However, there is a certain number of homebirths, especially in rural areas, which are reported later than 30 days, i.e. two, three or more years later. In such cases, parents report the birth when the need arises for birth certificate for such purposes as school enrolment or exercise of social protection rights; however there are extreme cases of reporting births after 15-20 years. The registration of these births is conducted under an administrative procedure in accordance with the provisions and principles of the Law on General Administrative Procedure, which is aimed at establishing when and where the birth occurred and the parents of the child. However, all data, facts and notes entered in the registers must be substantiated with proof the evidentiary value of which can and, if need be, should be examined for the purpose of correct and accurate recording of data. The aforesaid is of exceptional importance since registered data are necessary for creating the identity of a person, which is subsequently used in other identification documents, such as ID cards or passports. For this purpose, when entering certain facts in the registers, it is necessary to establish the identity of the person presenting the fact which should be recorded, the existence of legal interest on his/her part that this be done, and it is necessary to examine the accuracy of the submitted documents, on one hand, and, on the other, of certain facts and data in the records kept by the authority competent for record-keeping or the records of other institutions, if need be. This procedure is defined by the Law on Keeping Registries of Births, Deaths and Marriages, according to which the Registrar enters in the registers only data that have been submitted thereto, i.e. that are contained in the document submitted by the relevant authority. The Law also envisages that in case there is founded suspicion that certain data to be entered in the register are incorrect, the Registrar is obliged to examine the accuracy of the data before they are recorded. According to the Law on Keeping of Registries of Births, Deaths and Marriages, a fine of EUR 200 to 490 in denar counter-value is levied on the Registrar who has entered inaccurate data in the registries.

During such procedures, attention should also be paid to the risk of malfeasance and fraud, especially in procedures where the basis for establishing someone's identity or fact (birth, death) are statements or data not substantiated by material evidence. Such is the case of recording homebirth data, especially if a period of over 40 days has elapsed and it cannot be medically established that the reported mother has given birth to the child, if the child has not been examined by a doctor, does not have a medical record, has not been vaccinated, has not attended school etc. A reliable evidence to correctly establish the factual situation is DNA testing, by which the parents of the child are determined, however not the place of birth. It should be noted that this proof is demanded in exceptional cases, i.e. in cases when it concerns mature persons who do not have other evidence establishing the place and date of birth and their parents (immunization record, health card, school certificate, access to records of health organizations or schools, etc.), for the purpose properly determining the factual situation and eliminating the possibility for malfeasance. Taking into consideration the research conducted by the non-governmental sector on the number and regions where the rate of non-registered births is the greatest, the Ministry of Health and the Government of the Republic of Macedonia have launched an initiative to provide free DNA analysis where necessary, aiming at thus ensuring proper establishment of the factual situation. The implementation of this initiative requires a comprehensive analysis, primarily for detecting the most critical cases and cooperation of all relevant institutions.

Aiming at eliminating such occurrences, in the past period a large number of educational and informative meetings and discussions have been organized by governmental and non-governmental organizations on certain issues concerning the manners, conditions and problems in any procedure related to the civil status of all persons and of persons belonging to the Roma community, which fall under the competence of the Ministry of the Interior (registry of births, deaths, nationality, place of residence, ID cards, etc.), in which the Ministry has always actively participated with its representatives. For purposes of better informing the persons belonging to the Roma community about the manners and procedures at the Ministry of the Interior through which they can exercise their rights and obligations regarding the entry in the registries of births, marriages and deaths, as well as about the procedures for reporting the place of residence and obtaining ID cards, brochures have been published in the Roma language and relevant short videos have been also broadcast at the national television and at the local TV stations broadcasting in the Roma language.

It is pointed out that pursuant to the Law on Administrative Fees, a fee shall not be paid for acts and activities in the procedure for entry in the Registry of nationality, as well as for acts and actions in procedure for entry in the registries of births, marriages and deaths.

The personal documents for identification of the citizens of the Republic of Macedonia are issued based on data entered in the registry of births. If citizens wish to make changes to their personal names and only to the given names or surnames respectively they may submit an application in compliance with the Law on Personal Name (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 8/95) and change the name according to their wishes, if all conditions stipulated by the Law

are met. It is underlined that the Law does not provide for any prohibitions in regard to the selection of a personal name unless it offends the public moral.

As far as the transliteration of personal names is concerned, it is pointed out that it is carried out on the basis of the orthographical rules of the Macedonian language and of the language in which the transliteration is carried out respectively.

In regard to the conduct of the police officers towards persons belonging to the communities, in 2007, the Ministry of the Interior adopted a Code of Police Ethics, following the recommendations given by the Council of Europe, which in Articles 25 and 45 explicitly promote tolerance and respect for diversity and human rights at the Ministry of the Interior.

Paragraph 3

In all municipalities of the Republic of Macedonia where there are more than 20% of persons belonging to national minorities, the streets are named and signs are written bilingually or trilingually upon the request of persons belonging to ethnic communities.

Article 12 and Article 14

As regards the possibilities for education in the mother tongue of the smaller ethnic communities, the instruction is carried out in the Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish and Serbian language in the Republic of Macedonia, while the language of persons belonging to other communities is taught as an optional subject: the language and culture of the Roma, Bosniaks and Vlachs.

In order to increase the number of Roma pupils in secondary education, each year, upon the publication of the enrolment competitions, the Ministry of Education and Science forwards letters to the secondary school principles obliging them to enrol at least one Roma pupil in each class even if they do not fulfil all enrolment requirements. The access of Roma pupils to scholarships awarded by the state is facilitated through the simplification of the application procedure. Namely, the Ministry of Education and Science has established a special scholarship program for Roma secondary school students. In the 2008/09 academic year, the Ministry of Education and Science awarded 650 scholarships for all Roma secondary school students enrolled in the first year, as an incentive to increase the number of Roma students and as an incentive for the successful completion of the secondary education, which is in compliance with the National Strategy for the Roma and the 2005-2015 Roma Decade. This practice will continue in the coming years.

The Ministry of Education and Science has also initiated that textbooks are to be given free-of-charge to Roma pupils/students from families that are welfare beneficiaries, and it has started implementing activities for the promotion of the identity of Roma and for overcoming stereotypes and prejudices in schools by

introducing the optional subject 'language and culture of the Roma' which pupils of the third to the ninth grade may choose, in compliance with the new concept of nine-year primary education.

In addition, two major projects have been launched – construction of a secondary combined general secondary school and vocational secondary school in the municipality of Suto Orizari, in which the majority of the population is Roma, which is to start in the middle of February 2009, as well establishment of a department of the Roma language and a study group of Roma language at the Teachers' Training Colleges in the Republic of Macedonia.

With the aim of ensuring activities that result in integration and dialogue among children, teachers and family members of different ethnic communities and for purposes of providing human rights education, curricula and projects are implemented in the primary and secondary education institutions:

Primary education:

- NGO MCGO: A school with mixed ethnic composition – Workshop which teaches and fosters interethnic communication and cooperation (implementation period: 2005-2006).

Secondary Education:

- Development of democratic schools – learning and living the peace

Implementing
Organization

Centre for Conflict Management-Skopje and
Forum Civil Peace Service (Forum ZFD)

Partner
organizations

NGO 'Doverba' – Kumanovo, The First Children's
Embassy - Megjasi

Implementation
period

September 2008 – September 2010

Human Rights Education in Regular Instruction:

- Education materials and textbooks used for teaching human rights and democracy are: Life Skills, Introduction to Human Rights, Civic Education, Elements of Democracy, Children as I am.

Article 13

According to the current legislation, it is not possible to open private elementary schools, but there is a novelty in Article 16 of the Law on Primary Education (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 103, 19 August 2008) according to which municipalities may establish primary schools on their territories too.

Article 15

The Law promoting and protecting the rights of persons belonging to communities which represent less than 20% of the population in the Republic of Macedonia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 92/2008) was adopted in 2008. This Law regulates the procedure for monitoring the exercise, promotion and protection of rights of persons belonging to communities which represent less than 20% of the population in the Republic of Macedonia, and the procedure monitoring the enforcement of legal provisions regulating those rights. Persons belonging to such communities within the meaning of this Law are citizens belonging to minorities which represent less than 20% of the population of the Republic of Macedonia, in compliance with the last population census, conducted on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia (hereinafter referred to as persons belonging to the communities).

An Agency for exercise of rights by persons belonging to the communities has been established in the context of the implementation of this Law and in the context of monitoring the enforcement of laws regulating the rights of persons belonging to the communities. According to this Law, the exercise and promotion of the rights of persons belonging to the communities constituting less than 20% of the population in the Republic of Macedonia, relates mainly to the rights in the area of employment, in line with the principle of equitable representation of persons belonging to communities, use of language, education (primary, secondary and higher education), culture and other areas in which the rights of person belonging to communities are regulated by law.

According to the provisions of this Law:

- The principle of equitable representation as prescribed by law is applied in respect of the employment of persons belonging to the communities in the state administration bodies and in other public institutions at all levels.
- According to this Law, persons belonging to the communities have the right to education in their language at all levels of education.
- In accordance with the Law, persons belonging to communities have the right to be informed in their language via electronic and printed media.
- Persons belonging to the communities may establish associations of citizens and foundations to pursue their cultural, educational, artistic and scientific goals in accordance with the law.
- Persons belonging to the communities have the right to use their symbols in accordance with the law.

The Agency for the Exercise of Rights of Persons Belonging to the Communities is an independent body of the state administration with the status of a legal entity, seated in Skopje (hereinafter referred to as the Agency).

According to Article 13 of the Law, the Agency is competent to:

- harmonize the work of state administration bodies regarding issues related to the implementation of the Framework Agreement, and which serve the purpose of

advancing and protecting the rights of persons belonging to communities referred to in Article 1, paragraph (2) of this Law;

- provide support to the Government in the implementation of strategic priorities related to the obligations under the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia and under the laws, especially for purposes of ensuring equitable representation of citizens belonging to the communities in the state administration;
- prepare a methodology for adoption of Government action plans for the implementation of the Program of Work of the Agency (hereinafter referred to as the Program);
- Design plans for preparation of programs and projects of other entities and coordinate of their implementation;
- Coordinate of activities with the state administration bodies and with donors;
- Ensure coherent approach for the enhancement of the efficiency of the implementation of the Program;
- Ensure and effectuate funds necessary for the successful fulfilment of obligations under the Program under the Budget of the Republic of Macedonia and donors;
- Pursue public relations and communication with other target groups via the media and update the website of the Agency;
- Prepare reports for the Government, informing about the level of implementation of the Program;
- Provide expertise to the Government for preparation of expert and analytical material within in competences;
- Prepare expert opinion on materials serving the purpose of implementing and promoting rights of persons belonging to communities; and
- Perform other activities related to the pursuance of goals set forth by the Government.

The Agency monitors the implementation of the provisions of this Law by following the implementation of the constitutional and legal provisions relating to the rights of persons belonging to the communities. The Agency prepares analyses, initiatives and proposals for the exercise of the rights of persons belonging to the communities as required by the Government.

According to Article 17 of the Law, the Agency has separate funds (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) for implementation of specific programs for implementation and promotion of rights of persons belonging to the communities. The Fund utilizes and has available funds under the Budget of the Republic of Macedonia, donations and other sources of financing intended for the implementation of the programs of the Agency and of the programs for promotion and protection of the rights of persons belonging to the communities. The Fund may be used by associations of citizens and foundations established in accordance with the law, provided that the goals and tasks set forth in their statutes, they have competences of performing activities related the promotion and protection of rights of persons belonging to the communities.

Further promotion and monitoring of the legal framework for the exercise and protection of human rights is the main direction of the Strategy for Reform of the Justice System, which started in 2004.

In this context, in December 2005 the Assembly adopted the Amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia aimed at strengthening the independence of the judiciary. The Judicial Council of the Republic of Macedonia, an independent and autonomous body of the judiciary that provides for and guarantees the independence and autonomy of the judiciary power, was established.

In compliance with **Amendment XXIX** to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Judicial Council of the Republic of Macedonia:

1. The Judicial Council of the Republic of Macedonia

- elects and dismisses judges and lay judges;
- determines the termination of a judge's office;
- elects and dismisses Presidents of Courts;
- monitors and assesses the work of the judges
- decides on the disciplinary accountability of judges;
- has the right to revoke the immunity of judges;
- proposes two judges for the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Macedonia from among the judges; and
- performs other duties stipulated by law.

In addition, the principle of equitable representation of citizens belonging to communities is part of the constitutional amendments (See Annex No. 6).

Namely, the Law on the Judicial Council of the Republic of Macedonia (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 60/06) adopted in 2006 incorporates Amendment **XXVIII**² to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

² Amendment **XXVIII**:

1. The Judicial Council of the Republic of Macedonia is an independent and autonomous institution of the judiciary. The Council shall ensure and guarantee the independence and the autonomy of the judiciary.

The Judicial Council is composed of fifteen members.

The President of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Macedonia and the Minister of Justice are ex officio members of the Judicial Council.

Eight members of the Council are elected by the judges from their own ranks. Three of them shall belong to the communities that are not majority in the Republic of Macedonia, insuring that equitable representation of citizens belonging to all communities shall be observed.

Three members of the Council are elected by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia with majority votes of the total number of members of the Assembly, and with majority votes from the total number of members of the Assembly who belong to the communities that are not majority in the Republic of Macedonia.

Two members of the Council are proposed by the President of the Republic of Macedonia and are elected by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, and one of them shall belong to the communities that are not majority in the Republic of Macedonia.

The members of the Council elected by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, on a proposal of the President of the Republic of Macedonia shall be from among University law professors, lawyers and other prominent jurists.

The members of the Council are elected for a term of six years, with the right to one re-election.

The criteria and manner of election, as well as the basis and the procedure for termination of the mandate and dismissal of a member of the Council shall be determined by law.

The office of a member of the Council is incompatible with membership in political parties and with performance of other public offices and professions determined by law.

Hence Article 6 of the Law sets forth that:

“The Council shall consist of 15 members, of which:

- The President of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Macedonia and the Minister of Justice shall be *ex officio* members;
- Eight members of the Council shall be elected by the judges from their ranks. Three of the elected members shall be members of the communities that do not constitute a majority in the Republic of Macedonia, where the principle of equitable representation of citizens belonging to all the communities shall be observed;
- Three members of the Council shall be elected by the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia with a majority of votes from the total number of representatives, along with the majority of votes of the representatives belonging to the communities that do not constitute a majority in the Republic of Macedonia;
- Two members of the Council shall be nominated by the President of the Republic of Macedonia and elected by the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia, from whom one shall be a member of the communities that do not constitute a majority in the Republic of Macedonia.

The Judicial Council of the Republic of Macedonia was established in 2006, based on these legal provisions. Out of 15 members, 40% are persons belonging to the communities out of whom: four or 26.7% are Albanians, one or 6.67% is a Bosniak, and one or 6.67% is a Turk.

Furthermore, in compliance of this Law: “Elected members of the Council members of communities that speak an official language different from the Macedonian language spoken by at least 20% of the citizens shall give the solemn statement in Macedonian language, and they shall sign it in Macedonian language and in Cyrillic letter and in the language and letter of that community.

At the same time, in the context of implementing the **Amendment XXX**³ of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia which refers to the composition and

³ **Amendment XXX:** 1. The Public Prosecutor’s Office performs duties on the basis of the Constitution and law and the international agreements ratified in accordance with the Constitution. The function of the Public Prosecutor’s Office is performed by the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia and by the public prosecutors.

The competences, establishment, termination, organization and functioning of the Public Prosecutor’s Office is stipulated by law adopted by a two-thirds majority vote of the total number of members of the Assembly.

The Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia is appointed and dismissed by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia for a term of six years with the right to re-election.

election of the Council of Public Prosecutors, the Law on the Council of the Public Prosecutors of the Republic of Macedonia was adopted in 2007 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 150/07).

In compliance with Article 3 of this Law, *“The Council is composed of 11 members, out of whom:*

- Council member by virtue of office are the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia and the Minister of Justice;
- One Council member is elected from among the public prosecutors at the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Macedonia.;
- One Council member is elected from among the public prosecutors of each of the jurisdictions of Higher Public Prosecutor's Offices in Bitola, Gostivar, Skopje and Stip;
- one Council member who belongs to a community that is not the majority in the Republic of Macedonia, is elected by all public prosecutors in the Republic of Macedonia; and
- three Council members are elected by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia from the order of prominent lawyers, two of whom shall belong to the communities that are not the majority in the Republic of Macedonia.”

Based on these legal provisions, the Council of Public Prosecutors of the Republic of Macedonia was established in 2008. Out of 11 members, 27.3% are persons belonging to communities out of whom two are Albanians, and one is a Serb.

In the context of the further implementation of the Amendment XXIX of the Constitution which stipulates that “On the election of judges, lay judges and court presidents, equitable representation of citizens belonging the all communities shall be observed.”, amendments to the Law on Courts were adopted in 2008.

The public prosecutors are elected by the Council of Public Prosecutors and their term of office shall have no restrictions.

In the election of public prosecutors, equitable representation of citizens belonging to all communities shall be observed.

The Council decides on dismissal of public prosecutors.

The competences, composition and structure of the Council, the term of office of its members, as well as the basis and the procedure for termination of the mandate and for the dismissal of a member of the Council are stipulated by law.

The basis and the procedure for termination of the mandate and dismissal of the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia and OF the public prosecutors are determined by law.

The function of the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia and of a public prosecutor is incompatible with membership in a political party or with performance of any other public functions and professions stipulated by law.

Political organization and activity in the public prosecution is prohibited.

Namely, Article 46 of the Law amending the law on Court (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 58/06 and 35/08) amend the specific conditions for election of judges:

Hence,

- For a basic court judge a person that has finished their training at the Academy for Training of Judges and Public Prosecutors may be elected. Until the first time of acquiring the status of candidates for judges in accordance with the Law on the Academy for training of Judges and Public prosecutors, basic court judges shall be elected in accordance the conditions set forth in Article 43, paragraph (1) of the Law on Courts and they are to have working experience for more than three years with recognized results related to legal matters after passing the bar exam;
- For a judge in an appellate court a person that has five years working experience in legal matters after passing the bar exam may be elected (instead the condition valid thus far for working experience of at least five years in a court, with recognized results or eight years working experience in legal matters after passing the bar exam);
- For a judge in the Administrative Court a person that has five years working experience after passing the bar exam in legal matters or is a university law professor with a Ph. D. degree may be elected (instead of the condition valid thus far of at least five years working experience in a court, with recognized results, or at least 8 years working experience in legal matters after passing the bar exam, or he/she is a university law professor with a Ph.D. degree;
- For a judge of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Macedonia a person that has 8 years working experience with recognized results in legal matters after passing the bar exam may be elected (instead of the condition valid thus far for at least 8 years working experience in a court with recognized results in the work or 12 years working experience with recognized results in legal matters after passing the bar exam).

In addition, in the context of the further implementation of Amendment XXX to the Constitution which stipulates that "In the election of public prosecutors, equitable representation of citizens belonging to all communities shall be observed. ", the Law Amending the Law on Public Prosecutor's Office was adopted in 2008 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 150/07 and 111/08) which also amends the special conditions for appointment of the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia, Higher Public Prosecutors and Basic Public Prosecutors.

Hence in accordance with these amendments:

- A public prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia can be appointed any person who meets the general terms, as well as the following special terms: professional experience of at least 8 years with acknowledged results in legal matters after taking the bar exam, or a full-time or part-time university professor that has been teaching law related subjects or a judicial practice subject for more than 10 years (instead of the special term thus far about professional experience of at least 10 years as a public prosecutor or as a judge with acknowledged results in the work or 12 years professional experience in legal matters with acknowledged results after taking the bar exam, or a full-time or part-time university professor that has been teaching a law related subject or a judicial practice subject for more than 10 years);
- A public prosecutor at the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Macedonia can be elected any person who, besides the general terms, also meets

the following special terms: professional experience of at least 8 years with acknowledged results in legal matters after taking the bar exam (instead of the valid term thus far about professional experience of at least 10 years as a public prosecutor with acknowledged results in the work, or 12 years professional experience with acknowledged results in legal matters, after taking the judicial exam);

- A higher public prosecutor at the Higher Public Prosecutor's Office can be elected any person who besides the general terms also fulfils the specific terms of having at least five years professional experience as a public prosecutor with acknowledged results in the work (instead of the valid term thus far about professional experience of 8 years); and

- A basic public prosecutor at a Basic Prosecutor's Office can be elected any person who besides fulfilling the general terms has also professional experience of at least three years as public prosecutor with acknowledged results in the work (instead of the valid term thus far about professional experience of five years).

A table of the representation of persons belonging to communities at courts and public prosecutor's offices in the Republic of Macedonia is enclosed herewith.

In the context of implementing the **Amendment XII**⁴ to the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia, the Law on the Committee for Inter-Community Relations was adopted in December 2007 (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia, No. 150/2007).

In compliance with Article 3 and Article 4 of this Law:

"(1) The Assembly shall elect and dismiss the members of the Committee upon the proposal of the Assembly Committee of Elections and Appointments.

(2) The Committee shall consist of 19 members from the ranks of the members of the Assembly.

(3) At this Committee, 7 members each shall be from the ranks of the members of the Assembly – Macedonians and Albanians, and one member each from among the Turks, Vlachs, Roma, Serbs and Bosniaks.

(4) The Assembly Committee of Elections and Appointments shall, in the process of proposing the Committee members from the ranks of the Macedonians and Albanians in the Assembly, as well as from the ranks of Turks, Vlachs, Roma, Serbs and Bosniaks, be guided by the criterion for equitable representation of the

⁴ **Amendment XII:** "1.The Assembly shall establish a Committee for Inter-Community Relations.

The Committee consists of 19 members of whom 7 members each are from the ranks of the Macedonians and Albanians within the Assembly, and a member each from among the Turks, Vlachs, Roma, Serbs and Bosniaks. If one of the communities does not have representatives, the Public Attorney, after consultation with relevant representatives of those communities, shall propose the remaining members of the Committee.

The Assembly elects the members of the Committee.

The Committee considers issues of inter-community relations in the Republic and makes appraisals and proposals for their solution.

The Assembly is obliged to take into consideration the appraisals and proposals of the Committee and to make decisions regarding them.

In the event of a dispute among members of the Assembly regarding the application of the voting procedure specified in Article 69(2), the Committee shall decide by a majority vote whether the procedure applies.

number of members of the Assembly respective political party in relation to the total number of members of the Assembly from that respective community.

(5) A member of the Committee shall be dismissed upon submission of his/her resignation or upon the proposal from the political party that had proposed his/her election as a member of the Assembly and was elected, respectively.

(6) The election of the members of the Committee in case of resignation and discharge respectively shall be carried out within 30 days of the day of resignation and dismissal respectively, in compliance with this Law.

In case any of the communities referred to in Article 3, paragraph 3 of this Law, do not have elected members of the Assembly, the Ombudsman shall make consultations with relevant representatives of these communities and upon obtaining their opinion, the Ombudsman shall propose to the Assembly the other members of the Committee from the respective community.

The Committee considers issues related to the relations among the communities in the Republic of Macedonia, and more specifically the Committee shall:

- monitor the exercise of rights of persons belonging to the non-majority communities in the Republic of Macedonia, defined by the Constitution and the law;
- take into consideration general issues related to the relations among communities and the enforcement of laws, other regulations and general acts that regulate relations among communities;
- Point to the need of adopting laws and other regulations and general acts that regulate relations among communities;
- consider issues related to the exercise of the right to use the language and alphabet of the non-majority communities in the Republic of Macedonia, defined by the Constitution and the law;
- consider issues related to the right to instruction in the language of the non-majority communities in the Republic of Macedonia in the field of education, defined by the Constitution and the law;
- consider issues related to the exercise of the right to expressing the identity and specific features of the non-majority communities in the Republic of Macedonia in the fields of culture, information, publishing and other fields, defined by the Constitution and the law; and
- consider issues related to the implementation of the principle of equitable representation of citizens belonging to all communities at the bodies of the state authorities and at all other public institutions at any level.

According to Article 10 of the Law:

(1) The Committee shall consider issues related to the relations among communities in the Republic of Macedonia, shall give proposals and opinions for the settlement of issues related to the relations among the communities in the Republic of Macedonia and shall submit its proposals and opinions to the Assembly.

(2) The Committee shall adopt decisions on the manner of decision-making at the Assembly in passing laws in case of a dispute regarding the implementation of the voting procedure that refers to and especially affects the:

- Culture,
- Use of languages,
- Education,

- Personal documents, and
- The use of symbols.

(3) The Committee shall adopt decisions regarding the issues defined in paragraph 2 of this Article by majority of votes from the total number of the members.

(4) The Assembly shall be obliged to consider the opinions and proposals of the Committee of paragraph (1) of this Article and adopt a decision on the opinions and proposals.

(5) The Assembly shall implement the voting procedure defined in the decision of the Committee regarding issues referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, when passing legislation regulating the relations among communities.

There are 45 laws listed in this Law that shall be subject to double (Badinter) majority – and they are related to the language, culture, education and the use of symbols of the minority communities.

Article 16

There are no novelties after the II Report.

Article 17

The Agreement between the Republic of Macedonia and Republic of Albania for Mutual Travels of Citizens, which envisages visa free regime between the two countries was signed in February 2008, as well as the Protocol to the 1998 Agreement Between the Macedonian Government and the Albanian Government Regulating of the Local Cross-Border Traffic of Persons in the Border Zone. On 23 July 2008, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia ratified the Agreement Abolishing the Visa Regime with the Republic of Albania. Following the completion of all legal procedures by the two Parties to the said Agreement, it entered into force on 27 August 2008 and its implementation commenced as of 3 September 2008.

There is an interest in the conclusion of an Agreement on Local Border Traffic between the Republic of Macedonia and the Republic of Bulgaria. The procedure for the signing of this Agreement is in the final stage.

Article 18

Paragraph 1

In 2007, the Republic of Macedonia signed a bilateral agreement with the Republic of Croatia aiming at ensuring the highest level of legal protection, then preservation and fostering of the national identity of the respective ethnic communities living in the Republic of Macedonia and of the minorities in the Republic of Croatia. The Agreement is in compliance with international treaties and other instruments in the area of human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as with documents on the protection of ethnic communities. The said Agreement envisages guarantees and ensures the rights of persons belonging to national minorities to expression, preservation and fostering of their national, cultural, linguistic and religious identity, study of the mother tongue and effective participation in public affairs.

Paragraph 2

The local cross border cooperation is realized upon a civic initiative. The cross border cooperation is regulated under Article 26, paragraph 3 of the Law on Local Self-Government, which stipulates that the Municipal Council shall be obliged to consider initiatives in this field if such initiatives are supported by at least 10% of the voters in the municipality, i.e. the local self-government to which such initiatives are related.

Attachment 1

COMMUNITY PROJECTS SUPPORTED AND FINANCED BY THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE IN 2007, BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURAL CENTERS AND FOLKLORE

No.
Applicant
Projects

NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS			Approved	Paid by december
1	NI Cultural center ASNOM - Gostivar	New Year's Musical (in Macedonian and Albanian language)	109.000	50.000
2	Cultural center - Debar	Music spectacle in Albanian language – 12 Engjuj		80.000
		Soirée of Albanian traditional songs Debar 2007		60.000
3	NI Cultural center Braka Miladinovci - Struga	Multiethnic folklore festival for children	110.000	40.000
4	NI Cultural center Iljo Antevski – Smok - tetovo	Activities of the mixed youth choir and women's youth choir in Albanian language	64.500	20.000
5	Cultural and artistic association Karshiaka	First International Folklore Festival	60.000	60.000
TOTAL				310.000
LOCAL MANIFESTATIONS			Approved funds	Paid by December
1	Association for sustainable development of the village of Malovishta and	Ethnic festival Malovishte 2006 – Fifth International folklore reunion of Vlach culture and tradition	80.000	80.000

	other Pelister villages EKE - Bitola			
2	ANRIP Rushit Shakir - Kumanovo	Festival of Roma dance and songs Jekipe	50.000	50.000
3	Cultural association Bukuremit e Sharit - Tetovo	Organization of the folklore festival "Sarski izvori"		150.000
TOTAL				280.000

CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC ASSOCIATIONS			Approved funds	Paid by December
1	ANPI Emin Duraku - Skopje	Realization of the 2007 Programme	90.000	90.000
2	ANPI Besa – Gostivar	Realization of the 2007 Programme	50.000	50.000
3	KUD Drita Derven – Saraj	Realization of the 2007 Programme	30.000	30.000
4	KUD Dzeladin Zekiri – Tetovo	Realization of the 2007 Programme	90.000	90.000
5	ANPIP Rushit Shakir – Kumanovo	Realization of the 2007 Programme	30.000	30.000
6	KUD Karshiaka	Realization of the 2007 Programme	40.000	40.000
7	KUD Kardeshlik – Strumica	Realization of the 2007 Programme	20.000	20.000
8	ANPI Ibe Palikukja – Skopje	Realization of the 2007 Programme	90.000	90.000
9	Cultural Center of the Bosniacs in the Republic of Macedonia – Skopje	Realization of the 2007 Programme	40.000	40.000
10	KUD Shpresa – v. Veleshta – Struga	Realization of the 2007 Programme	30.000	30.000
11	Cultural association Buremit e Sharit - Tetovo	Realization of the 2007 Programme	80.000	80.000
12	KUD Valet e Likenit – v. Radolishta, Struga	Realization of the 2007 Programme	30.000	30.000
13	KUD Bahar – v. Chalaki, Valandovo	Realization of the 2007 Programme	20.000	20.000
14	KUD Lulje e Malsis –	Realization of	90.000	90.000

	Gostivar	the 2006 Programme		
15	Humanitarian, cultural and artistic women's association Romani – asvin - Shtip	Realization of the 2007 Programme	20.000	20.000
16	KUD Jeni Jol – Skopje	Realization of the 2007 Programme	60.000	60.000
17	KUD Hakis Termali - Debar	Realization of the 2007 Programme	20.000	20.000
18	KUD Goce Delcev for the Roma Association Ternipe	Realization of the 2007 Programme	20.000	20.000
19	KUD Association of Serbs, Macedonians and Montenegrins	Realization of the 2007 Programme	60.000	60.000
20	KUD Jeta e re – v. Slupchane, Kumanovo	Realization of the 2007 Programme	40.000	40.000
TOTAL				950.000

	CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC MANIFESTATIONS	Programme 70	Approved funds	Paid by December
1	Festival of folk songs and dances “Kenge Jeho”	Realization of the manifestation in 2006	400.000	400.000
2	Spring festivities “Hid Bah Shen Fest” – v. Chalaki, Valandovo	Realization of the 15 th celebration in 2006	300.000	300.000
TOTAL			700.000	700.000

	Reserves	Account 464990	Paid by December	
1	Cultural Center Naum Naumovski Borce - Krushevo	Equipment of an Albanian department in the library	196.000	
2	Cultural association Buremit e Sharit - Tetovo	Activities of the association	130.000	
3	KUD Jeni Jol - Skopje	Activities of the association	250.000	
4	KUD Jahji Hasani – v. Chegrane, Gostivar	Activities of the association	30.000	
5	ANPI Ibe Palikukja - Skopje	Visit to Samsun - Turkey	245.000	
TOTAL			851.000	

COMMUNITY PROJECTS SUPPORTED AND FINANCED BY THE MINISTRY OF
CULTURE IN 2008, BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURAL CENTERS AND
FOLKLORE

No.	Applicants	Projects	Approved	Paid by
	NATIONAL	464990	Approved	Paid by
	INSTITUTIONS	Programme 40		December
1	NI Cultural Center ASNOM - Gostivar	New Year's musical « Cabaret » in Albanian language	45.000	45.000
2	NI Cultural Center Braka Miladinovci - Struga	Multiethnic children's folklore festival	60.000	60.000
		Solo concert and recital by Muhamed Redzepovski	10.000	10.000
		Promotion of music talents Taulant Cologna	10.000	10.000
		Solo concert and recital by Elinda Ago	10.000	10.000
3	NI Cultural Center Iljo Anteski Smok - Tetovo	Celebration of the day of Albanian teachers	60.000	60.000
4	NI Cultural Center Aco Shopov - Shtip	Guest performance of Sukri Ramadan mandolin orchestra and famous soloists	20.000	20.000
TOTAL			215.000	215.000
	LOCAL MANIFESTATIONS	464990	Approved	Paid by
		Programme 40	funds	December
1	Association for sustainable development of the village of Malovishta and other Pelister villages EKE - Bitola	Ethnic festival Malovishte 2008 – Seventh International folklore reunion of Vlach culture and tradition	60.000	60.000

2	Cultural association Buremit e Sharit - Tetovo	National applied folklore festival Buremit e Sharit 2008	300.000	300.000
3	ANRIP Rushit Shakir - Kumanovo	“EDINSTVO” (Union)	50.000	50.000
4	KUD Karshiaka - Skopje	Second International Festival Skupi 2008	220.000	220.000
TOTAL			630.000	630.000

CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC ASSOCIATION			Approved funds	Paid by December 2008
1	ANPI Emin Duraku - Skopje	Activities of the ensemble, participation in festivals in the Republic of Macedonia and other material costs	140.000	
2		Celebration of the 60 th anniversary of ANPI Emin Duraku	100.000	
TOTAL			240.000	
1	ANPO Besa - Gostivar	Activities of the ensemble, participation in festivals in the Republic of Macedonia	250.000	250.000
2	KUD Drita – v. Livada, Struga	Activities of the association, participation in festivals	60.000	60.000
3	KUD Dzeladin Zekiri - Tetovo	Material costs, procurement of traditional clothing and technical equipment	250.000	250.000
4	ANPIP Rushit Shakir - Kumanovo	Roma, their culture and customs	60.000	
		April 8 – World Roma Day	30.000	
		40 th anniversary	35.000	

		since the establishment of the association		
TOTAL			125.000	125.000
	FA Jeni Hajat Radovish	Preservation, presentation and affirmation of the work by the Turkish and other ethnic communities in the Republic of Macedonia	60.000	60.000
	Vlach Association Pitu Guli - Skopje	Preservation and presentation of Vlach culture in the town of Krushevo	60.000	60.000
	ANPI Ibe Palikukji - Skopje	Two choreographies	140.000	
		Procurement of traditional clothing	100.000	
TOTAL			240.000	240.000
	KUD Dibra - Debar	Activities of the association and material costs	50.000	50.000
	Cultural and Information Center of the Serbs in Macedonia – Spona, Skopje	Folklore association Izvor	80.000	80.000
	Cultural Center of the Bosniacs in Macedonia - Skopje	Activities of the association, procurement of traditional clothing and equipment	60.000	60.000
	KUD Spresa – v. Veleshta, Struga	Programme activities	100.000	100.000
	KUD Kardeshlik - Strumica	Implementation of the working programme, participation in festivals, realization of choreographies	30.000	30.000
	Cultural Association Buremit e Sharit - Tetovo	Activities of the association, participation in festivals and reunions in the Republic of	100.000	100.000

KUD Romalen Bair - Bitola	Macedonia 4 th National festival of Roma dance and songs Bair Fest	20.000	20.000
KUD Karshiaka - Skopje	Material costs	100.000	100.000
KUD Bahar –v. Chalakli, Valandovo	Activities of the association	20.000	20.000
KUD Lulje e Malsis – Gostivar	Children’s folklore ensemble – programme activities	60.000	60.000
KUD Goce Delcev and Roma association Ternipe – Delcevo	Roma folklore reunion Ternipe	20.000	20.000
KUD Jeni Jol – Skopje	Activities of the association in 2008, material costs	100.000	100.000
Alliance of Albanian cultural and artistic associations in the Republic of Macedonia	Preservation, promotion and affirmation of cultural values from the ethnological, ethno-musical and ethno- coreological tradition of Albanians in Macedonia	140.000	140.000
KUD Jahi Hasani – v. Chegrane, Gostivar	Procurement of instruments and traditional clothing	100.000	100.000
KUD Jeta e Re – v. Slupcane, Kumanovo	May Manifestations	100.000	100.000
TOTAL			2.365.000
CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC MANIFESTATIONS – Programme 70		Approved funds	Paid by December 2008
Festival of folklore songs and dances Kenge Jeho - Struga	Realization of the Kenge Jeho Festival	400.000	400.000
International festival of spring festivities Hid Bah Shen Fest – v. Chalakli, Valandovo	Realization of the festival	400.000	400.000
TOTAL		800.000	800.000
RESERVES	464990 Programme	Paid by December 2008	

KUD Karshiaka Skopje	Activities of the association	100.000
KUD Lulje e Malsis - Gostivar	Children's folklore ensemble	200.000
KUD Valet e Likenit – v. Radilista, Struga	Activities of the association	50.000
KUD Drita – v. Bogovinje, Tetovo	Activities of the association	300.000
KUD Spresa – v. Veleshta, Struga	Hiring of a choreographer and a composer	50.000
Cultural Center of the Bosniacs	Celebration of the state holiday of Bosniacs	100.000
TOTAL		800.000

FUNDS PAID TO ORGANIZATIONS IN THE AREA OF CULTURE FOR THE YEAR
2008

ALBANIAN ASSOCIATIONS	
Cultural association FISHTA – Theater play “Oh my kidneys” from Babis Cikliropulos	160.000
Citizen’s association ‘Kult’ – Little geniuses, Documentary show for children	200.000
Citizen’s association ‘Experimental Art Center NOA’ – Tetovo, Youth in action for a better world	200.000
Dodona – Tetovo – Preservation of popular heritage “Songs and Dances”	180.000
Dodona – Tetovo – Young talents	180.000
Eurokultura – Tetovo, Trust – the only way	300.000
Multiethnic citizen’s association “Golden hand” – We are just as everybody else	120.000
Humanitarian association “Mother Theresa” – Struga, Mother of the world	120.000
Foundation for IT development – Tetovo	150.000
Multimedia presentation of cultural and historic heritage in Tetovo	
Association for cultural initiatives Ardmeria – Gostivar	170.000
Project for organization of trainings in “Basics of Journalism”	
Artemedia	50.000
Influence of art on the cultural consciousness of young people in Macedonia	
Center for Alternative Creations Alternative – Skopje	160.000
Theater play “Gogoli” from Arian Krasnici	
FROM THE RESERVES	
Association for science, culture and ecology “Pologu” - Tetovo	500.000
NGO Multikultura - Tetovo	120.000
Art Center NOA - Tetovo	320.000
Akapela Tetovo	150.000
Citizen’s association Estrada - Bitola	160.000
Art Center NOA - Tetovo	320.000
VLACH ASSOCIATIONS	
Citizen’s association “An Blok”, “Krushevo room”	40.000
Cultural and artistic colony	
Citizen’s association PUNTE	80.000
Presentation of Vlach folklore and tradition	
SERBIAN ASSOCIATIONS	
Serbian Cultural Center	200.000
Children and writers	
ROMA ASSOCIATIONS	
Roma association for human rights	50.000
Cultural manifestation	

PUBLISHING ACTIVITY PROGRAMME FOR 2002

	Number of publications	Magazines	Programmes of associations
Albanian	60	8	2
Turkish	9	0	0
Vlach	3	1	0
Roma	1	2	0

PUBLISHING ACTIVITY PROGRAMME FOR 2003

	Number of publications	Magazines	Programmes of associations
Macedonian	187 or 74.8%	26 or 74.3%	6 or 75%
Albanian	55 or 22%	6 or 17.1%	2 or 25%
Turkish	3 or 1.2%	0	0
Vlach	3 or 1.2%	2 or 5.7%	0
Roma	2 or 0.8%	1 or 2.9%	0
Total	250	35	8

PUBLISHING ACTIVITY PROGRAMME FOR 2004

	Number of publications	Magazines	Programmes of associations
Macedonian	190 or 76.3%	26 or 72.2%	6 or 75%
Albanian	56 or 22.5%	9 or 25%	2 or 25%
Turkish	1 or 0.4%	0	0
Vlach	1 or 0.4%	1 or 2.8%	0
Roma	1 or 0.4%	0	0
Total	249	36	8

PUBLISHING ACTIVITY PROGRAMME FOR 2005

	Number of publications	Magazines	Programmes of associations
Macedonian	113 or 63.1%	27 or 71.1%	7 or 63.6%
Albanian	62 or 34.6%	10 or 26.3%	4 or 36.4%
Turkish	2 or 1.1%	0	0
Vlach	1 or 0.6%	1 or 2.6%	0
Roma	1 or 0.6%	0	0
Total	179	38	11

PUBLISHING ACTIVITY PROGRAMME FOR 2006

	Number of publications	Magazines	Programmes of associations
Macedonian	177 or 66.8%	25 or 71.4%	8 or 66.7%
Albanian	78 or 29.4%	8 or 22.8%	4 or 33.3%
Turkish	4 or 1.5%	0	0
Vlach	2 or 0.7%	1 or 2.9%	0
Roma	2 or 0.7%	0	0
Serbian	1 or 0.37%	0	0
Bosniac	1 or 0.37%	1 or 2.9%	0
Total	265	35	12

PUBLISHING ACTIVITY PROGRAMME FOR 2007

	Number of publications	Magazines	Programmes of associations
Macedonian	168 or 67.2%	38 or 76%	13 or 74.6%
Albanian	71 or 28.4%	11 or 22%	4 or 23.6%
Turkish	4 or 1.6%	0	0
Vlach	2 or 0.8%	1 or 2%	0
Roma	2 or 0.8%	0	0
Serbian	2 or 0.8%	0	0
Bosniac	1 or 0.4%	0	0
Total	250	50	17

PUBLISHING ACTIVITY PROGRAMME FOR 2008

	Number of publications	Magazines	Programmes of associations
Macedonian	240 or 67.2%	42 or 79.24%	11 or 91.6%
Albanian	105 or 29.4%	9 or 16.98%	1 or 8.4%
Turkish	3 or 0.8%	0	0
Vlach	2 or 0.56%	1 or 1.88%	0
Roma	3 or 0.8%	1 or 1.88%	0
Serbian	2 or 0.56%	0	0
Bosniac	2 or 0.56%	0	0
Total	357	53	12

OVERVIEW OF DRAMATIC ART PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA FOR THE YEAR 2008

No.	Institution / Project	Programme MK	Paid by 31.12.2008	Rest
	ALBANIAN COMMUNITY	15.271.000	14.671.000	600.000
1	NI Albanian Theater - Skopje			
	1. Symphony without orchestra, written and directed by R. Budina (19.06.2008)	1.000.000	1.000.000	
	2. Hasanaginica, dramatization by M. Ogrizovic, directed by S. Milenkovski (25.06.2008)	1.100.000	1.100.000	
	3. The captivation of Eunice Williams (An American Myth), dramatization by L. McCurnay, directed by N. Poplavska (29.07.2008)	900.000	900.000	
	4. November 3 rd , written by T. Dervishi, directed by N. Delmestre, co- produced by the National Theater in Tirana and the National Theater in Prishtina (cancelled)	800.000	800.000	
	5. Albanian nights, dramatized and directed by E. Kaca (January 2009)	1.600.000	1.000.000	600.000
	6. Material costs	600.000	600.000	
	7. Guest performance with the play "An American Myth" in Struga (30.07)	36.000	36.000	
	8. Payment of accrued obligations	250.000	250.000	
2	Tetovo Theater – Tetovo			
	1. Impresario from Izmir, written by C. Goldoni, directed by A. Jakupi (27.03.2008)	1.200.000	1.200.000	
	2. Chaos of homeland love in Paris, written	850.000	850.000	

	and directed by A. Muliki (16.05)		
	3. Second music, written by M. Dira, directed by S. Ulkinaku (4.10.2008)	1.000.000	1.000.000
	4. Beni, written by J. Neziraj, directed by E. Zani (15.12.2008)	630.000	630.000
	5. Albanicum, written and directed by F. Mehmeti (January 2009)	1.670.000	1.670.000
	6. Material costs	550.000	550.000
	7. Guest performance with the play "Waiting for Sarah" in Debar (20.07)	35.000	35.000
	Total	5.935.000	5.935.000
3	Festival of the Albanian Theater in Debar		
	7 th Festival of the Albanian Theater in Debar (5 – 12.10.2008)	400.000	400.000
4	Citizen's association – Creative artistic Center Thalia - Kumanovo		
	1. Audienca, written by V. Havel, directed by N. Memeti (21.11.2008)	500.000	500.000
5	Association for cultural initiatives Ardmeria – Gostivar		
	1. Women's celebration, written by P. Zibo Muchaj, (25.04.2008)	250.000	250.000
6	Center for promotion of cultural activities "Subcult" - Skopje		
	1. Complete works of Shakespeare, group of authors (A. Long, D. Singer and J. Winfield), directed by S. Rushiti	600.000	600.000
7	Citizen's association "Cult" - Tetovo		
	1. Project "Memotheque"	1.300.000	1.300.000
	TURKISH COMMUNITY	3.780.000	3.780.000

1	Turkish Theater - Skopje			
	1. Cosmos (My world), written by B. Begovska, directed by V. Rangelova (8.05.2008)	795.000		795.000
	2. Leons and Lena, written by G. Bichner, directed by D. Miloshevska – Popova (23.05.2008)	855.000		855.000
	3. Lilika, written by A. Ristoska, directed by J. Ristovski (23.12.2008)	670.000		670.000
	4. Short dreams, written by S. Shahiner, directed by O. Alkaja (January 2009)	680.000		680.000
	5. Material costs	300.000		300.000
	6. Payment of accumulated debt from the previous years	480.000		480.000
	TOTAL	3.780.000		3.780.000
	ROMA COMMUNITY	150.000		150.000
1	Association “Romano Ilo” – Skopje			
	6 th Roma amateur Theater festival “Hidden faces” in Ohrid (15-16.12.2008)	150.000		150.000
	SERBIAN COMMUNITY	300.000		300.000
1	United Serbian Community in Macedonia – Skopje			
	1. A family in grief, written by B. Nushic, directed by S. Kovacevic	300.000		300.000
	TOTAL	19.501.000		18.901.000 600.000

Note: The 2008 Dramatic arts Budget is 77.284.650 MKD, 18.901.000 MKD out of which were allocated for the members of nationalities

OVERVIEW OF DRAMATIC ART PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA FOR THE YEAR 2007

No.	Institution / Project	Programme MK	Paid by 31.12.2007	Rest
	ALBANIAN COMMUNITY	15.271.000	14.671.000	600.000
1	NI Albanian Theater - Skopje			
	1. Blue Room, written by D. Hare, directed by V. Vishka (13.04)	850.000	850.000	
	2. Horse of the carriage, written by F. Husi, directed by G. Kame (29.05)	1.050.000	1.050.000	
	3. Alegretto Albania, written by S. Capaliku, directed by A. Trebicka (25.07)	850.000	850.000	
	4. The accidental death of an anarchist, written by D. Foe, directed by E. Nura (27.20)	900.000	900.000	
	5. Heroes from our neighbourhood, written by S. Halimi, directed by A. Jakupi (10.12)	650.000	650.000	
	6. Voicek, written by G. Bichner, directed by K. Bekteshi	1.200.000	1.200.000	
	7. Death and the girl, written by A. Dorfman, directed by S. Rushiti	900.000	900.000	
	8. Material costs	600.000	600.000	
	9. Salaries for 11 persons (temporary employment), for June and July 2007	298.182	298.182	
	10. 1 st International Theater Festival "Skupi Fest" in Skopje, organized by the Albanian Theater from Skopje (12-21.10.2007)	3.000.000	3.000.000	
	11. Knickers, written by K. Sternheim, directed by K. Chipi (agreed 950.000, paid 900.000 in 2006, 50.000 to be paid) (26.12.2006)	50.000	50.000	
	12. All the book heroes have gone, written by	50.000	50.000	

	S. Halimi, directed by A. Jakupi (agreed 350.000, paid 300.000 in 2006, 50.000 to be paid) (5.12.2006)		
	13. Colonel Bird, written by H. Boychev, directed by N. Memeti (agreed 680.000, paid 600.000 in 2006, 80.000 to be paid) (3.02.2007)	80.000	80.000
	14. Settlement of debts on the basis of an executive court decision regarding the payment of outstanding water bills (funds provided from Programme 2006)	600.000	600.000
	15. Elaboration of a Theater logo	61.150	61.150
	16. Guest performance of the plays Knickers and Aquarium in Gjakovica, Kosovo	90.590	90.590
	TOTAL	11.229.922	11.229.922
2	NI Cultural Center – Debar		
	1. The dead do not pay taxes, written by N. Mancari, directed by D. Ame (in Albanian language) (7.12.)	450.000	450.000
3	NI Cultural Center - Tetovo		
	1. Proud men, written by F. Mustafa, directed by E. Mahmuti (in Albanian language) (12.06)	150.000	150.000
	2. A strange event, written by M. Hajdari, directed by R. Dauti (in Albanian language) (30.10)	150.000	150.000
	TOTAL	300.000	300.000
4	NI Tetovo Theater - Tetovo		
	1. Crazyness, written by I. Bezani, directed by F. Mehmeti (22.10)	1.100.000	1.100.000
	2. Waiting for Sarah, written by O. Maze, directed by O. Maze	840.000	840.000

	and D. Poshka (13.12)		
	3. Santa Claus is late, written by S. Saliu, directed by S. Abduli	500.000	500.000
	4. Material costs	560.000	560.000
	5. Organization of a cocktail on the occasion of the inauguration of the Theater	212.490	212.490
	6. Material costs	350.000	350.000
	TOTAL	3.562.490	3.562.490
5	NI Cultural Center - Struga		
	Salary for one person (temporary employment) for June and July 2007	36.140	36.140
6	NI Cultural Center - Gostivar		
	Salary for one person (temporary employment) for July 2007	24.209	24.209
7	Creative artistic Center Thalia - Kumanovo		
	Death and the girl, written by A. Dorfman, directed by N. Memeti (in Albanian language) (7.07)	600.000	600.000
	Guest performance of the play Death and the girl in several towns in the Republic of Macedonia	70.000	70.000
8	Extreme Production - Skopje		
	1. The Labyrinths of Memory (Chess – Confessions of a King) – working title, written by A. Halimi, directed by K. Bekteshi (in Albanian language) (17.05)	1.500.000	1.500.000
9	Ultra Theater - Kumanovo		
	1. Stewardesses, written by M. Kamolet, directed by S. Nuredini (in Albanian language) (7.08) (90.590 MKD were paid from Programme 91 Item	500.000	500.000

	463190)		
10	MZDTD Pinocchio – v. Dobroshte, Tetovo 1. Tom, Jerry and Benny the dog, written by M. Ajdari, directed by L. Bogdanovski (in Albanian language) (9.05.2007)	100.000	100.000
11	Children’s Theater Center – Skopje 1. Henry V, written by I. Kornelisen, directed by Z. Buzalkovska (agreed 500.000, paid 300.000 in 2006, 200.000 to be paid) (8.11.2006)	200.000	200.000
12	Central Registry of the Republic of Macedonia - Skopje 1. Entry of the establishment of NI Tetovo Theater in the Central Registry of the Republic of Macedonia - Skopje	4.900	4.900
13	Association – Experimental Art Center NOA – Tetovo 1. Waiting for Godot, written by S. Beckett, directed by S. Abdulil	320.000	320.000
14	Alternative Creations Center – Skopje 1. Gogoli, written by A. Krasnici, directed by O. Ahmeti	500.000	500.000
15	Marketing and propaganda association “Al Media LTD” – Kumanovo 1. Realization of the Ramadan Bayram celebration	1.000.000	1.000.000
	TURKISH COMMUNITY	3.137.339	3.137.339
1	NI Turkish Theater - Skopje 1. Behind the scenes, written by M. Frein, directed by D. Miloshevska (11.05.2007)	1.018.000	1.018.000
	2. Little women, written	840.000	840.000

	by D. Jujenoglu, directed by N. Poplavska (4.01.2008)		
	3. Romeo and Juliet, written by W. Shakespeare, directed by D. Projkovski (25.07.2008)	942.000	942.000
	4. Material costs	200.000	200.000
	5. Salaries for 5 persons (temporary employment) for July and November 2007	137.339	137.339
	TOTAL	3.137.339	3.137.339
	ROMA COMMUNITY Association "Romano Iljo" – Skopje	202.000	202.000
1	1. 5 th Roma amateur Theater Festival "Hidden faces" – Skopje (1-2.11.2007)	152.000	152.000
2	4 th Roma amateur Theater Festival "Hidden faces" – Skopje (agreed 150.000, paid 100.000 in 2006, 50.000 to be paid) (12-13.12.2006)	50.000	50.000
	TOTAL	23.737.000	23.637.000

Note: The 2007 Dramatic arts Budget is 72.096.883 MKD, 23.637.000 MKD out of which were allocated for the members of nationalities

Attachment 3

OVERVIEW OF DRAMATIC ART PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA FOR THE YEAR 2005

No.	Institution / Project	Agreed funds	Paid by 31.12.2005	Rest
	ALBANIAN COMMUNITY	10.920.000	9.643.400	1.856.600
1	NI Albanian Theater - Skopje			
	1. Fanny's coming home, written by R. Shabani, directed by A. Filipi (6.04.2005)	1.300.000	1.300.000	
	2. Little Red Riding Hood from a Wolf's point of view, dramatized and directed by S. Selmani (21.05)	800.000	800.000	
	3. The Ash Fortress, written by L. Starova, directed by A. Boro	2.000.000	1.040.000	960.000
	4. People from the neighbourhood, written by H. Adams, directed by S. Janakievik (obligation from 2004) (28.12.2004)	200.000	200.000	
	5. Contracted associates	700.000	531.000	169.000
	6. Participation in festivals abroad ("Apollo" festival in Fier, Albania in May, and guest performances in Paris, France)	800.000	800.000	
	7. Material costs	600.000	600.000	
	8. Manifestation "Friday Night Fever"	200.000	200.000	
	TOTAL	6.600.000	5.471.000	1.129.000
2	NI Cultural Center - Debar			
	1. Dissidents, written by I. Montaneglio (in Albanian language) (20.07)	300.000	300.000	
	2. Tired children, written by I. Nuredini (in Albanian language) (17.11)	150.000		150.000
	3. 4 th "Albanian Theater Festival" in Debar, 16- 22.09.2005	700.000	700.000	

	4. 3 th “Albanian Theater Festival” (obligation from 2004)	100.000	100.000	
	TOTAL	1.250.000	1.100.000	150.000
3	Children’s Theater Center - Skopje			
	1. The Sponge and the Wood, written by D. Basha, directed by K. Bekteshi (in Albanian language) 18.02.2005	600.000	600.000	
	2. Re: Pinocchio, written by A. Bashovic, directed by G. Mihalkov (in Albanian language) 18.02.2006	500.000	200.000	300.000
	TOTAL	1.100.000	800.000	300.000
4	Thalia – Kumanovo			
	1. The Drawer, written by M. Henley, directed by N. Memeti (in Albanian language), co-produced with the Cultural Center Kumanovo (4.06)	400.000	400.000	
5	Association Phoenix - Tetovo			
	1. The Imaginary Invalid, written by Molière, directed by S. Nuredini (in Albanian language), co-produced with the Cultural Center Tetovo (12.05)	400.000	400.000	
	2. The man who faced death, written by V. Eftimiu, directed by S. Abduli, co-produced with the Cultural Center Tetovo (25.10)	200.000	200.000	
	3. Bohemians, written by A. Goca (co-produced with the Cultural Center Tetovo)	200.000		200.000
	TOTAL	800.000	600.000	200.000
6	Experimental art center NOA - Tetovo			
	1. Tied Prometheus, written by I. Skreli, directed by S. Aliu (in Albanian language), co-produced with the Balkan Cooperation Center “Loja” from	200.000	150.000	50.000

7	Tetovo (19.11) Production, theatre and film association "Bajrush Mjaku" – Skopje			
	1. Participation of the theatre play "Father" in the Galata Theater festival in Istanbul, Turkey	200.000	200.000	
	2. Zoo story, written by E. Albee, directed by B. Mjaku (co-produced with the Albanian Theater) (15.10)	300.000	300.000	
	TOTAL	500.000	500.000	
8	SHOTA Cultural Center, v. Negotino, Polog			
	1. Hope, written by P. Delija	20.000	20.000	
9	Cultural Center Struga			
	1. The Wizard of Oz, written by Baum (in Albanian language)	50.000	22.400	27.600
	TURKISH COMMUNITY	4.940.000	4.728.800	211.200
1	NI Turkish Theater - Skopje			
	1. Aziz Name, written by A. Nesin, directed by J. Erten (6.03)	600.000	600.000	
	2. The game of freedom, written by A. Atar, directed by J. Erten (13.05)	650.000	650.000	
	3. Timon of Athens, written by W. Shakespeare, directed by B. Brezovac (co- produced by the National Theater Bitola and the Florence Theater from Italy) (5.08), premiere at the Ohrid Summer festival	1.100.000	1.100.000	
	4. The Eunuch, written by Terence, directed by K. Angelovski (3.2.2006)	200.000	200.000	
	5. The Puppeteer, written by F. Merter, directed by S. Bilal (obligation from 2004) (21.10.2004)	200.000	200.000	

	6. Contracted associates	990.000	778.800	211.200
	7. Participation in the EXPONTO Festival in Ljubljana, Slovenia	200.000	200.000	
	8. Participation in the Galata festival in Istanbul, Turkey	200.000	200.000	
	9. Guest performance of the Istanbul City Theater with the plays "I, Anatolia" and "Mevlana" in Skopje	200.000	200.000	
	10. Material costs	200.000	200.000	
	TOTAL	4.540.000	4.328.800	211.200
2	Children's Theater Center – Skopje			
	1. Sky without a frame, written by S. Ali, directed by D. Stankoski (in Turkish language) (20.10)	400.000	400.000	
	ROMA COMMUNITY			
1	Amateur theater "Roma" – Skopje			
	1. One brut in the heart, written by A. Popovski	65.000	65.000	
2	Amateur theater "Fadilioni" – Skopje			
	1. Gypsies, written by A. S. Pushkin, directed by F. Ajvaz (16.05)	65.000	65.000	
3	Association "Romano Iljo" – Skopje			
	1. 3 rd Roma amateur theater reunion "Hidden faces" - Skopje	50.000	50.000	
	TOTAL	16.040.000	13.972.200	2.067.800

Note: The 2005 Dramatic arts Budget is 75.235.113 MKD, 13.972.200 MKD out of which were allocated for the members of nationalities, or 18, 5%

OVERVIEW OF DRAMATIC ART PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA FOR THE YEAR 2006

No.	Institution / Project	Agreed funds	Paid by 31.12.2006	Rest
	ALBANIAN COMMUNITY	8.983.400	8.003.400	980.000
1	NI Albanian Theater - Skopje			
	1. Pillowman, written by M. McDonagh, directed by S. Risteska (15.04)	800.000	800.000	
	2. Aquarium, written by R. Abazi, directed by K. Bekteshi (premiere at the Ohrid Summer Festival) (5.08.)	820.000	820.000	
	3. Knickers, , written by K. Sternhaim, directed by K. Chipi (26.12)			
	4. The book heroes have gone, written by S. Halimi, directed by A. Jakupi (5.12)	350.000	300.000	50.000
	5. Colonel Bird, written by H. Boychev, directed by N. Memeti (3.2.2007)	680.000	600.000	80.000
	6. The Ash Fortress, written by L. Starova, directed by A. Boro (obligation from 2005)	800.000	800.000	
	7. Contracted associates for November and December 2005 (obligation from 2005)	118.000	118.000	
	8. Contracted associates for 8 months in 2006 (5 actors)	472.000	472.000	
	9. Participation with the play "Pillow man" in the Fier Festival, Albania	90.000	90.000	
	10. Settlement of debts on the basis of an executive court decision regarding the payment of outstanding water bills (funds provided from one of the Programmes)	600.000	600.000	
	TOTAL	5.680.000	4.900.000	780.000

3	NI Cultural Center Debar		
	1. Albanian Theater in the Republic of Macedonia Festival (15-22.09.2006)	800.000	800.000
	2. Bargaining with the Devil, written by S. Demoli, directed by D. Orgocka (co-produced with the Kemal Ajdini Theater) (May 2006, in Albanian language)	100.000	100.000
	3. Tired children, written by I. Nuredini (19.10.2005) in Albanian language (obligation from 2005)	150.000	150.000
	TOTAL	1.050.000	1.050.000
4	NI Cultural Center Tetovo		
	1. Ray of light, written by A. Popescu, directed by D. Kovacovski, in Albanian language (23.09)	300.000	300.000
	2. Immigrants, written by S. Mrozek, directed by S. Risteska (in Albanian language), February 2006	200.000	200.000
	TOTAL	500.000	500.000
5	NI Cultural Center Gostivar		
	1. The night of Gods, written by M. Gavran, directed by V.B.Zulbeari (co-produced with the cultural association Fishta) (4.07.2006, Albanian language)	100.000	100.000
	2. Contracted associate	70.800	70.800
6	NI Cultural Center Kumanovo		
	1. Funny Money, written by R. Cooney, directed by N. Memeti (co-produced with Thalia Theater) 12.06.2006, Albanian language	400.000	400.000
7	NI Cultural Center		

	Struga			
	1. Passion drama, written by P. Nichols, directed by D. Hasani (co-produced with Sofra Theater), December 2005, Albanian language	150.000	150.000	
	2. The Wizard of Oz, written by Baum, in Albanian language (obligation from 2005)	27.600	27.600	
	TOTAL	177.600	177.600	
8	Children's Theater Center – Skopje			
	1. Re: Pinocchio, written by A. Bashovic, directed by D. Elenov (in Albanian language, 18.02.2006)	300.000	300.000	
	2. Henry V, written by I. Kornelisen, directed by Z. Buzalkovska (in Albanian language, 8.11.2006)	500.00	300.00	200.000
	TOTAL	800.000	600.000	200.000
9	Experimental Art Center NOA - Tetovo			
	1. Tied Prometheus, written by I. Skreli, directed by S. Aliu (in Albanian language), 19.11.2005 (obligation from 2005)	50.000	50.000	
10	Production, theatre and film association "Bajrush Mjaku" – Skopje			
	1. Participation of the theatre play "Father" in the International Experimental Theater Festival in Cairo, Egypt	155.000	155.000	
	TURKISH COMMUNITY	4.815.800	4.815.800	
1	NI Turkish Theater Skopje			
	1. The Eunuch, written by Terence, directed by K. Angelovski (3.2.2006)	600.000	600.000	
	2. Tartuffe, written by Molière, directed by D. Projkovski (30.03)	1.000.000	1.000.000	
	3. Closer, written by P.	1.160.000	1.160.000	

	Harber, directed by M. Kocovski (25.1.2007)			
	4. Contracted associates for November and December 2005 (obligation from 2005)	188.800	188.800	
	5. Contracted associates for 8 months in 2006 (5 actors)	472.000	472.000	
	6. Participation with the play "Timon of Athens" in festivals in Italy (Pescara and Rome) and Croatia (Eurokaz, Zagreb)	655.000	655.000	
	7. Participation in the International ambiental theater festival in Istanbul, Turkey, and guest performance of the Istanbul City Theater in Skopje	340.000	340.000	
	8. Participation with the play "Timon of Athens" at the "Days of Macedonian Culture" in Hamburg, Germany	400.000	400.000	
	TOTAL	4.815.800	4.815.800	
	ROMA COMMUNITY Association Romano Iljo - Skopje	150.000	100.000	50.000
1	1. 4 th Roma amateur Theater Festival "Hidden faces" – Skopje (12-13.12.2006)	150.000	100.000	50.000
	TOTAL	13.949.200	12.919.200	1.030.000

Note: The 2006 Dramatic arts Budget is 61.839.255 MKD, 12.919.200 MKD out of which were allocated for the members of nationalities (Albanian – 8.003.400, Turkish – 4.815.800, Roma – 100.000). This would represent a total of 20.89% (Albanian – 12.94%, Turkish – 7.78% and Roma 0.16%).

TELEVISION - ANNEX No. 5

TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which fulfil all three media functions

Or d. No	Name of TV Broadcaster	Region	Coverage (national, regional, local)	Program format	Language in which programs are broadcast
1.	ALSAT-M Skopje Broadcasting Company	Republic of Macedonia	National	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which fulfil all three media functions	Albanian language and Macedonian language
2.	TV BTR NACIONAL Zoran, Skopje Broadcasting Company	Skopje	Regional	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which fulfil all three media functions	Roma language and Macedonian language
3.	TV SUTEL Kamil Skopje Broadcasting Company	Skopje	Regional	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which fulfil all three media functions	Roma language and Macedonian Language
4.	TV USKANA Munir Mehdiu Kicevo Broadcasting Company	Kicevo	Local	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which fulfil all three media functions	Albanian language
5.	TV ART Artan Tetovo Broadcasting Company	Tetovo	Local	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which fulfil all three media functions	Albanian language
6.	TV - ANISA DOOEL, Plasnica Broadcasting Company	Plasnica	Local	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which fulfil all three media functions	Albanian language and Macedonian language

TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of informative character

Or	Name of TV Broadcaster	Region	Coverage	Program Format	Language in which
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d. No			(national, regional or local)		programs are broadcast
1	TV Due Nazmi Gostivar Broadcasting Company	Gostivar	Local	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of informative character	Albanian language

TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of entertainment character

Or d. No	Name of TV Broadcaster	Region	Coverage (national, regional, local)	Program Format	Language in which programs are broadcast
1.	TV ERA Skopje Broadcasting Company	Skopje	Regional	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of entertainment character	Albanian language
2.	TV - EDO Ljubin, Saraj Broadcasting Company	Skopje	Regional	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of entertainment character	Bosniak language
3.	TV TOSKA Skopje Broadcasting Company	Skopje	Regional	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of entertainment character	Albanian language
4.	T.V. KALTRINA Mazar Tatesi, Struga Broadcasting Company	Struga	Local	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of entertainment character	Albanian language and Macedonian languages
5.	TV HANA, Mevljan Kumanovo Broadcasting Company	Kumanovo	Local	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of entertainment character	Albanian language
6.	TV KANAL FESTA Nedzati	Kumanovo	Local	TV Broadcasters of general format the	Albanian language

	Kumanovo Broadcasting Company			programs of which are mainly of entertainment character	
7.	TV ZUPA Elezovski Eles village of Papradnik - Centar Zupa Broadcasting Company	Zupa	Local	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of entertainment character	Macedonian language, Turkish language and Albanian language
8.	TV ART KANAL Struga Broadcasting Company	Struga	Local	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of entertainment character	Albanian language
9.	TV SUPER SKAJ, Muslim village Mala Recica, Tetovo Broadcasting Company	Tetovo	Local	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of entertainment character	Albanian language
10.	TV KOHA Mevail Tetovo Broadcasting Company	Tetovo	Local	TV Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of entertainment character	Albanian language

TV Broadcasters at the national level with satellite distribution

Or d. No	Name of TV Broadcaster	Region	Coverage (national, regional, local)	Program format	Language in which programs are broadcast
1.	Satellite Broadcaster JUG TV, Skopje	Republic of Macedonia	National		Albanian language

RADIO

Talk Radio Broadcasters of general format the programs of which fulfil at least two of the three media functions

Or	Name of Broadcaster	Region	Coverage	Program Format	Language in which
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d. No			(National, regional, local)		programs are broadcast
1.	Kani Ismailoski RADIO TERNIPE (Mladost) Prilep Radio Broadcasting Company	Prilep	Local	Talk Radio Broadcasters of general format the programs of which fulfil at least two of the three media functions	Roma language and Macedonian language

Talk Radio Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of informative character

Or d. No	Name of Broadcasters	Region	Coverage (national, regional, local)	Program Format	Language in which programs are broadcast
1.	RADIO - MERLIN Fatmir, Debar Radio Broadcasting Company	Debar	Local	Talk Radio Broadcaster of general format the programs of which are mainly of informative character	Albanian language

Talk Radio Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of entertainment character

Or d. No	Name of Radio Broadcaster	Region	Coverage (national, regional, local)	Program Format	Language in which programs are broadcast
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1.	ALJBANA Kumanovo Radio Broadcasting Company	Kumanovo	Local	Talk Radio Broadcaster of general format the programs of which are mainly of entertainment character	Albanian language

Music Talk Radio Broadcasters of general format the programs of which fulfil at least two of the three media functions

Or d. No	Name of Broadcasters	Region	Coverage (national, regional, local)	Program Format	Language in which programs are broadcast
1.	ARACINA, Dzavid village Aracinovo, Aracinovo Radio Broadcasting Company	Skopje	Regional	Music Radio Broadcasters of general format the programs of which fulfil at least two of the three media functions	Albanian language

Music Talk Radio Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of general informative character

Or d. No	Name of Broadcaster	Region	Coverage (national, regional, local)	Program Format	Language in which programs are broadcast
1.	RADIO VAT Vat-Inos Skopje Radio Broadcasting Company	Skopje	Regional	Music Talk Radio Broadcaster of general format the programs of which are mainly of informative character	Albanian language
2.	Radio Broadcasting Company RADIO RINIA - 200 village of Crnilista, Dolneni Municipality of Dolneni	Municipality of Dolneni	Local	Music Talk Radio Broadcaster of general format the programs of which are mainly of informative character	Albanian language
3.	Zoran Zdravkovik MH Radio Ohrid Radio Broadcasting	Ohrid	Local	Music Talk Radio Broadcaster of general format the programs of which	Macedonian language, Serbian

	Company			are mainly of informative character	language and Croatian language
4.	CERENJA Stip Radio Broadcasting Company	Stip	Local	Music Talk Radio Broadcaster of general format the programs of which are mainly of informative character	Roma language and Macedonian language

Music Talk Radio Broadcasters of general format the programs of which are mainly of general entertainment character

Or d. No .	Name Of Broadcaster	Region	Coverage (national, regional, local)	Program Format	Language in which programs are broadcast
1.	RADIO FAMA Tetovo Radio Broadcasting Company	Tetovo	Local	Music Talk Radio Broadcaster of general format the program of which are mainly of entertainment character	Albanian language
2.	BLETA Tetovo Radio Broadcasting Company	Tetovo	Local	Music Talk Radio Broadcaster of general format the program of which are mainly of entertainment character	Albanian language

Music Talk Radio Broadcasters of general format

Or d. No .	Name of Broadcasters	Region	Coverage (national, regional, local)	Program Format	Language in which programs are broadcast
1.	LIFE RADIO Skopje Radio Broadcasting Company	Skopje	Regional	Music Talk Radio Broadcaster of general format	Albanian language and Macedonian language
2.	Radio BESA, village of Crniliste, Municipality of	Municipality of Dolneni	Local	Music Talk Radio Broadcaster of general format	Albanian language and Macedonian

	Dolneni Radio Broadcasting Company				language
3.	RADIO RRAPI Municipality Velesta Radio Broadcasting Company	Struga	Local	Music Talk Radio Broadcaster of general format	Albanian language
4.	JEHONA 2003 village of Matejce Radio Broadcasting Company	Lipkovo	Local	Music Talk Radio Broadcaster of general format	Albanian language

Non-Profit Radio Broadcasters

Or d. No	Name of Non-Profit Radio Broadcaster	Region	Coverage (national, regional, local)	Program Format	Language in which programs are broadcast
1.	Cultural Humanitarian Organization of Yuruks in Eastern Macedonia from the village of Topolnica, Radovis	Stip	Local	Talk Radio Broadcaster of general format the programs of which fulfil at least two of the three media functions	Turkish language

**ETHNIC STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYEES IN PUBLIC PROSECUTORS' OFFICES
IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN 2007**

Annex 6

	PUBLIC PROSECUTORS' OFFICES	PROSECUTORS							Total	DEPUTY PROSECUTORS							Total	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF							Total
		Filled posts according to the job systematization								Filled posts according to the job systematization								Filled posts according to the job systematization							
		Macedonians	Albanians	Serbs	Turks	Vlachs	Roma	Others		Macedonians	Albanians	Serbs	Turks	Vlachs	Roma	Others		Macedonians	Albanians	Serbs	Turks	Vlachs	Roma	Others	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	Public Prosecutor's Office	1							1	7	3						10	12	1						13
1	SKOPJE HIGHER PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE	1							1	11	1	1					13	6	2						8
2	BITOLA HIGHER PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE	1							1	6							6	9							9
3	STIP HIGHER PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE JO ШТИП	1							1	4							4	8							8
	Higher Public Prosecutors in Total	3							3	21	1	1					23	23	2						25
	Basic Public Prosecutors' Offices (BPPO)																								
1	SKOPJE BPPO					1			1	44	2			2		1	49	35	1	1					37
2	BEROVO BPPO	1							1	1							1	1							1

3	KOCANI BPPO																								1
4	STIP BPPO																								1
5	STRUMICA BPPO																								1
6	GEVGELIJA BPPO																								1
7	KAVADARCI BPPO																								1
8	VELES BPPO																								1
9	KUMANOVO BPPO																								1
10	KRIVA PALANKA BPPO																								1
11	TETOVO BPPO																								1
12	GOSTIVAR BPPO																								1
13	DEBAR BPPO																								1
14	KICEVO BPPO																								1
15	OHRID BPPO																								1
16	BITOLA BPPO																								1
17	PRILEP BPPO																								1
18	RADOVIS BPPO																								1
19	SVETI NIKOLE BPPO																								1
20	DELCEVO BPPO																								1
21	STRUGA BPPO																								1
22	RESEN BPPO																								1

Total in Basic Public Pros. Offices	18	2	0	1	1	0	0	22	111	5		1	5		1	123	123	13	2	2	1			141
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**ETHNIC STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYEES AT COURTS
IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
ANNEX 6**

Ordinal Number	COURTS	JUDGES							TOTAL	ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF							TOTAL
		Filled posts according to the job systematization								Filled posts according to the job systematization							
		Macedonians	Albanians	Serbs	Turks	Vlachs	Roma	Others		Macedonians	Albanians	Serbs	Turks	Vlachs	Roma	Others	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	SUPREME COURT	16	2					1	19	55	1	3	2	1		1	63
	ADMINISTRATIVE COURT	16	7						23								
	SKOPJE COURT OF APPEALS	31	9			2		2	44	71	7		2		1	1	82
	BITOLA COURT OF APPEALS	20							20	47	1	1		3			52
	STIP COURT OF APPEALS	13				1			14	33				1			34
	GOSTIVAR COURT OF APPEALS	5	7						12								
	TOTAL in Courts of Appeal	69	16			3		2	90	151	8	1	2	4	1	1	168
	FIRST INSTANCE COURTS																
1	BEROVO	6							6	28					1		29
2	BITOLA	27			1				28	109	2		2	4			117

3	GEVGELIJA	16			1			17	60			1				61
4	GOSTIVAR	12	11					23	47	13		5	1	1		67
5	DELCEVO	6						6	30				3			33
6	DEBAR	2	4					6	3	13		1	3	2		22
7	KAVADARCI	18						18	48							48
8	KICEVO	10	5					15	44	3		1				48
9	KOCANI	15			1			16	52				1			53
10	KRIVA PALANKA	8			1			9	31							31
11	KRATOVO	5						5	15							15
12	KRUSEVO	4			1			5	15	3			6			24
13	KUMANOVO	31	4	1				36	75	5	5		1	1		87
14	NEGOTINO	6						6	24							24
15	OHRID	19	1					20	61	3	1	1	1	3		70
16	PRILEP	23						23	85			1	2			88
17	RADOVIS	11						11	10							10
18	RESEN	5						5	22	4		1				27
19	SVETI NIKOLE	6						6	26							26
20	SKOPJE 1	58	4	2	1		2	67	224	14	8	3	4	5	3	261
21	SKOPJE 2	72	5	1	2		1	81	178	7	7	1	4	5		202
22	STRUMICA	26						26	69			1				70
23	STRUGA	11	4				2	17	34	7		3	4		2	50
24	TETOVO	17	9				1	27	55	36	1	1		3	2	98
25	VELES	21	1					22	61	2			1		3	67

26	STIP	20				4		1	25	76				5	2		83		
27	VINICA	4							4	25			1		2		28		
	TOTAL IN FIRST INSTANCE COURTS	457	48	4															
		1			48	4	1	11	0	7	528	1507	112	22	23	29	29	17	1739

Updated on 4 November 2008
only data on judges updated