



OKO - COMMITTEE FOR CONTROL AND OBSERVATION
Headquarters of the association: 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

Committee for Control and Observation (OKO)

REPORT OF THE OKO ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION

**On the denial of accreditation and its implications for the integrity
of elections for the Assembly of Kosovo**

(Elections scheduled for 28 December 2025)

Belgrade, February 2026



1. INTRODUCTION: PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report has been prepared for the purpose of informing the international community about a serious precedent in the electoral process in Kosovo, arising from the decision of the Central Election Commission of Kosovo (CEC) to deny accreditation to the OKO Election Observation Mission – Committee for Oversight and Observation.

The report is entirely based on the appeal submitted to the Complaints Panel, which constitutes the central document of this report, and aims to:

- explain the factual situation,
- point to violations of fundamental democratic principles,
- assess the broader implications for the credibility and inclusiveness of the electoral process.

2. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The OKO organization timely and fully submitted an application for accreditation of its election observation mission for the parliamentary elections scheduled for 28 December 2025, together with complete documentation as prescribed by the CEC rules.

In Decision No. 01/4178/2025 of the CEC denying accreditation:

- no procedural, technical, or professional shortcomings were identified,
- the expertise, impartiality, or previous work of the organization was not challenged,
- the sole reason for denial cited was the terminological formulation in the organization's Statute, namely the use of the term *Kosovo and Metohija* instead of *Republic of Kosovo*.

It is particularly important to emphasize that, on the basis of the same Statute and with identical terminology, the OKO organization was granted accreditation for election observation during the local elections only two months earlier, thereby confirming the acceptability of the documentation in the previous electoral cycle.

3. KEY ARGUMENTS FROM THE APPEAL – THE ESSENCE OF THE DISPUTE

3.1. Exceeding the Competence of the Electoral Administration

The appeal clearly indicates that the CEC:

- has no mandate to assess or condition the legal, identity-related, or terminological content of internal acts of non-governmental organizations,
- has exclusive competence only to verify the fulfillment of objective conditions for election observation.

The use of a particular term in an organization's statute cannot and must not constitute a criterion for the accreditation of observers, as it does not affect the professionalism, impartiality, or legality of the observation mission.



3.2. Violation of the Principle of Political Neutrality of Observers

Election observation missions are, by definition, politically neutral in their activities; however, such neutrality:

- does not imply an obligation to accept a specific political or legal narrative,
- cannot be conditioned on changes to the organization's identity or statute.

Requiring an organization to amend its internal acts in order to be accredited constitutes political conditionality rather than an administrative criterion.

3.3. Discrimination and Selective Application of Rules

The CEC's decision introduces a discriminatory criterion based on terminological and identity orientation, thereby:

- dividing observation missions into "acceptable" and "unacceptable,"
- undermining the principle of equal treatment,
- seriously jeopardizing the credibility of the electoral process.

Particularly concerning is the fact that the same document had previously been accepted, which clearly indicates inconsistent and selective application of rules depending on the political context and timing.

3.4. Non-Compliance with International Standards

International standards of electoral practice clearly stipulate that:

- observers must not be denied accreditation for political, ideological, or terminological reasons,
- the only legitimate grounds for denying accreditation may relate to expertise, impartiality, or violations of rules of conduct.

Through this decision, it has been explicitly confirmed for the first time that the right to observe elections is being conditioned on an identity-related issue rather than on compliance with electoral standards.

4. BROADER IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

Such practice has consequences that go beyond the individual case of the OKO organization:

- it calls into question the inclusiveness of the electoral process,
 - it narrows the space for independent election oversight,
 - it sends a message that election monitoring is permitted only to those who accept a predetermined political framework.
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Democracy implies the possibility of oversight also by those who do not share the identity-based or political narrative of the institutions conducting the elections.

5. CONCLUSION

The denial of accreditation to an election observation mission due to terminology used in its statute represents a serious precedent that directly undermines trust in the electoral process in Kosovo.

Election observation:

- is not a political privilege,
- but a fundamental mechanism of transparency and public trust.

Conditioning this right on the renunciation of identity or on amendments to an organization's internal legal framework is not consistent with democratic principles or international standards.



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6. CALL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

The OKO Election Observation Mission calls upon international stakeholders to:

- carefully consider the arguments presented in the appeal,
- recognize the long-term consequences of this precedent,
- insist on political neutrality and inclusiveness in election observation.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

Denial of Accreditation of the OKO Election Observation Mission in Light of International Standards

I. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The right to independent election observation constitutes an integral part of contemporary democratic electoral standards. Although international law does not impose an obligation on states to accredit every organization, any restriction of this right must be lawful, legitimate, and proportionate, and based on objective and non-discriminatory criteria.

This principle derives from:

- international treaties on political rights,
 - documents of electoral practice,
 - interpretations by competent international bodies.
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II. STANDARDS RELATED TO ELECTION OBSERVATION

1. The Right to Participate in Public Affairs

United Nations – International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
Article 25

“Every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any discrimination and without unreasonable restrictions, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives.”

The UN Human Rights Committee, in General Comment No. 25, emphasizes that:

“States must take effective measures to ensure the transparency of the electoral process and independent oversight.”

Conclusion: Election observation represents a legitimate form of participation in public affairs, and any restriction thereof must be strictly justified.

2. Political Neutrality of Observers

OSCE – Copenhagen Document (1990)

“The presence of domestic and international observers can enhance the electoral process and increase public confidence in elections.”

The document does not prescribe an obligation for observers to accept the political or legal narrative of the host state, but requires exclusively:

- professionalism,
- impartial conduct,
- respect for electoral legislation.

Conclusion: Neutrality relates to the conduct of observers, not to their identity, terminology, or internal acts.

3. Prohibition of Discrimination and Selective Application of Rules

ICCPR – Article 26

“All persons are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to the equal protection of the law.”

Discrimination exists not only when different subjects are treated differently, but also when:

- the same subjects are treated differently in similar circumstances, without objective and reasonable justification.
-



In the present case:

- the same Statute of the OKO organization had previously been accepted,
- without any amendments, it was later declared unacceptable.

Conclusion: This constitutes a classic example of selective and arbitrary application of criteria, contrary to international standards of equal treatment.

III. LIMITS OF THE COMPETENCE OF THE ELECTORAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Administrative vs. Political Criteria

Venice Commission – Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters

The Code clearly distinguishes between:

- administrative criteria (registration, documentation, conduct),
- political or ideological issues, which must not constitute conditions for participation in the electoral process.

“Electoral authorities must act neutrally and must not use their powers to impose political views.”

Conclusion: Assessing terminology in the statute of an NGO falls outside the administrative competence of the CEC.

2. Test of Legitimacy of Restrictions

According to established international practice, any restriction must satisfy a three-part test:

1. **Legality** – Is it clearly prescribed by law?
2. **Legitimate aim** – Does it protect a public interest?
3. **Proportionality** – Is it necessary and the least restrictive measure?

In this case:

- there is no legal provision prohibiting the terminology used in the statute,
 - there is no evidence that the term undermines the electoral process,
 - the measure (a complete ban on observation) is grossly disproportionate.
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Conclusion: The decision fails all elements of the test.

IV. CONSEQUENCES FOR THE INTEGRITY OF ELECTIONS

International standards recognize that:

- elections are not merely a technical act,
- but a process that must be inclusive, transparent, and open to oversight.

Excluding observers on identity-based or terminological grounds:

- narrows the space for independent oversight,
 - undermines public trust,
 - creates the effect of a “permitted democracy.”
-

V. LEGAL CONCLUSION

Based on the above international standards, it can be concluded that:

1. The denial of accreditation to the OKO organization is not based on objective criteria.
2. The CEC decision constitutes an overreach of administrative authority.
3. There is discriminatory and selective application of rules.
4. The decision is inconsistent with the ICCPR, OSCE standards, and the Venice Commission Code.



METHODOLOGY OF ELECTION DAY OBSERVATION

1. Introduction and Purpose of Observation

The OKO organization's election observation mission was intended to be conducted as systematic field observation of the electoral process on election day, with the aim of collecting reliable, verifiable, and methodologically grounded data on the conduct of parliamentary elections.

The main objectives of the mission were:

- assessment of the functioning of the electoral process at polling station level,
- identification of procedural, organizational, and administrative risks,
- documentation of good practices and potential irregularities,
- creation of an empirical basis for analytical and recommendation-oriented conclusions.

Observation was to be conducted in accordance with the principles of impartiality, non-intervention, and transparency. It is understood that observers would have no executive authority, would not influence the course of the electoral process, nor provide instructions to polling boards or voters. All observations would be recorded exclusively in observation forms, with a clear distinction between facts and interpretations.

2. Mission Organization and Human Resources

The mission was organized through seven mobile (roving) observation teams. Each team was tasked with visiting multiple polling stations during election day, in accordance with a predefined itinerary.

The mobile approach was selected as the optimal model given:

- the limited number of available observers,
- the need for geographical diversity of observation,
- the possibility of comparing practices across different municipalities and types of settlements,
- flexibility in responding to potential incidents.

Each team was prepared to work according to standardized procedures, using a unified observation methodology and identical data collection instruments.

3. Time Spent at Polling Stations

The planned standard duration of each observation team's stay at a polling station was approximately 45 minutes. This time interval was determined on the basis of international practice in mobile election observation and allows for continuous observation of the voting process.

During this period, observers were expected to be able to:

- monitor voter arrival and flow,
- observe voter identification procedures,
- note the issuance and handling of ballot papers,
- assess the secrecy and freedom of voting,
- observe the work of the polling board and the overall electoral atmosphere.



In cases of serious or systemic irregularities, teams were instructed to extend their stay in order to document events in greater detail, in accordance with escalation procedures.

4. Sampling Frame and Stratification

The sample of polling stations was defined on the basis of a complete list of polling centers, which constituted the sampling frame. The list contained data on the municipality, settlement, address, and geographic coordinates of each polling station.

To ensure diversity of observed contexts, stratification was applied according to area type:

- urban,
- suburban (peri-urban),
- rural.

Classification was carried out by combining the distance of the polling station from the municipal administrative center, the spatial structure of the settlement, and the type of facility in which voting was conducted.

5. Sample Size and Statistical Framework

The total number of observed polling stations was $n = 84$, while the total population of polling centers covered by the list was approximately $N = 904$.

When planning the sample, the standard formula for determining sample size for proportion estimates was used:

$$n_0 = (z^2 \times p \times (1 - p)) / e^2$$

where:

$z = 1.96$ (95% confidence interval),

$p = 0.5$ (conservative assumption),

$e =$ desired margin of error.

For a finite population, the following correction was applied:

$$n = n_0 / (1 + (n_0 - 1) / N).$$

6. Margin of Error and Confidence Interval

The standard error of the proportion estimate is calculated as:

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{[\hat{p} \times (1 - \hat{p}) / n]}$$

The 95% confidence interval is defined as:

$$\hat{p} \pm 1.96 \times SE(\hat{p})$$

With a finite population correction:

$$FPC = \sqrt{[(N - n) / (N - 1)]}$$



Based on these expressions, the margin of error for a sample of 84 polling stations is approximately $\pm 10\%$ in the most conservative case ($\hat{p} = 0.5$).

7. Weight of Findings and Methodological Limitations

The findings of the observation would have a high degree of validity for identifying recurring patterns, analyzing differences between urban, suburban, and rural settings, and detecting potential systemic weaknesses in the electoral process.

Due to the nature of mobile observation and the limited sample size, the results could not be interpreted as precise statistical estimates for the entire population. The OKO organization has consistently avoided excessive generalization in its reports and has clearly stated methodological limitations, thereby further strengthening the credibility of its findings.

Procedure for Registering the Election Observation Mission

Description of the Procedure

The process of registering the election observation mission was conducted in accordance with the applicable legal and administrative framework for the registration of domestic observer organizations. The application was submitted through the official online platform of the competent electoral authority, within the deadlines prescribed by the relevant regulations.

Although the formal framework for registration was clearly defined, the practical implementation of the procedure revealed certain operational and technical shortcomings that required additional organizational resources during the registration process.

Identified Challenges

Three key challenges were identified during the registration process.

First, the official video tutorial intended to explain the registration procedure was not functional during the mission preparation period. Although the link to the tutorial was publicly available, the content could not be loaded or viewed, resulting in the absence of an important source of practical, step-by-step information.

Second, it was not possible to find a clearly structured and comprehensive written guide that would explain all phases of the election observation mission registration in one place. The absence of such a document increased the need for additional verification and internal interpretation of administrative requirements.

Third, the registration system was not fully linguistically adapted. Although there was an option to select the Serbian language, a significant portion of the interface, system messages, and certain data-entry fields remained displayed in

another language, which could have complicated understanding of the procedure and increased the risk of unintentional errors.



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Accreditation of Observers and Institutional Support of the CEC

The process of accrediting observers by the Central Election Commission was conducted in a highly professional and efficient manner. CEC staff demonstrated a high level of commitment and willingness to support observer organizations throughout the entire process. Despite initial technical challenges related to the functioning of the observer registration application, CEC officials responded promptly, provided clear instructions, and successfully mitigated technical difficulties, thereby enabling the formal completion of the accreditation process.

Implications for Mission Organization

The identified challenges did not technically prevent the successful registration of the election observation mission, but they required additional time, increased attention, and engagement of the organization's administrative capacities. Particularly for smaller organizations or those conducting election observation for the first time, such technical and informational shortcomings may represent a significant obstacle to effective participation in the electoral process.

Recommendation

In accordance with international standards and good practice in the field of election observation, it is recommended that competent authorities in future electoral cycles ensure:

- functional and regularly tested video training and registration materials,
- clear, centralized, and easily accessible written guidance for observer registration,
- full and consistent linguistic accessibility of registration systems in all official languages.

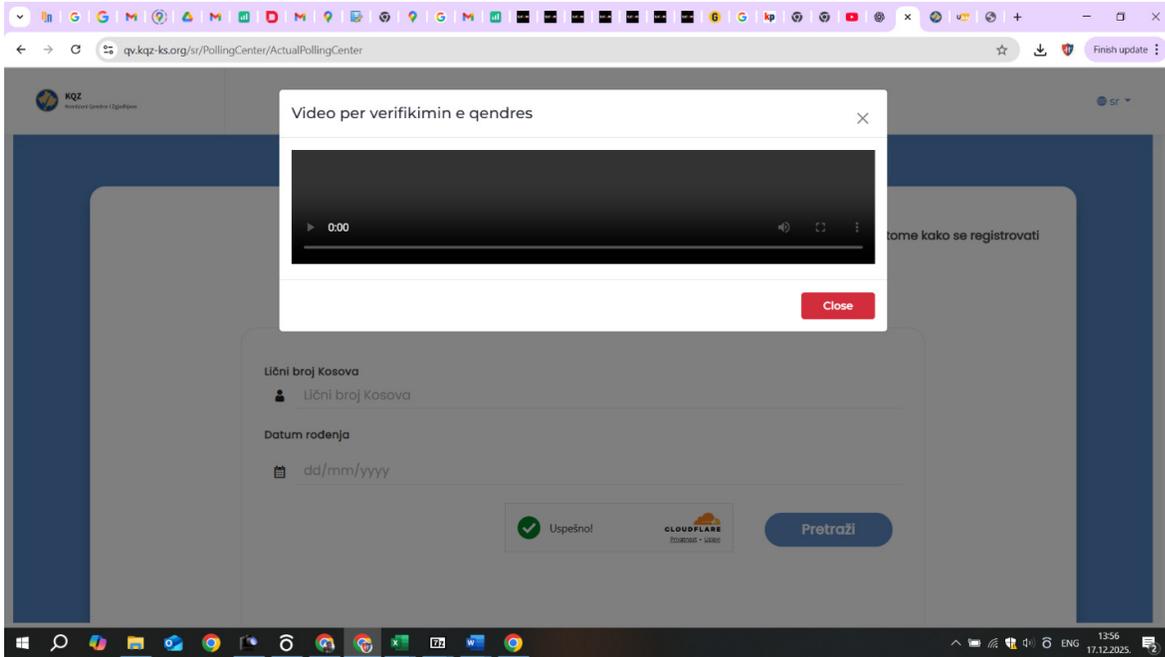
Improving these aspects would contribute to greater transparency, inclusiveness, and equal access to the election observation process.

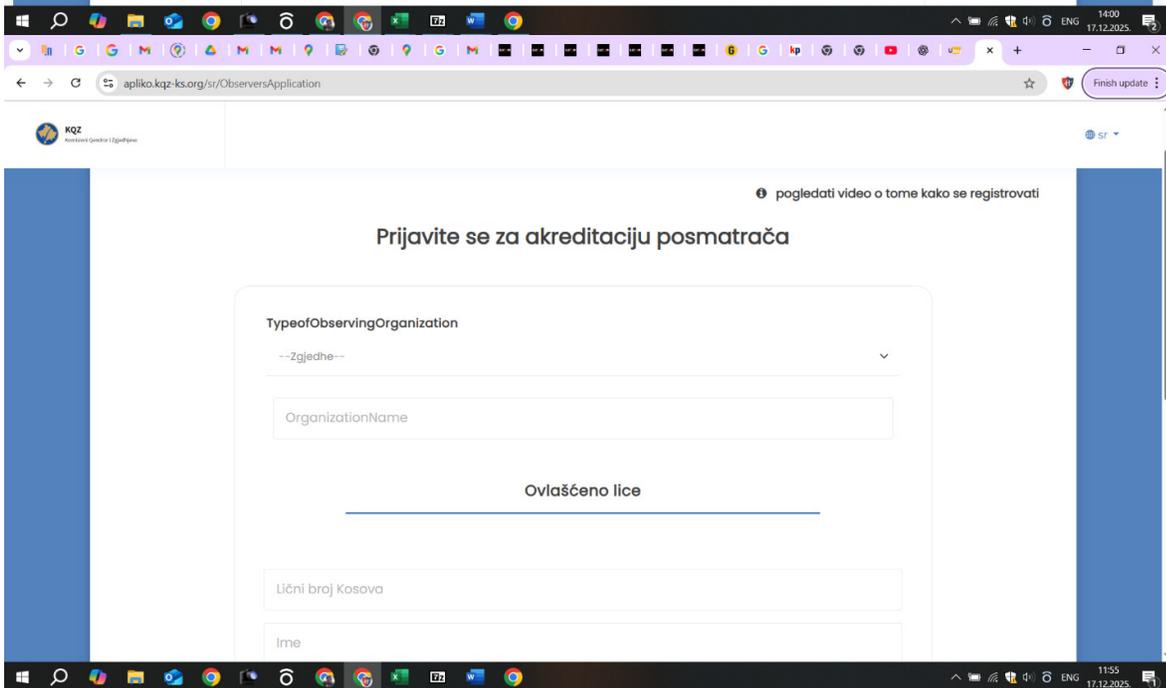
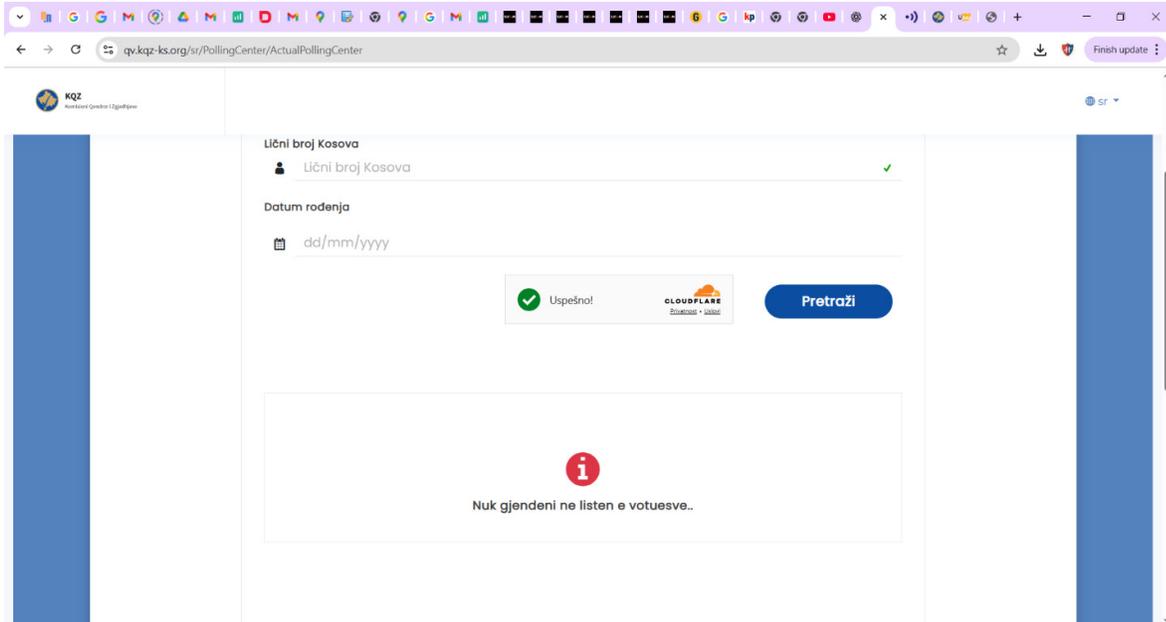
Note for the executive summary

Experiences from the process of registering the election observation mission indicate the need for further improvement of the technical and linguistic accessibility of the observer registration system, in order to ensure equal conditions for all interested organizations.



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MONITORING OF THE MEDIA AND DIGITAL ENVIRONMENT DURING THE ELECTORAL PROCESS IN KOSOVO

As part of the election observation mission, in addition to the planned field activities, systematic monitoring of the media and digital environment was conducted throughout the electoral period. The aim of this segment was to assess the broader context in which the elections took place, identify dominant narratives, and detect potential risks that could affect the integrity of the electoral process and public trust.

Monitoring was carried out from 21 November to 21 December 2025, using tools for tracking publicly available online content. The monitoring covered online media outlets, video platforms, social networks with publicly accessible content, as well as blogs and content aggregators.

The analysis showed a high intensity of online communication related to the elections, with a dominant presence of video content. The largest share of the discourse took place on YouTube and TikTok platforms, while traditional news portals accounted for a smaller but still significant portion of the communication space.

Thematically, the following patterns were identified:

- reporting on technical aspects of the electoral process,
- narratives questioning the integrity of elections and the work of electoral institutions,
- discourse on external and geopolitical influences,
- the presence of irrelevant and SEO-generated content using electoral terminology without a genuine connection to the electoral process.

Sentiment analysis indicates a predominantly neutral tone of content, alongside a significant presence of negative narratives directed at institutions and procedures. These findings were used as indicators of potential risks, rather than as evidence of irregularities.

This segment of observation enabled the mission to place field findings within a broader social and informational context and to identify topics that could influence the acceptance of election results in the post-election period.



ANNEX: OPERATIONAL MONITORING IN THE FINAL STAGE OF THE CAMPAIGN AND ON ELECTION DAY

In the final phase of the campaign and on election day, media and internet monitoring focused on the early detection of narratives that could influence voter behavior and perceptions of the legitimacy of the process.

Special attention was given to:

- the work of the electoral administration,
- allegations of pressure and manipulation,
- coordinated dissemination of identical messages,
- interpretations of voter turnout and preliminary results.

Findings from this segment were used to guide the focus of mobile observation teams and to support the development of balanced conclusions in the final report.

Allegations of Corruption Trigger Negative Sentiment Among 37% Amid Opposition Calls for Early Elections

Insights

1. **Political corruption dominates the discourse:**
The monitoring period was heavily influenced by allegations against Belinda Balluku related to electoral manipulation and misuse of data. Multiple mentions discussed corruption allegations and calls for her arrest, which significantly contributed to negative sentiment.
2. **Election legitimacy under question:**
Several sources challenged the legitimacy of the recent elections, with Sali Berisha describing the 11 May elections as a “farce,” and Mediu labeling them a fraud. These discussions appear to have driven a large share of negative sentiment and increased mentions.
3. **Interregional political unrest:**
Monitoring included discussions of electoral issues beyond Albania, including protests in Serbia, indicating broader regional concerns regarding democratic processes.
4. **Opposition mobilization:**
Several opposition figures, including Agron Shehaj, called for early elections, pointing to organized political pressure that may have contributed to sustained negative mentions throughout the period.
5. **Dilution by commercial content:**
A significant portion of mentions related to commercial content, including product advertising services, which may artificially inflate mention volumes while diluting the focus of political discourse.



Mentions and Reach

Trends

- Highest reach on Wednesday:**
The week showed a significant spike in reach on 17 December, reaching 118.1 thousand—nearly three times the average daily reach. This peak coincided with political discussions on electoral processes and corruption allegations.
- Increase in mentions over the weekend:**
Saturday recorded the highest number of mentions (39), representing a 50% increase compared to the weekly average, with negative sentiment dominating at 38% of daily mentions.
- Consistently negative sentiment:**
Throughout the week, negative mentions consistently outnumbered positive ones, with 37% negative versus 14% positive mentions overall, indicating ongoing controversial discussions related to electoral topics.
- Midweek volatility:**
The period showed significant fluctuations in both mentions and reach, with the lowest activity recorded on Tuesday (15 mentions, reach of 81.4 thousand), followed by a dramatic spike on Wednesday.

Recommendations

- Immediate crisis response:**
Deploy rapid response teams to address corruption allegations and questions regarding election legitimacy. Develop fact-based counter-narratives and cooperate with credible media outlets to provide transparent information on ongoing investigations and democratic processes.
- Strategic engagement with the opposition:**
Establish formal channels for dialogue with opposition leaders to address their concerns regarding electoral integrity. Organize public forums to demonstrate commitment to democratic transparency and accountability.
- Proactive reputation management:**
Launch positive content campaigns highlighting institutional achievements and democratic progress. Establish partnerships with international organizations and credible third parties to provide balanced perspectives on the electoral system.
- Enhanced monitoring focus:**
Improve monitoring systems to prioritize substantive political discourse over commercial content.



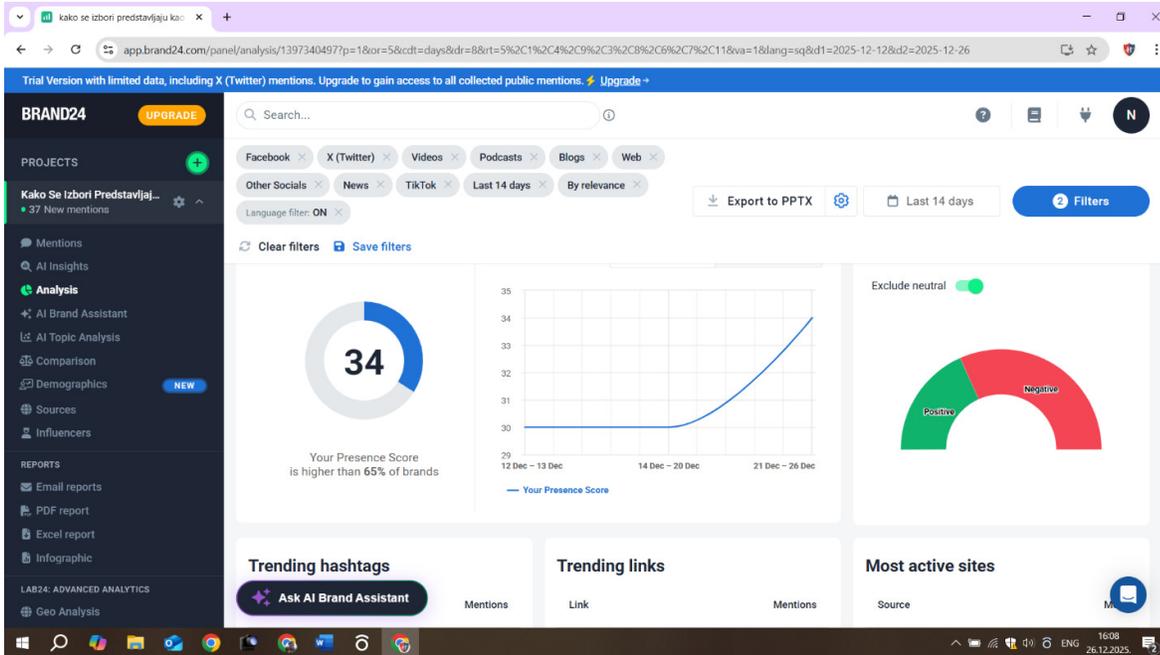
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The screenshot shows the BRAND24 dashboard for the project "Kako se govori o Srbima u izbornim...". The interface includes a search bar, filter tabs (Web, Blogs, Podcasts, etc.), and a line chart showing mentions and reach over time. A sidebar on the left lists various analysis tools like AI Insights and Demographics. A "Smart Context Search" button is visible at the bottom right.

The screenshot displays the "Uvidi u vештачку интелигенцију" (AI Insights) section. It features a main headline: "Integritet albanskih izbora na udaru: Optužbe o korupciji izazivaju negativno raspoloženje kod 37% usred poziva opozicije na preвремене izbore". Below the headline, there are two columns: "Uvidi" (Insights) with numbered points about political corruption and election legitimacy, and "Помињања и досег" (Mentions and Reach) with two line charts. A "Пријави акције" (Report Actions) button is at the top right.



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ANNEX 1: Official Communication with Kosovo Institutions

Notification of Accreditation Approval and ID Card Collection

Dear Sir/Madam,

We hope you are well!

We hereby inform you that your request for accreditation for the early parliamentary elections, scheduled to be held on 28 December 2025, has been reviewed and approved by the Central Election Commission.

We also inform you that it is necessary for you to report in order to collect the identification card (ID) for monitoring purposes, which is required for carrying out your activities during the electoral process.

The ID card may be collected at the Office for Registration, Certification and Financial Control of Political Entities (ZRCKFSP) on 23 and 24 December 2025, between 10:00 and 16:00.

Kind regards!

FW: CEC Decision

Dear Sir/Madam,

We inform you that your organization has not been accredited.
The previous notification email was sent in error, and we apologize for this mistake.

The reason for the non-accreditation of the NGO OKO has been delivered to you through the CEC Decision dated 23 December 2025.

Appeal Against CEC Decision No. 01/4121-2025

Dear Sir/Madam,

Thank you for your promptness and swift responses thus far.

The OKO organization (Committee for Oversight and Observation) has previously successfully obtained accreditation from the CEC, specifically for observing the local elections in Kosovo held on 12 October 2025. Bearing in mind that we also experienced technical difficulties at that time when submitting documentation through the accreditation application, we believe that in this case as well it most likely concerns a technical oversight or an error during the document upload process.



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Attached to this email, we submit complete scanned documentation relating to the OKO organization, namely:

- Decision of the Central Election Commission of Kosovo on accreditation dated 01 October 2025
- Statute of the organization
- Certificate of registration
- Explanatory statement
- Decision approving the registration (in the form issued by the competent authority)
- Screenshot of the application confirming accreditation
- Screenshot of correspondence with the CEC confirming accreditation and inviting us to collect ID cards

Additional information, as well as confirmation of the validity of the submitted documentation, can also be verified through the official database at the following address:

<https://pretraga.apr.gov.rs/detail>

Should you consider that a specific document or part of the documentation is still missing, we kindly ask you to specify precisely what needs to be additionally submitted so that we may do so without delay. We also request that further communication on this matter be conducted via email, in order to avoid the possibility of repeating technical errors.

We assume that data regarding our previous accreditation remain available in your database, which may further assist in accurately determining any potentially missing documentation.

We look forward to the continuation of successful and professional cooperation, as before.

Sincerely,

Aleksandar Jerković

Program Director

OKO – Committee for Oversight and Observation

Tel: +381 65 211 7777

Information from IPŽP (Complaints and Appeals Panel)

Dear Sir/Madam,

We inform you that an appeal must be submitted exclusively in person to the IPŽP, by completing the appeal submission form with all required information, or by post, at the following address:
Migjeni Street, Former Ljubljanska Bank Building, first floor, 10000 Pristina.

For more information on the manner and procedure for submitting appeals, please refer to IPŽP Regulation No. 01/2025 on the procedure for submitting and resolving appeals.

Respectfully,

PZAP



ANNEX 2: Screenshots from the CEC website regarding instructions for submitting appeals

(contrary to the statements in the email correspondence)

The image displays two screenshots of the OKO website's 'Informata për Parashtirim e Ankesës' page. The top screenshot shows a navigation menu with 'Žalbe' highlighted and a list of topics: 'Lica sa pravom žalbe', 'Informacije koje moraju biti uključene u žalbu', 'Dokazi koje žalba mora da sadrži', 'Obrazac za žalbe i način popunjavanja', 'Podnošenje žalbe', 'Faze izbornog procesa za podnošenje žalbe IPŽP-u', and 'Odlučivanje IPŽP-a od momenta prijema žalbe'. The bottom screenshot shows the 'Podnošenje žalbe' section expanded, detailing submission rules for Kosovo and other regions, including a note about electronic submission to info@pzap-ks.org.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL pzap.rks-gov.net/parashtrimi-i-ankeses/?lang=sr. The page content is in Serbian and details election regulations. It is divided into three main sections:

- Preliminarni i konačni rezultati rokovi predmeti**
U roku od četrdeset osam (48) časova, žalba se može uložiti za sledeće slučajeve:
 - za navodne prekršaje tokom procesa administracije i prebrojavanja u CPR i OCB.
 - u vezi sa objavljivanjem konačnih izbornih rezultata od strane CIK-a.
 - kancelarija protiv političkog subjekta za nepotpuno ili netačno podnošenje izveštaja o obelodanjivanju finansiranja kampanje.
- Odlučivanje IPŽP-a od momenta prijema žalbe**
 - Donošenje odluka u roku od četrdeset osam (48) sati za slučajeve:**
 - odbijanje overe liste kandidata...
 - odbijanje sertifikacije političkog subjekta.
 - Donošenje odluka u roku od sedamdeset dva (72) sata za slučajeve:**
 - lice koje želi da prigovori na ime za koje smatra da ne bi trebalo da bude na biračkom spisku;
 - lice koje ni nakon pregleda od strane CIK-a nije uvršteno u birački spisak;
 - zbog navodnih kršenja Kodeksa ponašanja političkih subjekata, njihovih pristalica i kandidata;
 - protiv prekršaja u izbornoj kampanji i izveštavanju o političkim događajima;
 - za prekršaje političkih subjekata u odnosu na medije tokom izborne kampanje;
 - odbijanje političkog subjekta, organizacije, medija ili pojedinca koji je podneo zahtev za akreditaciju kao posmatrač izbornog procesa;
 - odbijanje imenovanja člana OIK-a;
 - odbijanje imenovanja predsednika i članova biračkih odbora, BO;
 - protiv političkog subjekta koji je postavio materijal za izbornu kampanju nakon roka određenog za objavljivanje/postavljanje, ili nije uklonio svoj materijal za izbornu kampanju postavljen unutar i oko bilo kojeg BM ili BC u zgradi škole/centra i njenom dvorištu;
 - za navodne prekršaje tokom procesa administracije i prebrojavanja u CPR i OCB
 - Donošenje odluka u roku od devedeset šest (96) sati za slučajeve:**
 - podnosioci zahteva van Kosova čiji je zahtev da budu registrovani i uvršteni na listu odbijen za glasanje van Kosova;
 - kancelarija protiv političkog subjekta za nepotpuno ili netačno podnošenje izveštaja o obelodanjivanju finansiranja kampanje;
 - birač u vezi sa bilo kojom aktivnošću unutar BM;
 - ne uključivanje ili isključivanje birača sa pravom glasa sa biračkog spiska GPP-a;
 - član biračke komisije koji ima primedbe na rezultate evidentirane na biračkom mestu;
 - u vezi sa objavljivanjem konačnih izbornih rezultata od strane CIK-a;
 - za navodne prekršaje na dan glasanja, od trenutka zatvaranja Biračkog centra.





Komisioni Qendror i Zgjedhjeve • Centralna Izborna Komisija • Central Election Commission
Republika e Kosovës • Republika Kosova • Republic of Kosova

CENTRALNA IZBORNA KOMISIJA, na osnovu ovlašćenja datih članom 63 i i skladu sa stavom 7 člana 54 Zakona br. 08/L-228 o opštim izborima u Republici Kosovo, i u skladu sa stavom 4 člana 3 Izbornog pravilnika br. 08/2024 Izborni postrači, kao i članom 41 Zakona br. 05/L-031 o opštem upravnom postupku, glasanjem u kružnom postupku 27/12/2025 donosi:

ODLUKA

- I. O odbijanju akreditacije posmatrača međunarodne organizacije "Odbor za kontrolu i opservaciju-OKO" za posmatranje izbornog dana za Lokalne izbore u Republici Kosovo, koji će se održati 12. oktobra 2025. godine.
- II. Kancelarija za registraciju, potvrđivanje i finansijsku kontrolu političkih subjekata obavezna je da obavesti lokalnu nevladinu organizaciju "Odbor za kontrolu i opservaciju-OKO" o donošenju ove odluke.
- III. Odluka stupa na snagu danom potpisivanja.

Obrazloženje

U skladu sa preporukom Kancelarije, CIK je na sastanku održanom 23. decembra 2023. godine doneo odluku o odbijanju akreditacije ove organizacije. Ova nevladina organizacija je u zakonskom roku uložila žalbu IPŽP-u, koji je dalje odlukom ZP. Anr. 44/2025 usvojio žalbu i poništio odluku CIK-a i vratio predmet na ponovno razmatranje i procenu. U skladu sa zahtevima koji proizilaze iz ove odluke, Kancelarija je kontaktirala i zatražila da im se dostavi Statut, koji nije podnet u prijavi putem platforme. Tokom pregleda Statuta, Kancelarija je utvrdila da se u sadržaju Statuta Republika Kosovo pominje kao „Kosovo i Metohija“. Stoga je Kancelarija preporučila CIK-u odbijanje zahteva za akreditaciju „Odbora za kontrolu i posmatranje-OKO“ za prevremene izbore za Skupštinu Republike Kosovo, koji će se održati 28. decembra 2025. godine..

Na osnovu navedenog, CIK je odlučio kao u odredbi ove Odluke

Priština, 27.12.2025

Kreshnik RADONIĆI

Predsedavajući CIK-a Kosovës
Republika e Kosovës
Priština

Pravni savet: U roku od dvadeset i četiri (24) sati od dana stupanja na snagu ove Odluke, sva lica sa pravnim interesom imaju pravo da podnesu žalbu Izbornom panelu za žalbe i predstave – IPŽP.



OKO - COMMITTEE FOR CONTROL AND OBSERVATION

Headquarters of the association: 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

Appeal Against the Decision of the CEC on the Accreditation of the Election Observation Mission No. 01/4178 – 2026

To: Info

Date: 28 December 2025, 00:15

Details: Headers, Plain text

APPEAL

against Decision No. 01/4178/2025 on the denial of accreditation of an election observation mission

Appellant:

OKO – Committee for Oversight and Observation

Dostojevskog 19, 11000 Belgrade – Republic of Serbia

office@oko.rs

Aleksandar Jerković

Against:

Decision of the Central Election Commission of Kosovo (CEC)

by which the accreditation of the OKO election observation mission

for the elections scheduled for 28 December 2025

is denied.

1. Subject of the Appeal

The appellant challenges the decision of the Central Election Commission of Kosovo by which the organization OKO – Committee for Oversight and Observation is denied accreditation to conduct an election observation mission, on the grounds that the organization’s Statute uses the term *Kosovo and Metohija* instead of *Republic of Kosovo*.

2. Factual Background

The OKO organization timely and fully submitted an application for accreditation of an election observation mission, together with complete documentation as prescribed by the CEC rules.

The decision denying accreditation does not cite any procedural, technical, or professional shortcomings, but states as the sole reason the terminological formulation used in the organization’s Statute.



Grounds for the Appeal

1. Exceeding the Competence of the CEC

The CEC has no authority to assess or condition the legal, political, or identity-related content of the internal acts of a non-governmental organization, but solely to verify whether the organization meets the conditions for observing the electoral process.

The designation of a territory in an organization's statute is not and cannot be a criterion for the accreditation of observers.

2. Violation of the Principle of Political Neutrality of Observers

By their nature, election observation missions must be politically neutral; however, this does not mean that they may be required to accept a specific political or legal narrative.

In this case, the organization is required to amend its own statute and identity in order to be allowed to observe elections, which constitutes political conditionality rather than an administrative criterion.

3. Discrimination and Selective Application of Rules

Such practice introduces a discriminatory criterion based on political or identity orientation, thereby dividing observation missions into "acceptable" and "unacceptable."

This undermines the principle of equal treatment and calls into question the credibility and inclusiveness of the electoral process.

4. Non-Compliance with International Standards

International standards of electoral practice clearly prescribe that observers must not be denied accreditation for political, ideological, or terminological reasons, but solely on the basis of objective and verifiable criteria related to their expertise and conduct.

We particularly emphasize that, on the basis of the same Statute—using the term *Kosovo and Metohija*—the OKO organization was granted accreditation for election observation during local elections in Kosovo and Metohija only two months earlier. This unequivocally confirms that the documentation was at that time acceptable and in compliance with CEC rules. This fact clearly indicates inconsistent and selective application of criteria, depending on the political context and timing.

Through this decision, it has for the first time been explicitly confirmed that the right to observe elections is conditioned on terminological and identity-related issues, rather than on compliance with the rules and standards of the electoral process.



OKO - COMMITTEE FOR CONTROL AND OBSERVATION

Headquarters of the association: 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

The OKO organization is not a political party nor a political actor. Our role is to observe the legality, regularity, and transparency of elections in accordance with international standards. An election observation mission cannot and must not be required to change its statute, legal identity, or value framework in order to meet the political expectations of one side.

Such practice raises serious questions regarding the inclusiveness and credibility of the electoral process. If observers are selected based on the terminology used in their internal acts, elections cease to be free in the full sense of the word.

Democracy implies that the electoral process may be observed and monitored also by those who do not share the political or identity narrative of the institutions conducting the elections. Conversely, the selective acceptance of "acceptable" observers leads to selective democracy, in which oversight is permitted only to those who have previously accepted a single political truth.

The OKO organization will use all available legal remedies to protect its right to observe elections, as well as to inform the domestic and international public about this precedent.

Election observation is not a political privilege.
It is a fundamental mechanism of trust in the electoral process.

3. Proposal

Based on all of the above, we propose that the competent authority:

1. Uphold this appeal;
2. Annul the challenged decision of the CEC;
3. Grant accreditation to the OKO election observation mission;
4. Act in accordance with the principles of political neutrality, equal treatment, and free electoral oversight.



OKO - COMMITTEE FOR CONTROL AND OBSERVATION

Headquarters of the association: 11000 Belgrade, Serbia

Conclusion

The denial of accreditation due to terminology used in an organization's statute constitutes a precedent that directly undermines trust in the electoral process and sends a message that elections are open only to those who accept a predetermined political framework in advance.

Election observation must not be conditioned on the renunciation of identity.

We note that at the time of submitting this appeal, less than seven hours remained until the opening of polling stations, and we respectfully request your prompt response.

Pristina, 27 December 2025

Appellant:

Aleksandar Jerković
Program Director,
Committee for Oversight and Observation