After the end of World War I, Kosovo became part of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1918 - 1941). After World War II it was one of the two Socialist Autonomous Provinces (Kosovo and Vojvodina) within the Socialist Republic of Serbia, one of the six socialist republics (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia) of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. After the breakup of Yugoslavia Kosovo became an Autonomous Province of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In 2008 Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia.

**REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO**
- **Capital:** Pristina
- **Population:** 1,859,203 (as of 2014) – 159/km²
- **Area:** 10,908 km²
- **Languages:** Albanian, Serbian (official), Bosnian, Turkish, Gorani, Romani (recognized)
- **Government:** Parliamentary republic

**KINGDOM OF YUGOSLAVIA 1918 - 1942**
- **Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia 1945 - 1992**
- **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) 1992 - 2006**
- **Republic of Serbia since 2006**

**KOSOVO**

**THE PARLIAMENT OF KOSOVO**

**HISTORY**

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**KOSOVO**

**POLITICAL SYSTEM**

The Republic of Kosovo, according to its constitution from 1998, is an parliamentary democracy with separation of powers.

In 2008 the Republic of Kosovo unilaterally declared its independence from Serbia, of which it had been part since 2003. Serbia recognizes the governance of the territory through Kosovo, but claims it as an Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija, being a region of Serbia. As of June 2015, 108 of 193 UN member states recognize theself-declared independence of the Republic of Kosovo.

**EXECUTIVE**

The executive power is the Government of Kosovo, which is formed by the government ministers. The head of the government is the Prime Minister, who is elected by the Assembly of Kosovo. The Prime Minister nominates the ministers, who need to be confirmed by the Assembly.

**LEGISLATIVE**

The legislative power is the Assembly of Kosovo. It consists of one chamber. Of the 120 members of the Assembly 100 are elected directly by the people for a four-year period. The remaining 20 seats are reserved for ethnic minorities (10 for Serbs, 4 for Romani, Ashkali and Egyptians, 3 for Bosniaks, 2 for Turks, 1 for Gorans). The Assembly of Kosovo also elects the President of Kosovo, who is the head of the state for a five-year period.

The executive and the Assembly are located in the capital Pristina.

**JURAJ NEIDHARDT**

The architect Juraj Neidhardt was born in 1901 in Zagreb. He studied at the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna under Peter Behrens, where he graduated in 1924. From 1925 to 1928 he worked in Berlin and from 1929 to 1930 he worked in Paris. After he lived in Zagreb for two years (1937 - 1939) he moved to Sarajevo in 1939, where he published the book Architecture of Bosnia and painted together with Dušan Grabrijan and later became professor at the Architectural Faculty at the University of Sarajevo (1953).

His works combine traditional elements with technological and artistic developments of Modernism.

**SELECTION OF BUILDINGS**

- Theological School for the diocese of Zagreb
- Residential buildings in Vareš, Ženica, Ljubija, Sarajevo
- Building of the Faculty for philosophy as well as physics and chemistry (Sarajevo)
- Ski cabin Trebević
- Building of the Parliamentary Assembly BiH
- Building of the Parliamentary Assembly Kosovo
- Urban design for the political center Marijin Dvor (Sarajevo)
- Building of the Assembly of Kosovo
- Building of the Assembly of BiH

**THE BUILDING OF THE ASSEMBLY OF KOSOVO**

The building of the Assembly of Kosovo was finished in the 1960s as assembly building for the then autonomous province. It was designed by the architect Juraj Neidhardt. In an area of 13,000 m² and is situated in the old town of Pristina, where former buildings with public function were needed to make place for the new parliament building.
KOSOVO

The Hall of the Assembly of Kosovo

Kosovo opposition releases tear gas in the parliament, 2015

Kosovo opposition releases tear gas in the parliament, 2015

Site plan of the Assembly of Kosovo

Wireframe model of the Assembly

Schematic floor plan of the Assembly 1:1000

New Prishtina was designed above the Old Prishtina. In this plan we can see how the new buildings are drawn directly above the old ones. The areas of important buildings were planned and extended in the location of the old ones. Important buildings with architectural and historic values such as Covered Bazaar, Catholic Church and Hebraic synagogue were destroyed to give place for the new parliament building.
We contacted the Mabetex Group, who conducted the reconstruction of the Parliament Building of Kosovo. Our request has until now been unanswered. Our plans are based on the aerial view and photographs of the plenary hall, where certain data and an orientation point to best paint dimensions. Therefore the dimensions of the hall are approximate. The specific dimensions were measured in Google Maps.

Virtual Tour (Official website of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo)
https://www.kuvendikosoves.org/?cid=2.1

Photo Sphere (Google Maps)
https://www.google.at/maps/@42.6655426,21.164711,3a,90y,159.86h,97.96t/data=!3m8!1e1!3m6!1s-WG-cfJiRIr4U%2FVHC3KMqTMYI%2FAAAAAAAAAG4%2FjOzpuJLjPWQ!2e4!3e11!6s%2F%2Flh4.googleusercontent.com%2FWGcfJiRIr4U%2FVHC3KMqTMYI%2FAAAAAAAAAG4%2FjOzpuJLjPWQ%2Fw203-h101-n-k-no%2F!7i5632%2F8i2816

The Parliament of Republic of Kosovo (Mabetex)

HISTORY, POLITICAL SYSTEM

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ULTRA-

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