

## EULEX in Kosovo alter last session of the UN Security Council-03.12.2008

Moderator: Good day, thank you for coming. Today's debate with the topic 'EULEX in Kosovo after session of the UN SC' is organized by the Media Center with the assistance of the American Embassy in Pristina. Participants are UNMIK spokesperson Alexander Ivanko, Leader of the Serbian Resistance Movement Momcilo Trajkovic, ICO spokesperson Andy Meckgafi, EULEX spokesperson Victor Router and lawyer Azem Vlasi. The introductory speeches should last for five minutes. Please respect the schedule in order that journalists would have a time to make questions. We'll open the debate with the UNMIK representative, Mr. Ivanko floor is yours.

Aleksandar Ivanko: God morning everyone. Thank you for coming. After the UN SC decision we are not like before. EULEX will start with fast deployment and UNMIK will withdraw quickly. You'll see less and less UNMIK police officers and after EULEX deployment in full, you won't see any UNMK police officer. I don't know whether you've been to see part of the interview of the SPGS Zanier, which was published today. He clearly said that there six points will not be imposed and decisions will strictly come in close coordination with the Government in Pristina. So, you'll see us less and less in next couple months. I pass it to Victor.

Viktor Router: Thanks Alexander. Good morning everyone. As it was announced mission will start deploying in the beginning of December, to be more precise, it'll start next Tuesday onwards. Till than we'll have around 1,300 internationals, several hundreds of local staff on the field who will enable us to gain critical mass to start implementing our mandate, for our operational capacity. Mission will be fully operational till the end of winter, for couple months, when we'll have around 2900 internationals and 1110 locals. Why not December 2, why December 9? We kept saying that it'll happen in the beginning of December. We wanted everyone to enjoy in Holyday on December 8, so we decided for December 9. On December 5, we'll submit a report on our readiness to political leaders in Brussels, who will inform EU ambassadors. We need clear and good beginning. There is no point on pushing things for 2-3 days. As of Tuesday onwards you'll see EULEX police officers, judges, prosecutors staff that will work in prisons, custom officials, who will work with their associates. Why we are here? We are here to develop rule of law structures in accordance with European standards and our main aim is monitoring of work and assistance. For some instances of crime, we'll have reports, but we thing that cooperation is the best way of enhancing standards for the benefit of Kosovo population and we are ready to start implementing mandate as of today. I said in the beginning, we'll start our mandate on December 9, and we'll start in close cooperation with UNMIK. Thank you.

Andy Meckgaff: Thank you very much and I congratulate to Media Center for organizing today's debate. This is fantastic organization. ICO is organization that is set up by 25 states, who recognized Kosovo independence. They are known as International Steering Group, with EU countries and USA, Turkey and Croatia. As you know, we advise and control work of Kosovo Government implementation of Comprehensive Proposal on Status of Kosovo. ICO salutes debate on SC on Kosovo, and statement issued afterwards. We think that it is positive solution. That agreement was brought in SC on deployment of EULEX and indeed ISG salutes forthcoming deployment of EULEX in Kosovo, on the base of the statement from November. This is good news for all in Kosovo. This will serve to all citizens, through empowering of rule of law and we trust that it is something that people in Kosovo want. We are expecting fast deployment, with is advised by Peter Feith. We also salute the fact that EULEX will work with the Kosovo Government and ICO will further continue with efforts to create multiethnic democratic society where rights of all communities will be respected and in that relation we salute the agreement in order to fulfill it.

Azem Vlasi: UNMIK is a mission with accomplished mandate and in process of withdrawal, it is not over Kosovo authorities. UNMIK's task in accordance with the R 1244 is to assist as and umbrella for deployment of EULEX in period of not more than four months, as Mr. Zanier said. Resolution 1244 as it was said does not extend the life of UNMIK, but was taken as an pretext for Russia not to make problems in SC and to easy position of Serbia in front of public, in order not to make problems in deployment of EULEX in the north. By the definition, task and plan of Ahtisary, EULEX is not only about replacing UNMIK but assistance and help to judicial, police and custom system in Kosovo, in order for them to function on the European standards. UNMIK and EULEX are not here for the wish of Serbia, but due to the need of Kosovo and citizens of Kosovo. That means and for Kosovo Serbs. EULEX makes sense only if it deploys in entire Kosovo territory, and before everything in the north since there is an vacuum and legal gap, what brought to creation of oasis of various crimes. EULEX can't in no sense be here for division, but for integration. Only in that way it'll fulfill its mission and serve to stability of Kosovo and region. EULEX is not coming to deal with Kosovo status, but comes to independent state where status is resolved. That is mission of EULEX where 24 EU state are involved who recognized Kosovo as independent state. EULEX can't ignore CSP of Ahtisary since it is product of Ahtisary's Plan, which is set up by that plan and by 24 EU states from 52 that recognized Kosovo as an independent state. It is state projected by Ahtisari's Plan. Belgrade's rhetoric that integrity of Serbia over Kosovo is saved is for internal use in Serbia. Inclinations and promises of Belgrade to direct Serbs from Kosovo, through EULEX, by ignoring and fighting against state of Kosovo where Serbs live is bad service to Kosovo Serbs. Wherever is EULEX there will be Kosovo institutions. EULEX will help us and we'll help them. Serbian has one gain from EULEX in Kosovo, along with the proposal submitted to the International Court on declaration of independence of Kosovo, that Kosovo is bigger potato and place where nothing can change. Acting against Kosovo in international arena, against Kosovo Albanian policy Serbia is not going towards integration. State of Kosovo is product of will of citizens and historical events after dissolution of former FRY. That is our project and of Europe and America, which won't fail since there are no other alternative. No one, neither engineers of the state nor Kosovo Serbs,

have interest to go back into situation before the declaration of independence. Sooner relations are normal with Kosovo and this state is accepted like others who come from dissolution of FRY, Serbia will gain. There is a belief that EULEX will help this direction.

Momčilo Trajković: I don't like today's way of discussion, or statements from only one basic reason since one balance is becoming relative by decision in SC on division of Kosovo. And we who are dealing with politics, especially those who are in direct implementation of policy should not forget the key result in SC regarding report of the Secretary-general on six points plan. Through six points I don't see Serbia's win, but I don't see Kosovo's win either. Tim Judah put it well 'Neither has Serbia preserved integrity in this territory, as it could be seen, nor have Albanians full independence in this territory'. This speaks for big political performance which is about to start, political fight, dialogue in looking for solution. If it was not for unilateral Kosovo declaration of independence I would accept such discussions. Since Kosovo unilaterally declared independence all later problems are deriving from it. Now we have a situation that we can talk It is good that EULEX will take over its role here. It is not good that there is no normal authority here, especially this one which is not able to set up sovereignty, legal state in an ambient which is catastrophic. I don't know whether anyone else could set it up after everything that happened, in such socio-economic crisis. EULEX is welcomed and I salute it and consider that by respecting the decision of EU we should participate in looking for solutions, in creation of rule of law state. I consider that status, after unilateral declaration of independence, is not solved. I'll remind, I don't know how much similarity it has, but Milošević had similar situation in 1998, to this one we have here today. At that time KLA controlled half of Kosovo, he was in trouble what to do. To wait and see how KLA expands its influence or talk to them, they did not want to talk, or take up the arm. And here we are. So, today we have a situation where it is not good to ignore position of Serbs, even if it is wrong one. Instead ways should be found to pen dialogue, looking for compromise which could conditionally said, satisfy all sides. Today, we have a situation that on third of territory you have Serbs, but they don't make third in population. And that population doesn't recognize unilaterally declared state of Kosovo. Same dilemma, whether they'll talk to Serbs, Serbs don't want to talk from the position of independent Kosovo. To see it as that Serbs are creating parallel authority. This unilaterally declared state is obviously nervous. As it matters the third tool and force, that would be catastrophic. Here we have international forces to absorb dissatisfaction of both, and create political space for all of us to keep talking, to talk, to talk, to look for answers to this question. That is a key problem. So, what is a key problem? Two years ago I clearly and publicly said where's the problem. By enemy stance and weapons against Serbia, it's not possible to create state, it can only vegetate, but will have a problem. Someone put it good: "someone doesn't see an elephant in the house". That elephant is Serbia, actually Kosovo and Metohia Serbs. Now Azem says why Serbs have all the power here? Well, please I'll leave all that. Serbs are today financed by the Serbia, whose standard is much higher than of Kosovo. How will anyone abandon the standard, let's take example of education employees. How much are earning those from Kosovo, and how much those who are supported by Serbia? We'll leave all 500,600 or 1000 Euros for 250 Euros? So, what I want to say? I want to say that this society is not ready to gain, especially not in a way it wants to gain others who are not recognizing that independence, nor economically, nor socially, nor politically. In the beginning of the process one wants everything. This society still doesn't have answers on democratic

processes. To close some problems, here and with EULEX to enter in calmer waters, we'll post socio-economic question, that has to be attended. I want to finish with this: no matter how it's interpreted, I would not put it that this six points are not important, they will create independent state. Let's use EULEX like an institution that will create independent state or will support Serbia etc. That is not good. Let's use EULEX and UNMIK and all international institutions here to create political room in order to have communication and look for answers, since no matter who says what there is no solution and it will be difficult to find one, I just pray to God, that we keep looking for it by political means, that is essence, and not to eliminate some steps and balances which have created and ambient for compromise in this phase at least, compromise for life near each others. I am sure if economy starts here, if we find answers on big questions, solution will be found for joint life. I am pro-EULEX as our chance, and not EULEX that has come to supports ones or others. They did not come for ones or others, they are here for rule of law, power that will be here to control political relations, Serbia would say, part of Serbia is for EU, here they would say Kosovo for ever in EU. Somehow everyone interprets it how he likes, but political processes will give answers to questions. Whether authorities in Belgrade or in Kosovo are in the same track regarding democratic processes? I think that this, little step of Serbia, even if not big, is in essence strong democratic process who are gaining guaranties and recognition from international community that things are moving forward. Whether the authorities in Kosovo are moving toward democratization as they would like, that structure can hardly come out on democratic path, because with such socio-economic situation it doesn't have base to empower democratic processes. In that sense the message is: Processes in Serbia, or in Kosovo, are our chance for getting closer, with those who came to help us finding answers to our question.

Bahtir Cakoli-TV 21: It is interesting that earlier you said on a meeting that we are accepting reality in Kosovo, state of Kosovo, that was by the occasion when there were talks about Project of New Gračanica, when foreign donations were due to come, now you say opposite. Do you expect assistance by EULEX or you'll continue to be part of Serbia and that Serbian from Belgrade again manipulates here?

Viktor Reuter: There won't be economic development when you don't have rule of law. Rule of law comes first, and after it nothing comes automatically. You know that we cooperate on principle of local ownership. Local populations has to give its contribution in it, it doesn't come automatically, we all have to work on that issue. If you don't have rule of law, you won't have good working assets. Our main aim is to develop structure and system, of course and legal system on the EU level. We'll do everything on the principle of our legal base which is agreed in February by 27 EU member states, not only those who recognized Kosovo status. Document sets up tasks that all of us have to fulfill and way to implement it. So, we'll do everything that derives from that document.

Momčilo Trajković: I was talking taking into account reality. I am today trying to talk neutral. Trying to analyze situation, and not to supports, to give my position not of ones or the others, to the contrary, to try to find a middle line but I could talk and much different, and not how I would like, but obviously it is not reality and it can't be that way. We have to take into account this reality. Reality is that Kosovo unilaterally declared independence. Other reality is that Serbs are not recognizing that reality. Now I am looking for political possibility, to find compromise, dialogue, in order that we don't have conflict, but to reach solution with calm political means. I said before and I am saying it now, it is obvious that Albanian authority is declared on the territory where Albanians live and where Serbs are minority and they can control them. On the other side opportunity is given that Serbs with assistance of Serbia keep the sovereignty on the their territories, like they think. We have to resolve this situations, in order to move forward. Whether I agree with it or not, that is another issue. That's why I think that we have to take reality into account. It seems to me that once Serbs did not see that reality, now Albanians do not see reality. We need to consider that reality in order to give answer to it by political means. Whether Kosovo will be independent and recognized by Serbs, how things stay today – no! Is this authority in position to get to Serbs, how it act and hoe they acted in 1999 – no. Albanians also say they can't accept what Serbia did to them in 1999. And Serbia can't accept independent Kosovo, because of what Albanians did, and what they did after 1999. I tried to give fact and look for answers. Emergently, as soon as possible, since the time has come, Serbs and Albanians here in Kosovo, beside official authorities should establish, I suggest, a Forum for dialogue and reconciliation. Serbian-Albanian or Albanian-Serbian Forum for dialogue and reconciliation, in order that we put ourselves in situation to create conditions for finding political solution. So that is what I thought when I said and that is what I thing now. I speak neither from the position of power nor from the position of politician, buy more as an analyst who desires to resolve this trouble. Please in 1912 when Kosovo was integrated into Serbia, Albanians were not that happy. They acknowledged but never accepted integration, they had their movement, that worked in order for them to achieve what they are realizing now. So, as far as I know Serbs are not going to accept independent Kosovo, but can acknowledge certain situation, like they are doing now. And as far as big political issues are in stake between Belgrade and Pristina, International community is here to find solutions, and we should live our lives and create conditions to survive here together.

Nedjeljko Zejak: I'll just make a small remark, it would be better if we journalists don't pass over what was said by Vlasi today, since I believe that it could anger Serbs and create revolt against EULEX and against ICO. Question for Mr. Victor: Which laws are going to be implemented in the north of Kosovo? Is the base for your presence in Kosovo agreement from February of decision of the SC UN? And a question for gentleman from ICO: You pointed out that your exclusive task is to advise Kosovo Government and implementation of directions from Ahtisari's plan. How much is that in accordance with SC decision and six point plan?

Viktor Reuter: I have to repeat what I said on implementation of valid laws, I thing that laws have to be respected and Constitution as well. I think I already answered that one before. I think

that is legal base for north. I think that is clear answer. Legal base is agreement from February.

Andy Meckgafi: Thank you for question. Yes, indeed ICO task is to advise and monitor Kosovo Government and implementation of CSP on status of Kosovo. I consider it as a good way to avoid conflict. I now for SC decision, that Constitution is accepted and by the authorities in Kosovo. That Constitution contains dedication and obligation to implement CSP for Kosovo. ICO is here to assist Kosovo Government to implement its obligations..

Tijana Arsić-KIM radio: Mr. Trajković: do you believe in certain talks between Kosovo and Serbia? Maybe someone else would like to answer this question?

Momčilo Trajković: I said recently, Kosovo issue is not resolved. No matter, that some are thinking that it is. I would be happy if it is, but it's not. Issue of Kosovo can't be resolved over the night. It has to be resolved through process. European integration is our chance, I don't see possibility that Kosovo goes back into Serbia, as it was before. But European integrations are room and chance where influence on Kosovo and Metohia has to take place. I think that there will be talks. There you have President Tadic sent a message, I think it's a good one. Before in 1992 during negotiations with honest Albanians, I said that we should talk with realistic powers. This means that talks should take place with those from Kosovo who are representing Albanian nation. Those are people to whom we should talk and look for solutions. Unfortunately, Albanians are repeating same mistake of Miloševića and they have same cooperative Serbs with whom they are trying to find solutions, and as it could be seen – there is no solutions. There has to be talks. I insist on Forum, where political elite will seat and talk and find solution and pressure each other, in order to enter in process of resolving a problem.

Moderator: Mr. Reuter, in order that colleague don't remain without answer on his question, please answer him whether EULEX is here on the base of decision from February of UN SC couple days ago?

Viktor Reuter: Once more, clearly. We are here on the base of Joint action since February 4. Legally, SC UN decision was acknowledge, but our legal base is Joint action from February.

Azem Vlasi: First, which laws will apply by this disputable points? If you noticed in Ban Ki Mun's letter send to Boris Tadic, it writes that EULEX will act according to unique legal system

in Kosovo. Two legal systems UNMIK's and Kosovo's do not exist. Second, dialogue, and Kosovo side is interested in order to relax Serbian and Albanian relations. We are for concrete technical talks with Serbian, for normalization of relations of citizens. Technical talks on status are past time. Just one explanation, since it was mentioned several time, unilateral declaration of independence by international law and practice in history of the world does not exist. It is not remembered that a state declared independence bilateral or multilateral, but act on declaration is just act of institutions, by the referendum of people of state in question. If we are talking about how it came to independence of Kosovo, than it's a fact that applies to all newborn states deriving from former state, and all factors went consent in declaration of independence of Kosovo. If it was just unilateral, we wouldn't have Ahtisaari's plan today, but you declare Constitution, no EULEX, no KFOR.

Kosova Sot: We had negotiations on Ahtisaari's plan. If it wasn't him to propose, we wouldn't have supervised independence. Serbs had representatives from Belgrade. Did you ask for responsibility of leaders who represented you?

Momčilo Trajković: I publicly stated my disagreement than. I stated that before Vienna talks Serbian-Albanian talks should come in Kosovo, since for me that is a fundamental issue, and about status issues Belgrade was the one to talk with. Unfortunately, I warned that essence of those talks, those game, is to show that Serbs and Albanians are not able to find reply, because if they would be able these wouldn't come. In fact essence is to clash two goats, in order that IC can say, all right if you can't find solution here it is. That's why I stated, before Ahtisari gave his solution. It is about than balance of forces in the world. Those are big powers, before everything America, forces from the West influenced for decision to be brought. But that one wasn't adopted at SC UN. So, without international law. Now Serbia leads two processes. Is it going to make it or not? Serbs from Kosmet wishes it to be successful. If not, are we going to take up arms and shoot? No, we ask for that issue to be resolved till the end. So, dialogue was on tracks, but abandoned, why was it abandoned? Because Albanian side new in advance that solution will be found for its benefit. We can talk what we want, those negotiations were slightly said not fair, because it was known how they were meant to end. I think that we shouldn't make moves for those who would like to divide Kosovo. I am strong opponent to division. I even said ones, that I prefer forced independence rather than division, for your newspapers. Now I say again no to division of Kosovo, since division creates problems in Balkans and in the region. Division of Kosovo means new conditions and principles for conflicts. In that sense I think that responsibility is with those who organized and led those dialogue, since that is what led to declaration of independence.

Jasmina Stojković-TVMost: Mr. Viktor, I did not understand what is the reason behind the delay of deployment of the mission for December 9, you mentioned holyday, I kindly ask you to tell me. Is it going to happen if demonstrations are going to be announced for

December 9, that you'll delay it again. So, are demonstrations of Albanians influencing future deployment in accordance with the decision of the UN SC, which whether or not you recognize, you have to respect? Just make it clear to me, which are to areas where you'll have executive powers? Short one for Viktor and Ivanko. Yesterday I've seen in Pirstina that a part of future EU mission – Eulex and between UNMIK is divided with barb-wire. Does is mean that you don't trust each other?

Viktor Reuter: I'll answer. When date is in question, we already stated that it'll be in the beginning of December. For me December 9, is still beginning, and why not first or second December, I already explained it. We are ready as of today. We wanted to use these couple days for discussion regarding these events. We announced before that EU ambassadors will meet on fifth December, and we want to submit the report on readiness of the mission. Than the weekend follows which is not convenient for start of mission, and December 8 is official holyday for people in Kosovo. Holyday is not good for beginning, so it has nothing to do with the date, but as I said. As far as executive power is in question they are not big part of our mission, our mandate defines when we use executive powers. We don't have full executive power. We don't use them automatically, but when need arise, when institutions can't make it duo to technical reasons or other reason. So, we endorse local structures. As I said executive powers are limited and will be used only if there is a need for it. As for demonstrations, whenever they are occurring, I think it is normal way to express public opinion. As long as demonstrations are like those of yesterday, I think there won't be troubles. We are aware of fact that EULEX is perceived differently in Kosovo, by the minority communities, in Pristina as well, where there are different groups who have right to express their views...I think that won't influence deployment of our mission. Preparatory team is here two years now, and we'll work for all communities, believe me we have more positive things than negative. We are following what's going on, we have our aim and cooperation with the Government.

Aleksandar Ivanko: You are good...you noticed the fence. Fence is there due to the press conferences that we used to have in premises there which still belong to UNMIK, and other premises that are there will be given back to those they belong. That's why there is fence, in order that EULEX is divided from those organizations.

Jasmina Stojković: Ivanko, it is about barb-wire as a symbol of distrust. Tell me what's the relationship going to be between EULEX and UNMIK? Are they going to cooperate?

Alexander Ivanko: It is upon EULEX to provide security system. I told you the time is needed for that fence to be removed due to those let's say shops there. We have grate relationship with

EULEX, we gave them logistical supports, offices, LOG bases, vehicles and rest. Some of our police officers will transfer to EULEX, so I could say that we are good friends.

Koha Ditore: You mentioned on the basis of which document deployment will take place in Kosovo. You mentioned several competencies in several fields. Are those competencies going to be implemented on six points of Ban Ki Mun, important institutions, if it is known that all institutions and Prime Minister refused their implementation?

Viktor Reuter: You know that EULEX was not involved in negotiations on six points, so they are something that happened, without any intervention or influence of EULEX. We are interested for outcome of those six points. We also have one more job to do on implementation of rule of law, which is assisting everyone here, especially to those people who live in minority areas since we believe that freedom of movement will be enabled, just solutions in judiciary in property issues. Let me go back to six points, there were many talks about future role and opening of road for further dialogue between Pristina and Belgrade and we expect it to take place. What will happen, now we are not still involved in six points as a mission.

Aleksandar Ivanko: Let me add, nothing will be imposed. There will be talks and consultations, but problems should be resolved, we need customs on all gates, I think we all agree on that, Kosovo Serbs have to go back to their jobs in police and we all agree with it, to problems are not solved. Now it is up to diplomats on only UNMIK, but with others as well to resolve those questions and resolution of those issues is in the interest of Kosovo, and that's what is important, but is not something that will be imposed. Those are famous tracking mechanisms that we are expecting.

Momčilo Trajković: I wouldn't put it that way. We ask all international organizations to be clear and for Serbs and for Albanians. Yesterday's demonstrations in Pristina did not fall on mind someone because it has nothing to do, it is because they are not happy with decisions of IC, as a matter of fact of UN SC which adopted those conclusions. EULEX is not organization that has to negotiate, to take part in decision making process on international plan. Those are instruments that were sent by EU to resolve problems. So, by talks, whether it's shuttle diplomacy Javier Solana takes part, and all ambassadors agreed in SC UN. So that is not just like that. I know that it is not easy, it is difficult there are dissatisfactions, but you see till yesterday it was difficult for Serbian side, but here it is with diplomacy and politics step by step, there are efforts for other side to calm down, but in real life there will come to implementation of political decisions. That's why I encourage EULEX representatives in IC, and UNMIK, which should in a way defend what was adopted at the SC UN, to be clear. No matter on big disagreements, it's better to go clearly and tell that no one won here and that there will be more troubles to come, rather than

to say we are going to resolve only this. It won't go that way, since if it is so there will be troubles on the other side. We should implement what was agreed in SC UN and that is base for mission to be deployed in entire Kosovo, and that is fundamental questions, it is essential for mission to function in entire territory respecting IC decisions, and I think that's opportunity for Kosovo institutions and policy they should follow.

Moderator: Well hear and the last question for today.

Žarko Joksimović: I planned to ask Mr Vlasi and to greet you on behalf of LING Production, and to pass on to you our disappointment since you promised us some service in Belgrade as future ambassador, but we learn that you are leaving for Monte Negro, but let it be.

Azem Vlasi: I'll help you through Monte Negro.

Žarko Joksimović: Actually many, things are not clear after today's answers. What is not clear is whether to believe to Mr Reuter that they have supports of Kosovo Government. You are close to Kosovo Government and I suppose you know. I would not agree with Mr Trajković that Albanians protested yesterday and ten days before that motive is a kind of social issues. We spoke to Albanians on the field and they told us that their politicians are polling them for nose, and promising all various things and that good deal of people still live with 40 euros. Mr Vlasi is there any involvement of the Kosovo Government in organization of those protest against EULEX?

Azem Vlasi: No need for essence of those protests to be curved. Those protest, as we could see yesterday, are before everything product of fear and dissatisfaction of what could be seen in those two points and could cement ethnic division of Kosovo. Relationships are not good anyway, and we experienced how it works, first you have ethnic division, than territorial follows and in the end the third step is conflict. That's why the fear exists, and these social dissatisfactions and rest, if there would be protest for that reason thatn half of Kosovo should stand up, and not only in Kosovo, in Macedonia and Serbia, as well. So it has to be separated, these are not protests against IC or EULEX, but against fears of what could happen with fluid and non-defined issues.

Momčilo Trajković: I agree. In the beginning I spoke about social issues and I insisted on

economic and social issues, but when you close this about what Vlasi is talking about no one can stop hungry and unemployed people to react from social reasons. In the end it is good when Governments are falling due to social issues, than democratization opens and there is possibility for most democratic government to take place, but here we have very strong warning. Is it against IC, yes, 'non grata' is Zanieri, that was yesterdays message. So, it is against IC, because it is not form internal but from confusion within IC to fulfill till the end what it promised to Albanians, since the balance of power is now totally different from the ambient when all that was promised, but in essence I agree it is about fear of not getting what was promised.

Azem Vlasi. Momo a while ago you said Albanians did not make efforts in Vienna, since independence was promised to them and they were just waiting, it is not true. If that would be promised and if we've been waiting as we like it wouldn't be called supervised independence, it wouldn't be clear independence, but it would be clear independence. And other thing, who blocked it for how long, we've all seen that Serbia had hammered its position regarding Kosovo status with what it put in it's Constitution. Look Constitution of Serbia which was came to force last year, and you'll see Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohia and Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. If you find any difference from Milošević's Constitution, here...let me see that. So the essence is, but not in the field, let us all use the presence of EULEX to empower rule of law, for citizens to be safe, to deal with daily issues. Mission is not in sought Serbian province, the mission is in independent state of Kosovo and I think that any of Albanians on the power wherever he is , should not fell on his mind to say – you have to admit independence. That is a mater of feeling, let's live in realistic world.

Nedjeljko Zejak: Mr. Vlasi how you will travel for Podgorica, through Mitovica or Rožaje?

Azem Vlasi: I'll go through Kosovo, through Leposavić, Raška, Rožaje and than to Podgorica.

Moderator: Today's debate is over. Thank you and have a nice day.