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Assistant UN SG: Solution for Kosovo only in the Security Council

KosovoCompromise Staff

Assistant UN Secretary General Edmond Mulet said on Wednesday that the UN Security Council "remains the framework within which a decision on the future status of Kosovo is to be made."

At a meeting with Serbian Prime Minister Vojislav Kostunica, Mulet said Belgrade "is taking a constructive part in the negotiations" on Kosovo's status.

Kostunica said that any kind of unilateral solution for Kosovo would jeopardize the entire international order, adding that Serbia advocated the implementation of the U.N. Charter and opposed the "seizure" of Kosovo.

Kostunica stressed that on October 24, "U.N. Day and the 62nd anniversary of the U.N. Charter, which is the foundation of the world order, it is unthinkable that the charter and international law should be violated and Serbia stripped of a part of its territory."

He said that any breach of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 1244 and unilateral moves that ignored the Security Council's decisions would have "dangerous and unfathomable consequences, not just for the region but for the whole international order."

Meanwhile, Kostunica's media adviser Srdjan Djuric said that the simultaneous annulment of the Dayton Peace Accords for Bosnia-Herzegovina and the U.N. Security Council Resolution 1244 in Kosovo was being attempted "through a policy of force and imposed solutions."

According to him, there is no doubt about an essential connection between attempts at imposing the Ahtisaari plan for Kosovo and the High Representative Miroslav Lajcak's efforts to impose the abolishing of Republika Srpska, the Serb entity of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Djuric also said that Serbia was a signatory of the Dayton agreement and would "strongly back Republika Srpska institutions in their bid to preserve Republika Srpska's position, defined by the Dayton Peace Accords."

He went on to say that, instead of boosting the stabilization and development of Republika Srpska, Lajcak by trying to impose a solution had sparked a deep crisis and was the most responsible for all consequences that may stem from that crisis.



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"That is why Lajcak must withdraw his decisions or step down from the post of high representative," Djuric said.

Lajcak last week made decisions that ordered changes in the decision-making within the Bosnian Council of Ministers and Parliament.

His measures, which foresee the reduction of the necessary number of votes from the entities and constitutive peoples for making decisions within the Council of Ministers and the parliament, were interpreted in Republika Srpska as opening the way for sidestepping the Serb representatives' votes in said institutions.