



**Republika e Kosovës**  
**Republika Kosovo-Republic of Kosovo**  
*Kuvendi - Skupština - Assembly*

T R A N S K R I P T

NGA SEANCA SOLEMNE E KUVENDIT TË REPUBLIKËS SË KOSOVËS ME  
RASTIN E VIZITËS SË AMBASADORIT ALBERT ROHAN, MBAJTUR MË 24  
NËNTOR 2009

SA SVEĆANE SEDNICE SKUPŠTINE REPUBLIKE KOSOVA POVODOM  
POSETE AMBASADORA ALBERTA ROHANA, ODRŽANE 24. NOVEMBRA  
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## TRANSKRIPT

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**E martë, 24 nëntor 2009, ora 11:00**

**Drejton seancën: Kryetari i Kuvendit të Republikës së Kosovës, zoti Jakup Krasniqi**

(Duartrokitje me rastin e hyrjes në sallë të ambasadorit Rohan)

KRYETARI I KUVENDIT, JAKUP KRASNIQI:

Të nderuar deputetë,

I nderuar Kryeministër, zoti Hashim Thaçi,

Të nderuar zëvendëskryeministra të Kabinetit qeveritar,

I nderuar ambasador Rohan,

Të nderuar ambasadorë dhe zyrtarë diplomatikë dhe të pranishëm të tjerë,

Mirë se keni ardhur në seancën e sotme solemne të Kuvendit të Republikës së Kosovës për nder të vizitës së ambasadorit Albert Rohan!

Në Kuvend sot kemi mysafir ambasadorin e nderuar dhe mikun tonë, zotin Albert Rohan, të cilin e përshëndes në emrin tuaj dhe timin, duke i uruar mirëseardhje në Republikën e Kosovës dhe në këtë seancë solemne parlamentare.

Zoti ambasador, emri i Presidentit Ahtisari dhe emri Juaj janë të njohur dhe të dashur gjithandej në Kosovë, prandaj edhe prania juaj dhe fjala që do të mbani në këtë sallë, janë të mirëseardhura, sepse e nderojnë vendin tonë dhe institucionet e tij.

Sipas Propozimit Tuaj gjithëpërfshirës për statusin e Kosovës dhe me ndihmën e miqve tanë, ne e shpallëm pavarësinë, më 17 shkurt 2008, miratuam Kushtetutën moderne, ngritëm infrastrukturën ligjore, ndërtuam institucionet demokratike të Republikës së Kosovës, siguroam të drejtat e njeriut e të komuniteteve pakicë, jetën e lirë të qytetarëve të barabartë dhe shoqërinë multietnike.

Këto ditë zhvilluam zgjedhjet e para vendore pas shpalljes së pavarësisë, të cilat i përmbushën standardet ndërkombëtare dhe dëshmuam funksionalitetin e demokracisë sonë të re. Në këto zgjedhje morën pjesë edhe komunitetet pakicë, pa përjashtim, që përbën faktin e integritimit të vazhdueshëm të tyre në shoqërinë e Kosovës. Institucionet e Kosovës do të bëjnë gjithë çfarë është e mundur që komunat e reja, me popullsi të

komuniteteve pakicë, të jenë funksionale dhe në dobi të qytetarëve që jetojnë në to.

Pavarësia e Kosovës, tashmë e njohur nga 63 vende të botës, e ka stabilizuar vendin dhe është reflektuar drejtpërdrejt në forcimin e paqes e të bashkëpunimit në rajonin tonë, deri dje të trazuar.

Gjatë këtyre më pak se dy viteve të pavarësisë, Kosova ka ndryshuar shumë, duke bërë përparime të dukshme në të gjitha fushat.

Bashkëpunimi ynë me fqinjët dhe me rajonin, aderimi në familjen e madhe evropiane e euroatlantike, do të na sigurojnë zhvillim të qëndrueshëm demokratik, përparim ekonomik dhe mirëqenie sociale.

Para sa kohësh isha në vizitë zyrtare Finlandës mike, ku pata rastin e mirë të takohesha edhe me Presidentin Ahtisari, të cilit i shpreha mirënjohjen tonë të thellë, e njoftova me proceset nëpër të cilat po kalon Republika e Kosovës dhe i urova çmimin për paqe, i cili iu dha meritueshëm.

Përfitoj nga rasti që edhe njëherë, në emër të Kuvendit të Republikës së Kosovës dhe të qytetarëve që përfaqësojmë, t'ju shpreh Presidentit Ahtisaari, Juve dhe ekipit që keni udhëhequr, mirënjohjen e thellë për gjithë çfarë keni bërë për vendin tonë dhe për pavarësinë e tij.

Ju sigurojmë, zoti ambasador, që Kosova do të ecën e vendosur drejt prosperitetit të vazhdueshëm, drejt sundimit të plotë të ligjit, drejt demokratizimit e zhvillimit dhe drejt integriteteve euroatlantike, sepse ky është vullneti i qytetarëve dhe perspektiva jonë e vetme.

Zoti ambasador Rohan, duke ju falënderuar edhe njëherë, kam kënaqësinë t'ju ftoj që t'i drejtoheni me një fjalë Kuvendit të Republikës së Kosovës.

Faleminderit!

(Duartrokitje)

AMBASADORI ALBERT ROHAN:

(Duartrokitje)

Mr Speaker, Mr Prime Minister, Members of the Government, Members of the Assembly, my dear friends,

First of all I would like to express my appreciation to you for inviting me to speak in this Assembly and I would like to thank the honorable Speaker for his very kind words which he addressed to me. I feel greatly honored and deeply moved and I also would repeat here my thanks to President Sejdiu who just before this session has bestowed on me the Freedom Medal of Kosovo, this was indeed a deep honor.

(Duartrokitje)

Standing here in the Parliament of free Kosovo, I feel a great sense of satisfaction at all that has been achieved, achieved by you, and especially if I compare the present situation to the circumstances of many of my earlier visits to Kosovo which go back 20 years. For me it all began in 1989 when I returned from my posts as Austrian Ambassador to Argentina I came back to Vienna and then Austrian Foreign Minister Aloiz Mock some of them will remember him well entrusted me with the political department of so called Eastern Europe, which included the Soviet Union, Central Europe and South-East Europe, a vast region from Vladivostok to Tirana. And one of our first activities concerning Kosovo was upon instruction by Aloiz Mock to initiate the OSCE procedure for the human dimension to alert the membership of OSCE to the human rights violations which were taking place in Kosovo.

Next came President Rugova to Vienna, we met and then I paid my first visit to Prishtina sometimes early in the early 90s. And I remember it well because we first had to pay an official call on the Governor. I think Odiliq was his surname if I not mistaken him, and he had his office in second floor of this building and we had an extensive exchange of views and only then where we allowed to hold our meeting with our Kosovar interlocutors and the meetings had to be and were organized by the authorities.

And in the following years I came back often and came the year 1998, but then as you know better than I do the fighting has had intensified and it was the year when the Austrian had to take over the rotating EU Presidency on 1<sup>st</sup> July. And my visit had many purposes but one of them was to establish a presence in Prishtina. We were convinced that we couldn't conduct an orderly Presidency without an office here, a direct office in Prishtina in order to get objective information on what was going on to enter the contact with the leaders of Kosovo, and the European Union had tried very hard but failed to get a permission from Belgrade to open such an office.

So, in June I came here and we decided to do it in a pragmatic way like Austrians are always very pragmatic, so, we simply rented a house or half a house and asked one of our colleagues from the Embassy in Belgrade to come to Prishtina and to settle here without asking anybody for permission. And this representative was Jankikat whom you know well he is now our Ambassador to Zagreb and he arrived yesterday night to Prishtina to be with us on this occasion. And I must say our office worked very well, the authorities weren't that happy as Foreign Minister Jovanoviq told me several months later but they didn't force us to close down this office.

My second purpose was to get in touch with the Kosovo Liberation Army. I mean, we of course had seen that the KLA had become a decisive factor in this country that it controlled junks of the regions, of the country. We had heard the rumor that a general staff had been established to coordinate the activities, Richard Holbrook had come several weeks earlier to Kosovo and met with the fighter in Junik and remember it went to all media, it was highly publicized and it turned out it was a local leader of Junik I

wanted to get in touch with somebody from the centre Institution and I asked the small EU is he a man is he a monitor mission to arrange it which they did and we went in a very secretive ways to Malisheva, had to sit in a coffee house for a while and then somebody came and whispered and then we were let to a building and then we were received by a number of personalities and one of them with dark glasses called himself number 7, and I never knew his name. I mean now I know that he didn't know number seven. And so we talked and I had a number of issues for instance the access of the red cross to certain regions of Kosovo which where there was fighting going on , that they were hundred and thousands of DPs internally displaced persons which needed the humanitarian assistance so we wanted to get permission from all sides of red cross could enter these areas, and other matters. But my main, my main motive was I wanted to find out who was the politically arm of KLA because, as I told my interlocutor, following the fighting, there surely would come a political process and always happens like this and I said who is it or who presents you and how is your relationship between KLA and the leaders in Prishtina, President Rugova and his people.

Well, we had a good talk, we learned something but not that much because number 7 was very secretive, but later from time to time I got messages, greetings from this mysterious number. So I knew he remembered our meeting. And then came up Presidency 1<sup>st</sup> July, and immediately following the Presidency I came back to lead a troika Commission of the European Union together with my friend Wolfgang Ishinger and our British colleague Amy Berry Beth Johns- Berry, and after their usual meetings in this house, we drove to Malisheva. And I'll never forget what we saw there, we literally drove through burning houses, destroyed villages, we saw blackened fields wasted caw lining about, it was really a horror scene. And Malisheva had just been overrun by the army. So, we flew back to Belgrade the same day, had a meeting with President Milosevic and confronted him with everything which we had seen here, and requested on behalf of the European Union that his operation to be stopped. And it was also one item, it was the shelling of Junik because in Junik there were thousands of civilians and we wanted the Serbian artillery to stop firing into this village. Well, first Milosevic denied everything and then in a way he promised everything. He said the operation was or had reached its objective in any case and was about to be stopped and Junik wouldn't be shelled, and so we left and had the largest media conference in the Sava Centre in Belgrade. I have never before and after had such a large audience, it was a tremendous interest and we again issuing and I and a British colleague said everything we saw, all the horrors, and everything that President has promised us knowing for well that these promises wouldn't be kept, but we thought we should tell it to the public, and so we did. I was back in Kosovo in 1999 after the war in the late summer, and I made two of the country to get with Jankikat and Veton Surroi he came alone, we went to Peja, Gjakova, Prizren and up to Mitrovica, and very well I remember my discussion with the French General that was there. It was a short while after the bridge had been closed, and I told the General look you should enforce freedom of movement on this bridge, the quicker the better, and the faster you do it the less will be the costs. And I pointed out to Mostar and said well not only in this region but especially in this region partition, partitions have a habit of becoming eternal. So, one has to do something. To replay was now we have a different strategy, we have the gradual approach to these matters and we all know the result. Now came then in 2005 of

status process, and I don't have to tell you much about that process because many of you were part of the team of unity or part of the delegation in Vienna, so you know it all. Let me just make a few brief remarks. When Marti Ahtisari and I were appointed but the UN Secretary General in November 2005, we were fully aware that in view of the rigid positions of both sides and a great solution was highly unlikely to put it mildly. We also knew that on the fundamental question of sovereignty, it was impossible to merge the two positions and to find a compromise because either the country is independent or is not independent can't be both at the same time. And we knew that in view of the history of this conflict, especially the 90s, and after realities on the grounds, there was no other way than to choose independence as paces for solution. But, we tried to build as many bridges as possible to the Serbian, toward the Serbian positions, and this for many reasons. First we wanted to make sure that the Serbian community in Kosovo can lead a normal and secure life, and we wanted to make it easier on them to except an independent Kosovo as their homeland. And above all, we hoped in this way to get approval of the UN Security Council. And as some of you know, in the beginning it didn't look that bad, and we had a feeling that all permanent members would in the end accept a proposal which would include independence of Kosovo. Then in course of 2006 opinions changed obviously, and because of the attitude of one of the permanent members of the Security Council, it had become impossible to get approval from the Security Council for our proposals.

In spite of this I think it was our proposal which allowed Kosovo to declare Independence in a coordinated way and to get a substantive amount of International recognition. And therefore in my view you were right to adopt the Ahtisari's plan and to implement it. And we all hope that one day sooner or later also the Serbian people in Kosovo will accept that the provisions of the Ahtisari plan are very much in their interest, in their favor, and recent municipal elections may be taken as indication that this awareness starts to take place amongst this community. In this context I wish to congratulate you on the conduct of these first elections since Independence. According to all the observers it was in generally and general fair, orderly, democratic and it testifies to the political maturity of the people of Kosovo. And I would also add my congratulation to those Serbian cities of Kosovo who participated, and I can assure them that engagement is the right thing to do. But all in all this election was a good day for Kosovo.

On the future, ladies and gentlemen of Kosovo, I would like to make three observations. First, Kosovo's Independence is an irreversible fact, and to think otherwise is nothing but ...illusion, and I would hope and wish that Belgrade accepts this reality and instead of creating difficulties for Kosovo that it holds out a hand of friendship to this young nation which will always remain its neighbor. And .... is true for the five member states of the European Union which haven't recognized Kosovo and which still refuse to join the majority consensus preventing a unified EU position with all the negative consequences we know, delaying the normalization of the situation and stabilization of this part of the Balkan region. This, it must be said is not a highlight of the European common foreign policy. Secondly, nation building station, state building is a difficult enterprise under any circumstances and even more so is the many problems with which Kosovo has to face on International level, on the regional level and inside the country.

Much has been achieved since 17 March 2008, a comprehensive legislation was adopted by this chamber with a commendable speed, the implementation is in the process of being carried out, the security situation is much improved and the effects of the Government to reach out to the minority communities is much appreciated. Nevertheless, the challenges are still daunting, and on top of the list is the urgent need to improve the economic and social conditions of the citizens of Kosovo. And this is and will be the real criterion for success of area of Kosovo. And I am personally convinced that in such conditions all political forces of Kosovo inside the Parliament and outside should unite in a joint effort to vacuum the huge problems the country is still facing, because this surely must be the common goal of every responsible city in this country. Surely, Kosovo's future I am sure of that lies within European Union. And the same is true for all countries of the region and there is a broad consensus within EU and its member states. The speed with which countries will join, or the fact whether they will join individually or as a group will depend on the fulfillment of the Copenhagen Membership Criteria. What they require are stable institutions guaranteeing the respect for common European values, democracy, rule of law, the freedom of the media, human rights, protection of minorities and functioning market economy, and of course the adoption of the legal body the so called *Acquis Communautaire* by the candidate states, and all this I know is at all order. One thing how is in view of some of the negative experiences made during the last election round, of 2004, this criteria will be observed in a much stricter way than in the past, and this costs every candidate country. And for the same reason, the time on that principle that a candidate state must settle all its conflicts with neighbors of beyond before entering the EU in order to avoid problems being dragged into the EU, this principle which has been neglected in the last round will again be respected. In my view it is default and unthinkable that Serbia and Kosovo foreign matter will be admitted to the European Union without having come to some kind of accommodation. And a clearer that one expresses this fact the better. In conclusion Mr. Speaker I would like to repeat what my friend Marti Ahtisari said on 15<sup>th</sup> June in this Assembly. Our vision of Kosovo is a democratic, modern, multicultural, tolerant and stable nation at peace with its neighbors, part of an integrated Europe and widely respected in the world. And I thank you for your attention.

(Duartrokitje)

**KRYETARI I KUVENDIT:** Në emër të deputetëve të Kuvendit të Republikës së Kosovës dhe në emrin tim personal, falënderoj ambasadorin Albert Ruhan për fjalën e rastit.

Të nderuar të pranishëm, me këtë konstatoj përfundimin e seancës së sotme solemne. Mirupafshim në seancën e radhës!

**Përgatiti:**

**Njësia e Transkripteve e Kuvendit të Kosovës**