

Lamberto
Zannier/UNMIK@UNMIK

24/11/2008 05:04 AM

To David Harland/United
Nations@UNHQ-DPKO@UN-MAILHUB@UNITED NATIONS
LOGISTICS BASE

cc Alain Le Roy/United Nations@UNHQ-DPKO,
bianchinim@un.org, Edmond Mulet/United
Nations@UNHQ-DPKO, haeri@un.org, Kayoko

bcc

Subject Kosovo in UNSC

Dear all,

I met with Quint and EULEX Representatives this morning. There is general concern that if the Report is issued today but Kosovo is not on the Security Council meeting agenda on Wednesday, this could create a potentially serious security situation here. For this reason, they will work to ensure that the discussion take place on Wed.

Individual Quint Embassies are preparing press lines regarding the Report that stress the protection of Kosovo's essential interests, the fact that conditions are now in place for EULEX deployment, and that Pristina's position on the 6 points has been clearly heard as well as Pristina's full support for EULEX deployment -- i.e. that the 6 points are a means to an end and will be implemented in full consultation with Pristina. We have also prepared a press line using all elements of reassurance for Pristina contained in the SG Report.

EU members will promote a statement from Brussels today regarding EULEX deployment as a reaction to yesterday's statement by Oliver Ivanovic, in which it is said that UNMIK will have to remain in the K-Serb areas until full implementation of the 6 points is in place and only after that EULEX could begin its deployment there.

The US Ambassador met with the Kosovo leadership this weekend (President, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister - my request for a meeting did not receive a reply) and they expressed concern regarding the content of the PRST. Specifically, they stated that any explicit endorsement of the 6 points would create problems on the ground for them, as would any lack of clarity as to consultations with them on implementation. They were also concerned regarding any extended delay between the time of the Report's release and its discussion in the Security Council. (I note that this week sees the AAK party convention as well as the budget debate in the Assembly of Kosovo.) FM Hyseni call me in the evening to explain that in this phase they prefer to keep some distance from us (and to apologise for that); he repeated to me the two concerns on consultations with Pristina on implementation (he described it as THE key argument which would allow the Kos. government to be able to deflect some of the negative public perception about this imposed deal on the 6 points) and on the negative impact of a possible delay of the UNSC discussion.

I have taken steps to heighten our security preparedness without causing alarm or political fallout.

lamberto

United Nations



Nations Unies

Executive Office of the Secretary-General
Cabinet du Secrétaire général

Serbia

! URGENT

To: Mr. Nambiar,

Please find attached, for your approval, the SG's
report on Kosovo.

Nicholas Haysom
24 November 2008

Cc: KWS

7h

*Approved by
VN @ Trusteeship Council
Chamber, 11.05.1*

28-13658

ACTION COPY NH
VN



David Harland/United Nations@UNHQ-DPKO

23/11/2008 12:48 PM

To "Kayoko Gotoh" <gotohk@un.org>

cc haysom@un.org, "Marco Bianchini" <bianchinim@un.org>, Edmond Mulet/United Nations, aleroy@un.org, "David Haeri" <haeri@un.org>

bcc

Subject Urgent: Kosovo report

Kayo, / VN

With many apologies, USG Le Roy would like to make one tiny adjustment to the text submitted by me in his name last night.

He would like to make a small change to the sentence at the end of paragraph 52, which currently ends something like "including with the authorities in Pristina, as clearly stated in my letter of 12 June."

He would like to delete those words. In other words, the sentence will simply finish with the words "in close consultation and coordination."

I think the point is that the deleted phrase is simply a no-win proposition - a red flad to both sides and their supporters. The sentence starts with a reference to the Pristina authorities, so many will assume that the "consultation and coordination" will be primarily with them. Which is an interpretation that the USG is comfortable with.

Many thanks.

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Cabinet du Secrétaire général


 URGENT

To: Mr. Nambiar and Mr. Kim,

In accordance with our earlier discussion, and Alain Le Roy's suggestion that I consult with Pedro Serrano, I put the amended proposal on para. 49 to Serrano. I indicated to him that it was our final version and we are unwilling to re-negotiate with the various parties. He indicated that they could live with it. He explained that the original formulation had sought to deal with some European Members' concerns that there should be no deployment of both UNMIK and EULEX in respect of the same functions. We both agreed however that this was a matter that the EU and UN should resolve between themselves and need not to be resolved through the medium of an SG's report. In any event the UN is anxious to expedite the EULEX deployment and would take all necessary steps to facilitate this.

Serrano did however call back, requesting that the SG writes to Solana confirming this element of the agreement. I have spoken to Le Roy who confirms that DPKO would support this.

Lamberto Zannier is not able to be contacted, though there is a possibility we could catch him between flights in London. Zannier himself asked that the report be released as soon as possible to allow SC Debate on Wednesday (email attached).


Nicholas Haysom
24 November 2008

28-13658

Nicholas Haysom/NY/UNO
23/11/2008 09:54 AM

To Vijay Nambiar/NY/UNO, Wonsoo Kim/NY/UNO, Josiane Ambiehl/NY/UNO, Simona Petrova/NY/UNO, Kayoko Gotoh/NY/UNO

cc

bcc

Subject Fw: DPKO version of the SG's Kosovo report: final

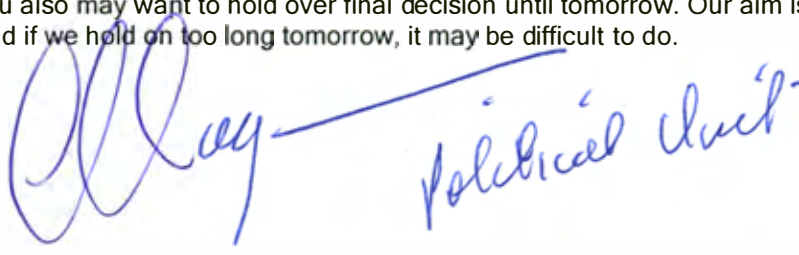
I am herewith formally submitting electronically the Kosovo report. As much of the email traffic confirms, (Wonsoo, copied into some of it) we have given in a little to all, satisfied no one completely but believe the report is defensible and will still hold serbian support even if they complain. I will send separately the observations section so that you access this on your blackberrys.

The hope is that we can approve for issuance tomorrow am. You may want to talk or email me and I will be on standby. You also ~~may~~ want to hold over final decision until tomorrow. Our aim is to have the SC discuss by wed and if ~~we hold on too long tomorrow~~, it ~~may~~ be difficult to do.

Best

Fink

Kayoko Gotoh



----- Original Message -----

From: Kayoko Gotoh

Sent: 11/22/2008 07:26 PM EST

To: Nicholas Haysom

Cc: Wonsoo Kim

Subject: Fw: DPKO version of the SG's Kosovo report: final

Fink: this final version includes two changes on the body of the report. The last sentence in para 49 (UN will continue to contribute to ensuing peace etc) is taken out, and on para 50 the reference to SRSG reassuring Pristina is retained. The rest are the same as we okayed it last night.

I am verifying with DPKO some very minor editorial errors in Annex 2. The main body is okay, in my view.

I believe this can be submitted for approval by you to CDC/DCDC.

Thanks, Kayo
David Harland

----- Original Message -----

From: David Harland

Sent: 11/22/2008 06:56 PM EST

To: Nicholas Haysom

Cc: Kayoko Gotoh; Alain Le Roy/United Nations@UNHQ-DPKO; haeri@un.org@UNHQ; Edmond Mulet; Marco Bianchini; Andriani Mortoglou; Lamberto Zannier; Horst Heitmann; Norma Chan

Subject: DPKO version of the SG's Kosovo report: final

Fink,

Attached is the final DPKO draft of the SG's Kosovo report, approved by Alain Le Roy.

As discussed last night, in the interests of time, there will be no signed note, and no paper copy -- just this electronic copy.

Many thanks for all your help. Please do let me know if there is anything we can do to assist you as you move it forward to approval and production.



SC Report Oct 08 rev10 tracked changes.112208.doc

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*Approved on behalf of
the Secretary-General*

Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and requested the Secretary-General to report at regular intervals on the implementation of the mandate. It covers the activities of UNMIK and developments related thereto from 26 June to 31 October 2008.

Political situation

2. With the entry into force of the "Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo" on 15 June, the Kosovo authorities have continued to take steps towards asserting Kosovo's statehood. Following the establishment of a Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Kosovo authorities announced the opening of diplomatic missions and the appointment of mission heads to ten countries. As of 31 October, Kosovo has been recognized as an independent state by 52 countries. In its ongoing efforts to assume the prerogatives and responsibilities of a sovereign state, Kosovo applied for membership in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group, decided to undertake a census of the population, has established a Ministry for Security Forces, and appointed a new eleven-member Central Election Commission. The Assembly of Kosovo continues to pass legislation, which is now adopted without reference to my Special Representative's powers under resolution 1244 (1999) or the Constitutional Framework.

3. On 8 October, the General Assembly approved a resolution tabled by Serbia requesting the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to issue an advisory opinion on the question "is the unilateral declaration of independence by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government in Kosovo in accordance with international law?". The Kosovo authorities expressed regret over the approval of the resolution, stressing that Kosovo's independence was irreversible and that the ICJ review of the legality of the declaration of independence would not prevent other countries from appreciating the constant progress in Kosovo or recognising it as an independent state.

4. The Government of Serbia and a majority of Kosovo Serbs continue to recognise UNMIK as their sole and legitimate civilian international interlocutor under resolution 1244 (1999). This has had significant implications, including in the police, customs and judicial sectors, where UNMIK continues to play a prominent role. A majority of Kosovo Serbs strongly reject any authority or symbol of Kosovo's institutions. In the north, four municipal structures function on the basis of Serbia's law on local self-governance. The local Kosovo Serbian community resists any real or perceived efforts by Kosovo authorities to exercise control north of the Ibar river. For example, it opposed efforts by Mitrovicë/Mitrovica municipality to initiate projects in the north, especially as these were not consulted with UNMIK or the community itself. On 3 September, the Kosovo authorities announced their intention not to use force to extend their authority in the north.

B. Pauls

5. The Kosovo Serb political leadership in northern Kosovo continued to express opposition to the deployment to the north of the International Civilian Office, foreseen in the Comprehensive Proposal for a Kosovo Status Settlement (Settlement Proposal) (S2007/168/Add. 1), which was not endorsed by the Security Council. They also continued to oppose the deployment of the European Union Rule of Law Mission for Kosovo (EULEX). The northern Kosovo Serb leaders claim that they will not change their stance, regardless of Belgrade's approach. Responding to a call by the self-proclaimed "Assembly of the Union of the Municipalities of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo-Metohija", some 2,000 Kosovo Serbs protested on 2 October in northern Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Shtërpçë/Štrpce and Graçanicë/Gracanica against the deployment of EULEX, as well as against the implementation of the Settlement Proposal.

Security

6. Kosovo witnessed several low-level, inter-ethnic security incidents during the reporting period. These included stone-throwing incidents on 26 June between Kosovo Serbs and Kosovo Albanians in the ethnically mixed village of Berivojcë/Berivojca (Kamenicë/Kamenica municipality) over the proposed site for construction of a new mosque, and on 4 July over the construction of a water pipeline for the ethnically mixed village of Suhodoll/Suvi Do, in northern Mitrovicë/Mitrovica. On 27 August, some 100 Kosovo Serbs and 70 Kosovo Albanians clashed in the ethnically mixed "Three Towers" area of northern Mitrovicë/Mitrovica. On 30 October, in the Kroj Vitaku area of northern Mitrovica, an attempt by a group of Kosovo Albanians to initiate preparations for the reconstruction of their homes without UNMIK authorization led to clashes with a group of Kosovo Serbs. UNMIK Police and, subsequently, KFOR intervened to restore order. In connection with this incident, gunshots were exchanged in the vicinity between groups of Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs. No injuries were reported. In the municipality of Shtërpçë/Štrpce, Kosovo Serbs led by the municipal president, elected in the 11 May Serbian local elections that were not recognised by UNMIK, have repeatedly attempted to take over the municipal cadastral offices but have been stopped by Kosovo Albanian employees supported by ethnically mixed Kosovo Police Service (KPS) patrol teams.

7. Following the creation of a new Kosovo Ministry for Security Forces in July and the appointment of a Minister in August, KFOR, in consultation with the Kosovo authorities, launched the recruitment process for a future Kosovo Security Force (KSF). In the first stage, the selection will be made from the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) and will be based on the needs of the KSF and the successful completion of the approved vetting procedures. Those KPC members who will not find recruitment in the KSF will be resettled, reintegrated or retired with dignity. A resettlement programme will be funded by a NATO Trust Fund and implemented by UNDP.

Rule of Law

8. In Kosovo Serb-majority areas south of the Ibar river, 308 Kosovo Serb police officers continued to refuse to work within the KPS, and remain suspended from service. In the north, the courthouse in Mitrovicë/Mitrovica reopened on 3 October, on the basis of the dialogue of my Special Representative, Mr. Lamberto Zannier, with the Government of Serbia and his consultations with other stakeholders, and

following approximately six months of a persisting legal vacuum. International judges and prosecutors have been temporarily placed in the court and are handling only urgent criminal cases. In Zubin Potok, the Municipal and Minor Offences Courts are not operational due to the resignation of all Kosovo Serb support staff, while in the municipality of Leposaviq/Leposavić these Courts function as part of the court system of the Republic of Serbia. The Court Liaison Offices of the Kosovo Ministry of Justice, which facilitate access to justice for Kosovo Serbs, among others, continue to operate in a minimal way due to security concerns. The Kosovo Ministry of Justice continues to pay salaries to all Court Liaison Office and prosecutors' office staff, pending their possible return to work.

9. The decision by the Kosovo authorities to start issuing Kosovo passports by adjusting the technical equipment at the Civil Registry Central Processing Centre has made it no longer possible for UNMIK to continue to issue travel documents. As a consequence, their issuance was discontinued and the first Kosovo passports were issued in July. Kosovo's authorities have not placed any restrictions on Kosovo Serbs' use of Serbian passports and have begun issuing new Kosovo identity cards, while UNMIK and Serbian identity documents continue to be valid.

Municipal governance

10. On 3 July, the authorities in Pristina extended the mandates of the five Kosovo Serb-majority Municipal Assemblies of Shtërpçë/Štrpce, Novobërdë/Novo Brdo, Leposaviq/Leposavić, Zvečan/Zvečan and Zubin Potok. This measure has had very little impact on the ground in the northern municipalities, which are being administered by municipal leaders according to the results of the Serbian election of 11 May 2008. Novobërdë/Novo Brdo, which is the only Kosovo Serb-majority municipality with a Kosovo Albanian Mayor, continues to function despite the boycott of the Kosovo Serbs. Shtërpçë/Štrpce has two competing administrations: a Kosovo Serb one resulting from the Serbian elections of 11 May, and another with a Kosovo Serb Mayor as its titular head and with three Kosovo Albanian municipal directors, supported by the Kosovo authorities. Several Kosovo Serb municipal civil servants, including those in Novobërdë/Novo Brdo, Rahovec/Orahovac and Gjilan/Gnjilane, have resigned from their posts in order to be included on the Belgrade payroll of Serbia's Ministry for Kosovo and Metohija.

Returns and Communities

11. The number of minority returns has sharply declined in comparison to previous years and remains disappointing. This development can be attributed not only to recent political developments, which have resulted in a lack of dialogue between Pristina and Belgrade on a technical level, but also to the non-transparent allocation of returns funding and a non-consultative approach on returns-related issues adopted by the Ministry of Communities and Returns (MCR). Of the 445 persons displaced that returned to Kosovo between January and September this year, only 107 are Kosovo Serbs. This constitutes 24% of the total returnees this year, compared with an average of 43% since 2000. In a security incident that may further affect returns to Kosovo, shots were fired in the direction of a group of six Kosovo Serb IDPs from Serbia and of municipal, police and international organization officials during a "Go-and-See" visit on 16 October to Dvoran/Dvorane village (Suharekë/Suva Reka municipality).

12. The "Returnee Sustainability Survey", conducted by UNHCR in Kosovo, revealed a very high percentage of sustainable returns to Kosovo. Out of the 5,632 individuals who returned to Kosovo between March 2005 and June 2008, 84.45%, or 4,756, returns were found to be sustainable. The survey noted that the reasons for the departures of returnees were overwhelmingly linked to economic and educational concerns.

13. The MCR has proposed to revise the beneficiary selection criteria for individual returns so as to support Kosovo residents who were not displaced as a result of the 1999 conflict. This was done without any consultation with the representatives of the IDP Associations and NGOs. The policy shift, if approved, would divert already scarce funding for returns from the Kosovo budget to assist the socially vulnerable individuals residing in Kosovo, rather than facilitating return of the displaced persons. An internal report on the work of the Ministry, including findings on a non-transparent allocation of funds and abuse of authority, raises concern over the ability of the institution to implement its mandate. Funding allocation and other decision-making must be made in a transparent manner and efforts should be made to control corruption and nepotism.

Property

14. Following the adoption of the Kosovo Constitution, the Government of Serbia suspended the operations of the Kosovo Property Agency (KPA) in Serbia. This has made it impossible to verify property documents in Serbia, obtain any corroborative evidence, contact claimants for additional information, and communicate the results of the adjudication process to the parties concerned. If the decision on the closure of KPA offices in Serbia is not revoked, the number of claims ready for processing and referral to the Kosovo Property Claims Commission will ultimately decrease. This will severely inconvenience the aggrieved individuals, the overwhelming majority of whom are from the Kosovo Serb community. My Special Representative has highlighted this issue with his interlocutors in Belgrade and talks will continue with all relevant stakeholders in order to broker a solution which will facilitate processing and payment of the large number of claims to beneficiaries.

Cultural and Religious Heritage

15. Work on reconstruction of cultural and religious heritage sites by the Council of Europe-led Reconstruction Implementation Commission (RIC) has been at a standstill since July 2008, as the Serbian Orthodox Church (SOC) indicated that it would deal with the local authorities only through UNMIK acting under resolution 1244 (1999). The RIC Chairperson met my Special Representative on 27 August to request UNMIK's direct participation in the tendering and contract procedures for the reconstruction of the SOC sites damaged in March 2004. My Special Representative confirmed that UNMIK would be willing to provide continued support to all reconstruction activities, pending the finalisation of requisite modalities. Two RIC meetings held in June and July evidenced goodwill among all stakeholders in seeking a successful and rapid conclusion of the undertaking, which concerns five key Serbian Orthodox sites in Kosovo. The requested outlay of nearly €1.7 million for 2008 for these projects has already been approved and is available. However, it appears unlikely that the residual work can be completed this year.

16. Following discussions with concerned parties, my Special Representative renewed his Executive Decision establishing a Special Zoning Area (SZA) around the Visoki Dečani Monastery for three months, until 31 October 2008. This was required as the "Implementation and Monitoring Council" created by the new Law on Protected Zones to replace the SZA Local Committee is not yet operational. This new law foresees a protected zone of the same size as the SZA, but can only be effectively implemented with the cooperation of the SOC. On 19 September, UNMIK's District Court in Pejë/Peć sentenced a Kosovo Albanian to three and a half years in prison in connection with the firing of a grenade at the Visoki Dečani Monastery in March 2007.

17. On 12 July, my Special Representative received a written complaint by Abbot Bishop Teodosije of the Visoki Dečani Monastery that the Municipality of Gjakovë/Đakovica had covered the foundations of a destroyed Orthodox church in the centre of town and had transformed the Church-owned site from what had been in recent years a waste dump into a public park without consultation with the Serbian Orthodox Church. UNMIK has also expressed its concerns directly to the Mayor of Gjakovë/Đakovica and has requested that the Prime Minister, the Minister of Local Government Administration and the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports intervene with the municipal authorities. The Municipality does not appear willing to restore the site of the destroyed church, in part because at present no Serbs reside in the town.

Economy

18. UNMIK continued to facilitate Kosovo's participation in regional economic initiatives. At the end of June, UNMIK and the Kosovo Ministry of Transport and Communications participated in the launching of a Treaty establishing a Transport Community of the Western Balkans, opening the way for Kosovo's inclusion in the Treaty. In July, UNMIK and the Ministry participated in the Steering Committee meeting of the South East Europe Transport Observatory. In August, UNMIK, in cooperation with Kosovo authorities, completed the signing of the "Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the Secretariat of the Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)", clearing the way for the effective implementation of the CEFTA agreement. The European Commission adopted the 2008 Progress Report for Kosovo under resolution 1244 (1999), and the Kosovo authorities will present plans to address the recommendations of the Report at the plenary session of the Stabilisation and Association progress Tracking Mechanism (STM) on 2 December. The European Commission has also committed to present a Feasibility Study that will assess further means for Kosovo's progress, as part of the region, towards integration with the European Union. The European Union perspective contributes to peace and stability in Kosovo and in the wider region.

19. The situation along the Administrative Boundary Line has not changed since the destruction of customs facilities at Gates 1 and 31 in northern Kosovo on 19 February. UNMIK Customs continued to have no presence at these gates, leading to an estimated loss of two million euros a week in customs and VAT revenue in both the Kosovo and Serbian budgets. The smuggling levels, especially with regard to fuel, are significant and lead to high levels of illicit profits for organized crime. The full reinstatement of customs controls forms part of the dialogue that my Special Representative has been engaging in with Belgrade.

20. As I noted in my report to the Security Council in July (S/2008/458), the economic reconstruction pillar of UNMIK (Pillar IV) ceased all substantive operations on 30 June, pursuant to a decision by the European Commission. As a consequence, UNMIK does not at present possess any technical capacity or budgetary allocation to perform functions that were formerly carried out by Pillar IV, if and when required. In this context, on 24 August former local Kosovo Trust Agency (KTA) officials, who have been appointed by the Kosovo authorities to official positions in the newly established Privatisation Agency of Kosovo, took over the KTA compound in the presence of KPS officers. No incidents were reported, as security personnel guarding the premises refrained from any action that could increase tensions or might have led to the use of force. The originals of documents related to UNMIK's direct involvement with the management of the KTA have been duly secured and are in UNMIK's possession. Following the take-over of the KTA compound, the Privatisation Agency of Kosovo is expected to attempt to restart the privatisation process. The KTA trust funds are held in KTA accounts with the Central Banking Authority of Kosovo, which is under clear instructions, in accordance with my Special Representative's Executive Decisions, not to interfere or allow any interference with these funds unless expressly instructed under a legal instrument authorized by my Special Representative.

UNMIK reconfiguration

21. As a consequence of the deeply diverging paths taken by Belgrade and the Kosovo Albanian political leadership following Kosovo's declaration of independence, the space in which UNMIK can operate has changed. As is evident from the developments on the ground, my Special Representative is facing increasing difficulties in exercising his mandate due to the conflict between resolution 1244 (1999) and the Kosovo Constitution, which does not take UNMIK into account. The Kosovo authorities frequently question the authority of UNMIK in a Kosovo now being governed under the new Constitution. While my Special Representative is still formally vested with executive authority under resolution 1244 (1999), he is unable to enforce this authority. In reality, such authority can only be exercised if and when it is accepted as the basis for decisions by my Special Representative. Therefore, very few Executive Decisions have been issued by my Special Representative since 15 June.

22. Against this background, and on the basis of my instructions to my Special Representative to move forward with the reconfiguration of the international civil presence in Kosovo within the framework of resolution 1244 (1999), UNMIK formally announced on 26 June the start of a reconfiguration process. As part of this process, the UNMIK Department of Civil Administration and the Office of Communities, Returns and Minority Affairs have ceased their activities, in anticipation of their amalgamation into the Mission's Office of Political Affairs. The civil administration field network has been recalibrated while a focus on reporting on minority issues is **retained** through a smaller field presence in key areas where minorities live.

23. UNMIK's relationship with EULEX has evolved over the reporting period under the terms set forth in my Special Report to the Security Council on UNMIK of 12 June. I expect EULEX to move forward with its deployment in the coming period and to assume responsibilities in policing, justice and customs, under the overall authority of the United Nations, within a "United Nations umbrella" headed by my Special

Representative, and in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999). UNMIK has been working closely with EULEX on technical arrangements designed to facilitate its deployment under resolution 1244 (1999). On 18 August, UNMIK and EULEX signed a technical arrangement on the sale of UNMIK's surplus equipment and vehicles; implementation of this arrangement is ongoing. Office space no longer needed by UNMIK is being made available to EULEX. UNMIK has moved its staff to its Administrative Headquarters, which is more suitable for the new size and needs of the Mission, and has vacated its Mission Headquarters compound in the centre of Pristina. UNMIK has also vacated regional log bases for which it has no longer any operational need. As a result of this, UNMIK has been able to accommodate EULEX's request for surplus office space without in any manner hindering UNMIK's operations.

24. Pursuant to an 'Operational Arrangement' on the access to and disclosure of materials concerning certain criminal investigations and related judicial proceedings, the UNMIK Department of Justice (DoJ) has established guidelines to facilitate the access by EULEX Prosecutors to the case files handled by international prosecutors and special prosecutors. Access to police material concerning certain criminal investigations is provided to the EULEX Police Component on the basis of a similar arrangement agreed upon in September. Another 'Operational Arrangement' is near finalisation to enable EULEX access to the International Judicial Support Division files.

25. The Pristina authorities have welcomed the beginning of UNMIK's reconfiguration. However, Pristina has expressed some reservations concerning a perceived lack of clarity on the timing of the process and regarding competencies to be retained by UNMIK.

Dialogue with Belgrade

26. Discussions have been conducted reflecting my intentions set out in my Report of 12 June to the Security Council on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo on the basis of the UN's status neutral approach.

27. My Special Representative has advised that dialogue and consultations with all parties have been conducted in Belgrade and Pristina without prejudice to their positions on the status issue and in the spirit of the United Nations Charter. All have continued to seek pragmatic progress in discussions with my Special Representative in regard to the six provisions outlined in my Report of 12 June 2008. I am grateful for their commitment to such progress and look forward to continuing dialogue on these and other issues.

28. As made clear in my Report of 12 June, each of the arrangements on the six points will apply until the relevant follow-up mechanisms have been put in place. In this context, I note that all parties have accepted the reconfiguration of the structure and profile of the international presence as envisaged in paragraph 16 of my 12 June Report to one that corresponds to the evolving situation in Kosovo and enables the European Union to assume an enhanced operational role throughout Kosovo particularly in the areas of international policing, justice, and customs (see also

paragraph 50 below).

29. The results of those discussions are set out below. Whilst results have been achieved on some of the six matters, others will require ongoing discussions. I welcome the positive outcome of these discussions and Serbia's acceptance of these arrangements.

Police

30. Discussions have highlighted a shared general objective of implementing the Rule of Law throughout Kosovo. This should better ensure the protection of all communities, the coherent administration of criminal justice, the non-discriminatory application of the criminal law and the full delivery of police services with respect for human rights to all communities.

31. In accordance with international best practice, policing should reflect the entire society and community-based policing would, so far as is feasible and appropriate, provide policing services by members of the local communities. Particular attention will thus be given, under international supervision, to the working conditions of Kosovo Serb police officers in their places of employment. Active discussions are already under way in this regard.

32. Stations and sub-stations in minority areas have been opened in all municipalities. Additional sub-stations will be opened as security and/or operational needs warrant. Stations and sub-stations will remain under the existing chain of command and will be monitored by international police.

33. My Special Representative through his Police Commissioner will initiate the appointment to a senior position, according to the applicable law, of a Kosovo Serb police officer of appropriate experience, who will have, amongst other duties, responsibilities related to field activities. This officer would report to the senior international police officer in Kosovo through existing command channels.

34. All policing in Kosovo will be internationally-monitored as agreed under current and future arrangements. International police monitors will be deployed to all stations and sub-stations, regions and departments. Such monitors will have an independent command structure and reporting line that currently ends with the SRSG. Besides monitoring the rule of law, the international role will oversee the fair treatment of minority police officers and the protection of working conditions under the applicable manuals. A training package will be prepared to ensure that international monitors have appropriate skills.

Customs

35. Kosovo will continue to function as a single customs area.

36. International customs officers appointed in accordance with UN SC resolution 1244 (1999) will be reinstated at Gates 1 and 31. Their Deployment modalities will so far as possible reflect the modalities of the European integrated border

management concept and this might include co-location of customs points. They will apply procedures in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999), including the "Protocol between the Tax Administration of the republic of Serbia Acting for the ministry of finance and the UNMIK customs Service acting for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo on Cooperation and Mutual Administrative Assistance on Value Added Tax and Excise Tax Matters related to Transport of Goods Across the Administrative Boundary line", and Annexes thereto, as well as the "Agreed Minutes of the Bilateral Meeting in the Context of CEFTA Enlargement Negotiations" of 2006.

37. The rates consistent with the Customs Code of UNMIK Regulation 2004/1 will be applied.

38. Further discussion will be necessary between relevant stakeholders to agree and determine operating modalities for the reactivation of the aforementioned customs points. These discussions will also address the distribution of the customs revenues collected at Gates 1 and 31, which should also as appropriate benefit the development of local communities.

Justice

39. The discussions have also indicated widespread acceptance of basic principles, including that the Rule of Law is applied throughout Kosovo, and that access to justice should be equally available to all, irrespective of ethnicity, community, or locale. These principles support the operation of a coherent justice system, including civil and criminal matters and policing, throughout Kosovo.

40. Following discussions to develop these principles, the courthouse complex in North Mitrovica has been recently made operational on a limited basis under UNMIK control, applying UNMIK law only and staffed by UNMIK personnel for a period up to 60 days from the opening of the courthouse. A phased plan has provided a framework for current and future judicial operations.

41. During subsequent phases, local judges and prosecutors will be appointed in accordance with UN SC resolution 1244 (1999). The mix of local judges and prosecutors appointed in these phases will reflect the communities and decided territorial jurisdictions they will serve.

Transportation and infrastructure

42. The discussions have indicated acknowledgement of the need for close cooperation on major matters of infrastructure (road, rail, water, electricity), flows of traffic and trade, and very important practical matters such as recognition of qualifications. Many of these matters are of vital concern to citizens of all communities, and the absence of practical cooperative arrangements causes enormous problems.

43. In this regard, my previous Report indicated that a technical coordination committee would be established by my Special Representative to address all relevant

issues. A technical coordination committee was established, but has not made any practical progress. However, the Government of Serbia has in the recent discussions, and whilst reiterating its position on the future status of Kosovo, indicated that it will re-invigorate this proposal so that the issues might be addressed more concretely. My Special Representative will ensure further dialogue. Making progress in these areas is not only a matter of security that will be welcomed in Europe, but will be a particularly welcome development for all the communities in Kosovo.

Boundaries

44. Many of the issues relevant to the management of the boundary will be addressed by the transportation and infrastructure technical committee process. Otherwise, and as noted in my earlier Report, in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999), KFOR as the international military presence, continues to fulfil its security mandate throughout Kosovo, including with respect to the boundaries, in conjunction with other international organizations.

Serbian Patrimony

45. The international protection for the Serbian Orthodox Church in Kosovo must and will continue. The discussions have shown universal support for the principle of the protection of the cultural heritage and patrimony of Serbian Orthodox Church in Kosovo.

46. Under present circumstances and taking into account the status neutral role of UN in Kosovo, I consider that continued dialogue is necessary in Belgrade and Pristina. This should also involve the Serbian Orthodox Church, relevant international actors and other stakeholders. This would establish an agreed framework within which contentious issues could be addressed and also ensure that the Council of Europe and UNESCO-led reconstruction process would continue.

47. The agenda would include the implementation of protective arrangements around major Serbian Orthodox Church sites, activities related to the welfare of the monks and nuns, such as exempting the Serbian Orthodox Church from VAT, Excise Tax and Customs duties, modalities of reconstruction of the sites by the Serbian Orthodox Church, and the issue of return of archaeological artefacts.

Observations

48. In line with my Special Report on Kosovo, which I presented to the Security Council on 20 June (S/2008/354), UNMIK has begun to adapt its structure and profile in response to the profoundly changed reality in Kosovo following Kosovo's declaration of independence and the adoption of a Constitution. As anticipated, UNMIK has faced significant challenges to its ability to perform the vast majority of its tasks as an interim administration, including in the areas of civil administration, economic governance, and in other areas where new institutions are being created and new roles are being assumed by the Kosovo authorities under the Constitution.

49. These challenges have underscored the need to move forward with the reconfiguration of UNMIK within the framework of resolution 1244 (1999). UNMIK's reconfiguration is both timely and necessary, and is being accelerated in order to adapt it fully to the prevailing circumstances on the ground. It is taking place in a transparent manner vis-à-vis UNMIK staff and all stakeholders, and is consistent with the United Nations' position of strict neutrality on the question of Kosovo's status. EULEX, as it deploys and becomes operational, will undertake rule of law functions currently performed by UNMIK. Through a reconfigured UNMIK, the United Nations will continue to contribute to ensuring peace and stability in Kosovo and the region and will work to consolidate and safeguard its significant achievements in Kosovo and in the Balkans region.

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50. Following my instructions, my Special Representative is facilitating the European Union's preparations to undertake an enhanced operational role in Kosovo in the rule of law area. EULEX will fully respect resolution 1244 (1999) and operate under the overall authority and within the status-neutral framework of the United Nations. EULEX will submit reports to the United Nations on a regular basis. The deployment of EULEX throughout Kosovo will be carried out in close consultation with relevant stakeholders taking into account the specific circumstances and concerns of all communities, and will be coordinated with UNMIK.

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51. The OSCE will remain a central element of a reconfigured UNMIK through the OSCE Mission in Kosovo. Through its field presence, the OSCE will continue to play a crucial role in building and monitoring Kosovo's institutions and supporting Kosovo's minority communities.

52. My Special Representative has embarked on a dialogue with the Government of Serbia on the areas addressed in my letter to President Tadić of 12 June. The Government of Serbia has accepted the results of the discussions in this dialogue and the arrangements set out in this report. My Special Representative has also consulted the authorities in Pristina. They have clearly expressed that they do not accept the results of the arrangements contained in this report. In a statement made on 18 November (annex I), the authorities in Pristina indicate that, in addition to rejecting the results of the dialogue, they will work for the quick deployment of EULEX and will cooperate with EULEX on its deployment throughout the territory of Kosovo subject to the conditions set out in the statement. I welcome Pristina's indication that it is willing to cooperate with EULEX, with the European Union and with NATO. I have asked my Special Representative to reassure the authorities in Pristina that the implementation of the temporary arrangements as set out in this report will be carried out on the basis of continuous consultation and coordination, including with the authorities in Pristina, as expressly indicated in my letter of 12 June.

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(Lamberto)

53. I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude to my Special Representative, Lamberto Zannier, for his leadership in managing the evolving role of UNMIK during a challenging period. I would also in particular like to commend the staff in UNMIK, for their dedicated efforts and commitment to Kosovo and the goals of the United Nations, including the local and international staff that will be affected by the reconfiguration of the Mission. I would like to extend my thanks to the United Nations' partners – KFOR, the European Union, the Organisation for Security and

Cooperation in Europe – and to the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes for their ongoing support.

Annex I

1. We are in favour of a quick deployment of EULEX in Kosovo in accordance with the mandate foreseen with the Declaration of Independence, the Comprehensive Proposal for a Kosovo Status Settlement, the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, Kosovo legislation, the European Union Joint Action of 4 February 2008 and Kosovo institutions' invitation to EULEX.

2. Kosovo's institutions reject the whole six-point document.

3. Kosovo Institutions will cooperate with EULEX on its deployment throughout the entire Kosovo territory based on the mandate foreseen in the documents mentioned above (1.) respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Kosovo.

4. Institutions of the Republic of Kosovo, as always, will continue the close cooperation with the United States, the European Union and NATO.

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Annex II

Technical assessment of progress in the implementation of the standards for Kosovo

Prepared by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Kosovo, 27 October 2008

UNMIK has continued to monitor the areas covered by the standards programme. The implementation of standards is taking place with the Agency for European Integration within the Kosovo authorities in the lead.

Functioning Democratic Institutions

1. With the promulgation of relevant election laws by the President of Kosovo, the executive responsibility for organisation of elections was assumed in its totality by the Kosovo Central Election Commission. A new 11-member Central Election Commission was nominated and appointed by presidential decree on 19 August.
2. The newly formed Election Complaints and Appeals Commission, a five-member body comprised of Supreme Court judges, provides for redress of electoral issues and grievances. A degree of continuity has been maintained as two of members were already in their posts during the 2007 elections. One of the members is a Kosovo Roma; no qualified Kosovo Serb was willing to be nominated.
3. Three Kosovo Serb Assembly Members not affiliated with the caucus of the Independent Liberal Party (SLS) Parliamentary Group continue to boycott the work of the Assembly of Kosovo. Seven Kosovo Serb Assembly members are regularly attending the sessions.
4. Kosovo's new legal framework provides for a large degree of local governance and envisages increasing the number of municipalities from 33 at present to 38. However, the non-participation of the Kosovo Serb community paralyses the creation of new Kosovo Serb majority municipalities foreseen in the new Law on Municipal Boundaries.
5. Among all Kosovo municipalities, there are five that have Kosovo Serb as second vice-presidents of the Municipal Assembly (Gjilan/Gnjilane, Kamenicë/Kamenica, Viti/Vitina, Lipjan/Lipljane and Rahovec/Orahovac). No Kosovo Serbs are currently active members in the municipal assemblies. Ten Kosovo Serb members of the Novobërdë/Novo Brdo municipal assembly, who were appointed by the Special Representative of Secretary-General, have not resumed their responsibilities. There are just four Kosovo Serb representatives in various municipal committees and only seven Kosovo Serb heads of municipal community offices in Gjilan/Gnjilane, Kamenicë/Kamenica, Pristina - sub office Graçanicë/Gračanica, Klinë/Klina, Rahovec/Orahovac, Lipjan/Lipljan and Obiliq/Obilić.
6. The three northern municipalities (Zvečan/Zvečan, Leposaviq/Leposavić, Zubin Potok), where all government officials and almost all civil servants are from the

Kosovo Serb community, are the exception. Two Kosovo Albanian municipal community officers work in Zveçan/Zvečan municipality.

7. Most of the municipalities have not met their Fair Share Financing obligations. The low Fair Share Financing spending is caused by the fact that many projects are still ongoing and will be finalised only at the end of 2008, as well as by the widespread non-participation of Kosovo Serb municipal civil servants, which has resulted in lower general expenses and salary payments for non-majority employees.

8. As a result of the new Law on Local Government Finance, municipalities are expected to integrate Fair Share Financing into their regular budget from 2009 onwards, which will make following-up on the use of funds targeted towards the minority communities challenging.

9. Thirty six editions of the Official Gazette have been published in hard copy and made available in electronic form. Each edition is published in the Albanian, Serbian, English, Turkish and Bosnian languages. The extensive legislative activity of the Assembly of Kosovo reinforces the need for more special editions of the Official Gazette.

10. The Language Commission should start intervening pro-actively in all cases of violations by central and municipal authorities of the Law on the Use of Languages. The Government of Kosovo should also provide the Commission with adequate financial and logistical resources to enable it to function properly.

11. The Senior Public Appointments Committee should appoint the chief executive officer of the Agency for Gender Equality.

Rule of Law

12. On 14 July, an international prosecutor filed an indictment charging a Kosovo Albanian with leading a group that burned Kosovo Serb houses and churches, threw stones at UNMIK's offices, the Prizren Police Station, and the Regional Police Headquarters as well as at Police Officers who attempted to defend these locations during the rioting in March 2004.

13. Minority representation within the Kosovo Police Service (KPS) remains roughly constant at 15.5 per cent (10 per cent Kosovo Serb). Minority representation figures are derived from the payroll and contain the Serbs who are still being paid but are not working. Substantial efforts are needed to retain Kosovo Serb police officers or to hire new ones in order to maintain multi-ethnicity in the KPS and ensure law and order in the minority communities. Minority representation in the Kosovo Correctional Service is at 13.2 per cent (9.53 per cent Kosovo Serb). Female representation held steady at 13.5 per cent in the KPS and rose to 17.2 per cent in the Kosovo Correctional Service.

14. The Kosovo Correctional Service has begun the procedure to advertise vacancies for the positions currently occupied by 74 Kosovo Serb staff, who have been boycotting their workplaces in the Gjilan/Gnjilane and Lipjan/Lipljan Detention Centres and Lipjan/Lipljan Prison since the declaration of independence. However,

those staff members have not been dismissed, continue to receive their salaries and will be able to return to their positions if willing to do so.

15. UNMIK, UNOPS, the European Commission and the United States Government continue to make progress in the Appointment Process for Judges and Prosecutors. This Process is a comprehensive review of all appointments for judicial and prosecutorial positions in Kosovo and is scheduled to be concluded before the end of 2008.

16. The creation of a unified department or agency for missing persons and forensics within the Ministry of Justice is foreseen in the Law on the Establishment of the Department of Forensic Medicine, which is currently being drafted.

Freedom of Movement

17. Freedom of movement surveys conducted by the Kosovo Police Service consistently show that over 96 per cent of minority community members continue to travel outside their area of residence. The number of KFOR fixed positions was reduced to 9 in August from 23 each month from March to May.

18. According to the "Returnee Sustainability Survey", conducted by the UNHCR in Kosovo, freedom of movement is not a serious concern of the minority communities, except for the Kosovo Albanian minorities in northern Kosovo.

19. The highly symbolic Serbian national day, Saint Vitus Day or Vidovdan, on 28 June, passed without incident with a turnout of an estimated 1,500 people at the annual celebrations at the Gazimestan monument – the site of the battle in 1389 when a Serb-led coalition was defeated by Ottoman Turkish forces, heralding more than five centuries of Ottoman rule.

20. A replacement foot-bridge built across the Ibar connecting south Mitrovicë/Mitrovica to the 'Three Towers' mixed area in the north was inaugurated in July, facilitating freedom of movement for all communities. Construction of the bridge was financed from the Special Representative's Contingency Fund.

21. The Ministry of Transport and Communications decided to split the humanitarian bus service, which had so far been a unique service operated by a single service provider, into 14 lots comprising 25 routes, including seven new routes. The Ministry selected and signed contracts with eight new service providers, which started operating their assigned routes on 16 August. The selected service providers will operate their own fleet of buses and not those donated by UNMIK for this purpose. It remains to be seen to what extent the access to the humanitarian bus transportation service will be hindered by the decision to split the routes and to assign them to a number of different service providers.

22. The Transport Advisory Committee should be enabled to fulfil its obligations under the arrangement signed by UNMIK and Kosovo authorities. Attempts to bypass the Transport Advisory Committee may result in disregarding freedom of movement concerns of non-Albanian communities.

23. The Freedom of Movement train connecting southern and northern Kosovo has not resumed operation. Stations in Kosovo Serb majority areas in northern Kosovo are controlled by parallel structures, and Kosovo Serb staff has ceased to report to Kosovo Railways.

Sustainable Returns and the Rights of Communities and Their Members

24. The number of minority returns to Kosovo has declined in comparison to previous years. The main reasons for lack of returns include lack of dialogue between Prishtinë/Priština and Belgrade on a technical level, illegal occupation of private properties, and lack of adequate capacities in the Ministry for Communities and Returns to implement returns programmes.

25. On 16 July, 13 Kosovo Serb returnee families, together with six Kosovo Albanian and Roma families, received the keys of their reconstructed houses in Klinavc/Klinavac (Klinë/Klina). The displaced families were supported with housing reconstruction and socio-economic assistance. The project cost €504,000 and was implemented by the Municipality, with funding from last year's Kosovo Consolidated Budget.

26. The viability of the Kllobukar/Klobukar returns project, which was launched this year by the Ministry, is in doubt as the Kosovo Serb representatives and the Municipal Returns Officer have expressed serious concerns over the process for selecting beneficiaries.

27. On 1 September, the Llapje Sellë/Laplje Selo (Prishtinë/Priština) return project valued at €2 million was launched. The project seeks to construct three apartment blocks to house 60 displaced and vulnerable families to a location other than their place of origin. The ethnicity and modalities for the selection of beneficiaries, which has not yet started, remains a serious issue.

28. IDP Associations and civil society representatives called for a more consultative and inclusive approach by the Government of Kosovo, primarily the Ministry for Communities and Returns, to ensure successful returns. In a seminar organised by UNMIK in July, participants agreed that the municipalities should play a lead role on all returns related issues and stressed the need for greater financial support. The IDP Associations and civil society groups strongly advocated for a better implementation of the current returns manual and policy framework rather than crafting a new one.

29. The Ministry for Communities and Returns must undertake any revision in the existing returns policy framework only in consultation with the IDPs and their associations. Funding allocation and other decision-making must be made in a transparent manner and efforts should be made to control corruption and nepotism.

30. The Ministry for Communities and Returns has agreed to ensure appropriate level of funding for the management of the Camp Osterode in the fiscal year 2009. MCR is also examining the prospect of contracting a local implementing partner to assume direct management functions of the Camp Osterode from the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) from January 2009. NCA also offered to train the future local implementing partner to facilitate a smooth handover of operations in January 2009.

31. USAID has allocated US\$2.4 million to support the sustainable resettlement and reintegration of 50 RAE families currently living in displacement in the Camp Çesmun Llug/Česmin Lug and Camp Osterode in northern Mitrovicë/Mitrovica. The Norwegian Government has also allocated funds for the construction of 24 housing units in the Roma Mahalla.

32. The results of the blood tests conducted by the Serbian Institute for Public Health in April 2008 on children currently living in the Çesmun Llug/Cesmin Lug and Osterode camps in northern Kosovo allegedly showed that in all but two of the 104 children tested, lead levels exceeded the maximum acceptable levels in their blood. As the World Health Organisation was not involved in the testing, WHO has urged all stakeholders involved in testing lead levels in blood and environment to coordinate activities with WHO.

33. The receiving municipalities are not aware of their responsibilities to facilitate the reintegration of forcibly repatriated persons and financial means have still not been allocated at municipal level for this purpose. This indicates a failure of the Government to ensure the implementation of the Reintegration Strategy for Repatriated Persons.

34. Pupils and teachers of the Kosovo Gorani community, who advocate education in Dragash/Dragaš municipality according to the curriculum of the Serbian Ministry of Education, have come under renewed pressure from the Kosovo authorities to abandon any educational activity funded by the Serbian Government. One hundred and eight students, who are being denied access to the main school there, sent a letter of complaint to UNMIK and other government officials on 20 October. The Kosovo authorities have yet to develop a curriculum in the Serbian language, and prospects of higher education in Serbian remain in doubt.

Property Rights

35. Notwithstanding the closure of the Kosovo Property Agency (KPA) offices in Belgrade, Kragujevac and Niš, the KPA has been keeping up the momentum in the adjudication process. During the seventh session of the Kosovo Property Claims Commission in June, a total of 2,880 cases were adjudicated, while the latest session in August resolved 2,920 claims. The total number of cases adjudicated by the Commission stands at 14,105 or 39 per cent of all claims received.

36. KPA continued to administer abandoned properties and the Voluntary Rental Scheme. There are currently 4,325 abandoned properties under KPA administration, of which 2,258 properties participate in the rental scheme at the consent of their owners. Thus far, a total of €856,542.99 in rent has been collected.

37. In the interest of the people who seek justice in respect to their property, the closure of the KPA offices should be separated from the status issue and should be primarily addressed in terms of the rights of the claimants to have their claims addressed in the shortest possible time.

Cultural Heritage

37. Security for cultural and religious heritage sites continues to be a priority. KPS continues to maintain round-the-clock static presence at the Church of St. Nicholas in Pristina as well as routine patrolling of cultural and religious sites across Kosovo.

38. There has been a noticeable reduction in the number of vandalism and theft incidents at religious or cultural sites. During the reporting period, KPS recorded a total of 14 minor incidents, of which seven cases are under investigation and one arrest has been made. A private security company contracted by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports continues to provide additional security at several Serbian Orthodox sites.

39. The Reconstruction Implementation Committee will require the continued support of all stakeholders, particularly the Serbian Orthodox Church, in order to conclude its undertaking. The Government of Kosovo also needs to enhance its cooperation with the Council of Europe and UNESCO on all issues related to the protection and preservation of cultural and religious heritage in Kosovo.

Kosovo Protection Corps

40. Minority representation in the Kosovo Protection Corps has remained 6.1 per cent, including the representation of Kosovo Serbs that was slightly reduced from 1 per cent to 0.98 per cent (from 30 to 28 members) since May. The Kosovo Protection Corps currently has 2,865 active members, out of which 173 are minorities (38 Kosovo Turks, 35 Kosovo Ashkali, 34 Kosovo Bosniak, 28 Kosovo Serbs and 38 from other Kosovo communities). Female representation in the KPC has remained three percent (86 members).

41. KPC members are aware of the planned dissolution but it is important to inform them about the pension arrangements and resettlement programme once they are approved, in order to promote their successful resettlement and retirement.

Annex III

Composition and strength of the UNMIK police as of 27 October 2008

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Number</i>
Argentina	10	Malawi	4
Austria	19	Nepal	7
Bangladesh	147	Nigeria	21

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Number</i>
Brazil	2	Norway	9
Bulgaria	45	Pakistan	128
China	18	Philippines	26
Croatia	14	Poland	122
Czech Republic	15	Romania	178
Denmark	17	Russian Federation	34
Finland	4	Slovenia	6
France	32	Spain	14
Germany	121	Sweden	10
Ghana	31	Switzerland	5
Greece	2	Turkey	125
Hungary	10	Uganda	4
India	89	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	43
Italy	38	United States of America	212
Jordan	74	Ukraine	181
Kenya	14	Zambia	10
Kyrgyzstan	9	Zimbabwe	24
Lithuania	6		
Total			1880

Composition of the Kosovo Police Service as of 27 October 2008

<i>Category</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>
Kosovo Albanians	84.48	5950
Kosovo Serbs	10.0094	704
Other ethnic minority members	5.52	389
Total		7043
Men	86.57	6097
Women	13.43	946

Annex IV

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Composition and strength of the military liaison component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (as of 27 October 2008)

Country	<i>Number of liaison officers</i>
Argentina	1
Bangladesh	2
Bolivia	1
Bulgaria	1
Chile	1
Denmark	1
Ireland	4
Jordan	1
Norway	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	1
Portugal	2
Romania	3
Russian Federation	1
Spain	2
Ukraine	4
Total	28