

Sidste Nyt fra Albanien, Kosóva og Makedonien

The Latest News from Albania, Kosóva and Macedonia

289 - 8' árgang - 27.01.2006

Udgiver: **Bjørn Andersen**

Version 2.0 • [PDF for printing](#) • [Info om »Sidste Nyt«](#)

Publisher: **Bjoern Andersen**

Præsident Rugóva er død.



Præsident Moisiu foran Præsident Rugóva's kiste i Prishtina. Officielt foto



The framework of *The Latest News from Albania, Kosóva and Macedonia* is in Danish - nevertheless, the news are mostly in English. You may send information, comments and questions to: [»The Latest News«](#) [please click].

Seneste 4 udgaver af »Sidste Nyt fra Albanien, Kosóva og Makedonien«:

[Sidste Nyt #288](#) (om Wikipedia)

[Sidste Nyt #287](#)

[Sidste Nyt #286](#)

[Sidste Nyt #285](#)

Udgaver siden seneste »Albansk Almanak«:

<http://bjoerna.dk/nyt-oversigt.htm>

Indholdsfortegnelse Contents

Ugeoversigt Summary

Internationale organisationer International organizations

FN UN

Verdensbanken, IMF m.fl. World Bank, IMF etc.

OSCE, Europarådet OSCE, Council of Europe (CoE)

EU European Union (EU)

NATO NATO

ICTY - Tribunalen i Haag ICTY

Balkan, generelt The Balkans

Kosóva Kosóva [Kosovo]

Øst Kosóva / Presevo-dalen / Syd-Serbien Eastern Kosóva

Albanien Albania

Serbien og Montenegro. Serbien (alene) Serbia-Montenegro. Serbia

Montenegro (alene) Montenegro

Makedonien Macedonia [FYRoM]

Grækenland Greece

Tyrkiet Turkey

Italien Italia

USA United States (US)

England England

Tyskland Germany

Frankrig France

Danmark (Norge, Sverige) Denmark (Norway, Sweden)

Rusland Russia

Kina China

Information om »Sidste Nyt«

»Sidste Nyt om Albanien, Kosóva og Makedonien« hører til et web-site om de Balkan-lande hvor der lever mange Albanere: <http://bjoerna.dk/albanerne.htm>.

Her kan du også finde »gamle nyheder«, anmeldelser, links og en [Balkan Brevkasse](#).

»Sidste Nyt« sættes på nettet senest hver fredag morgen, hvor der sendes besked til dem der ønsker det.

Bestilling / afbestilling sker ved at sende en e-mail med teksten »Nyheder udbedes« / »Nyheder afmeldes«.

Nyheder, materiale, kommentarer og spørgsmål modtages *meget* gerne, både om småting og større ting. Send en e-mail.

Tilsvarende hvis du opdager en fejl. Fejl vil blive rettet hurtigst muligt.

»Sidste Nyt« og <http://bjoerna.dk/albanerne.htm> drives *non-profit* og uden finansiering »udefra«.

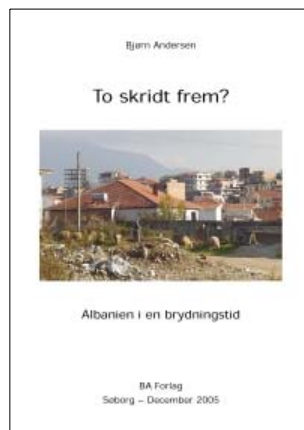
Hvis du vil være med til at finansiere udgivelsen kan du lettest gøre det ved at købe én eller flere af mine bøger.

Send gerne en mail hvis der er - små eller store - tekniske problemer.

[Bemærkninger om EDB-sikkerhed](#).

Du må citere hvis du angiver hovedsiden adresse: bjoerna.dk

Siderne om Albanerne finder du på: bjoerna.dk/albanerne.htm



»To skridt frem? Albanien i en brydningstid«

Baggrundsmateriale kan findes via:
<http://bjoerna.net/to-skridt-frem/#Linksamling>

»Albansk Almanak 2004«

Almanak'en for 2004 er udkommet i december 2005. Her finder du nyhedsbrevene fra 2004 og nogle kommentarer.

Bogen udgives i et sæt bestående af et hæfte (de første 77 sider) og en CD (alle 1264 sider). På CD'en også supplerende materiale - ikke mindst »1912 - Med den serbiske Armé i Makedonien« - Fritz Magnussen's beretninger v/ Palle Rossen.

Se indholdsoversigt på: <http://bjoerna.dk/albansk-historie/almanak-2004.htm>.

Se pris på: [Bestillingsliste](#).

Udgaven for 2005 ventes at udkomme i april 2006.

»Albanske Studier« bd. 1-2

Kommentarer til Bjøl, Huntington, Machiavelli, Sørlander, DUPI (Humanitær Intervention), Clausewitz, Mao Zedong, Lars R. Møller, Malcolm og flere andre.

Englændere på rejse i Albanien: Edward Lear, Edith Durham og Robert Carver.

Bøger om slægtsfejder og blodhævn. Diskussion af Anne Knudsen's disputats om blodhævn på Korsika og af Ismail Kadare's roman »Ufuldendt april«.

Baggrundsmateriale om den Sønderjyske general Christian von Holstein, der deltog i Habsburgernes felttog ind i Kosóva i 1689-90.

Sidst i bogen et forsøg på en sammenfatning i form af nogle 'grundlæggende synspunkter'.

Desuden en kommentar til Hans Hækkerup's »På skansen«. På CD'en supplerende materiale om traditionelle Albanske klædedragter og om Holstein. Hans bog om Kosovo er omtalt i »Albansk Almanak 2004«.

Du kan downloade indholdsfortegnelsen og kommentaren til »På skansen« fra: <http://bjoerna.dk/albansk-historie/studier-2002.htm>

Bogen findes i trykt form og på CD (som pdf-fil). Papirudgave 368 A4-sider i 2 bind. Bogen sælges som papirudgave m/ CD og som CD alene. Se pris på: [Bestillingsliste](#).

Til dig der kigger på et ældre nummer af »Sidste Nyt«.

Seneste udgave af denne »annonce« kan ses på:

[»Sidste Nyt«](#) (klik)

UGEOVERSIGT (resumé)

Kosóva's Præsident, Ibrahim Rugova, er død og blev begravet torsdag 26.1.2006. Der mange tilrejsende statsoverhoveder m.fl., f.eks. Præsident Moisiu og Premierminister Sali Berisha.

Serbiens Præsident havde ytret ønske om at komme tilstede, men Rugóva's familie sagde at hans tilstedeværelse var **uønsket** (se nærmere i nyhedsbrevet).

OSCE's Missionschef, Ambassadør Wnendt, fremlagde umiddelbart før Præsident Rugova's død sin **analyse af den aktuelle situation i Kosóva**.

Det er pt uklart hvornår forhandlingerne om Kosóva's fremtid kan genoptages, men det kan næppe blive før Parlamentet i Kosóva har valgt ny Præsident. Det er nok mest sandsynligt at Præsidenten skal hentes fra Rugóva's bagland for at fastholde den nuværende magtdelingsaftale.

[Biografi over Ibrahim Rugóva](#) kan findes nedenfor.

Albanien: Der har været holdt mindehøjtideligheder for Præsident Rugóva.

Verdensbanken har udsendt om ny strategi for samarbejdet med Albanien. Materiale i nyhedsbrevet og til at downloade.

Montenegro: Der er sket en forfærdelig **togulykke** som har kostet mindst 44 mennesker livet.

Wikipedia: Som nævnt i [# 288](#) er jeg gået i gang med at skrive til **Wikipedia** om Balkan- og andre emner. Sidst i dette nr. kan findes en oversigt over Balkan-relevante bidrag, [klik her](#).

Oversigten vil blive holdt a jour på: <http://bjoerna.net/to-skridt-frem/>

INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER m.v.

Opmærksomheden henledes på *Economic Reconstruction and Development in South East Europe*. Adressen er www.seerecon.org. Her kan man finde materiale om aktuelle møder og konferencer.

FN

VERDENSBANKEN, IMF M.FL.

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

OSCE, Europarådet

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

EU

NATO

[ICTY - TRIBUNALET I HAAG](#)

Verserende sager vedr. Kosovo: Anklageskrifter og udskrifter af retsmøderne kan findes på: <http://www.un.org/icty/cases-e/index-e.htm>

ICTY vs Slobodan **Milosevic**, (IT-02-54)

ICTY vs Fatmir **Limaj** et al. (IT-03-66). Der er fældet dom, se nærmere i [# 284](#)

ICTY vs Ramush **Haradinaj** (IT-04-84). Haradinaj er løsladt (på visse betingelser) indtil sagen skal for Retten.

BALKAN LANDE, LANDE VED ØSTLIGE MIDDELHAV

BALKAN GENERELT



Udsnit af EU's Europakort 2004. [Udsnittet kan forstørres ved at klikke på det]. Kortet indgår i en præsentationsbrochure, der kan downloades som pdf fra: http://europa.eu.int/comm/publications/booklets/eu_glance/20/da.pdf.

KOSOVA

Bynavne: Angives der to navne på samme lokalitet, er den Albanske nævnt først. Se oversigten på: <http://bioerna.dk/kosova/byer.htm> • [Rapporter fra FNs Generalsekretær](#) • 040616 SG Kofi Annan udtaler at han agter at udpege Søren Jessen-Petersen som 5' SRSG. Søren Jessen-Petersen blev senere udpeget og tiltrådte i Kosova 040816. • 0308 Harri Holkeri tiltrådte som 4' SRSG. Fratrådte 0406 af helbredsmæssige grunde. • 020214 Michael Steiner tiltrådte i Kosova som 3' SRSG og fratrådte i begyndelsen af 0307. • En biografi over 2' SRSG Hans Hækkerup kan læses på [Danske Politikere](#). En anmeldelse af hans bog »Kosovas mange ansigter« indgår i [»Albansk Almanak 2004«](#) • [Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government](#) • [Kosova's Regering](#) • [Webside vedr. 2004-valgene](#)

Parlamentsvalget 2004 [Præsidenten - Ibrahim Rugova - er valgt af Parlamentet, *the Assembly*], se: <http://kosovoelections.org/eng/>

Præsident Ibrahim Rugova er død og begravet torsdag 26.1.2006

Nedenfor følger en biografi jeg har skrevet til Wikipedia (artikler her kan bearbejdes og videreudvikles af alle brugere; flere - bl.a. jeg selv - vil holde øje med artiklen).

Vil du senere se artiklen, så se den aktuelle udgave. Gå ind på: <http://da.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forside> og skriv 'Rugova' eller 'Ibrahim Rugova'.

Der kan henvises til BBC's artikler på: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/4634616.stm>, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/4636646.stm> og <http://newsforums.bbc.co.uk/nol/thread.jspa?threadID=787&&edition=1&ttl=20060126085301>

Den Serbiske Præsident, Boris Tadic, ville gerne have deltaget i begravelsen, men Rugova's familie siger at hans tilstedeværelse **ikke er ønsket**. Serbiske Beta skriver:

PRISTINA -- Thursday – The funeral service for Kosovo president Ibrahim Rugova will be attended today by many international officials from the European Union and the US.

However, no Serbian Government officials will be attending the service. According to a statement from Pristina, Serbian President Boris Tadic's presence is unwanted at the funeral. A statement from Tadic's cabinet says that Tadic is disappointed with the Kosovo Government's reaction, but he wishes to respect the wishes of the Rugova family.

"I wanted to pay my respects to a man that had opinions which were different from mine, who chose peaceful methods of implementing his ideas and who was the president of the Kosovo Albanians with whom we share out living space with." Tadic said.

He added that, unfortunately, neither the political officials of the Kosovo Albanians, nor the international community saw this as an opportunity to start changing the relationships between officials in Belgrade and Pristina. President Tadic said that "this was a chance" for both sides to show "different values," such as respect, understanding, tolerance and solidarity.

Tadic added that the invitation to open dialogue which he had given to Rugova will be open to his successor as well.

Ibrahim Rugova

Fra: Wikipedia, den frie encyklopædi

Ibrahim Rugova [efternavnet udtales med tryk på 2' stavelse] (født 2. december 1944 død 21. januar 2006) var en Kosovo albansk politiker. Han var præsident for Kosovo [på albansk: Kosova med tryk på 2' stavelse].

Navnet Rugova er et gammelt Kosovo-navn - og et område nordvest for Pejë, op mod Montenegros grænse - kaldes Rugovë.

Faderen, Ukë Rugova, og bedstefaderen, Rrustë Rugova, blev summarisk henrettet af jugoslaviske kommunister 10. januar 1945 i slutningen af 2. verdenskrig.

Ibrahim Rugova var litteraturforsker af uddannelse og havde en ph.d. fra Prishtina Universitet fra 1984. Inden ph.d'en studerede han bl.a. et år på Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes hos Roland Barthes. Han havde været forskningsmedarbejder og skribent i mange år. Han har skrevet et berømmet værk om ærkebiskop Pjetër Bogdani der spillede en vigtig politisk rolle omkring 1689.

Illegalt valgt præsident. Hans politik

Ibrahim Rugova blev formand for Kosovos Forfatterforening i 1988, senere blev han formand for LDK (et forbund af 'borgerligt' orienterede organisationer). Efter at Serbien ophævede selvstyret i Kosovo, blev han - i begyndelsen af 1990'erne - illegalt valgt som præsident af det albanske befolkningsflertal.

Han var hele tiden været fortalere for en ikke-involvering i det serbiske samfundsliv og for en ikke-voldelig protest mod den serbiske undertrykkelse. Han talte for at Kosovo skulle være helt selvstændig.

Oprikelig var han allieret med Bujar Bukoshi, som han udpegede til premierminister i en eksilregering omkring 1991. Det kom imidlertid til en brud mellem dem i 1995.

Han blev genvalgt som præsident i 1998, men flere partier boykottede dog valget, fordi de fandt Rugova for svag.

Forholdet til befrielsesbevægelsen

Ibrahim Rugova ville først ikke anerkende UÇK, befrielsesbevægelsen. Til at begynde med beskrev han den som en serbisk provokation. Han var helt uenig i UÇK's strategi, som byggede på en formodning om at det ville kunne lykkes at fremprovokere en udenlandsk intervention, som kunne føre til uafhængighed af Serbien, men han fandt - skridt for skridt - en måde at leve med UÇK på. Han erkendte, at USA - med Madeleine Albright i spidsen - syntes at foretrække UÇK for ham og LDK.

Rambouillet og krigen i 1999

Han deltog i Rambouillet-forhandlingerne som medlem af den Kosovo-albanske delegation - men blev nærmest skubbet til side af de væbnede der var i alliance med professor Rexhep Qosja som stræbte efter dannelsen af et Storalbanien. Publicisten; den senere politiker og partileder Veton Surroi, prøvede at formidle.

Ibrahim Rugova kom voldsomt i klemme under krigen i 1999 - hvor Milošević' søgte at bruge ham propagandistisk og mere eller mindre tvang ham til at indgå en aftale om at der ikke skulle være indblanding udefra og om at Kosovo skulle styres af Kosovo serberne og Kosovo albanerne i forening. Måske mente Rugova på det tidspunkt, at det var sandsynligt, at Præsident Milošević' ville sidde på magten i Kosovo også efter krigen, selv om han afgjort ikke ønskede det, men i så fald skiftede han senere standpunkt. Han blev sendt hjem af Milošević' og rejste i forståelse med ham til Rom. Præsident Milošević' talte ved den lejlighed med den italienske udenrigsminister Dini om det praktiske arrangement.

Mange i UÇK opfattede Rugova som forræder og mente, at han ikke udviste dét mandssmod, man måtte forvente af en albansk leder. Sandsynligvis var Rugova bange - dog næppe så meget for sit eget skind som på sin families vegne. Han turde heller ikke vende tilbage til Kosovo efter krigens ophør, før han kunne være nogenlunde sikker, men besøgte derimod en flygtningelejr i Makedonien, hvor han blev tiljult.

Sommeren 1999 og frem

Han var medlem af UNMIK's Overgangsråd, men udeblev fra de første møder for at understøtte kravet om, at LDK-siden skulle være stærkere repræsenteret.

Ibrahim Rugova brugte tit symboler. Når han (næsten) altid gik med et silketørklæde om halsen, skulle det symbolisere, at Kosovo ikke var blevet en selvstændig stat.

Valgt som præsident

Da UNMIK havde arrangeret nye valg, valgte parlamentet ham til præsident for Kosovo. Der er næppe tvivl om, at Ibrahim Rugova nød stor opbakning i befolkningen, måske især blandt de ældre og blandt de moderate yngre, men valget af ham var en konsekvens af en aftale om magtdelingen mellem de forskellige politiske kræfter. Siden valget er premierministerposten derfor tilfaldet repræsentanter for den tidligere modstandsbevægelse.

Kræftsygdom

I 2005 bekendtgjorde Ibrahim Rugova at han havde fået kræft, men at han ville gøre alt hvad han kunne for at fortsætte sit politiske arbejde. Han døde 21. januar 2006 af sin sygdom.

Mindeord

Mindeord fra FN

Kosovo: Annan mourns death of President Ibrahim Rugova, urges continued unity

21 January 2006 – United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan today mourned the passing of Kosovo's President, Ibrahim Rugova,

and urged that his legacy of peace be sustained in the period ahead.

In a statement released by his spokesman, the Secretary General hailed the late politician for having "demonstrated true leadership and advocated a peaceful solution for Kosovo."

He noted that Mr. Rugova passed away at a crucial moment, with final preparations now underway for talks on Kosovo's future status. "The Secretary General trusts in the maturity of Kosovo's institutions and believes that the loss of Kosovo's President will not disrupt this process," the spokesman said.

The Secretary General also called on the Kosovo political leaders to maintain their unity and continue cooperating with his Special Envoy, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, and his Special Representative, Mr. Soren Jessen-Petersen.

In Kosovo, the senior UN envoy and key leaders issued a joint statement. "Together with the people of Kosovo we are united in our grief and sorrow," Mr. Jessen-Petersen, Assembly Speaker Nexhat Daci, Prime Minister Bajram Kosumi, PDK leader Hashim Thaci, ORA leader Vetton Surroi, and Co-ordinator of Status Working Groups Blerim Shala said.

"Together with the people we are united in our determination to see Kosovo continue on its path towards a peaceful and prosperous future," they pledged.

In his own personal statement, Mr. Jessen-Petersen said, "The best tribute we can pay to President Rugova and his legacy is to stay united during the coming months. Indeed, this is the moment for all the people and political leaders of Kosovo to pull together and show the maturity and wisdom that would serve Kosovo well now and in the future."

Martti Ahtisaari, the UN Special Envoy for the future status process for Kosovo, issued his own statement praising the late President for his determination to work for a better future. "I expect the momentum generated by President Rugova to be sustained, and that Kosovo's political leaders assume the responsibility to remain unified and actively support our common efforts to realize Kosovo's status," he said.

Mr. Ahtisaari reiterated his commitment to leading the status process "to culminate in a political settlement that determines the future status of Kosovo."

In September, officials announced that Mr. Rugova had lung cancer.

Mr. Rugova received a majority of votes during elections in late 2001 but only came to office in February of the following year after Kosovo's Albanian parties reached an accord which paved the way for him to assume the presidency. During his term in office, he survived a number of assassination attempts, including a grenade attack on his home in March 2004 and an explosive offensive against his convoy one year later.

The UN has run Kosovo since the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) drove out Yugoslav troops amid grave human rights abuses in fighting between Serbs and Albanians in 1999.

OSCEs formand - pt er det den Belgiske UM, Karel De Gucht - har udtalt fig. mindeord:

OSCE Chairman-in-Office offers condolences over death of Kosovo's President Rugova

Subscribe to e-mail service print version Print version

BRUSSELS, 21 January 2006 - The Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Belgian Foreign Minister Karel De Gucht, has offered his sincere condolences to the people of Kosovo and the family of President Ibrahim Rugova, on hearing the news of his death earlier today.

"I am struck by a feeling of immense loss over the untimely death of a person who came to embody the search for a peaceful and democratic future for his beloved Kosovo", he said.

"Over a lifetime as a dedicated pacifist, through the violence of the Second World War when both his father and grandfather were executed, to the decade of repression in Kosovo before the NATO intervention in 1999, he has always led by his personal example. Truly, he has been an outstanding figure in the history of the Balkans region."

The Chairman-in-Office added that the greatest tribute that could be paid to him would be to continue on the same peaceful path: "We must show our respect for him by not allowing his death at such a sensitive time to alter the very real prospects for a lasting solution. The OSCE will maintain its strong support."

News of his death was also greeted with personal sadness by the OSCE's Head of Mission in Kosovo, Ambassador Werner Wnendt: "President Rugova will be greatly missed. His presence has provided a sense of stability for Kosovo for many years and his example must continue to inspire us."

USA's Præsident har oplyst hvem der skal repræsentere USA ved Ibrahim Rugovas begravelse. Bolig- og byplanminister Alphonso Jackson skal stå i spidsen.

President Announces Secretary Jackson to Lead U.S. Delegation to Attend Funeral of Kosovo President Ibrahim Rugova

President George W. Bush today announced the designation of a Presidential Delegation to Pristina, Kosovo to attend the Funeral of His Excellency Ibrahim Rugova, President of Kosovo, on January 26, 2006.

The Honorable Alphonso Jackson, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, will lead the delegation.

Members of the Presidential Delegation are:

The Honorable Philip S. Goldberg, Chief of Mission, Kosovo

The Honorable Frank Wisner, Ambassador, Special Representative of the Secretary of State to the Kosovo Status Talks

Kommentar: Det vides ikke at Minister Jackson har særlig indsigt i Balkan-forhold, men måske er netop *han* valgt for at gøre det

tydeligt at man ikke ønsker at blive inddraget i politiske drøftelser - på højt niveau - om den fremtidige udvikling ved denne lejlighed? (Et par Balkan-kyndige indgår dog i delegationen).

Den Serbiske Præsident, Boris Tadic, ville gerne have deltaget i begravelsen, men Rugóva's familie siger at hans tilstedeværelse ikke er ønsket. Tadic skal have sagt at han gerne ville ære lederen af Albanerne i Kosovo, eftersom Kosovo er en del af Serbien. **Kommentar:** Det siger sig selv at denne tilføjelse måtte opfattes som en provokation af Kosóva Albanerne. Tadic har formentlig blot villet minde om at Kosovo ifølge folkeretten er en del af Serbien, omend styret af FN. Teoretisk set kunne man have overhørt hans bemærkning. Teoretisk set kunne Tadic have ladet være med at fremsætte den.

Kosovo's / Kosóva's fremtid. Forhandlingerne:

Det er pt uklart hvornår forhandlingerne kan genoptages, men det kan næppe blive før Parlamentet i Kosóva har valgt ny Præsident. Det er nok mest sandsynligt at Præsidenten skal hentes fra Rugóva's bagland for at fastholde den nuværende magtdelingsaftale.

Kort før Præsident Rugóva's død forelagde OSCE's Missionschef i Kosóva flg. oplæg:

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe MISSION IN KOSOVO REPORT OF THE HEAD OF THE OSCE MISSION IN KOSOVO, AMBASSADOR WERNER WENNDT, TO THE PERMANENT COUNCIL VIENNA, 19 JANUARY 2006

A) POLITICAL OVERVIEW 1) Negotiations on the future status: Following the decision of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on 24 October 2005 to initiate talks on Kosovo's future status, the UN SC ratified the appointment of former Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari as the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy on Kosovo's status talks. Albert Rohan, the former Secretary General of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was nominated as Deputy Envoy. Special Envoy (SE) Ahtisaari arrived in Prishtinë/Priština on 21 November for the start of a two-week fact finding mission to the region. After visiting representatives of the Kosovo Provisional Institutions of Self Government (PISG) and minority communities in Prishtinë/Priština, Mr Ahtisaari met with government and political figures in Belgrade, Tirana, Podgorica and Skopje. The EU, NATO and USA have appointed their own Envoys to the status talks, who will be working in close co-operation with the SE.

In November, the Contact Group adopted ten guiding principles for future status negotiations encompassing the three oft-stated principles (that there be no partition of Kosovo, no union of Kosovo with any neighboring country or part of it, and no return to status quo prior to March 1999), as well as principles that would require any settlement to ensure the rights of minorities, the protection of religious and cultural heritage, and contribute to regional stability. Similar principles were endorsed by the EU Council in its November conclusions on the Western Balkans.

Mr Ahtisaari and Deputy Envoy Rohan confirmed that there would be no predetermined timeline for the duration of the status talks which will depend on "the parties involved in the process and the cooperation between them." In press conferences, Mr Ahtisaari has expressed hope though that the status determination would be "the final one" and reiterated that the Contact Group Guidelines explicitly reject partition as a status outcome. A key theme constantly referred to by the SE and his Deputy is that Standards progress and a stable security situation are the essential preconditions for status negotiations. Mr Ahtisaari has emphasised that particular attention must be paid by the Kosovo Albanian majority to the protection, and integration, of minority communities.

The SRSG has also continued to press this message. In his New Year statement he warned that "Kosovo institutions have to wake up... they know what they should do, and they should do their work." He noted that "Minority groups often feel, and often with reason, that they and their cultures are under threat. I would like to look forward to a year when everyone in Kosovo can live freely and at ease with their and each other's culture – and have no reason to fear the future." In response to the joint pressure from the SE and the SRSG, the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) have prepared a three-month action plan on fulfilling Standards, with a view to continuing with further such short-term, results-orientated action plans in the future.

The Prishtinë/Priština status Negotiation Team, dubbed the "Team of Unity," held its first meeting on 6 October 1. Progress on adopting a clear negotiating platform has been slow, although the formation of a "Political Group" below the main negotiating team has resulted in increased momentum and greater cohesion. The Negotiation Team has recently appointed a number of experts and political leaders to participate in Working Groups covering security affairs, constitutional issues and economy and finance as part of status discussions, but overall a lack of clarity on the Working Groups' structure, responsibilities and output has abounded.

One factor contributing to early delay in the work of the Negotiations Team was the uncertainty over the adoption of a PDK-proposed resolution by the PISG Assembly of Kosovo providing a framework to the status talks. An original draft was proposed by Hashim Thaçi, president of PDK, in September, but political differences between and within LDK and PDK resulted in the generation of several competing texts and repeated delays in the adoption of a final version. After intensive consultations, the Assembly adopted a resolution on 17 November, explicitly providing guidance to the negotiating team and reconfirming "the political will of the people of Kosovo for an independent and sovereign state of Kosovo". 1

The team is composed of PISG President Ibrahim Rugova, PISG President of the Assembly of Kosovo Nexhat Daci, PISG Prime Minister Kosumi and opposition leaders Hashim Thaçi (PDK) and Veton Surroi (ORA).

2) Standards Implementation: While public attention in Kosovo has quite understandably focused on the future status process in recent months, the international community has continued to press for a renewed focus on Standards Implementation. The SE often emphasized that the PISG must accelerate Standards implementation during this period, and explicitly stated that the pace and the degree of Standards implementation will have an effect on the length of the status talks.

Along with the SRSG, the OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMiK) has consistently underlined the importance of the standard process to the PISG. The latest Technical Assessment of Standards Implementation indicates that progress has slowed in recent months, though it has not stopped in any area.

The most notable problems were recorded in the fields of Sustainable Returns, the Rights of Communities and their members and Technical Dialogue, while progress was noted in the areas of Property Rights and Economy. The return of minority IDPs and refugees remains negligible. Despite an overall decline in recorded violent crime some recent attacks on members of minority communities are likely to have at least a short term negative impact on freedom of movement – though there has been no proof that the criminal motivation in these cases has been ethnic in nature.

As noted earlier, the PISG have recently displayed a determination to reinvigorate the Standards process with action plans for focused implementation. While the lack of progress in certain areas can not always be attributed to a lack of effort on the part of the PISG,

more could be done. OMIK will continue to do all that it can to encourage and assist the PISG in the standard implementation process, as it plays a leading role in it, most notably as co-chair of the Working Groups on Standard 1 (Functioning Democratic Institutions), and Standard 6 (Property Rights).

The recent agreement between the PISG and the European Commission on a new European Partnership is particularly welcome. The European Partnership outlines short and medium-term priorities in particular in the political, economic and judicial fields. It includes the EU "acquis" and incorporates in the EU standards the essence of the Standards established for Kosovo by the UN in December 2003. The EU Council Decision on the EU partnership with Kosovo was approved by the General Affairs and External Relations Council on 12 December. It was subsequently presented at the Eighth Meeting of the Stabilization and Association Tracking Mechanism (STM) on 14 December. This agreement foresees the merging of the Standards process with the EU's Stability Tracking Mechanism during 2006, ensuring Standards implementation continues over coming years, after the achievement of a status settlement.

3) Decentralization: Decentralization has remained high on the political agenda throughout the last months of 2005, and has also become a priority topic of status talks. During the first round of his meetings in Prishtinë/Priština and Belgrade, the SE indicated his intention to give particular attention to it and has requested the Parties to the negotiations to prepare concrete decentralization proposals.

In December, an Austrian proposal for the organisation of a follow-up to a meeting between the two sides brokered by the Review Envoy Kai Eide in September did not take off. The meeting was postponed for an as yet unconfirmed date end of January 2006, but in Prishtinë/Priština, a decision for participation is still pending. Decentralization remains an area of contention. Amongst confusing statements by some members of the Negotiating Team and their political parties that decentralization is not an issue to be negotiated with Belgrade, the Team's Political Group held a series of meetings in December to review and finalise PISG Minister of Local Government Lutfi Haziri's draft "platform" on decentralization; formal approval is expected soon. Minister Haziri told media that the reform of local government would be made via "a constitutional law that will be implemented after status" and asked for more financial and capacity-building support by the international community to avoid the failure of the decentralization process.

For their part, Kosovo Serb community leaders continued to request the creation of municipalities with a clear Kosovo Serb majority throughout Kosovo, with competencies mainly in the fields of health, education, the police and the judiciary, culture, economy and privatization, and with "links" to Belgrade.

However, the main influence on this issue is in Belgrade, and not with the Serb community in Kosovo itself. The Negotiating Team in Belgrade, which includes two Kosovo Serb representatives, has recently managed to achieve a compromise between the proposals advocated by the Prime Minister and the President of Serbia. Excerpts of the joint Belgrade "platform" have been released to the press, causing a negative reaction in Prishtinë/Priština, where they were interpreted as promoting a form of division of Kosovo.

On the ground, the implementation of the decentralization process driven by the PISG in the form of the Pilot Municipal Units (PMUs) has shown limited progress. On 13 September, the SRSG signed three Executive Decisions establishing the Provisional Assemblies for the PMUs in Junik/Junik, Mamushë/Mamuša and Hani i Elezit/Đeneral Jankovi, appointing the respective Assembly members previously approved in a vetting process conducted by UNMIK and the PISG Ministry of Local Government Administration (MLGA).

The inaugural sessions of the Provisional Assemblies of the three non-Serb PMUs took place shortly thereafter. However, the Kosovo Serb majority PMUs, Gracanice/Gracanica and Partesh/Parteš, were never established as the disagreements between the PISG and the interested community over their territorial delimitation remained unresolved.

Discussions in the context of the joint PISG/UNMIK Working Groups have continued at a slow pace, partly due to the uncertainty over the relation between this "indigenous" process and the discussions on decentralization to be conducted in the context of the status talks process. On a positive note, the Working Groups were somewhat revived just before the end of 2005, when they held information-sharing meetings with the participation of the designated Kosovo Serb (SLKM) representatives after a long period of absence.

4) Inter-ethnic Relations: There have been no obvious improvements in the area of inter-ethnic relations, and the slight increase in (mainly low level) security incidents affecting non-Albanian communities has served to keep the feelings of mistrust between communities alive. The leaders of the Kosovo Serb community have continued to publicly present a bleak view of their life in the wake of a number of incidents in December and January on Kosovo Serbs, which they believe have been carried out by Kosovo Albanians in an attempt to frighten them into leaving.

For its part, Kosovo Albanian public opinion views the Kosovo Serbian reactions to the incidents as a calculated attempt to influence the status talks. However, some notable PISG efforts to reach out to the communities during this period have taken place, especially during December. The Kosovo Prime Minister Bajram Kosumi and members of his cabinet participated in a "Christmas Outreach" programme, including visits to multi-ethnic municipalities, meetings with Kosovo Serb families, and debates with media representatives from all communities.

Veton Surroi, President of ORA, and his Deputy, Ylber Hysa, launched consultations with minority community representatives, creating a Consultative Communities Council to advise the Kosovo Negotiations Team on minority issues. The Council met representatives of the Kosovo Egyptian, Roma, Bosniak, Turkish and Serb communities, including representative of the Serbian Orthodox Church. Outcomes of this first round of ongoing consultations have yet to be publicly announced.²

5) Dialogue with Belgrade: The Prishtinë/Priština-Belgrade technical dialogue continued, with a relatively constructive meeting of the Working Group on Cooperation in the Field of Energy; a meeting of the Working Group on Transport was cancelled for logistical reasons and has not been rescheduled. Meetings of the Working Group on Missing Persons (in plenary and closed sessions) did go ahead, although without significant progress.

The PISG are being pressed to engage constructively on this subject and there remains scope for substantive progress to be made on this key humanitarian issue. This period also saw the long-awaited start of dialogue at a higher political level; the Ministers of Culture of the sides met twice to discuss technical issues in the area of culture, and the Ministers of Local Government Administration discussed decentralization and property issues at a meeting brokered by Kai Eide in September (as mentioned earlier).

6) Comprehensive Security Agenda: UNMIK promulgated the Regulation on the creation of two new PISG Ministries on 20 December 2005: the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Justice. At present these Ministries will have no direct control over the Police or the Judiciary, nevertheless there has been continuous controversy over who will head them. At the time of writing the PISG has made no announcement on the allocation of the Ministerial portfolios. Opposition parties have called for a non-political allotment of these posts, appointments to which will be ratified in the Assembly.

UNMIK is focusing its attention on ensuring the set-up of the Ministries and the recruitment of civil servants is conducted in an orderly and non-politicized manner; OMIK is planning to provide substantial support and good governance advice to this recruitment process.

The establishment of these Ministries runs parallel to the Internal Security Sector Review (ISSR) Process, which started under the lead of UNMIK and the Office of the PISG Prime Minister in October 2005. Consulting a large section of Kosovo's society on a broad number of security related issues (encompassing physical, environmental, economic security), the ISSR process will over the course of This is in response to the request made in mid-October for the inclusion of representatives of non-Kosovo Albanian communities in Kosovo's future status talks.

ORA announced that it would recommend the creation of a Consultative Communities Council to the Kosovo Delegation. The Kosovo Delegation officially supported this proposal during its meeting of 18 November and also included it in a document presented to SE Martii Ahtisaari on the occasion of his first visit to Kosovo on 22 November. SLKM representatives refused to meet with Vetton Surroi, who met with SDPKIM – Minister Petkovic's party- in this context.

2006 seek to establish the basis for an efficient, inclusive, democratically accountable and transparent security sector in Kosovo. The ISSR comes at a moment when the security situation in Kosovo is stable, but somewhat unpredictable, with tensions remaining at heightened levels. Particularly in the context of status talks, it is in the interest of the political establishment, the international community and all communities in Kosovo to ensure that there is no widespread outbreak of violence.

OMiK is taking part in this process in the ISSR in several ways. The Head of Mission is part of the Steering Committee which oversees the process. In addition, in accordance with its mandate and with the advantage of its extensive field presence, the Mission has agreed to organize and facilitate the outreach to all the municipalities. Finally, the Mission conducted an outreach to the Assembly of Kosovo at the central level.

B) MISSION ACTIVITIES: 1) Minority and Human Rights: The Legal System Monitoring Section focused its attention on those judicial proceedings which involved members of minority communities. In this regard, cases concerning crimes committed against minorities during March 2004 riots were systematically monitored. A public report was launched in fall 2005 highlighting problems and concerns regarding compliance with human rights standards and rule of law in these cases. In addition, a report outlining the problems and concerns identified through the monitoring of selected civil and administrative proceedings, including those involving members of minority communities, was also published.

Similarly, the rights of minorities are of particular concern when it comes to property issues. OMiK continued to facilitate the activities of the "Stakeholders Group on Informal Settlements", assisting in the development of a situational analysis and action plan on informal settlements, while the Human Rights Experts program continued to build capacity at a municipal level on these issues.

Related to the issue of property rights is the topic of non-discrimination, an additional focus of OMiK's work. The Mission continued to support the Advisory Office on Good Government, Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Gender (AOGG) in the Office of the PISG Prime Minister (OPM) towards an effective and comprehensive implementation and promotion of the Anti-Discrimination Law (ADL); the AOGG was supported in conducting the ADL public awareness campaign.

Although the ADL was designed to protect all people from discrimination, minority communities are of special focus in the light of daily discriminatory practices. Since autumn 2005, OMiK participates in the PISG-led working group on the employment of staff from vulnerable ethnic communities. In order to ensure that human rights continue to be a central aspect of Kosovo's policy development and implementation, OMiK has made plans to deploy Human Rights Advisory Teams to the Office of the PISG Prime Minister of Kosovo and six of the PISG Ministries (two of which will be the newly created Ministries of Justice and Interior). The teams will work with various ministry officials to assist in the development of human rights compliance and of protection mechanisms through policy, procedures and legislation, while at the same time building the capacity of new Human Rights Units, made up of ministerial staff, in fulfilling this function in the future.

2) Transition of the Ombudsperson: To ensure a seamless transfer of responsibility, the SRSG appointed the Kosovo Albanian Deputy Ombudsperson as Acting Ombudsperson of Kosovo to replace the International Ombudsperson upon his departure in December. The draft Regulation handing over the Ombudsperson Institution (OI) was initially prepared by OMiK and is currently under review by UN HQ; its promulgation by the SRSG is expected soon. OMiK will continue to liaise with other institutions on an ad hoc basis to ensure the proper handover of the OI. Three international OMiK advisers are supporting and monitoring the work of the OI in 2006.

3) Rule of Law: OMiK seeks to assure that the exercise of public executive and legislative authority becomes more human rights and rule of law compliant, at local and central level. Monitoring these developments, the Rule of Law Section released the "Report on the implementation of Kosovo Assembly Laws – Part II" containing recommendations as to the legislation, policy, and procedures as well as their implementation and application by PISG bodies. The detailed reports highlighted concerns and problems with the completeness, coherence, and compliance with rule of law principles of selected primary and secondary legislation and other selected aspects of the effective implementation of the rule of law.

4) Assembly of Kosovo: OMiK provided a Senior Advisor to the PISG Assembly President. His mission has been to actively support the internal functioning of the Assembly President's Office, monitor its adherence to the Rules of Procedure and facilitate legislative interaction of the Assembly with the executive branch and with UNMIK's Office of Legal Affairs. OMiK also continued the independent monitoring of the functioning of the Assembly, as well as the coordination of international support to it under the umbrella of the "Assembly Support Initiative". Notably, it provided support to the establishment of the provisional Legal Standardization Revision Unit within the PISG Assembly, which is responsible for drafting legislation, reviewing the compatibility of Kosovo's legislation with European standards, enhancing the capacity of the Legal Department to format and revise legislation, and ensuring multilingual consistency in the three languages.

5) Decentralization: Following the establishment in August 2005 of the Pilot Municipal Units, as core components of the decentralization agenda, the Mission has been heavily involved in supporting the new administrative units. OMiK field teams have provided training and guidance throughout the processes of establishing the Provisional Assemblies, electing the Presidents and creating the mandatory committees. From 17 to 21 November OMiK, together with the PISG Ministry of Local Government Administration, organised a workshop in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for members of the Provisional Municipal Assemblies, which was funded by the German government. OMiK will continue to offer assistance to the Ministry and the Pilot Municipal Units in 2006.

6) Elections: The Mission has continued to work towards the strengthening of the Central Elections Commission (CEC), as the main body responsible for the conduct of elections in Kosovo. In order to ensure the sustainability of the CEC and diminish the Mission's direct involvement in its operations, a number of CEC Committees have been established to provide oversight and guidance to the CEC Secretariat, the administrative and operational arm of the CEC. The Election Forum (EF), the CEC Advisory Committee responsible for the development of recommendations on the legal framework for elections, has continued its work throughout the reporting period with advice and support by the Mission.

A draft proposal for an UNMIK Regulation for the Municipal elections to be held in November 2006 has been developed and will soon be tabled for approval by the CEC. The EF will continue discussion and make proposals for the more technical CEC rules governing

future elections. The Mission has also been involved in assisting the conduct of elections for University bodies at the University of Prishtinë/Priština (UP). Seventeen student organisations will elect representatives for a university-wide student parliament and student councils for each faculty on January 25; elections were postponed twice due to incomplete student lists from most faculties. The Mission is chairing the UP election commission, and is responsible for advising on procedural and logistical rules and verifying compliance through observation of the process.

7) Negotiations Seminar: The Mission, while thus far not directly involved in the Future Status process, is determined to help facilitate preparations for talks. In November 2005, OMiK offered a comprehensive negotiation skills support program to Kosovo Albanian and Kosovo Serbs leaders, experts, representatives from the Serbian Orthodox Church and civil society. The program was aimed at improving the participants' understanding of negotiation processes while also enhancing their negotiation skills through practical exercises and discussions. A total of 55 individuals from both communities attended the various modules of the program. Separate modules were offered to Kosovo Albanians and Kosovo Serbs in order to foster free discussion among participants and enable them to benefit fully from the facilitators' expertise. During the program, which was developed by OMiK in cooperation with the US based Public International Law and Policy Group (PILPG) and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (FSLD), participants were also addressed by a number of prominent guest speakers who have been directly involved in difficult negotiation processes in the Balkans and South Africa.

8) Media: The process of handing over responsibility for regulation of the media sector to local, self-sustainable institutions continued successfully. Following the Mission-facilitated establishment of the Kosovo Press Council, a self-regulatory body for the print media, its governing body held its first meeting in December. The Temporary Media Commissioner has begun its transition to the Independent Media Commission, a local body that will be charged with monitoring and licensing the electronic media in Kosovo. The Mission has provided advice and guidance to the PISG in the development of media-related legislation, most notably in the drafting of legislation designed to decriminalise libel and defamation. A draft law on defamation is now expected to be discussed at first reading in the PISG Assembly of Kosovo during the January plenary session. OMiK has also provided extensive training to both law enforcement officers and members of the media on the Police and Media Handbook, a quick reference tool developed by the Mission which informs police officers about the rights and proper treatment of journalists and outlines the responsibilities of journalists in dealing with the police.

C) THE MISSION AND FUTURE PLANS 1) UNMIK Restructuring: The last few months have seen the initiation of the second phase of UNMIK restructuring, including OMiK as its integral part. The objective for this second timeframe is to maintain a stable environment during status talks, whilst ensuring continued progress in the normal work of the Mission and preparing for the post-status period. The key outcomes to achieve during this timeframe include maintaining the momentum in the processes of Standards implementation, European Partnership, and decentralization. In addition, there is across UNMIK a focus on the transformation from administering to monitoring (including assistance and oversight) and putting in place safeguards for minority communities in all fields.

In working towards these goals and towards implementing a robust Monitoring and Accountability Policy, OMiK has determined specific areas within its mandate where the Mission will proactively monitor compliance by PISG officials. Specific areas and standards of performance (referring to categories, applicable law, KSIP and EUSTM and standards in good governance and human rights) have been identified and Monitoring and Accountability Matrices have been developed as an efficient and uniform tool throughout the Mission for reporting PISG (non-) compliance with the standards monitored.

2) OMiK Restructuring and Field Presence: As a consequence of decisions taken in conjunction with the restructuring of the Interim Administration, Pillar II (Civil Administration) was reconstituted as the Department of Civil Administration (DCA) within the Office of the SRSG. As OMiK expands out to the field with the creation of Municipal Teams in each municipality, the Civil Administration components within DCA's Regional Offices and DCA's monitoring presence at the field level are being clustered and co-located in central municipalities, while presence on the ground in adjacent communities is withdrawn.

As a result of the need to strengthen their co-operation at the municipal level during the transition to future arrangements, DCA and OMiK have worked on the signature of a Memorandum on Cooperation and Teamwork on Local Government between the two parts of UNMIK, which is currently being finalized. In the draft Memorandum, DCA and OMiK resolved to work together closely to manage the handover of functions and responsibilities from the former to the latter. Enhanced cooperation will take place in monitoring, reporting and analysis, and making recommendations on executive intervention. The shared objective of the Memorandum is to ensure seamless delivery of all functions, for maximum efficiency and effectiveness in supporting good governance at the municipalities level throughout Kosovo. The Memorandum and its Technical Annex incorporate the lessons learned from the implementation of four joint OMiK/DCA pilots of this co-operation model, implemented between 15 November and 31 December in four municipalities, and will be reviewed on a quarterly basis by the partners in order to ensure the effective implementation of the principles of cooperation and teamwork.

3) Future Role/ Future Arrangements: One predictable outcome of the status process will be a role for the international community continuing well into the future. The Contact Group's guiding principles state that for some time Kosovo will continue to need an international civilian and military presence to exercise appropriate supervision of compliance with the provisions of the status settlement, to ensure security and, in particular, protection for minorities, as well as to monitor and support the authorities in the continued implementation of Standards. The need to ensure timely and adequate planning for this eventuality instigated the formulation of a well-coordinated process of proactive dialogue among international organizations, in order to avoid duplication of efforts or gaps, and to ensure that tasks and responsibilities will be shared according to comparative advantages and experiences obtained in the region.

Discussions on the nature of a post-status international presence have already started. This work, on future international engagement, also aims at providing information to the SE, given that his Terms of Reference state that the outcome of the status process should be a political settlement that, among other things, "addresses practical questions related to the implementation of an eventual agreement, including arrangements for a possible international presence following such determination." An informal Steering Group on Future Arrangements, chaired by UNMIK at senior management level, was established in October, with the participation of UN DPKO representatives, the EU (Commission and the Council) and the OSCE (Secretary General, Chairman-in-Office and Mission level).

The Group has met twice to steer the work of four technical/informal Working Groups (WG) established on the ground in Kosovo, examining issues in greater detail and reporting back with findings and recommendations: WG on Rule of Law, WG on Democratisation, Minority issues and Human Rights – chaired by OMiK- WG on Good Governance and WG on Economic and Fiscal Issues. The informal Steering Group, in its latest meeting held in December, was appreciative of the work of the four WGs and their Executive Report, outlining UNMIK's priorities and recommendations for the future. It also took note of the OSCE commitment to maintain an extensive field presence in Kosovo and to engage in robust monitoring of the local institutions throughout 2006, and possibly even beyond.

The Steering Group will continue to lead the process of defining future arrangements, without prejudging Kosovo's future status and in close coordination with the work of the SE. The OSCE, including the Mission, is committed to playing an active role in this process.

Ugerapport fra Dansk KFOR. Hærens Operative Kommando skriver (på <http://www.hok.dk>):

Her er du: Nyt & Presse > KFOR Endnu et skridt i den rigtige retning i Kosovo

En tidligere svensk bogbus har for første gang været på besøg i den nordlige del af Mitrovica, hvor der bor flest kosovo-serbere.

25-01-2006 kl. 12:23

Af kaptajn Brian Berthelsen, Chef for CIMIC-sektionen

Et lokalt bibliotek har fået doneret en bogbus fra Häsleholm bibliotek i Sverige. Den danske bataljon og lederen af biblioteket har i den forbindelse samarbejdet om at få bogbussen på besøg ved Tre Tårne i Mitrovica, som er beboet af flere forskellige etniske grupper.

Det var derfor også et krav fra bataljonens side, at bogbussen skulle kunne tilbyde bøger på albansk, serbisk, bosnisk og tyrkisk. Et krav som bogbussen sagtens kunne leve op til.

Lederen af biblioteket havde selv stået for al koordination omkring besøget fra bogbussen, mens den danske bataljon havde sørget for en lille gave til de fremmødte børn og et stykke chokolade.

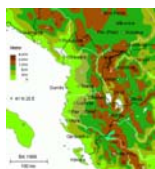
Det er vigtigt med initiativer som dette, da det er med til at understrege overfor alle, at der er "freedom of movement" for den enkelte borger til at passere den centrale bro i Mitrovica. Ligeledes viser projektet, at der er en vilje til, at de forskellige etniske grupper i byen kan deltage i fælles aktiviteter.

Besøget forløb uden problemer, og bogbussen kunne invitere bosniske, serbiske og albanske børn og forældre indenfor.

ØST KOSOVA / PRESEVO-DALEN / SYD-SERBIEN

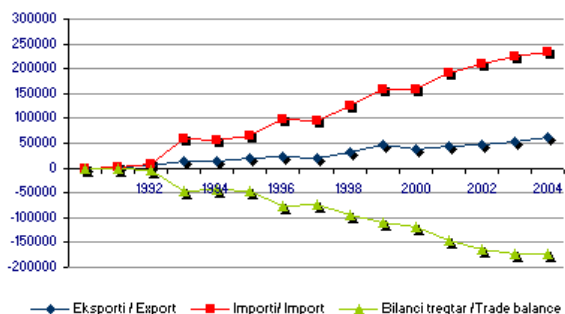
For nemheds skyld bruges betegnelsen Øst Kosova / Presevo-dalen om det omstridte område med byerne: Presheva, Medvegja og Bujanoci (Albansk stavemåde). Ca. 75 % af befolkningen skønnes at være etniske Albanere - måske omkring 70.000. En modstandsgruppe har tidligere været i funktion, men synes nu at være »lukket ned«. Gruppen kaldtes i forkortet form **UCPMB** (som står for noget i retning af: Ushtria Clirimtare e Presheva, Medvegja dhe Bujanoci; på Engelsk: Liberation Army of Presheva, Medvegja and Bujanoci). Gruppen sagde at den **intet** havde at gøre med Kosova's UCK, og at den var en lokal gruppe.

ALBANIEN



Klik på kortet, hvis du vil have det forstørret / click <http://bjoerna.dk/kort/Albanien.gif> to enlarge it

Info fra Albanien Statistik: Befolkningstal: 3,1 Mio (1.1.2004). GDP (Gross Domestic Product): 630 Mia Lek (2002, current prices); GDP-structure: Agriculture: 26 %, Industry 10-11 %, Construction: 7-8 %, Services: 55-56 %. Export: 54 mia lek (2003) [heraf til Danmark: 23 mio lek; størrelsesorden 1,2 mio kr], Import: 226 mia lek (2003) [heraf fra Danmark: 855 mio lek; størrelsesorden: 45-50 mio kr], Tradedeficit: 171 mia lek (2003). Største import fra Italien (75 mia lek) og Grækenland (45 mia lek), største eksport til Italien (40 mia lek). Unemployment: 14-15 % (2004-III)



Det Engelske Udenrigsministeriums 'Country Advice' til rejsende kan findes på adressen:

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket%2FXcelerate%2FShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029390590&a=KCountryAdvice&aid=1013618385522> Det Danske UM har pt ingen rejsevejledning, men henviser til det Engelske UM. Den Norske Ambassade kan findes på: <http://www.norvegji.org/>. Det Amerikanske UM har Juni 2004 offentliggjort en 'Background Note' om Albanien: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3235.htm>

Mother Teresa: <http://bjoerna.dk/albanien/Teresa.htm>.

Parlamentsvalget i 2005 [Præsidenten vælges af Parlamentet for 5 år, næste gang i 2007]: Se nærmere i:
<http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt/265.htm>

Præsident Moisiu's aktiviteter [Billederne i denne sektion kan som regel forstørres ved at klikke på dem (mens man er på nettet)]: I de seneste dage har Præsident Moisiu æret afdøde Præsident Rugóva i det Albanske Parlament og deltaget i begravelsen i Prishtina; undervejs har han haft drøftelser med PM Sali Berisha:



PM Sali Berisha's aktiviteter: [Billederne i denne sektion kan som regel forstørres ved at klikke på dem (mens man er på nettet)]



De to øverste billeder er fra Præsident Rugóva's begravelse i Prishtina (hvor POM Berisha bl.a. taler med Kosóva's PM Kosumi). De to nederste er fra en uddannelseskongress i Tirana.

PM Berisha har udsendt flg. kondolencemeddelelser:

Prime Minister Sali Berisha paid homage on Tuesday, in honor of the President of Kosovo, Mr. Ibrahim Rugova, at the Academy of Sciences. Mr. Berisha wrote a message in the condolence book, in memory of the life and work of President Rugova.

Afterwards, the Prime Minister said to the media, "Today President Rugova is greater than ever in the ideals and the right cause he defended. I am completely convinced that his great work, already changed to inspiration to all Kosovo citizens, will soon be made real, in compliance with his ideals. This is a great loss and in a sense even irreplaceable, but his inheritance, is also great. I am convinced that the political leadership of Kosovo, the citizens of Kosovo, everyone has the will, the wisdom and commitment to accomplish and to change this inheritance in a positive reality, in a prosperous and progressive reality for every citizen of Kosovo.

Message from PM Berisha to Kosovar PM Kosumi and the family of President Rugova

21/1/2006

With profound sorrow, in deep mourning and sadness, I learned the shocking news of the passing away of the leader and the legend of citizen resistance, the missionary of peace, freedom and human dignity, the architect of the Kosovo independence, the great man and intellectual of the nation, your husband and excellent parent, my dear friend, the President Ibrahim Rugova.

Doctor Ibrahim Rugova, this David of the Albanians, led for two decades with determination, devotion, wisdom and courage the great effort for freedom of the oppressed citizens of Kosovo. In the Balkans of the dictatorships, he founded the Democratic League of Kosovo, the first anticommunist party that became the symbol of the most noble aspirations, hopes, feelings and ideals of his people.

Doctor Ibrahim Rugova left today all those who loved and respected him so much, but his life, spirit and work become an inspirational light and a powerful call for the Kosovo citizens to continue united his enlightening work in order to move Kosovo toward as a democratic, free, independent society, integrated in the E.U. and the NATO.

On behalf of the Albanian Government, I express to You, Mr. Prime Minister, to your government, the wife, the family of President Rugova and all Kosovo citizens, the most sincere condolences. I share with you the sorrow and mourning, I pray with you that his spirit may find the deserved peace and inspire the Kosovo citizens in uniting for the full realization of his great work, the European independent Kosovo built on peace, tolerance and the cohabitation of citizens equals before the law.

Verdensbanken har fremlagt en ny strategi vedr. samarbejdet med Albanien

Albania: World Bank Launches New Country Assistance Strategy

News Release No:2006/234/ECA

Contacts: In Washington: Miriam Van Dyck (1-202) 458-2931, E-mail: mvandyck@worldbank.org

In Tirana: Ana Gjokutaj (355 42) 280 560/61, E-mail: agjokutaj@worldbank.org

WASHINGTON, January 10, 2006 - The World Bank's Board of Executive Directors today discussed a new Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for Albania. The CAS is a document that details the Bank's work plan to assist client countries in achieving their development goals. It describes all of the Bank's planned operations in the country—lending, analytical work, and technical assistance. The new CAS - the fourth CAS the World Bank Group has produced for Albania – covers the period 2006-2009 and envisages a lending program of up to US\$86 million from IDA (International Development Association) and US\$110 million from IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)[1].

Priorities of the new include CAS assisting the government foster economic growth through support to private sector development and thus creating more jobs; and improving public service delivery, particularly in the social sectors. Governance will be mainstreamed in all programs and projects supported by the CAS.

The new Country Assistance Strategy takes into account priorities of the Government of Albania, reflected in its program documents. It is oriented towards results and was prepared in consultation with country authorities, development partners and other stakeholders.

"The goal of the CAS is to support Albania's National Strategy for Social and Economic Development and the European Union Stabilization and Association process with the ultimate objective of EU integration and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals", says Nadir Mohammed, Country Manager for Albania.

Since last CAS (2003-2005) Albania has continued its strong performance in achieving high economic growth through the implementation of its National Strategy for Social and Economic Development (NSSD). During this period the country enjoyed macroeconomic stability and average real GDP growth rates of over 5 percent. However, maintaining this performance will be difficult, and Albania will need to attract more foreign direct investment, increase public and private savings, accelerate accumulation of physical and human capital, and improve governance structures to maintain its impressive progress to date. Widespread poverty, high unemployment, and wide regional disparities remain big challenges.

The CAS is focused on two pillars:

- Continued Economic Growth through Support to Private Sector Development. A more developed private sector will contribute to macroeconomic stability, improved business climate, improved public-private sector dialogue, better public infrastructure, and increased efficiency of financial institutions. It will also contribute to improved functioning of the land market, increased transparency and efficiency in the management of public spending, and stronger institutions for planning, tendering and providing infrastructure and services, better accountability in public administration, and better management and planning for Albanian coastal resources.
- Improving Public Service Delivery, particularly in the Social Sectors. Although the economy has grown in the last years, many Albanians continue to lack access to basic health and education services. The new CAS will help to increase access and quality of basic education. It will support a better quality of health care, fiscal sustainability of the social insurance system and improve access to clean water for thousands of Albanians.

The new CAS will introduce a 'Governance Filter' in all Bank-financed projects.

The previous CAS for Albania envisaged a lending program of up to \$130 million. In the framework of this strategy, the Bank assisted the government to reform institutions, promote private sector development and restructure social sectors. These projects have already yielded some positive results. Some examples include over 500 judges and prosecutors trained to upgrade skills and procedures; more jobs as a result of urban and rural microcredit schemes, many schools rehabilitated or built, a new scheme to provide primary school students with free textbooks; and improved services in three main hospitals. In addition, thousands of families benefited from upgraded irrigation and drainage systems; hundreds of kilometers of roads have been built to connect the rural poor to urban markets across Albania; and over 900 community projects have improved water supplies, sewerage treatment, bridges, health centers, schools, day-care facilities, marketplaces, cultural centers and parks, improving the quality of life of people living all over Albania.

The CAS was prepared in partnership with the Government of Albania and has benefited from extensive collaboration with other development partners, as well as from wide consultations with Parliamentarians, main political parties, private sector, and civil society. The goal was to seek their feedback on the Bank's proposed strategy of assistance to the country.

Since 1991, the World Bank Group has provided strong support to Albania, including IDA commitments totaling US\$ 820 million, IFC commitments of US\$ 125 million, and MIGA guarantees totaling US\$ 8.6 million.

Se i øvrigt [Verdensbankens præsentationsside](#). Rapport kan downloades fra: http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTALBANIA/Resources/CAS_English.pdf (0,8 MB)

SERBIEN og MONTENEGRO. SERBIEN (alene)

Det Amerikanske UM har offentliggjort en 'Background Note' om Serbien - Montenegro: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5388.htm> • Det Engelske Udenrigsministeriums 'Country Advice' til rejsende kan findes på adressen: <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket%2FXcelerate%2FShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029390590&a=KCountryAdvice&aid=1013618386622> • En biografi over tidligere Forbundspræsident Kostunica kan læses på [Serbiske Politikere](#) • Mht ICTYs sag mod tidligere Præsident Milosevic, se (evt.) under ICTY ovenfor.

Præsidentvalg i Serbien. Boris Tadic blev i Juni 2004 valgt som Præsident. Seneste Parlamentsvalg: 031228.

Kosovo / Kosóva:

I forbindelse med et besøg i Beograd af en delegation fra Ukraine har den Serbiske Regering udsendt flg.:

Resolution to Kosovo issue should be based on international law

Belgrade, Jan 25, 2006 – Serbian Prime Minister Vojislav Kostunica met today with the Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs Boris Tarasyuk. The two officials discussed the situation in Kosovo-Metohija and the talks on the future status of the southern Serbian province.

Kostunica stressed that the solution to the Kosovo-Metohija issue must be based on international law and that one of its basic principles is the inviolability of sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is also necessary that all sides involved fully observe UN Security Council Resolution 1244.

Tarasyuk agreed with the Serbian Prime Minister and pointed out that Ukraine fully supports observation of international law, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Serbia-Montenegro and UN Security Council Resolution 1244.

Kostunica and Tarasyuk agreed that to resolve the issue of Kosovo-Metohija it is necessary to preserve stability, not just in the Balkans, but throughout Europe. Another task of all sides involved in the talks is to reach a stable and sustainable solution on the future status of Kosovo-Metohija through a compromise of all sides.

Kostunica reiterated that any attempt to impose a solution would represent a dangerous precedent with most serious and far-reaching consequences.

Kostunica and Tarasyuk agreed that mutual relations of the two countries are highly beneficial and expressed readiness for further development of economic cooperation between Serbia-Montenegro and Ukraine.

Om Serbiens økonomiske interesser i Kosovo. Regeringen har udsendt flg.:

Necessary to protect economic interests of Serbia in Kosovo-Metohija

Belgrade, Jan 25, 2006 - Head of the economic team for Kosovo-Metohija and southern Serbia Nenad Popovic said that the team's mission is to secure international legal protection of the economic interests of Serbia and lay the foundations for long-term economic development of the Serbian entities in Kosovo-Metohija.

In a statement to the Tanjug news agency, Popovic pointed out that the aim of the team is to lay the foundations for rapid economic growth in southern Serbia, which in the long run should help to eliminate economic underdevelopment as one of the basic factors for ethnic conflicts, as well as to aid general development of the Serbian economy.

According to Popovic, another task is to provide guidelines for sustainable development of the Serbian entities in Kosovo-Metohija and southern Serbia in line with the EU regulations and standards. The team will start practical activities in February.

He said that the concrete tasks are the creation of a long-term strategy of economic development in the Serbian entities of Kosovo-Metohija and southern Serbia, participation in economic part of the talks on the future status of Kosovo-Metohija, attracting foreign investors and lobbying in international financial institutions and development organisations.

Popovic said that the team he is leading consists of nine experts in the fields of economy and privatisation, international economic cooperation, finance and banking, energy and mining, transport, trade, agriculture, hunting and fishing, science and technology and employment, and added that the team will also have various advisors who are experts in relevant fields.

A decision on forming an economic team for Kosovo-Metohija and southern Serbia and appointing Nenad Popovic the head of the team, was made yesterday by Head of the Coordinating Body for southern Serbia Rasim Ljajic and head of the Coordinating Centre for Kosovo-Metohija Sanda Raskovic-Ivic.

Nenad Popovic is the president of the international company ABS Holding and president of the East European Centre for Strategic Development. He was born in 1966 in Tuzla and holds a PhD in economics.

MONTENEGRO (alene)

Præsidentvalg 030511: Filip Vujanovic blev valgt. Seneste Parlamentsvalg 021020.



Biocë ligger lidt Nord for Podgorica. Kortet kan forstørres ved at klikke på det.

Omfattende togulykke fandt sted mandag 23.01.2006 kort efter kl. 16.00 lokal tid. Flere end 45 er dræbt og næsten 200 er såret. Toget var på vej fra Bijelo Polje (øverst th på kortet) og skulle til kystbyen Bar (nederst i midten på kortet), da ulykken skete i en bjergkløft ved **Biocë**. Fejlen skyldes muligvis en fejl i bremsesystemet. Se evt. reportager på BBC: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/4641278.stm> og http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/in_pictures/4641678.stm

MAKEDONIEN

Det Engelske Udenrigsministeriums 'Country Advice' til rejsende kan findes på adressen:

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket%2FXcelerate%2FShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029390590&a=KCountryAdvice&aid=1013618386163> • Det Amerikanske UM har offentliggjort en 'Background Note' om Makedonien: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/26759.htm>

Der er omkring 25 % etniske Albanere i Makedonien. Folketælling afholdtes 021101-021105.

Folkeafstemningen 041107 om decentralisering (= imødekommelse af Makedonien-Albanske interesser) Folkeafstemningen "faldt". Stemmedeltagelsen var kun omkring 26 %. Hvis afstemningen skulle have kunnet udvirke en ændring af decentraliseringslovgivningen, skulle deltagelsen have været mindst 50%, og desuden skulle der have været flertal mod lovgivningen. Det var ventet at stemmedeltagelsen ville have været noget større, selv om både Regeringspartierne og den Albanske minoritet anbefalede at man blev hjemme. Man kan nu gå videre i overensstemmelse med Ohrid-aftalerne.

Præsidentvalg i Maj 2004: Branko Crvenkovski - hidtidig PM - blev valgt (efter Boris Trajkovski som omkom ved en flyulykke). **Seneste Parlamentsvalg fandt sted 020915.** Der kan henvises til flg. OSCE/ODIHR-oversigtsside: http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/field_activities/skopje2002/.

Makedonien forhandler med EU om optagelse. Aktuell status, se: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/fyrom/key_documents.htm. Se også den generelle side: http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/index_en.html

GRÆKENLAND

Seneste Parlamentsvalg 040307.

TYRKIET

UMs rejsevejledning: <http://www.um.dk/da/menu/Borgerservice/FoerRejsen/Rejseveiledninger/RejsevejledningTyrkiet.htm>

Seneste Parlamentsvalg blev holdt 021103. Det blev i December 2004 aftalt (med EUs Regeringschefer) at der i Oktober 2005 skal indledes forhandlinger om **optagelse af Tyrkiet i EU.**

LANDE UDEN FOR BALKAN OG ØSTLIGE MIDDELHAV. NATO-LANDE

ITALIEN

Mother Teresa. I anledning af saligkåringen ('beatificeringen') 031019 har Vatikanet etableret en internetside: http://www.vatican.va/news_services/liturgy/saints/ns_lit_doc_20031019_index_madre-teresa_en.html

USA



ENGLAND

TYSKLAND

FRANKRIG

DANMARK (NORGE, SVERIGE)

Ugerapport fra Dansk KFOR. Hærens Operative Kommando - se under: [Kosova](#).

LANDE UDEN FOR BALKAN OG ØSTLIGE MIDDELHAV. IKKE NATO-LANDE

RUSLAND

UMs Rejsevejledning: <http://www.um.dk/da/menu/Borgerservice/FoerReisen/Rejsevejledninger/RejsevejledningRusland.htm>

KINA

Wikipedia

I januar 2006 er jeg - så småt - begyndt at skrive biografier og andre artikler til [Wikipedia](#).

Man kan finde en artikel om **anvendelsen af Wikipedia** i Balkan-sammenhæng på:

<http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt/288.pdf>.

Her står hvordan man kan bidrage til artikler eller påbegynde nogle.

Foreløbig kan man finde flg.:

Vedrørende Albanien

Sali Berisha
Neritan Ceka
Lekë Dukagjin
Edith Durham
Jørgen Grunnet
Minna Skafté Jensen
Ismail Kadaré
Qemal Minxhozi
Alfred Moisiu
Edi Rama
Mehmet Shehu
Shaban Sinani
Skanderbeg

Gunnar Svane

-

Kanun
Hævn
Reciprocitet
Kasuistisk ret

[De nævnte emner har relation til slægtsfejder og blodhævn]

Vedrørende Kosóva

Wesley Clark
NATO's militære chef i 1999 under interventionen i Kosóva
Georg Christian Holstein
Officer i den Habsburgske Hær under invasion i Kosóva 1689-1690
Søren Jessen-Petersen
Ibrahim Rugova
Hashim Thaçi
[skriv evt.: Hashim Thaci i søgefeltet]

UÇK
[skriv evt.: UCK i søgefeltet]

Vedrørende Makedonien

Fritz Magnussen
Fulgte som journalist den serbiske invasion i Makedonien i 1912

Vedrørende Serbien

Slobodan Milošević
[skriv evt.: Milosevic i søgefeltet]

-

Slaget på Solsortesletten
[1389]

Som det fremgår er artiklerne ikke lige langt - og i øvrigt er der adskillige andre der bør skrives. Foruden ovennævnte findes landeartikler om fx Albanien og Kosovo, men dem har jeg ikke taget initiativ til, kun bidraget en smule til. Forslag og kommentarer modtages i tilknytning til artiklerne på Wikipedia eller direkte til mig, hvis dét passer bedre: post@bjoerna.dk
