

# Sidste Nyt fra Albanien, Kosóva og Makedonien

*The Latest News from Albania, Kosóva and Macedonia*

**# 293 - 8' årgang - 03.03.2006**

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Præsident Moisiu har besøgt pave Benedikt. Med under besøget var Moisiu's datter, Mirella.



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].

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[Sidste Nyt #289](#) (om Ibrahim Rugóva)

**Udgaver siden seneste »Albansk Almanak«:**

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### 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 - Tribunal 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.

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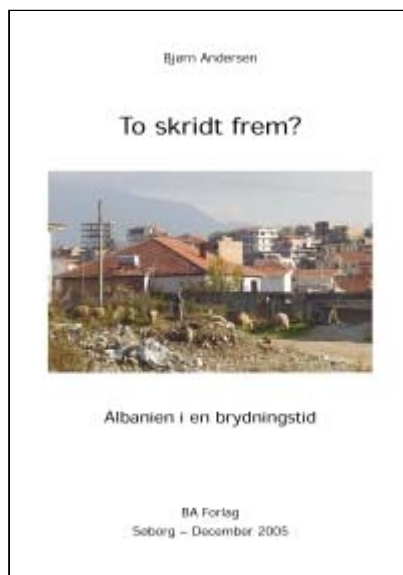
Send gerne en [mail](#) hvis der er - små eller store - tekniske problemer.

[Bemærkninger om EDB-sikkerhed](#).

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Siderne om Albanerne finder du på: [bjoerna.dk/albanerne.htm](http://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](#).

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

**Seneste udgave af denne »annonce« kan ses på:**

**[»Sidste Nyt«](#) (klik)**

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## UGEOVERSIGT (resumé)

**Kosóva:** Politiske udskiftninger i Kosóva. Formentlig er der skærpelser undervejs? Premierminister Bajram Kosumi er trådt tilbage som Premierminister. Han har været udsat for nogen kritik af at have været for blegstotig. Det ventes at han vil blive efterfulgt af General Agim Çeku. Det ser samtidig ud til at Kolë Berisha skal være ny Parlamentsformand (efter Nexhat Daçi).

### Hvad skal serberne med fjender, når de har en ven som Søren Espersen?

**Søren Espersen, der er udenrigspolitisk ordfører for Dansk Folkeparti,** skrev 24. februar i »*Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten*« (s. 10) at Danmark er med til at afkristne Kosovo, at vi støtter albanske kulturbarbarer, at vi er medskyldige i at Kosovo med magt rives fra Serbien, og i at Kosovo senere vil blive sluttet sammen med Albanien.

I Espersens optik hører Kosovo uadskilleligt sammen med Serbien, eftersom Kosovo er Serbiens vugge, og det er, mener han, blodig uretfærdighed at skille Kosovo fra Serbien.

Søren Espersen forklarer, at NATO's intervention i Kosovo byggede på falske efterretninger om, at serberne havde myrdet tusindvis af albanere og smidt dem i massegrave. Der var ikke nogle massegrave, siger han.

Se kommentar til Espersen's artikel i nyhedsbrevet.

### **Albanien: PM Moisiu er kritisk over for den politiske situation. Han mener at de to store blokke ikke viser tilstrækkelig samarbejdsvilje**

**Præsident Moisiu har besøgt Pave Benedikt,** Kardinal Angelo Sodano, Monsignor Vincenzo Paglia (Saint Egidio), den Italienske Præsident, Ciampi - og repræsentanter for de Albanere der bor i Rom.

**Præsident Moisiu og PM Berisha har haft besøg af den Makedonske PM Vlado Buckovski og den Kroatiske PM Ivo Sanader.** Et af hovedemnerne var hvordan man kunne fremme erhvervslivet på Balkan, bl.a. ved brug af havnen i Durrës.

**Diplomatiet.** På den Albanske Ambassade i København er Harilla Goga tiltrådt som daglig leder (chargé d'affaires); han har hidtil arbejdet på den Albanske Mission i Bruxelles (både i relation til Belgien og EU).

**Ministerråd Finn Theilgaard fratræder om ikke så længe som chargé d'affaires i Tirana.** Han efterfølges af ambassadør Niels Severin Munk (hidtil Dhaka, Bangladesh)

**Det Albanske Medieinstitut har udsendt nyhedsbrev**

**Serbien:** Den Serbiske Regering er parat til at give Kosovo vidtgående selvstyre, siger PM Kostunica.

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## INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER m.v.

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

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## VERDENSBANKEN, IMF M.FL.

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

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## OSCE, Europarådet

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

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## EU

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## NATO

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## ICTY - TRIBUNALET I HAAG

**Vererende 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.

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## 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](http://europa.eu.int/comm/publications/booklets/eu_glance/20/da.pdf).



## KOSÓVA

Bynavne: Angives der to navne på samme lokalitet, er den Albanske nævnt først. Se oversigten på: <http://bjoerna.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 Kosóva 040816. • 0308 Harri Holkeri tiltrådte som 4' SRSG. Fratrådt 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 »Kosovos mange ansigter« indgår i »[Albansk Almanak 2004](#)« • [Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government](#). • [Kosova's Regering](#). • [Webside vedr. 2004-valgene](#)

**Parlamentsvalget 2004, se: <http://kosovoelections.org/eng/>. Præsidenten - Ibrahim Rugóva - blev genvalgt efter valget af Parlamentet *the Assembly*, han døde 21.01.2006. Ny præsident er [Fatmir Sejdiu](#)**

**Politiske udskiftninger i Kosóva. Formentlig er der skærpelser undervejs? Premierminister [Bajram Kosumi](#) er trådt tilbage som Premierminister. Han har været udsat for nogen kritik af at have været for *blegsotig*. Det ventes at han vil blive **efterfulgt af [General Agim Çeku](#)**.**

Det ser samtidig ud til at [Kolë Berisha](#) skal være ny Parlamentsformand (efter [Nexhat Daçi](#)).

Se evt. reportage på BBC: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/4763400.stm>



### Pressemeddelelser fra UNMIK:

PRISTINA – The Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo (SRSG) Søren Jessen-Petersen met today Kosovo Protection Corps Commander Lt.-Gen. Agim Ceku and Deputy Commander Maj.-Gen. Sylejman Selimi at UNMIK Headquarters.

They discussed the political situation in the light of the resignation of Prime Minister Bajram Kosumi yesterday and the mention of Lt.-Gen. Agim Ceku as a possible candidate for the post of Prime Minister.

The SRSG said: "I invited Lt.-Gen. Ceku to discuss the recent political developments in Kosovo. I am aware, of course, that he is being proposed for the post of Prime Minister. It is the responsibility of the Kosovo Assembly to choose the new Prime Minister. Meanwhile, I wanted to discuss with Lt.-Gen. Ceku the possible implications his eventual election to the post would have for the Kosovo Protection Corps. We had a good and useful discussion."

### Hvad skal serberne med fjender, når de har en ven som Søren Espersen?

**Søren Espersen, der er udenrigspolitisk ordfører for Dansk Folkeparti**, skrev 24. februar i »*Morgenavisen Jyllands-Posten*« (s. 10) at Danmark er med til at afkristne Kosovo, at vi støtter albanske kulturbarbarer, at vi er medskyldige i at Kosovo med magt rives fra Serbien, og i at Kosovo senere vil blive sluttet sammen med Albanien.

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Søren Espersen forklarer, at NATO's intervention i Kosovo byggede på falske efterretninger om, at serberne havde myrdet tusindvis af albanere og smidt dem i massegrave. Der var ikke nogle massegrave, siger han.

For at bestyrke sit standpunkt hævder Espersen endvidere, at albanerne under 2' Verdenskrig var fascister og i ledtog med Hitler og Mussolini.

Der er noget rigtigt i dét, Espersen siger, men resten er enten forkert, ren svindel eller udtryk for

en grim form for tilsidesættelse af befolkningsflertallet eller alle dele i forening.

Det sidste først. Det er korrekt, at nogle albanere i Kosovo var fascister eller nazister. Det var der også mange serbere og en del danskere, der var. Men det er historieforkælning at hævde, at Kosovo albanerne som helhed var det. Det er langt mere rammende at sige, at de ville være i fred for udefra kommende undertrykkere, dvs. serberne, og at de ikke var særligt interesserede i hverken nazistisk eller fascistisk ideologi.

Det er rigtigt, at den amerikanske og den engelske regering fremkom med usande og problematiske påstande for at begrunde NATO's intervention i 1999. Espersen kunne i øvrigt have tilføjet, at NATO-interventionen var i strid med gældende international ret, eftersom den ikke var tiltrådt af FN's Sikkerhedsråd. Interventionen blev først accepteret med resolution nr. 1244, der byggede på en aftale med Serbien. Konsekvensen af 1244 og aftalen med Serbien er, at Kosovo skal have vidtgående selvstyre.

Men disse ting ændrer ikke ved, at situationen i Kosovo gennem mange år havde været aldeles uacceptabel, at krigen i Kosovo i 1998 havde ført til, at mange flygtede fra deres hjem, og til at der måtte ske afgørende ændringer.

Det ville have været glimrende, hvis serberne selv havde taget initiativ til sådanne ændringer omkring 1989, hvor man i stedet afskaffede det lokale selvstyre af temmelig problematiske grunde - og på en temmelig problematisk måde.

Status i 1999 var - for det første - at det ikke var lykkedes serberne og albanerne at etablere et styre, der byggede på, at befolkningsflertallet var albansk, og på at der var et ret stort serbisk mindretal.

For det andet opførte de serbiske myndigheder sig groft undertrykkende over for de albanere, der demonstrerede eller aktionerede mod den serbiske ledelse. Adskillige - der havde brugt fredelige midler mod serberne - blev idømt fængselsstraffe og transporteret til Serbien til afsoning.

Da albanske terrorister og senere den albanske befrielsesbevægelse, UÇK, påbegyndte væbnede aktioner mod serberne (og mod albanere, der var i serbisk tjeneste), reagerede de serbiske myndigheder - og forskellige irregulære serbiske enheder - overdrevent voldsomt og i flere tilfælde med mod-terror. Et eksempel var massakren på Jashari-familien 5. marts 1998.

I tiden frem til sommeren 1999 blev der dræbt omkring 4-5.000 mennesker, mest albanere, men også serbere; nogle blev dræbt i krigen mellem UÇK og serberne i 1998, nogle blev dræbt under NATO-bombardementerne i 1999. Ifølge Internationalt Røde Kors er der omkring 2.500 navngivne albanere og en del serbere, der aldrig er fundet. Fundet er derimod de 45 albanske lig i Raçak i januar 1999, og fundet er også de mange albanske lig, der senere samme år var kørt i Donau i en serbisk container.

Når Søren Espersen antyder, at der ikke er dræbt albanere i noget nævneværdigt omfang, er det svindel eller udtryk for uvidenhed. Jeg tvivler på, at Espersen selv tror, hvad han skriver, men ellers har han ikke undersøgt sagen i rimelig grad, før han udtalte sig.

Måske kunne der være nået brugbare resultater i 1999 ad forhandlingens vej, hvis man havde gjort mere for at overbevise den serbiske side under og efter de mislykkede forhandlinger i Rambouillet, men det må anses for særdeles tvivlsomt, for serberne var ikke parate, og det udnyttede Madeleine Albright.

Der er gjort adskillige fremskridt siden 1999. Milosevic er væltet i Serbien, og der er valgt en præsident og en regering i Kosovo, men situationen er samlet set langt fra tilfredsstillende. Det er dét, der er grunden til, at der nu er indledt forhandlinger i Wien. Det bedste råd man kan give serberne er at udvise forhandlingsvillighed og gøre, hvad de kan for at vise albanerne, at der ikke er nogen som helst risiko for, at Serbien igen vil forsøge at sætte sig på Kosovo.

Adskillige Kosovo serbere er flygtet, og det er tvivlsomt, om særlig mange af dem vil vende tilbage, med mindre det kan ske til meget sikre områder, dvs. til områder, der er kontrolleret af Kosovo serberne selv.

Der er sket mange overgreb på serbere og på serbiske kulturmindesmærker, senest i marts 2004. Disse overgreb er med rette fordømt af alle fremtrædende albanske politikere, af nogle

ganske vist senere end andre, men dog til sidst af stort set alle.

Sikkerhedsforholdene er tydeligt bedre end de var i 1999, men ro og orden kan – en rum tid endnu – kun opretholdes ved hjælp af en kostbar international tilstedeværelse.

Økonomien er fuldstændig forvredet. Arbejdsløsheden er meget høj. Fremtidsudsigterne er ikke særlig gode. En væsentlig forbedring vil kræve, at befolkningsflertallet tager større ansvar end hidtil, og at EU yder massiv og kostbar omstillingsbistand.

Hvis de internationale parter ville føre en politik i overensstemmelse med Søren Espersens synspunkter, ville det føre til betydelige tilbageslag i alle henseender, og det ville – i det lange løb – ikke føre til rimelig og nødvendig respekt af de serbiske kulturmindesmærker, men tværtimod til mange gnidninger og til, at Kosovo serberne ville lide skade. Espersens standpunkter er ikke til gavn for serberne, tværtimod.

Det er korrekt, som Espersen skriver, at der er nogle albanere, der har opført sig kulturbarbarisk og skændigt, men det ændrer ikke ved, at den eneste farbare vej er, at befolkningsflertallet får det fulde ansvar for Kosovos fremtid, at de etniske minoriteter imødekommes i deres krav om selvstyre i deres områder, og at alle parter inddrages i et konstruktivt samarbejde med EU m.fl.

Det ville være ønskeligt, hvis albanerne og serberne kunne leve fredeligt side om side over hele Kosovo, men det forekommer – de mange historiske uoverensstemmelser taget i betragtning – som en aktuel umulighed, og derfor må der findes en anden og bæredygtig løsning. Konsekvensen af den hidtidige internationale politik - der bygger på en forestilling om multi-etnicitet - har været, at de albansk dominerede områder stort set er blevet tømt for serbere.

Søren Espersen mener, at et uafhængigt Kosovo vil forene sig med Albanien. Det er korrekt, at der er nogle Kosovo albanere og nogle albanere i Albanien, der mener dette, men det er relativt få, og de har ikke særlig stor opbakning i befolkningen hverken i Kosovo eller i Albanien. Men bortset fra det er argumentet – som ikke er sandsynliggjort eller dokumenteret af Espersen – ikke så interessant, som det evt. kan have været engang.

Fremtiden nu består nemlig ikke i, at albanerne forener sig i en albansk stat, men i at alle Balkan-landene optages i EU, både Serbien, Kosovo, Montenegro, Albanien og Makedonien. Bliver de optaget, vil den politiske dagsorden blive ganske anderledes og mere fordelagtig for alle parter end den forrige og den nuværende.

Espersen påstår til sidst, at "man" er parat til at ofre kristendommen i Kosovo. Det er det rene vrøvl. Hvis der overhovedet er nogen mening i galskaben, er det serberne selv, der er skyld i den nuværende misere. Miseren skyldes i det væsentlige, at serberne har ført undertrykkelsespolitik over for det albanske befolkningsflertal lige siden, Serbien erobrede området i 1912.

Når der var albanere i Kosovo, der var fascister, var det ingenting i sammenligning med dén koloniseringspolitik, som Serberne førte i Kosovo i tiden mellem 1' og 2' Verdenskrig, og det er dén politik, så vel som Tito-styrets og Milosevic-styrets undertrykkelse af Kosovo albanerne, der nu har givet et så voldsomt bagslag, at albanerne har svært ved at tåle serberne.

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PS. Hvor længe der har været flertal af albanere i Kosovo er svært at sige. Måske siden 1690? Måske længere tilbage? Formentlig var der albanere i Kosovo længe før der overhovedet kom sláver til Balkan. I 1948 var der knap 70 % albanere i Kosovo, i 1981 knap 80 %, og nu er det vel over 90 %.

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

#### **Hold 14 har kommandoen**

Uge 08 i Kosovo. Onsdag blev dagen hvor de sidste soldater fra hold 13 vendte hjem til Danmark og vi kunne komme i gang med at løse opgaverne på vores måde.

27-02-2006 kl. 15:29

## De første opgaver

Vi har overtaget en yderst velfungerende lejr, men selvfølgelig er det nødvendigt at iværksætte nogle vedligeholdelsesmæssige tiltag, hvis omfang vi er i gang med at undersøge. Generelt har vi stort set overtaget alle hold 13's opgaver, og nu er vi så i gang med at finde vores egne ben at stå på samt få gennemgået processerne for løsning af opgaverne.

Vi er nu ved at komme på plads og ned i et mere normalt arbejdstempo efter en lettere hektisk uge. Vi har den seneste uge arbejdet hårdt på at skaffe ID-kort til alle nyankomne. På grund af nye bestemmelser for ansøgningerne, har vi ikke kunnet bestille dem på forhånd og har derfor måtte lave nye ansøgninger og tage nye billeder.

Task Forcen har dog været hurtig til at producere disse, og vi mangler nu kun at modtage en meget lille del. Samtidigt med dette har vi også daglige arbejder så som at bemande sekretariatet, registrere skrivelser og vedligeholde vores militære færdigheder.

Ja, vi har faktisk våben udleveret i adjudantursektionen, og derfor var det meste af sektionen også på skydebanen i dag. På trods af ugens strabadser blev der i dag tid til at få indskudt vores våben. En lille seance på et par timer, som blev kombineret med en rundtur i området for at få mere kendskab til dette.

Ugen bød også på besøg i Camp Olaf Rye. Fredag 24. februar, som er Estisk Nationaldag, og hvor den estiske kompagnichef har fødselsdag, besøgte den estiske udenrigsminister de estiske soldater i lejren og holdt en reception i lejrens cafeteria for de estiske soldater, øvrigt nøglepersonel ved bataljonen samt et større antal prominente gæster inviteret af det estiske Udenrigsministerium.

Aktivitetsniveauet er højt fra starten

LMT 4 har haft masser at se til i løbet af ugen. Vi har været ude at se på de mange landsbyer, der ligger i vores ansvarsområde og hilse på de folk, som bor der. Vi har også været på skolebesøg, i helsecenter, Gazevode elektricitetsværk, og ude at se deres lokale butikker.

I Zubin Potok har vi også været til en masse møder med bl. a. repræsentanter fra kommune, Kosovo police service, internationale samarbejdes partnere som OSCE og UNMIC, som varetager den officielle administration i Kosovo. Og det er en fornøjelse at se naturen oppe i bjergene, som er helt fantastisk.

De dårlige veje gør desværre også nogen gange, at man må vende om på sin patrulje, da det er helt umuligt at komme frem af bjergvejene. De er i en så dårlig tilstand nogen steder, så hvis det har regnet eller sneet, kan man ikke køre der. Når dagens opgaver er løst, er der masser af muligheder i lejren.

Der er mulighed for boldspil, et stort motionsrum er til fri afbenyttelse, film på tv kanalen, eller man kan tage over i messen og få en enkelt øl eller cola-light. Så der er masser af muligheder for at socialisere sig i løbet af dagen.

Første gudstjeneste på hold 14 Søndag blev det også, og vores feltpræst John Melchiorsen gennemførte sin første, men ikke sidste gudstjeneste i lejren. I den anledning har John fået samlet "et kirkekor samt en kordegn", hvilket gav en god gennemslagskraft, når der skulle synges salmer.

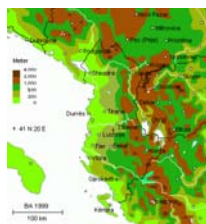
Det var kattens

Søndagen sluttede med at vi slog katten af tøndem, idet det jo var fastelavn. En kattedronning blev fundet, og efterfølgende havde Kontakt- og Velfærdsofficeren arrangeret chokolade og fastelavnsboller i cafeteriaet.

## ØST KOSÓVA / PRESEVO-DALEN / SYD-SERBIEN

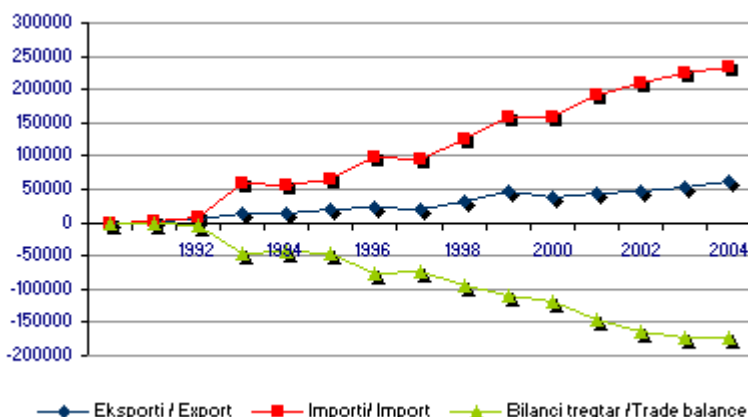
For nemheds skyld bruges betegnelsen *Øst Kosóva / Presevo-dalen* om det omstridte område med byerne: Presheva, Medvegja og Bujanoci (Albansk stavemåde). Ca. 75 % af befolkningen skønnes at være etniske Albanere - måske omkring 70.000. En modstandsgruppe har tidligere været i funktion, men synes nu at 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's 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)] [NB Forbindelsen til serveren er for tiden ikke altid helt god]:

**PM Moisiu er kritisk over for den politiske situation. Han mener at de to store blokke ikke viser tilstrækkelig samarbejdsvilje:**

February 28, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu expresses the deep concern about the tensioning of the political life in the country as the result of the return of the conflictive rhetoric and the lack of political dialogue.

These negative developments come at a time when Albania is at the eve of signing the Association-Stabilization Agreement with the European Union and when the interests of the country and citizens require a fruitful and active collaboration among the main political forces. The agenda of the day consists of the electoral reform, the law of the return and compensation of the properties and also other important laws that necessarily require the commitment of all the political forces and their consensus.

The President of the Republic publicly calls on the political parties in power and in opposition to demonstrate political responsibility, maturity and will to overcome the crisis of reciprocal trust. The political life and public opinion must not be held hostage of verbal accusation and counteraccusations. Every state institution and individual in a democratic society has the moral, political and legal obligation to have the accusation addressed to the judicial bodies. Only these have the constitutional attribution to deliver justice.

The President, concerned about the latest situation in the parliament, calls on the political forces in the majority to enable the functioning of legal and political spaces that guarantee the normality of the parliamentary democracy through self-restraint and respect for the opposition. With the same concern, the President invites the parliamentary political forces in opposition to avoid the blocking policies and with calmness and flexibility to use political dialogue to help the normal functioning of the institution of the Parliament.

After 15 years of democratic developments, Albania is at such a period where a more civil policy is needed – one that does not repeat the mistakes of the past; a visionary and constructive policy that helps to regain the lost time in the development of the country and to realistically move towards the Euro-Atlantic integration.

**Præsident Moisiu har besøgt Pave Benedikt, Kardinal Angelo Sodano, Monsignor Vincenzo Paglia (Saint Egidio), den Italienske Præsident, Ciampi - og repræsentanter for de Albanere der bor i Rom.**







President Moisiu met His Holiness, Pope Benedict XVI.

February 24, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu was received today in the morning in a meeting by the Pope Benedict XVI at the Holy See in Vatican.

President Moisiu praised the role of the Pope and Holy See for the strengthening of the excellent relations that exist between Albania and the Vatican. Mr. Moisiu conveyed the best wishes to Pope Benedict XVI for his election at the high post.

The talks focused on important issue regarding our country and the region and attention was paid also to the solution of the status of Kosova. The progress marked by Albania in the direction of fulfilling the standards for integration was also praised. President Moisiu asked His Holiness, Pope Benedict XVI to exercise all the competences in the support of the ratification of the Association-Stabilization Agreement which was initialled a few days ago between Albania and the European Union.

Pausing on the latest developments regarding the publishing of the cartoons in some of the European medias, Mr. Moisiu expressed the view that the freedom of speech and freedom of the press must not touch the feelings of other religions.

President Moisiu extended an invitation to His Holiness to visit our country; an invitation that Pope Benedict XVI accepted with pleasure.

- - -



President Moisiu met with the State Secretary of the Holy See, Cardinal Sodano.

February 24, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu held a meeting in the Vatican with the State Secretary of the Holy See, Cardinal Angelo Sodano.

The Head of State, thanking Cardinal Sodano about his contribution towards the development of the relations between the Vatican and Albania, pointed out the achievements of our country in the path of overall reforms for the integration of Albania in the European and Euro-Atlantic structures. On this occasion, Mr. Moisiu praised the initialling of the Association-Stabilization Agreement as a very important step for the Albanian state and people taken in this direction.

At the mean time, President Moisiu asked in this meeting also for the support of the Holy See for Albania so the European parliaments can ratify as soon as possible the Association-Stabilization Agreement.

- - -

President Moisiu met with President Ciampi in Rome.

February 23, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu held tonight a meeting with the Italian President, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi.

During the meeting with President Ciampi, the Head of the Albanian State expressed the gratitude about the help and support given in the path of the reforms.

The two presidents praised the last parliamentary elections in Albania and also the democratic rotation of power. During the talks, President Moisiu expressed once again, as he has done before during the meetings with high ranking authorities of the Italian state the willingness for an increase of the Italian investments in our country.

Mr. Moisiu also discussed the efforts that our country is making in the framework of the obligations and engagements originating from the initialing of the Association-Stabilization Agreement and expressed the conviction that the Albanian political class and citizens, having in mind the mistakes of the past will manage to fulfill the requests to conclude this process.

President Moisiu asked for the support of the neighboring country for the ratification by the new Italian Parliament of the Association-Stabilization Agreement between Albania and the European Union, a request that was met by a full understanding.

The Italian President Ciampi praised the July 3 parliamentary elections, the role of President Moisiu in this framework and the democratic progress marked in Albania lately. Both sides were in favor of collaborating in fields such as tourism, developing of the industry, high technology and services.

President Moisiu and President Ciampi paused on the developments in the region, especially on Kosova. President Moisiu re-iterated his stand about the resolution of the issue of Kosova as a long term solution, deserved independence and later on the integration in the framework of the entire region.

The Head of the Albanian State praised the talks held during the last days and expressed our position that through the full solution of the problem of Kosova, the security and stability in the entire region will be strengthen.

The two presidents praised the beginning of the talks in Vienna on this issue by pointing out the respect of the minorities.

During the morning there was a meeting held with Albanian believers in the Albanian Church built by the initiative of President Moisiu and the approval of Pope John Paul II.

**Præsident Moisiu har haft besøg af den Makedonske PM Vlado Buckovski.** Præsidentkontoret har

udsendt flg.:

March 1, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu received in a meeting the Prime Minister of Macedonia, Vllado Buckovski.

President Moisiu congratulated the Macedonian Prime Minister on the important steps taken in the integrating process into the European Union and by earning the candidate status. Mr. Moisiu pointed out the very good relations at the political level that exist between our two countries. This quality of relations must be spread also on the economic and trade fields and on the infrastructure improvement, etc.

The Head of the Albanian State stated that the relations in these fields must be more productive, more dynamic and the activation of joint commissions must help the increase of their level. President Moisiu stated in favour of the increase of the border check points between the two countries which will enable the conditions for a greater movement of peoples, merchandise and will enhance the communications among them. In this aspect Mr. Moisiu praised also the attention paid by the European Union to the Western Balkans countries.

On his part, the Macedonian Prime Minister, Buckovski pointed out the very good level of the bilateral relations on the political level and the same way as President Moisiu, stated in favour of a more intensive collaboration in the economic field and evidenced the great role that a common economic market could play. Mr. Buckovski too emphasized the major importance played by the increase of the road network for the exchanges in the business field and the importance in this aspect of the highway Durres-Prishtina, Skopje-Prishtina, etc.

The talks also focused on the developments in the region where this year was considered by the interlocutors as a crucial year for the future of the region.

President Moisiu re-iterated his known stand on the issue of Kosova where independence is the only stable solution to have peace and calmness in the region.

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



**PM Berisha har haft møde med bl.a. den Makedoniske PM Vlado Buchkovski og den Kroatiske PM Ivo Sanader. Et af hovedemnerne var hvordan man kunne fremme erhvervslivet på Balkan, bl.a. ved brug af havnen i Durrës:**

1/3/2006

Prime Minister Sali Berisha on Wednesday met with Prime Minister of Macedonia, Mr. Vlado Buckowski and the delegation accompanying him. During the press conference after the meeting, Prime Minister Berisha said:

Yesterday together with Prime Minister Sanader, we had an Atlantic day. Today with the Prime Minister and the friend of mine, Mr. Vlado Buckowski we entirely concentrated in bilateral relationships. Of course, we also discussed about our views regarding developments in the

region and further. We see that political relationships between our two countries are great ones. Albania and Macedonia are countries which share the same views about developments in Balkan and the same projects for their future in EU and NATO.

We talked extensively about intensifying economic, cultural, relations and relations regarding the fight against criminality. During this period, we are pleased to see the double of the trade exchange volume, but we consider it only an initial success. We are convinced that the potential of these exchanges and the economic cooperation is a great one. With Prime Minister Buckowski we agreed to cooperate closely for joint projects in the interest of both countries. Albania will seriously consider a special status for Macedonia in the port of Durrës. Together we will consider as soon as possible a railway connection and the joint endeavors for Corridor 8. We will present a common request to the Russian government for gas in the region, as well as we intend to consider seriously that both countries be shareholders in the great thermo electrical power plants that will be built in Kosovo. We will work together for the Tirana-Skopje energy line transmission.

Therefore, you may see that these are great projects for our countries, which require energy, devotion, and we are decided to mobilize these energies and devotion. We agreed to extend the cooperation regarding the fight against organized crime with "zero tolerance" to it. Our services of the law implementation, information, customs, and border police will work closely with each other in order our countries, which already produce stability and export security, with their participation in NATO operations to be among the most secure areas in Europe, for their citizens and foreign investors. We agreed to meet more often, privately and officially. We arranged to meet in Pogradec in the future, but also in Saranda, Vlora and Durrës.

#### **UM Besnik Mustafaj har været i Frankrig**

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Besnik Mustafaj paid a two-day visit in France

In the course of his two-day visit in France, Minister Mustafaj had a meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Mr. Philippe Douste – Blazy on February 28. Their talk was focused on the future of the European integration of Albania after the initialing of SAA and proceedings of the final status definition process of Kosovo. The Albanian Foreign Minister emphasized that the new government is aware that this moment marks the beginning of the implementation of the undertaken commitments during the talk process. Mister Mustafaj was assured by the French counterpart of the support of France about the formal signing and ratification by France of the agreement at a short period. Minister Mustafaj was guaranteed by Minister Philippe Douste-Blazy that the French government will do everything that SAA is signed within the beginning of summer and is ratified at the French parliament.

Both Ministers shared the same opinion regarding the proceeding of the process of final status of Kosovo. The French Minister emphasized that any kind of idea about the independence of Kosovo, that would make one of the possible options, must be accompanied with the guarantee for the proper treatment of the minorities. He emphasized that France continues to support the possibility to find a consensus with the agreement of all the parties. In this context- stated the French Minister- the role of the Albanian diplomacy is indisputable. Regarding the bilateral relations, Douste-Blazy emphasized that the activities of economic character that present to the French economic operators, the possibility of investments in Albania are of a special importance for the recognition of the Albanian reality and the country image in general. He supported Minister Mustafaj in the continuation of the reforms as the best investment for the future of the country.

The Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations, Defense and Armed Forces in the French Senate, Mr. Serge Vincon, also received Minister Mustafaj. Minister Mustafaj asked for the assistance of Senate and French Parliament for the ratification as soon as possible of the SAA for Albania, thus becoming a positive example to the other parliaments. Mr. Vincon expressed his understanding to such a request and promised the assistance of the French Senate. Regarding the issue of Kosovo, he stated that all the parties must accept the solution of the final status of Kosovo and that the international forces must continue to be in Kosovo, as a guarantee of the stability, aiming at the successful construction of the new state of Kosovo.

The French Minister of Culture Mr. Donnedieu de Vabres also received Minister Mustafaj on 27 February. Minister Mustafaj affirmed the importance of culture for the development of a country considering it as communication tool and friendship message between the people. Minister

Mustafaj asked for the commitment of France in the cultural programs for Albania at the Council of Europe. Minister de Vabres promised that he would follow with great attention all these programs and expressed his readiness for their accurate implementation.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mustafaj participated on 28 February at the seminar "Albania- a modest trade, but worth of attention" organized by UBIFRANCE. In this seminar participated representatives of the well-known French and Albanian companies, French businessmen that have invested in Albania, politicians, and well-known personalities of public life. The Foreign Minister highlighted in his address the possibilities that Albania offers to the French investors, making a rich panorama of the dynamics of the development of economy and trade in our country. Minister Mustafaj mentioned also some priorities of the government's program like the encouragement of the cultural tourism, agro-industry sectors, public sectors, etc which are of special interest to the foreign investors.

Minister Mustafaj also answered many questions of the participants about Albania and developments of the Albanian trade in general.

**Diplomatiet. På den Albanske Ambassade i København er Harilla Goga** tiltrådt som daglig leder (chargé d'affaires); han har hidtil arbejdet på den Albanske Mission i Bruxelles (både i relation til Belgien og EU).

**Ministerråd Finn Theilgaard fratræder om ikke så længe som chargé d'affaires i Tirana. Han efterfølges af ambassadør Niels Severin Munk** (hidtil Dhaka, Bangladesh)

**Det Albanske Medieinstitut har udsendt nyhedsbrev:**

#### BILL ON ELECTRONIC MEDIA PENDING IN PARLIAMENT

A bill aiming to amend the existing law on electronic media was proposed by the government to the Parliament, involving most media outlets in a vivid debate the whole month. This bill proposes to change the formula and composition of the regulatory authority on electronic media and that of the highest governing body of the public broadcaster, on the grounds that these bodies have been so far inefficient and politicized. This bill proposes to cut down the number of the regulator's members from seven to five, as well as reduce the 15 members of the Steering Council of RTSH to seven. In addition, the formula is different, aiming to elect professionals in these boards, abolishing the political balance formula enforced by the present law.

This bill sparked a vivid debate among the media community, most of whom were concerned that such a bill should not come from the government, or the opinion of the interest groups would be part of the amendment, as well. To this effect the Parliamentary Commission on Education and Public Information Means convened a hearing session of interest groups on February 23, in order to collect the feedback of the stakeholders in this law. Most of the speakers recognized the need to reform these institutions, expressing their dissatisfaction with the way they have functioned so far. However, in general demanded a guarantee that the amendment would lead to a better functioning of these bodies, which the amendment does not expressly guarantee. In addition, several formulas and proposals to change the amendment were brought before the Commission, which stated that it would reflect on the information it was presented with. The Commission drafted a resolution that stated the need to reform these bodies, due to their weak work and the dysfunctional manner they had worked so far. This resolution was drafted and passed in the parliament on February 27, without the participation of the opposition, which has presently boycotted its participation in parliamentary commission.

#### ALBANIAN SECRECY BILL THREATENS FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

A bill aiming to amend the existing law on access to information was proposed by the government in early February. The bill—which is now before Parliament—creates a new category of classified information, called "restricted information." According to a February 10 letter by Open Society Justice Initiative and the Center for the Development and Democratization of Institutions, the language of the bill is such that this category would include any information "whose unauthorized disclosure may cause harm to the normal activity of the state and the interests or effectiveness of state institutions."

The bill includes changes to Albania's classified information regime that are intended to bring it in line with NATO's classification standards. However, the letter sent by these two organizations

to the Speaker of the Albanian Assembly states that the bill's definition of "restricted information" is much broader than NATO's, and unrelated to national security matters. Hence, this letter seeks to stop passage of this bill in the parliament, claiming that if the bill passes the existing law would weaken even further.

#### NCRT ANNUAL PARLIAMENT REJECTED

The National Council of Radio and Television (NCRT) presented its annual report for 2005 to the Parliament on February 20. Halil Lalaj, the chairman of the regulatory authority on electronic media, said that in last year NCRT has marked further progress in regulation of this area, focusing especially on the implementation of the law on audiovisual rights. Although he recognized the need to further fight piracy, he stated that progress was evident in the implementation of this law. On the other hand, he condemned the phenomenon of fiscal evasion, which has been present in the activities of a series of electronic media operators. Another problem noted in the report was the failure of national television stations to cover the percentage of territory as required by their license. This report was rejected by the majority on February 27, while the opposition did not vote. The report to the Parliament and its rejection took place in a climate of extended discussions on the government's proposal to dismiss the present regulatory body and the present Steering Council of the public broadcaster.

#### JOURNALISTS DISCUSS THE CHANGED CODE OF ETHICS

A group of journalists from the main media outlets in Tirana gathered in a roundtable discussion in Tirana on February 1, in order to discuss the changes made to the existing version of the Code of Ethics for journalists. The main aim of these changes was to update and complete the Code, in order to cover both electronic and print media. The new amendments also provided some specific guidelines beside the general principles of ethics, such as a section on accidents and disasters, separation of editorial content from advertising, elections, opinion polls reporting, letters to the readers' sections, plagiarism, etc.

After brief presentations of the amended Code by Lutfi Dervishi, well-known journalists, and Ilda Londo, AMI research coordinator, the journalists addressed the changes that were made and how they fit in their everyday job and their working conditions. The general opinion was that the Code had covered many aspects of their ethical dilemmas, but suggestions were mainly along the lines that there were too many details in some sections and perhaps the Code was a bit ambitious against the backdrop of the journalists' working conditions in the country. Another concern the journalists raised was that of the lack of a mechanism to implement the Code, and the owners' and editors' greater influence with regard to self-regulation. Their suggestions were reflected into a newly changed version of the Code. This roundtable discussion was organized by the Albanian Media Institute, with the support of Casals & Associates, USAID, and OSCE.

#### ROUNDTABLE WITH EDITORS ON CODE OF ETHICS AND PRESS COUNCIL

Editors of the main print media and electronic media outlets based in Tirana convened on February 16 to make their suggestions and comments on the new version of the Code of Ethics and the possibilities of establishing a self-regulating mechanism for the community of journalists. Lutfi Dervishi, well-known journalists, presented the novelties of the new Code, including the changes that were reflected according to the journalists' opinions from the first roundtable. Gent Ibrahim, lawyer, followed with his presentation of a draft statute of a self-regulatory mechanism. He explained briefly the manner of organization of this body, its funding method, the governing council, the members, etc.

After these presentations the editors gave specific comments and suggestions on manners of improving the Code, such as more accurate wording and need to further specify some concepts, or leave them out altogether. A major concern they expressed was related to the press council as a self-regulatory mechanism. Although they all agreed there was a need to establish such a body, their main worry consisted in the legitimacy of this body in a manner that the number of media that adhere to is as large as possible, in order for its decisions to enjoy a wide authority. After the discussions are reflected both on the Code of Ethics and the statute of the press council, the process will continue with other meetings with stakeholders. This roundtable was organized by the Albanian Media Institute, with the support of Casals & Associates, USAID, and OSCE.

#### JOURNALIST MALTREATED BY LOCAL POLICE

Gerti Xhaja, journalist of the daily Gazeta Shqiptare, was maltreated by the police in Lushnja on February 18. During a routine control of the police in the café of his relatives, Xhaja attempted to photograph the police procedures. This led to the maltreatment of Xhaja, and his taking to the local police station, where he says that maltreatment continued. This act was promptly condemned by the Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs, as well as by journalists' and human rights associations, such as League of Albanian Journalists, Association of Albanian Journalists, Forum for Free Media, Albanian Helsinki Committee, etc. For the moment the police officers identified as responsible have been suspended and an investigation is ongoing.

#### FORUM OF MEDIA AND CITIZENS ON ACCESS TO INFORMATION

A second forum of media and citizens continued the project called "Investigative journalism and access to information in Albania," aiming to assist journalists with better implementation of access to information law and investigative reporting. The forum took place in Lushnje on February 8, with the participation of local media, local government, and citizens. The main aim of the forum was to get acquainted to the law on access to information and the manner the local administration implemented this law. The first lecturer, Arben Ristani, from Citizens' Advocacy Office, explained with practical examples the essence of the law and how it can be used by journalists and the general public for a more in-depth and transparent reporting. Giving practical examples, the lecturer addressed the weaknesses and strength of the implementation of the law in everyday life, including the bodies that ensure this implementation: administrative complaint, court complaint, Ombudsman. Ristani also provided a brief history of this law from other countries' experience.

Maksim Kulla, Head of Human Resources at the Municipality of Lushnja, focused on the work that was being done by the municipality for a better implementation of the law on access to information. He clarified the problems that existed in the relations between citizens and journalists on one hand, and the city officials, on the other, briefly explaining the way of functioning of the press office. In his speech he also addressed the problem of meeting the citizens' attempts for information. The present journalists also suggested some ways that would help a more efficient functioning of the office.

The third lecturer, Lutfi Dervishi, a well-known journalist, after becoming familiar with the main problems journalists in this area face with regard to this law, gave some specific advice and examples that would improve their reporting for the community. This forum was organized by the Albanian Media Institute, with the support of Balkan Trust for Democracy. The project will continue with roundtables and training courses in other cities.

#### JOURNALISTS IN LUSHNJA TRAINED ON INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING

A training course on investigative journalism took place in Lushnja on February 9-11, with the participation of representatives from local media. The issues addressed in the lecture of journalist Lutfi Dervishi were related to the issue of writing a detailed, in-depth investigation story. He addressed the issue of writing a detailed investigation story, focusing on its planning. Specific steps included: picking the topic, planning the sources, searching, reporting, writing the story, checking the facts before publication, the actual publication, follow-up, etc.

In addition, Dervishi discussed on different definitions on investigative journalism, the characteristics of investigation and the journalist's role in this process. He provided a historical and international overview of the development of investigative journalism all over the world, mentioning specific cases. Focusing on the present situation regarding corruption in Albania, as cited by international reports, the lecturer offered ways of improving investigative journalism, such as teamwork, confrontational interviews, etc. He also discussed with the journalists the risks involved when doing investigative journalism, as well as the challenges it represents, such as deadlines, resources, legal problems, etc.

Another lecturer was Shkelqim Bylykbashi, Director of TV4+, who brought the local experience in investigative reporting. He conveyed an overview of the media landscape in the district of Lushnja and focused on the financial opportunities and the willingness of media owners to investigate hot issues in this city. Examining specific cases of investigation from local journalists the lecturer and the participants discussed the techniques used in investigations, along with the manners of using both official and unofficial sources. This course was organized by the Albanian Media Institute, with the support of Balkan Trust for Democracy.

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## 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 ICTY's 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: Den Serbiske Regering er parat til at give Kosovo vidtgående selvstyre, siger PM Kostunica**

Serbia ready to provide essential autonomy to Kosovo-Metohija

Belgrade, March 2, 2006 – Serbian Prime Minister Vojislav Kostunica said today during talks with Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs Dora Bakoyanni that while searching for a solution for the future status of Kosovo-Metohija it is necessary to consider the stability of the region, and pointed out that any forced solution would have unforeseen results.

Kostunica said that it is necessary to reach a lasting solution for Kosovo-Metohija through dialogue and compromise, maintaining the basic principles of the international law of the inviolability of a state's sovereignty and territorial integrity. He said that Serbia is ready to provide essential autonomy to Kosovo-Metohija.

Bakoyanni, who is on her first official visit to Belgrade, having been elected to office two weeks ago, said that Greece wishes to play a constructive role in safeguarding stability in the region.

She said that it would not be good if time limitations are imposed on the negotiations on the future status of Kosovo-Metohija, and a hasty decision is brought.

Bakoyanni especially emphasised the importance of fulfilling standards on Kosovo-Metohija, and ensuring the safety of Serbian orthodox churches and monasteries.

The collocutors stressed that ties between Serbia and Greece are characterised by a traditionally friendly relationship, and said that the two countries will continue to enhance cooperation in all areas.

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## MONTENEGRO (alene)

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

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## 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 (= imødekomelse 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/](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](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](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/index_en.html)

**Præsident Moisiu har haft besøg af den Makedonske PM Vlado Buckovski.** Præsidentkontoret har udsendt flg.:

March 1, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu received in a meeting the Prime Minister of Macedonia, Vllado Buckovski.

President Moisiu congratulated the Macedonian Prime Minister on the important steps taken in the integrating process into the European Union and by earning the candidate status. Mr. Moisiu pointed out the very good relations at the political level that exist between our two countries. This quality of relations must be spread also on the economic and trade fields and on the infrastructure improvement, etc.

The Head of the Albanian State stated that the relations in these fields must be more productive, more dynamic and the activation of joint commissions must help the increase of their level. President Moisiu stated in favour of the increase of the border check points between the two countries which will enable the conditions for a greater movement of peoples, merchandise and will enhance the communications among them. In this aspect Mr. Moisiu praised also the attention paid by the European Union to the Western Balkans countries.

On his part, the Macedonian Prime Minister, Buckovski pointed out the very good level of the bilateral relations on the political level and the same way as President Moisiu, stated in favour of a more intensive collaboration in the economic field and evidenced the great role that a common economic market could play. Mr. Buckovski too emphasized the major importance played by the increase of the road network for the exchanges in the business field and the importance in this aspect of the highway Durres-Prishtina, Skopje-Prishtina, etc.

The talks also focused on the developments in the region where this year was considered by the interlocutors as a crucial year for the future of the region.

President Moisiu re-iterated his known stand on the issue of Kosova where independence is the only stable solution to have peace and calmness in the region.

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## GRÆKENLAND

**Seneste Parlamentsvalg 040307.**

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## TYRKIET

UMs rejsevejledning: <http://www.um.dk/da/menu/Borgerservice/FoerRejsen/Rejsevejledninger/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.**



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## 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](http://www.vatican.va/news_services/liturgy/saints/ns_lit_doc_20031019_index_madre-teresa_en.html)

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### USA



### ENGLAND

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### TYSKLAND

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### FRANKRIG

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### DANMARK (NORGE, SVERIGE)

**Diplomatiet.** På den Albanske Ambassade i København er **Harilla Goga** tiltrådt som daglig leder (chargé d'affaires); han har hidtil arbejdet på den Albanske Mission i Bruxelles (både i relation til Belgien og EU).

**Ministerråd Finn Theilgaard** fratræder om ikke så længe som **chargé d'affaires** i Tirana. Han efterfølges af ambassadør **Niels Severin Munk** (hidtil Dhaka, Bangladesh)

Hvad skal serberne med fjender, når de har en ven som **Søren Espersen?**, Se under: [Kosóva](#).

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

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

### **RUSLAND**

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

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### **KINA**

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