

# Sidste Nyt fra Albanien, Kosóva og Makedonien

*The Latest News from Albania, Kosóva and Macedonia*

**# 294 - 8' årgang - 10.03.2006**

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Præsident Moisiu har haft besøg af Laila Freivalds, Sverige



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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### 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«.

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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.

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

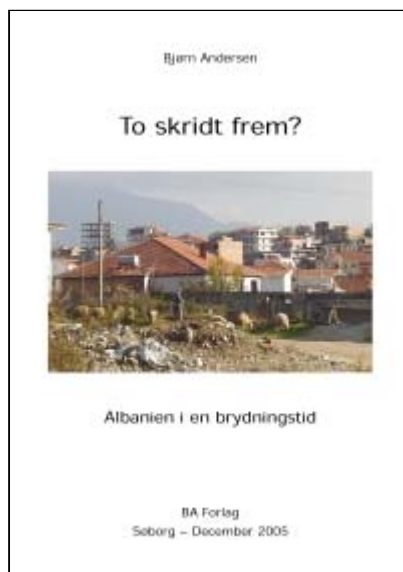
Send gerne en [mail](#) hvis der er - små eller store - tekniske problemer.

[Bemærkninger om EDB-sikkerhed](#).

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Du må citere hvis du angiver hovedsides adresse: [bjoerna.dk](http://bjoerna.dk)

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:** OSCE Mission presents manual on **domestic violence** for Kosovo's social workers.

**Albanien:** Der har været forskellige arrangementer i anledning af **Kvindernes Dag den 8. marts**.

**Laila Freivalds, Sverige, har besøgt Albanien.**

**Den Makedonske PM, Vlado Buchovski, har været på besøg i Albanien til et NATO-arrangement. PM Berisha har holdt en længere tale om Albaniens ønske om optagelse i NATO.** Han sagde bl.a.: Let us reconsider the topic of the day. Why is NATO important for Albania? Why Albanians back the North Atlantic Alliance so strongly? First of all, I think NATO membership is the best way and Albanians generally percept this as a guarantee for peace, stability, and security in their country. Secondly, taking in consideration that above all, NATO is a political organization of free countries, entering NATO is vital for the consolidation of democracy, individual freedom, rule of law and economic development. Third, participation of Albania in this much-respected club, in the most successful political and military alliance ever, makes our small country to gain a prestige and the right that through this forum to express its vision for a safer world. Lastly, Albania as a nation remains grateful to NATO. It was this alliance, which undertook as a new dimension the operation of defending the human rights and freedoms, the greatest military operation in the post war Europe and liberated Kosovo Albanians from the oppressive regime, an apartheid regime.

**OSCE's Ambassadør er blevet interviewet om OSCE's rolle i Albanien.**

**Mjaft har skrevet til Præsident Moisiu om ny lovgivning om urbanisering og legalisering af illegale bygninger.**

**Serbien: En Serbisk Delegation har været i Moskva for at skaffe tilslutning til de Serbiske standpunkter.** Den Serbiske Regering skriver: Solution to Kosovo issue should be based on principles of international law. [Hvilket er ensbetydende med at Kosóva - formelt set - skal forblive at være en særlig del af Serbien, at Serbien har rettigheder ift naturressourcerne - og at en løsning skal bygge på en aftale hvor Serbien har et meget stort ord, formentlig et veto].

**Makedonien: U.S. Embassy Recognizes Contributions of Six Outstanding Women In Macedonia.**

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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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FN

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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

**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.

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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).

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## 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 FN's 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 Kosovo 040816. • 0308 Harri Holkeri tiltrådte som 4' SRSG. Fratrådt 0406 af helbredsmæssige grunde. • 020214 Michael Steiner tiltrådte i Kosovo 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](#)

**OSCE Mission presents manual on domestic violence for Kosovo's social workers.** OSCE i Kosova skriver:

PRISTINA, 9 March 2006 - A manual that will help social workers better assist victims of domestic violence was today presented by Ambassador Werner Wnendt, the Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, to Ibrahim Selmanaj, PISG Minister of Labor and Social Welfare.

The manual, entitled Responding to Incidents of Domestic Violence, contains a thorough analysis of the applicable law in Kosovo and international human rights standards on domestic violence. It provides practical guidance for social workers on how to support victims and their families, describes the psychological and physical dangers domestic violence poses to women and children, and supports the concept of a multi-agency response to domestic violence.

"Society as whole must be aware that domestic violence is not acceptable and there is an urgency to educate the public about this problem," said Ambassador Wnendt. "While much remains to be done, this manual is a small but necessary contribution to combat this crime and ensure that this problem is dealt with in a comprehensive manner."

The manual, created with the assistance of the OSCE Mission, is a balanced combination of theory and practical tools for social service workers. It outlines their roles and duties in protecting and supporting victims.

Minister Selmanaj welcomed the manual, saying: "Violence as such is unpreventable, yet at the moment when there is violence it should be dealt with properly. We are committed to put into practice the guidance in this manual in the interest of our society and deal with cases of domestic violence."

The manual has been translated into both Albanian and Serbian and will be disseminated to social workers throughout Kosovo.

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

14 dage er gået

Uge 10 ved KFOR Hold 14, Kosovo

06-03-2006 kl. 13:42

Redigeret af Presse- & Informationsofficer Major Per Heien

Som udsendt soldat i et seks måneders forløb ville man om nogen måske regne med et naturligt afsavn af den danske velfærd. Lejren er imidlertid en veludrustet lejr, og alle har hurtigt fundet ud af, at rammerne for den enkelte soldat er helt i top.

Dagligdags gøremål og trivielle arbejdsopgaver bliver ordnet af forskellige elementer i lejren. Her kan nævnes: tøjvask, tilberedelse af mad, ordineret af medicin og opretholdelse af en høj hygiejnestandard. Alle disse små detaljer gør, at når man som soldat skal ud og løse en given opgave, ikke tænker på andet end en professionel udførelse af denne.

Panserinfanterikompaniet har haft rigeligt med opgaver her i opstartsfasen. De patruljerer i deres ansvarsområde døgnet rundt, hvor de holder fingeren på pulsen og sørger for at indsamle oplysninger om, hvad der sker i området, således at vi er klar til at imødegå problemer og situationer, som kunne opstå.

Vi forbereder os på situationer, hvor den lokale, som vi snakkede fredeligt med dagen før, pludselig står med kasteskyts på den anden side af vores skjolde. Vi er som soldater klar over den frustration, den enkelte borger pludselig kan få i et land, hvor alting stadig er uvist.

Miljøbevidste soldater

Forhandlingerne om Kosovos fremtid startede forleden i Wien, og meget af vores arbejde fokuserer derfor heromkring. Men når en fødeledning til et varmeapparat bliver trådt i stykker så olie siver ud og ned i jorden, bliver alt andet sat til side.

Godt nok er miljøet her i Kosovo ikke det reneste, man har set rundt omkring, men når vi selv står og laver en forurening, kan vi ikke vende øjnene bort. Især ikke når det handler om 500-800 liter af slagsen. Der var ikke brug for megen snak, før ingeniørerne var på plads med en af de større gravemaskiner, og begyndte at fjerne de mange kubikmeter forurenede jord.

To dage med lastbiler fyldt op med olieforurenede jord blev det til, inden der ikke var andet at se end et stort hul. Jorden blev hentet af et fransk civilt firma, som vil genbruge det efter rensning.

En aldrende lejr

Nu har lejren ligget her i Kosovo i snart otte år, så der er ikke noget at sige til, at der skal en del renovering til. Den fine terrasse udenfor cafeteriet er på solrige dage hårdt belastet af de mange soldater og mange gæster her i lejren. Den har været på tale til renovering i lang tid, og nu er den blevet prioriteret højt, så i forrige uge blev der iværksat reparation af den.

Efter et par dage var det gamle stakit og en del af den gamle terrasse fjernet, og det nye træ er klar til at blive lagt på. Men uanset hvor man kommer hen og skal arbejde udendørs, så er man altid afhængig af vejret, så da vi forleden morgen vågnede op med en ti cm. tyk dyne af sne, var vi klar over, at arbejdet måtte vente et par dage. Sneen er nu væk, så arbejdet kan fortsætte.

Cottoncoat og blå briller

Efterretningssektionen (ESEK) har siden overdragelsen fra hold 13 brugt tiden på at sætte sig ind i området og den overordnede politiske situation i Kosovo. Kosovo er jo som bekendt i den sidste fase af forhandlingerne vedrørende den fremtidige status.

Dagligdagen i ESEK går med at læse indkomne data fra underafdelingerne og sideordnede/overordnede myndigheder. På baggrund af dette forsøger sektionen at forudsige situationen nogle dage frem i tiden og derved give bataljonen det bedste grundlag for at kunne løse sine opgaver.

Herudover deltager ESEK i mange møder for at udveksle information om situationen med andre enheder i Kosovo.

Ind i mellem de daglige rutiner bliver der også tid til lidt adspredelse i form af en løbetur, en hockeykamp, en tur på motionscyklen eller en tur på skydebanen. Det er altid rart at få lidt ilt til hjernen, når man har siddet med hovedet i papirerne hele dagen.

Sidst men ikke mindst bliver der også tid til lidt shopping i de forskellige landes PX, hvor man kan købe alverdens ting og sager til en rimelig pris.

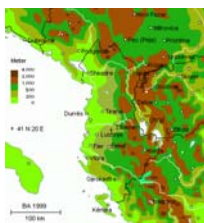
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## ØST KOSÓVA / PRESEVO-DALEN / SYD-SERBIEN

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.

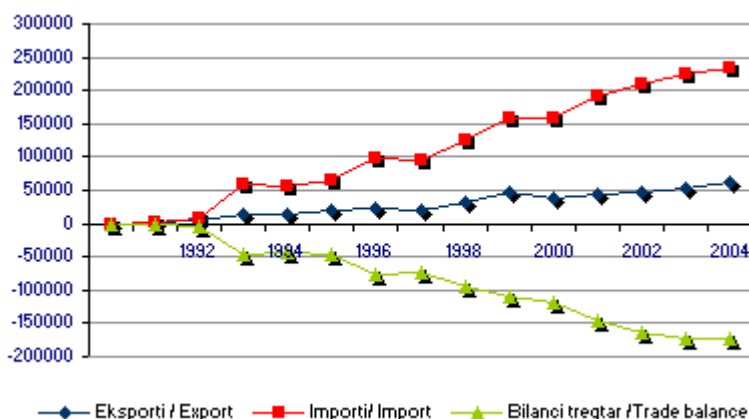
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## ALBANIEN



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

Info fra Albanien Statistisk: 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.norvegijj.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]:

Der har været forskellige arrangementer i anledning af Kvindernes Dag den 8. marts





Præsidentkontoret har udsendt flg.:

March 8th, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu in a meeting held today with intellectual women, heads of independent institutions, mainly from those of the justice system, conveyed the best greetings to them and through them to all the Albanian daughters, mothers and sisters on the occasion of the March 8th Holiday.

"I invited you, a part of the women who work and contribute in the institutions that I have more ties to, in order to wish March 8, your Holiday. I addressed yesterday with a wish to all the Albanian women and girls from the University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa" where I handed the Grand Master Order to the renown surgeon Rushen Golemi. I thought to also wish you personally, you that give a notable contribution in delicate institutions such as the judiciary. I always have and will have faith exactly on the women judges, because you truly are more calm, more just, more respected and rigorous towards the requirements of the law.

No one can play with the Constitution and the law. They must be observed to the letter. Of course, no law and no rule is taboo, but when it comes to make amends, they must be amended not according to the viewpoints of convictions of one or the other, but according to the rules established in a democratic society.

It is sad that the Albanian woman has till not found herself in the important structures of society. I have tried and will try, because I consider it my duty to advance as many women in the justice system. At the mean time, I think that there is room for the Albanian politics and institutions to take the imperative of the times in consideration so the women can have a greater political position, beginning form the Albanian Parliament. Time has come for the percentage that the women must have in the leading institutions to be determined also by law, so every political force to feel a certain obligation in understanding this requirement. We have women in the Parliament but they are a few. Unfortunately this happens at a time when in countries such Pakistan, etc., the women take 30-35% in the Parliament. Also in the neighbouring countries such as Macedonia and Kosova, 30 % of the Parliament members are women. We are not behind them, not only because women make up half of society, but the women's intelligence is no less than that of the males. I would like to state that not only is lees, but is more precise. I think that you also must demand more, to raise your voice higher, because we live in a society that there is nor reason why the woman must no be in all the spheres of politics and society, of science and culture and so on. On this occasion I wish you March 8! Today flowers are donated, but you have received the flowers in your homes from your spouses and children and that is why I ma giving you the symbol that represents a great Albanian woman, known all over the world, the portrait of Mother Teresa. I believe that the gift will remind you of what the Albanian woman is capable of doing. The Mother Teresa example must inspire all our women. Once again, best wishes!"

President Moisiu wished also today on the occasion of March 8 Holiday all the women who work in the institution of the Presidency. Mr. Moisiu expressed the deep gratitude about their work and contribution in this institution.



### Laila Freivalds har besøgt Albanien. Præsidentkontoret skriver:

March 3, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu received in a meeting today in the morning the Foreign Affairs Minister of Sweden, Laila Freivalds.

The very good relations between the two countries at the political level were praised during the talks and the official opening of the Albanian-Swedish Business Forum, as an fitting form to encourage the collaboration between the businessmen from both sides. Regarding the increase of the presence of the Swedish companies in our economy it was actually stressed that the direct investments in the power and infrastructure sectors are supported by a legal framework that guarantees the safety of the activities in Albania.

President Moisiu expressed the gratitude about the contribution given by Sweden in supporting the democratic process of our country and the conviction in it help at the actual phase after the initialling of the Association-Stabilization Agreement.

The Swedish Foreign Affairs Minister pointed out the need of adapting to the integration requirements and the fact that her country is in favour of the European Union expansion with countries of the Western Balkans. Mrs. Freivalds emphasized the importance of Association-Stabilization Agreement initialling, but the pace of this process further progress depends from the Albanians. The priorities in the fight against corruption, organized crime, etc., in our country must be in line with the standards of the European Union. Mrs. Freivalds expressed the interest of fourteen Swedish companies about projects in our country. The talks also focused on the developments 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)]

### Også PM Berisha har haft besøg af Laila Freivalds



### Den Makedonske PM, Vlado Buchovski, har været på besøg i Albanien til et NATO-arrangement



Premierministerens kontor har udsendt flg. to meddelelser vedr. optagelse i NATO:

Prime Minister Berisha meets the Prime Minister of Macedonia, Mr. Buckowski

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.

- - -

Mr. Berisha: We are decided to undertake every step to deserve NATO membership

7/3/2006 - The speech of the Prime Minister Sali Berisha on Monday during the NATO symposium, "Challenges and the future", organized by the Division of the NATO Public Diplomacy, American Embassy in Tirana and the Institute for Democracy and Intercession.

"Dear Ambassadors, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very happy to participate in this symposium organized with the participation of young leaders, students, representatives of the diplomatic corps, Albanian legislation, and armed forces. I would like to thank the managers for organizing this conference, and to stress that I consider as very important the dialogue with the young people about North Atlantic Alliance issues, issues of Albania's membership in this Alliance, processes that have to do with the security, guaranteeing freedom and democracy and their values in Albania. I think, discussing with young people about great worrying problems we make them co-authors in these policies, which will be determinative ones for the future of the country.

Let us reconsider the topic of the day. Why is NATO important for Albania? Why Albanians back the North Atlantic Alliance so strongly? First of all, I think NATO membership is the best way and Albanians generally percept this as a guarantee for peace, stability, and security in their country. Secondly, taking in consideration that above all, NATO is a political organization of free countries, entering NATO is vital for the consolidation of democracy, individual freedom, rule of law and economic development. Third, participation of Albania in this much-respected club, in the most successful political and military alliance ever, makes our small country to gain a prestige and the right that through this forum to express its vision for a safer world. Lastly, Albania as a nation remains grateful to NATO. It was this alliance, which undertook as a new dimension the operation of defending the human rights and freedoms, the greatest military



operation in the post war Europe and liberated Kosovo Albanians from the oppressive regime, an apartheid regime.

With the fall of the iron curtain, the place of the soviet expansion threat was replaced by new threats for the global security, such as inter-ethnic conflicts, international terrorism, the risk that nuclear arsenal established during the cold war fall in the hand of irresponsible states. In the new security concept, organized crime is added to this list, and also the weakening of the state structures, high scale of corruption, the risk from old arsenals of conventional arms and chemical and biological ones since the cold war. 9/11 events showed clearly that no country, not even the only super-power in the world, United States, are immunized from the risk of these threats.

On the other hand, we live in a global world which apart the great economic, financial and technological opportunities that the globalization offers, it has established a real inter-independence situation, where no one can say that what happens in one edge or another in the planet, does not have an impact in his country. The opposite is true. In these conditions, the security of each country is inseparable and directly depending on the general security, which is the motto of the Alliance. Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty clearly presents the solidarity principle, saying that an attack to one or more NATO members will be considered as an attack to all the members.

In a global world, even threats become of international dimensions and only through cooperation based on the above-mentioned solidarity principles, could be dealt in the best and the most secure manner. The dangerous inter-ethnic conflicts in the ex-Yugoslavia region as well as the incapability to be solve them by the region countries itself, was dictated the need for a close cooperation and for the direct international intervention to stop the war. Regarding this, NATO had a decisive role for peace and stability in the region. The lessons learned from Bosnia made possible the international community dominated within a few months in the conflict in Kosovo, and within e few weeks, prevent its extension in Macedonia. The further perfection of the international coordination and cooperation is one of the greatest necessities in order new risks are dealt successfully. The presence of NATO in the Balkan region with KFOR is a great peace and stability factor in our region. The Adriatic 3 Charter is another great example of the contribution that the regional initiatives in the framework of peace partnership, give to peace and stability in the region.

Let us talk again about NATO regarding the developments within the member countries. In the preamble of North Atlantic Treaty are confirmed the basic principles of the organization. As a basic condition is that NATO member countries should be decided to preserve liberty, common inheritance and civilization of their people established on democracy principles individual freedoms, and the rule of law. During these nearly 57 years, NATO preserved with great responsibility its identity as an exclusive club of free and democratic countries.

This is the reason why Albania, since 1992, required becoming a member of NATO, in this way being the first country among the former communist countries to undertake such a step. Having a strong confidence in the principle, "Security is gained in a responsible manner", we considered the NATO membership option as a polar star, which would lead Albania in its efforts for the democratization of the country, the consolidation of the rule of law and the establishment of a society where the individual freedoms and rights are fully respected.

Albania's NATO integration strategy is based in the Membership Action Plan. This plan foresees a lot of reforms, the aim of which is the development and consolidation of the country, promoting an efficient free market economy, the consolidation of institutions and democracy, the establishment of the rule of law, the fight against criminality and corruption, the consolidation of border control, security of ports, reform of the armed forces changing them to modern, professional and conform contemporary standards, capable to respond challenges of this century. Although we are aware that still, there is a lot to be done, especially in the fight against corruption and organized crime, fight against 'state capture' phenomena, the membership plan remains the map, which together with the Stabilization-Association process are the greatest projects of the Albanian state and society. Albania today enjoys more stability, more democracy and a much more clear vision about its future.

Now let us talk about the new reality established after the fall of the communism, but especially after 9/11 events. The change in the global situation of course would bring changes in NATO philosophy and strategy and would make this alliance to undertake every reform to deal successfully with the new situation, to take charge of its new role. In this framework, what I may

say is that NATO is an alliance under reformation, an alliance under extension and Albania is expecting decided to fulfill its criteria, in order in the next summit where will be decided for the enlargement, to receive an invitation. We want to guarantee NATO member countries and partner countries that we are decided to undertake every step, to pay every price to deserve a full membership in the North Atlantic Alliance, being convinced that this the most secure future, the future of the greatest security for Albania and Albanians. Thank you.”

### **OSCE's Ambassadør er blevet interviewet:**

Standard newspaper, 24 February 2006

Interview of the Head of the OSCE Presence in Albania, Ambassador Pavel Vacek

Journalist: Blerina Gjoka

The OSCE welcomed immediately the ad hoc parliamentary committee on electoral reform, which is not established yet. How are you reading the debates between the big political parties and their smaller allies on the right to veto?

The important thing is that these debates among political parties are ongoing without a need for an external involvement and it should remain the case... However, it is desirable that the Ad hoc Committee on electoral reform be able to start working – when this happens, the OSCE, both ODIHR and the Presence, can start providing their expert and technical support to the Committee.

Under an agreement of the two largest parties, it was decided that the Constitution will not be touched. Does the OSCE recommend that the reform should also consider changes in the Constitution for some issues that have caused heated political debates, such as electoral system and election of the President of Republic?

In that regard, the OSCE ODIHR recommendations are not prescriptive... The choice on how to proceed is in the hands of Albanian political actors – whether they wish to go for a sweeping review of the electoral system right away or they wish to address the issues relevant for the next municipal elections as a priority. It is good that the Ad hoc Committee is tasked to address the ODIHR Recommendations from 2005 elections. But there are also those previous recommendations, including the Joint ODIHR and Venice Commission recommendations of 2004, which have not been addressed fully or at all, for one reason or another. There is the earlier recommendation by ODIHR to look for simplifying the electoral system. The 2005 report by ODIHR leaves the question whether to change the electoral system up to the Albanian stakeholders. A change of the electoral system would require amending the Constitution and that's an uneasy thing, that is obvious...

What will be the role of the OSCE in the new electoral reform?

Together with ODIHR, we will offer expert and technical assistance to the Assembly if this is sought. As in the past, the assistance will be given to improve the electoral legislation, in line with the OSCE Commitments, ODIHR recommendations and other international standards for democratic elections. I emphasise that we are not the ones to guarantee that it happens that always remains in the hands of Albanian political actors.

What do you think are the most urgent issues the new committee should be dealing with? Is there anything that should be improved ahead of the upcoming local government elections?

I believe that there is enough lessons learnt on the Albanian side to see what the Ad hoc Committee should start dealing with...and, naturally, the next municipal elections is the priority. But if you insist, I can mention -some of things that also stem from the past elections observations: Firstly, a reasonable certainty over the election date would be useful, as this affects the hierarchy of timelines for the preparation of the election process. Secondly, further improvements to Voter Lists provisions are needed -the Ministry of Interior, with our support, have started discussing the preparations with the mayors and the CEC. Further on, provisions on middle-and lower-level election commissions should be revisited, both in terms of their composition and performance. Also counting and tabulation procedures should be reviewed and refined. There is room for improving efficiency of the procedure of appeals to decisions by electoral administration.



The office that you represent has recently taken a different line from the EU. More specifically, the OSCE said that the Zogu i Zi flyover issue could influence the negotiations with the EU, while Ambassador Salzmann did not share this opinion. Why did this happen?

We did not say what you are saying we said ...but if you wish to get back to this, be it. It's a fact of life that domestic developments, especially when we are talking about governance problems, tend to affect external ambitions, in one way or another. It is another question whether the particular controversy, the Zogu i Zi and related problems, do or do not negatively affect Albania's external interests... and it is yet another question whether the Presence should have pronounced itself on it. I say that the judgments on EU related issues are not ours and we explained that to partners concerned, both on the Albanian and on the international side. That's the end of story, at least for me...

What is the perspective of the OSCE monitoring of Albania? How long will this monitoring last?

We are not tasked to do monitoring – there is another international mission here in Albania which bears the notion of monitoring in its name... Of course, we need to follow developments relevant for our assistance work in the mandated areas. Without that, we would be operating in isolation and without knowledge what is going on around us. In that regard, we only do what other international organisations assisting Albania also do... And how long will the OSCE Presence last? As long as the Albanian government and the other 54 OSCE states consider the Presence useful...

Some political leaders have recently criticised strongly the OSCE Presence for overcoming its competencies regarding its role in some sensitive political issues. Sabri Godo even asked for the way the Presence functions to be changed. What is your comment on this criticism?

Nobody is immune from criticism but it must be factually correct... I simply don't think that we have overstepped our mandate.

**Mjaft har skrevet til Præsident Moisiu om ny lovgivning om urbanisering og legalisering af illegale bygninger:**

Tirana, 2 March 2006

Subject: Open request to reject the Law "On Legalization, Urbanization and Integration of Illegal buildings"

To: Mr. Alfred Moisiu, President of the Republic

Mr. President,

We are resorting to you because we are concerned about the approval of the law "On legalization, Urbanization and Integration of Illegal Buildings" and about its effects on the Albanian nation. The MJAFT! Movement has already expressed its opinion that the law on legalizations was compiled in total lack of a policy on the issue and lacking transparency, leaving out and not consulting the interested parties. Also, in the process of making and approving this law, observations made by international institutions, such as OSCE have not been taken into consideration. Furthermore, this law will also have the following negative effects:

- The law is made in lack of an authentic policy and as a result, it does not calculate the real costs of this process, it does not define who will pay this cost and what are the benefits from this law, and what is the balance. The government rushed to a short-term solution instead of a stable one on the legalizations issue, this way not allowing the needed time to apply all the necessary steps to compile a policy on legalizations.

- This law will give property papers to the informal inhabitants in an indefinite period, but neither will give them the normal life, nor the secure future, nor a suitable environment to raise their children. The plan does not present a deadline for the urbanization of these areas, nor a clear projection of the integration of these citizens in the life of the city. What is worse, at this moment, is that no one has an idea, not a rough one, of the costs of urbanization. Moreover, no one knows how the state will afford the cost of urbanization.

- The law does not articulate the way the government plans to compensate the ex-owners, but only gives them a dim promise in the best case, a promise that will hardly be kept.

- The citizens are those that truly lose more from the law of legalizations, because any solution will take more taxes from their wallets, or will have the form of lacking public investments. It is also in the citizens' interest that the problem of the informal areas be solved as soon as possible, so that the citizens of these areas can integrate in the normal and formal life of the city, which is something that this law cannot guarantee.

- In many areas plenty of illegal buildings are being built, with the hope to be included in the clause of the Law "On legalization, urbanization and integration of illegal buildings". If this law will enter in force, immeasurable damages will be made to the coast, the future of tourism, agricultural lands and protected areas.

Despite the consecutive efforts of the MJAFT! Movement and other interested parties, this law has already been approved by the Albanian Parliament, showing once again that the Government does not take into consideration the opinion of the citizens that elected it.

The MJAFT Movement appeals YOU to not decree the law "On legalization, urbanization and integration of the illegal buildings", because as a result of this law, the informal inhabitants will be deceived by postponing to an unknown time limit the urbanization of these areas; the legal owners will not be compensated, the citizens will pay costs not yet calculated, and considerable damages will be made to the Albanian environment.

We hope to have your support and understanding on this issue.

Sincerely,

MJAFT! Movement  
Rr. Elbasanit, Nr. 77, Tirana  
Tel/Fax +355 4 223 661  
info@mjaft.org  
www.mjaft.org

## 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:**

**En Serbisk Delegation har været i Moskva.** Den Serbiske Regering skriver:

Solution to Kosovo issue should be based on principles of international law

Belgrade, Moscow, March 9, 2006 – Representatives of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a Serbian delegation, led by Head of the Coordinating Centre for Kosovo-Metohija Sanda Raskovic-Ivic agreed today in Moscow that while searching for a solution to the issue of Kosovo-Metohija, it is especially important to respect and abide by the principles of international law and try to find universal solutions.

Head of the Economic team for Kosovo-Metohija and Southern Serbia Nenad Popovic and

Serbian President's advisor Aleksandar Simic are also in the Belgrade delegation. Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Vladimir Titov and Russian representative in the Contact Group for Kosovo Aleksandar Bocan-Harchenko welcomed the delegation at the ministry today.

The collocutors discussed Serbia's status in the negotiating process on the future status of Kosovo-Metohija, as well as Russia's viewpoint within the Contact Group.

They pointed out that the Contact Group does not have predetermined solutions but that member states have differing opinions on certain issues.

In this sense, they agreed that the statement given by British Foreign Office Political Director John Sawyers on February 17 this year is only a personal opinion of a country's representative. In that statement Sawyers said that it is obvious that the majority of people in Kosovo want independence.

Russian representatives and the Serbian delegation also discussed possible consequences of the province's future status on the entire region and agreed that it is necessary to advocate universal solutions and respect the principles of international law.

## MONTENEGRO (alene)

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

## 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/](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)

**Den Makedonske PM, Vlado Buchovski, har været på besøg i Albanien til et NATO-arrangement.** Se under: [Albanien](#).

**[US]Ambassador Milovanovic Presents Awards in Ceremony.** Den Amerikanske Ambassade skriver:

U.S. Embassy Recognizes Contributions of Six Outstanding Women In Macedonia

Ambassador Milovanovic Presents Awards in Ceremony

On Monday, March 6, 2006, Ambassador Gillian Milovanovic and Dr. Zlat Milovanovic hosted a ceremony to recognize six women from Macedonia for outstanding contributions to their professional fields, and for their work in addressing important challenges and issues in Macedonia.

This marks the fourth year that the U.S. Embassy in Skopje has held a program to recognize the

accomplishments and leadership of women in the Republic of Macedonia.

In remarks at the ceremony, Ambassador Milovanovic noted that women are playing a major role in economic development in Macedonia, and added, "women are essential to building and maintaining responsible governments, moving democracies forward, and creating a better quality of life in families and communities."

The Outstanding Women's Awards program reflects the U.S. Department of State's views that human rights, particularly the rights of women, are one of America's key foreign policy priorities throughout the world, and a central component of democracy.

Ambassador Milovanovic recognized the following women:

1. Sonja Bajdeska, Deputy Chief of the Division for Policy, Planning and International Cooperation at the Ministry of Defense. One of the few women in a senior-level policy position in Macedonia's defense establishment, Ms. Bajdeska has played an important role in developing defense and security policies, in working with Adriatic Charter partners, and in addressing issues in the country's NATO Membership Action Plan.
2. Sanija Burageva, Chief Inspector in the Organized Crime Department, Anti-Human Trafficking Unit, Ministry of Interior. She has been a leader in efforts to combat trafficking in persons, prevent domestic violence, and overcome problems related to juvenile crime in Macedonia.
3. Gezime Fejzi, Head of Fejzi Dairy in Gostivar. Ms. Fejzi is recognized as an innovative business leader in the dairy sector, setting and maintaining high standards for quality food production, and creating employment opportunities.
4. Divna Jordanovska, Manager and Co-owner of Cekorovi Winery, Kavadarci. Ms. Jordanovska has effectively developed and marketed a recognizable brand of wines, reflecting the uniqueness of a local grape variety, and has found markets for quality wines both in Macedonia and abroad.
5. Milena Stevanovic, Physician and Specialist in Infectious Diseases at the Clinic for Infectious Diseases, State Hospital, Skopje; and Assistant at the Medical Faculty. Dr. Stevanovic is recognized for her work in educating the population, especially school-age students, on the prevention of HIV/AIDS and on the effective and compassionate treatment of persons with HIV/AIDS.
6. Violeta Velkoska, Executive Director of the "All For Fair Trials" NGO Coalition, Skopje. Ms. Velkoska has been an active and noteworthy advocate for improving the functioning of Macedonia's criminal justice system. Her leadership in monitoring trials has provided detailed information that serves as a basis for ensuring that good professional practices are followed in the courts.

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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



[US]Ambassador Milovanovic [Macedonia] presents Awards in Ceremony. Se under: [Makedonien](#).

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### ENGLAND

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### TYSKLAND

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### FRANKRIG

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### DANMARK (NORGE, SVERIGE)

Der etableres nu undervisning i Albansk i København. Der etableres to mindre hold. Undervisningen forestås af Valentina Goga, der netop er kommet hertil fra Albanien. Hun er gift med den nye chargé d'affaires, Harilla Goga. Hvis du også er interesseret, så skriv til [webmaster@miqesia.dk](mailto:webmaster@miqesia.dk)

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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