

Sidste Nyt fra Albanien, Kosóva og Makedonien

The Latest News from Albania, Kosóva and Macedonia

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Mjaft har holdt 3 års fødselsdag. US Ambassadør Marcie Ries var tilstede:



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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EU *European Union (EU)*

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ICTY - Tribunalen i Haag *ICTY*

Balkan, generelt *The Balkans*

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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*

UGEOVERSIGT (resumé)

Kosóva: Menneskerettighederne i Kosóva. Aftale mellem Regeringen og OSCE/Kosóva. OSCE Mission increases human rights support to Kosovo's provisional ministries.

UNMIK: Opfordring til Kosovo Serberne om at indgå konstruktivt i forhandlingsprocessen. PRISTINA – Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) Søren Jessen-Petersen today visited Gračanica/Gračanicë Monastery where he met Bishop Artemije. This was followed by meetings with the Additional Deputy President of Pristina Municipality Radojica Mitrovic and Head of the Municipal Community Office Predrag Vasic, as well as with local Kosovo Serb leaders Randjel Nojkic (SLKM), Rada Trajkovic (SNC) and Milija Popovic (KOS), among others. ... "We have a Kosovo Albanian leadership that understands the importance of reaching out to the minorities. We will see a lot of initiatives in that area in the next couple of months," the SRSG said, and added: "I hear more and more from the Kosovo Serbs their strong determination to be a part of this society. Now I think it is the responsibility of UNMIK, the international community, but ultimately of the Kosovo Albanian political leaders and people to work on that and make that possibility a reality."

Albanien: The Holiday of Sultan Novruz - Përmet. President Moisiu wished the Bektashian believers from the Teqe of Father Xhaferr in Përmet.

Tilbagesendelse af ny lov til Parlamentet. Præsidentkontoret skriver: The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu through the law dated March 16, 2006 returned the law "On the legalization, urbanization and integration of the buildings without permits" to the Assembly to be reviewed once again. In the assessment of the President of the Republic, the law in question has a specific importance for the solution of a problem of many aspects and social consequences in the country. The issue of legalization, urbanization and integration of the buildings without permits presents a preoccupation to the entire Albanian society and being such, its solution is an important step for the stability of economic and social relations in the country and offers means for development. But, the President of the Republic, while appreciating the work done for the drafting of this law and the importance of the problem it attempts to solve, judged to return the law to the Assembly to be reviewed once again in order for the solution that the law offers to be as close as possible to the standards of human rights and the principals that permeate the Constitution of the republic of Albania. The motivation for the return of the law is based on a few arguments that have been made known to the Assembly.

PM Berisha siger 060317 at der ikke er nogen modsigelse mellem hvad han og hvad UM Besnik Mustafaj mener; er der måske eskimoer i ørkenen?. Grænserne på Balkan skal ikke flyttes.

Modernisering af sundhedssystemet. "The quality of health care in Albania is low compared with other countries in South East Europe, particularly at the primary care level". Støtte fra Verdensbanken.

EU Missionen i Albanien udbyder nogle el-generatorer til salg. Hvad gemmer der sig mon bag denne historie? Nye stærkere generatorer? Næppe at el-forsyningen er som den skal være.

Mjaft har holdt 3 års fødselsdag. Lykønskninger fra Præsident Moisiu og de internationale i Tirana.

Serbien/Montenegro: Tidligere Præsident Miloševic er blevet begravet. Miloševic' er lørdag 18. marts 2006 blevet begravet i sin hjemby, Požarevac, i Serbien, noget sydvest for Beograd. Familien overvejede i dagene umiddelbart efter dødsfaldet at begrave Miloševic i Moskva, hvor enken Mira Markovic og sønnen Marko Miloševic opholdt sig for at undgå retsforfølgelse i Serbien.

Den serbiske præsident, Boris Tadic, udtalte kort efter dødsfaldet at Miloševic ikke ville få en statsbegravelse i Serbien. Det radikale parti, der er stærkt nationalistisk, og som udgør en del af det parlamentariske grundlag for Vojislav Kostunicas regering, krævede derimod en officiel begravelse. Det så - 15. marts 2006 - ud til at man kunne nå en forståelse mellem Miloševic' familie og de serbiske myndigheder om, at Mira Markovic kunne deltage i begravelsen mod at aflevere sit pas og mod at stille i retten i slutningen af marts, men hun ønskede uhindret at kunne forlade Serbien igen, og dermed faldt forståelsen til jorden. Ingen af Miloševic' nærmeste deltog.

Milošević' lig kom til Beograd 15. marts 2006, og der blev i dagene fra torsdag 16. marts 2006 arrangeret en uofficiel lit-de-parade på Revolutionsmuseet i Beograd. Omkring 50.000 skønnes at være kommet til stede i Beograds centrum 18. marts før liget blev transporteret til Požarevac. Betydeligt flere deltog i sin tid da premierminister Zoran Djindjic blev begravet efter et attentat 12. marts 2003. Zoran Djindjic' var den der foranstaltede udleveringen af Milošević' til ICTY i 2001.

Hverken de serbiske myndigheder eller nogle udenlandske stater var repræsenteret ved begravelsen dér, derimod mange af byens borgere. Blandt deltagerne var den amerikanske jurist, tidligere statsadvokat Ramsey Clark, der tidligere er gået i brechen for Milošević.

Report of the Head of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro. OSCE har udsendt rapport.

Montenegro. Der skal snart være folkeafstemning i M:gro om forbundet med Serbien. Jørgen Grunnet skal være leder af OSCE/ODIHR-missionen og afrejser en af de nærmeste dage.

Makedonien: Tre Albanske Makedonere er blevet henrettet af Talibaner i Afghanistan. De tre arbejdede for et udenlandske firma i Afghanistan. De tre blev forleden begravet i Makedonien.

Sverige's UM Laila Freivalds er trådt tilbage. Hun stod svagt (pga fravær/utilgængelighed under Tsunami-katastrofen), men faldt fordi hun fornylig havde løjet om sin indblanding i et svensk hjørne af sagen om profettegningerne. I modsætning til hvad hun havde sagt offentligt var hun indblandet i en (formentlig) grundlovsstridig lukning af en svensk internetside. Baggrunden for lukningen var at 'man' ønskede at styre Sverige uden om demonstrationerne mod Danmark.

INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER m.v.

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

FN

VERDENSBANKEN, IMF M.FL.

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

OSCE, Europarådet

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

EU

NATO

ICTY - TRIBUNALET I HAAG

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

ICTY vs Slobodan **Milosevic**, (IT-02-54). Sagen er afsluttet uden dom pga Milosevic' død 11.03.2006

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

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

BALKAN LANDE, LANDE VED ØSTLIGE MIDDELHAV

BALKAN GENERELT



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

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 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](#)

Menneskerettighederne i Kosóva. Aftale mellem Regeringen og OSCE/Kosóva:

OSCE Mission increases human rights support to Kosovo's provisional ministries

PRISTINA, 20 March 2006 - Kosovo Prime Minister Agim Çeku and Ambassador Werner Wnendt, Head of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo, today signed an agreement increasing the OSCE support in the field of human rights to the ministries of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG).

"The Prime Minister's commitment to ensure a human rights unit in each ministry aims to

improve the executive branch's accountability and compliance with human rights standards," said Ambassador Wnendt. "This demonstrates the Government's readiness, with OSCE's support, to make Kosovo a place where human rights are respected for all people."

Under the agreement, a Central Human Rights Advisory Unit, jointly co-ordinated by the Prime Minister's Advisory Office on Good Governance, Human Rights, Equality Opportunity and Gender and the OSCE Mission, will be created. The Unit will be staffed by senior human rights advisors who will work within select ministries to provide daily assistance to staff tasked with developing new structures, policies and practices.

The human rights units will also assist response by PISG ministries to cross-cutting human rights-related elements of the government's 2006 work plan, including the implementation of the Anti-Discrimination Law and in developing a Kosovo-wide human rights strategy. Key vulnerable groups identified in the work plan include minorities, returnees, refugees, internally-displaced persons, women, persons with disability, children, pensioners and persons at risk of being trafficked.

The Prime Minister's approval of this new OSCE-funded programme demonstrates the government's dedication to working hand-in-hand with human rights professionals from the OSCE Mission in order to see that human rights are protected and respected in Kosovo.

Advisors will be working in the Office of the Prime Minister, the ministries of Justice, Internal Affairs, and Communities and Returns, as well as other ministries.

"The decision to improve each ministry's ability to implement international human rights standards will also work toward the goal of European integration," added Ambassador Wnendt.

"An additional long-term benefit of increasing Kosovo's compliance with such human rights provisions is that it supports the creation of a more stable and hospitable environment for investment from abroad."

OSCE. 6 år i Kosóva. OSCE skriver:

6 Years onwards - Putting the Helsinki Final Act into action

[Full version](#) PDF English (1,614.6 Kb), Albanian (903.2 Kb) Table of contents

Foreword by Ambassador Werner Wnendt; OSCE Mission in Kosovo structure and inter-Pillar co-operation; 30 years of the Helsinki Final Act and six years of the OSCE Mission in Kosovo PDF English (461.2 Kb), Albanian (315.6 Kb) View as HTML: English, Albanian Human rights promotion

Ensuring a right to a fair trial in Kosovo - monitoring the legal system; Human Rights Experts within the Police; Strengthening the right to property in Kosovo; Paving the long road to instill Anti-Discrimination Standards PDF English (184.8 Kb), Albanian (145.9 Kb) View as HTML: English, Albanian Rule of law support

Implementation of Kosovo Assembly laws; Ombudsperson Institution; Kosovo Judicial Institute; Kosovo Law Centre -cultivating legal skills; Criminal Defence Resource Centre PDF English (159.4 Kb), Albanian (123.4 Kb) View as HTML: English, Albanian Civil society support

Civic Dialogue; Civic Bridge; Multi-ethnic women's network; Democratic education programme PDF English (151.5 Kb), Albanian (108 Kb) View as HTML: English, Albanian Youth

Youth Assemblies; Catch-up classes and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian youth; awareness project; Sesame Street; Human rights education PDF English (117.1 Kb), Albanian (100.8 Kb) View as HTML: English, Albanian Police education and development

Community-based policing; Protecting people's right to protest; It is for real - Women are making a difference PDF English (152.4 Kb), Albanian (121.8 Kb) View as HTML: English, Albanian Good governance

Assembly Support Initiative - ASI; From OSCE training to a Kosovo Institute of Public Adminis;

Beginnings of municipal governance; Local development; Listening to people PDF English (157.5 Kb), Albanian (122 Kb) View as HTML: English, Albanian Media development and support

KOSMA; Police and media; Multi-ethnic RTV Herc successfully reaching out to communities PDF English (272.4 Kb), Albanian (155.6 Kb) View as HTML: English, Albanian Elections

Increased responsibilities of locals in running elections; Kosovo Election Forum marks new stage in handover of responsibilities; Local bodies administering elections at the local level PDF English (245.9 Kb), Albanian (155 Kb) View as HTML: English, Albanian



Pressemeddelelser fra UNMIK: Opfordring til Kosovo Serberne om at indgå konstruktivt i forhandlingsprocessen

SRSG urges Kosovo Serbs to join efforts to address peoples concerns

PRISTINA – Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General (SRSG) Søren Jessen-Petersen today visited Gračanica/Gračanicë Monastery where he met Bishop Artemije. This was followed by meetings with the Additional Deputy President of Pristina Municipality Radojica Mitrovic and Head of the Municipal Community Office Predrag Vasic, as well as with local Kosovo Serb leaders Randjel Nojkic (SLKM), Rada Trajkovic (SNC) and Milija Popovic (KOS), among others.

In his meeting with Bishop Artemije, the SRSG explored ways to focus on the real needs of all the people of Kosovo during this crucial period of status talks that have raised “a lot of hope among a lot of people in Kosovo, but also concerns among many of the minorities and the Kosovo Serbs in particular”.

“The point I made to the Bishop is that political personalities and institutions deal with politics in the status talks and what I hope we can do with our responsibilities is now to focus on the people,” the SRSG said in his press encounter after the meeting. “I appealed to the Bishop that this is the moment when, if we all work together – the Kosovo Albanians, the political leaders, the Kosovo Serb citizens and the Church – we could do a lot for the people to reassure them,” he added.

In his meeting with the Kosovo Serb leaders the SRSG dwelled on the potential impetus economic development would provide to inter-ethnic reconciliation. “It is the economy that can and will bring people together,” he said, “But to open up the economic opportunities that exist potentially in Kosovo we need clarity on status. That will bring the kind of private investments that we need to move the economy forward.”

“We have a Kosovo Albanian leadership that understands the importance of reaching out to the minorities. We will see a lot of initiatives in that area in the next couple of months,” the SRSG said, and added: “I hear more and more from the Kosovo Serbs their strong determination to be a part of this society. Now I think it is the responsibility of UNMIK, the international community, but ultimately of the Kosovo Albanian political leaders and people to work on that and make that possibility a reality.”

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

Af: Oversergent Ulf G. Bender, post- og forsyningsbefalingsmand

Breve hjem, snestorm og præstetur er en del af hverdagen

Så er det igen blevet tid til at skrive hjem til alle de familier der troligt "zapper" forbi HOK's hjemmeside for at se, om der skulle være dukket lidt nyt op fra deres nærmeste her i missionsområdet i Kosovo.

I min funktion som postmand hører jeg ofte folk udtrykke: "Hvor er det dog svært at finde ud af hvad jeg skal skrive hjem, jeg syntes ikke, at der er noget at skrive hjem om."

Den samme situation har jeg også selv siddet i, men efter at have talt med flere forskellige folk om det, tror jeg, at jeg har fundet ud af, hvorfor det er så svært at finde ud af, hvad man skal skrive. Hjemmefra har vi jo gået og forberedt os, og vi har personligt indstillet os på situationen i området. Derudover har vi jo fået en uddannelse, der rustet os til den opgave vi skal løse.

Uddannelsen er meget realistisk, og somme tider kan det være svært at se forskellen på uddannelsen i Danmark og den skarpe situation hernede i Kosovo. Jeg opfatter det som et tegn på, at vi er godt uddannede og rustede til at løse opgaven hernede, som de professionelle danske soldater, vi er.

Men hvori ligger så forskellen fra Danmark? Jo, den ligger i alle de små ting, som er blevet os en selvfølge allerede. Vi er blevet vant til, at der i tide og utide fra stor-mund (højtaleranlægget) runger "exercise!, exercise!, exercise!, Falcon to the vehicles!, Falcon to the vehicles!, end of message!" få sekunder efter styrer de, der er på Falcon-beredskab til deres køretøjer og er klar til, hvad der end måtte ske. Vi har også vænnet os til at lade og aflade vores våben, når vi kører ud og ind af lejren, således at vi altid har en patron i kammeret, hvis der skulle ske noget.

Nok om det, nu vil jeg fortælle lidt om, hvad der er sket i de sidste par uger:

Forrige lørdag kørte Rasmus og jeg ned til den svenske lejr og afleverede en af deres postsække, som vi ved en fejltagelse havde fået op til os. Vi kørte forbi deres skydebane i en gammel åben mine, hvor en gruppe svenske soldater vedligeholdte deres skydefærdigheder i grupperamme, støttet af deres tunge maskingevær på deres finske SISU køretøj. Det så meget professionelt ud, og dem kan vi vist roligt være trygge ved at have som kolleger hernede.

Forrige uge var også ugen, hvor vejret viste sig fra sin hårde side; Mandag var vi efter mange timers kørsel i vores lette køretøj nødt til at se i øjnene, at det ikke var forsvarligt at køre hjem til lejren pga. den hårde snestorm, så vi var nødt til at overnatte i hovedkvarteret i Pristina til den efterfølgende dag. Der var vi desværre så uheldige, at flere af vores snekæder ikke kunne holde til det skiftende underlag, så vi måtte liste os stille og roligt hjemad.

Mandag i sidste uge tog terminalhjælperen Carsten og jeg postturen til hovedstaden Pristina, hvor vi hentede og sendte post. Denne dag hentede vi også vores gæster fra DANILOG (Det Danske Internationale Logistikcenter) og HOK (Hærens Operative Kommando), der skulle på arbejdsbesøg i lejren. Ligeledes fik vi også besøg af en fra FPT (Forsvarets Personel Tjeneste), der skulle tale med de civile, vi har i lejren samt undersøge, hvad mulighederne er for at udsende civilt personel her i Kosovo.



En lille kirke på et serbisk munkekloster, hvor der blandt andet var mulighed for at ofre for forskellige religiøse forbilleder (selvfølgelig i serbisk møntfod).

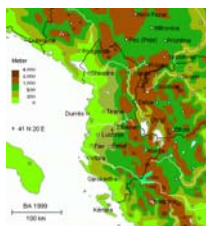
Torsdag var jeg på skydebanen med spejderne, så jeg lige fik vedligeholdt mine skydefærdigheder. Det var en dag med lækkert vejr, og det var rart at få talt med nogle andre end dem, man render op af til hverdag. Dette var også tilfældet søndag, hvor vi var en hel flok fra NSE'et (Det Nationale Støtte-Element), sanitetsdelingen, soldaterhjemmet og et par stykker flere, der tog på præstetur for at se på nogle klostre og køre forbi den store opdæmmede sø, der ligger nord for os nær den serbiske grænse.

Nu ser vi, ligesom jer derhjemme, frem til bedre vejr og glæder os over, at de første af os snart skal på leave hjem til vores kære.

ØST KOSÓVA / PRESEVO-DALEN / SYD-SERBIEN

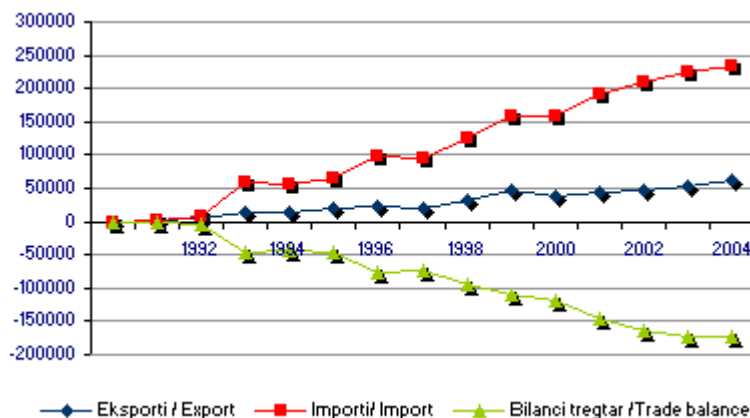
For nemheds skyld bruges betegnelsen *Øst Kosóva / Presevo-dalen* om det omstridte område med byerne: Presheva, Medvegja og Bujanoci (Albansk stavemåde). Ca. 75 % af befolkningen skønnes at være etniske Albanere - måske omkring 70.000. En modstandsgruppe har tidligere været i funktion, men synes nu at 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=101361838522>. 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]:



The Holiday of Sultan Novruz - Përmet. Præsidentkontoret skriver:

President Moisiu wished the Bektashian believers from the Teqe of Father Xhaferr in Përmet.

March 22, 2006 Përmet

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu paid a visit in the city of Përmet on the occasion of the Sultan Novruz Holiday. Accompanied by the authorities of local government and parliamentarians of the area, President Moisiu wished the holiday to Father Besnik Fekushi at the Teqe of Father Xhaferr and placed a bouquet of flowers on the grave of Father Xhaferr. During the talks held on this occasion, the Head of State called the Albanian Bektashism a symbol that reflects the purity, veracity, usefulness and warmth of Islam religion in Albanian soil. On his part, Father Besnik expressed the gratitude to Mr. Moisiu who chose to celebrate with them this holy day to all the Bektashian believers.

Addressing the citizens of Përmet who were gathered in front of the Teqe, President Moisiu stated: "Përmet has been, is and will remain a hotbed of patriotism and Albanian language. Përmet has given to the country many translators and must continue to do so even further.

We are a country that is going through a difficult and prolonged transition. We need to support and help one another, we need to say to each other the good and warm word, we need to be united in order to face all the gloom currents that come from various directions to divide the Albanian religious tolerance.

Today is truly a blessed day and may this day always be blessed! We are here at the Father Xhafer Teqe to celebrate the Sultan Novruz Holiday. The Albanian Bektashism is truly a symbol that reflects the purity, veracity, usefulness and warmth of Islam religion in Albanian soil. Sincerely I would like to say that we Albanians, the same way as we have lived united so far, will continue to stand and live because this is in our benefit, in the interest of the generations that will follow and because history has also proved this. This land has been defended by us all, has been developed by us all regardless of religious pertinence. This is a major patrimony of our people, it is a great achievement of you all and our duty is to take it further ahead, to strengthen it because it is in our interest. I think that this is clear to the religious leaders in our country and they are working well in this direction. Of course there might be different thorny bushes here and there, but they do not prevent Albania from moving forward, do not obstacle the progress of the Albanian religious faith, do not halt the progress of fraternizing among the religious beliefs in Albania. We can see here in such an important day as this one, the Bektashian Father and also the representative of Christian Orthodox religion. This is a very great indicator and I am pleased and hail the Father for the words he spoke about Mother Teresa who has been and remains the most respected Albanian throughout the world, by Indus, Budists, Muslims and Christians wherever they are. On this occasion, I hail also the stand of the Muslim clergyman, Haj Selim Muça who demonstrated that we inherit and preserve in our hearts what our forefathers; our Renaissance figures said that the religion of the Albanian is Albanism.

At the mountains near you the great Frashëris of the Albanian people were born who brought knowledge, patriotism, wisdom, the word of God and the word of unity. God is one to all, each one respects and loves him according to what he has inherited in the family, according to the religious belief he belongs to and according to his wish. We will continue this way because that is the way our forefathers taught us to and that is how we will teach our sons, grandsons and great grandsons.

On this occasion, I would like to invite you all that the same the religious tolerance is, the same must also the political tolerance be in Albania. Our people need to move ahead. Albania needs to have new jobs, needs to fight poverty, to halt emigration, to have understanding in solving major problems which must be resolved in such a way as not to present problems anymore in the future, to think that all the Albanians have the right to hold them accountable for their election, to be more careful while using that trust that has been bestowed on them and not misuse it because they do not only cause us concern and present us with dilemma, but also make up an image that does not reflect our Albanian reality. Once again, I would like to wish you and all the Albanian Bektashian believers and Muslims and all the Albanians, may this day be blessed! May you enjoy happiness, fraternity and unity!"

After greeting the citizens of Përmet, President Moisiu placed a bouquet of flowers at the monument of the great poet, Naim Frashëri.

Tilbagesendelse af ny lov til Parlamentet. Præsidentkontoret skriver:

March 17, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu through the law dated March 16, 2006 returned the law "On the legalization, urbanization and integration of the buildings without permits" to the Assembly to be reviewed once again.

In the assessment of the President of the Republic, the law in question has a specific importance for the solution of a problem of many aspects and social consequences in the country. The issue of legalization, urbanization and integration of the buildings without permits presents a preoccupation to the entire Albanian society and being such, its solution is an

important step for the stability of economic and social relations in the country and offers means for development. But, the President of the Republic, while appreciating the work done for the drafting of this law and the importance of the problem it attempts to solve, judged to return the law to the Assembly to be reviewed once again in order for the solution that the law offers to be as close as possible to the standards of human rights and the principals that permeate the Constitution of the republic of Albania. The motivation for the return of the law is based on a few arguments that have been made known to the Assembly.

The President assessed the solution that the law has given to the compensation of the social problem which has been caused in the informal areas is not in line with the constitutional guarantee of preserving the private property foreseen in its Article 41. According to the law, the rightful owners of real estate in informal areas, are dispossessed and their property is initially registered under the ownership of the local government units and later they would become the property of those who actually possess them in infraction with the law. In no case, with the exception of dispossession for public interest, the Constitution of Albania and the European Convention of Human Rights do not authorize anyone to disposes the owners collectively from their rightful properties. Such a solution through the law, according to the President of the Republic will threaten not only the right of ownership guaranteed in Article 41 of the Constitution. The collective dispossession of the rightful owners to compensate the social problem caused in the informal areas is an unjust treatment of the owners by breaking this way also the principal of the citizens' equality – an equality which is guaranteed by the Article 18 of the Constitution.

The President of the Republic considers as very important the necessary need to secure a political consensus as wide as possible also with the groups of interest about the passing of such a law. This consensus would require time and transparency, but the President assesses that it would have been necessary to find the best way and mean to solve this social problem and at any case, without threatening the constitutional principals and the fundamental human rights and freedom.

Such laws which are important for the development and stabilization of the country required to be acceptable by the majority of politics and public opinion. Only this way these laws would have the necessary longevity for the values they carry.

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 siger 060317 at der ikke er nogen modsigelse mellem hvad han og hvad UM Besnik Mustafaj mener; er der måske eskimoer i ørkenen?. Grænserne på Balkan skal ikke flyttes:

Prime Minister Berisha answers to the questions of the journalists about the statements of the Foreign Minister

17/3/2006

Asked during the today press conference on the declaration of Mr. Mustafaj, Prime Minister Berisha answered:

"I don't intend to comment your quotations put out of the context. What I want to say here is: First of all, the Democratic Party, yesterday in opposition and today in government, together with the coalition, has supported and still supports strongly the rigorous respect of the current international borders in south Balkans and Balkan in general. We are among the first countries who have welcomed the EU stance for not changing the borders in this region and the framework of the definition of the final status of Kosovo, by not changing the international borders and not joining it to other countries. Thirdly, since the Republic of Macedonia has proclaimed its independence until now, I have had and still have the opinion that the integrity and stability of this Republic is of vital interest for the region and Albanians too. The Ohrid Agreement, as the basis for peace and stability in Macedonia, has got the greatest support. Implementing it seriously, for sure is a merit of authorities of this neighbor country. Finally, I would like to confirm that the relationships between the two countries are great ones, and you have witnessed this too. It is with pleasure I confirm that the trade has doubled and I hope it will be tripled the next year and so on. Those were the things I wanted to make clear to you, not

about the issue you put out of its context, but for the issue as a whole.

Thinking that Mr. Mustafaj has a different opinion from what I said, is like looking for Eskimo people in the desert.

Asked on Kosovo. Mr. Berisha answered:

"The stance of Albania is a serious effort to contribute to the solution of this problem. I have had meeting with the UN special envoy for negotiations over future Kosovo, who is doing a great job related to this. I have had meetings with the Kosovo authorities, with the representative of the General Secretary and also I have had meetings in Brussels. During all these meetings, the stance of Albania has been appreciated. There have been other people those who unsuccessfully tried to make use of it. We have a single stance. In case we can give our contribution, we offer our contribution. But we have said and still say that we can not, and we will not be actors in this issue. This stance is made known to international authorities a long time before the negotiations started. This was my opinion even when I was in opposition. It is an issue, which belongs to the international community and Kosovo authorities. It would be wrong in case Albania gets such a role. Albania will offer its contribution like Macedonia does, or Montenegro and all other countries, of course Albania has a specific, but as you see, for this issue there is a Contact Group, there is the Council of the United Nations Organization; they are the decision makers together with the Kosovo authorities.

Udenrigsministeriet har tilsvarende udsendt flg. 060315:

Press Release of the Spokeswoman of the Foreign Ministry

With regard to the comments of some opposition politicians concerning an interview of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Besnik Mustafaj for TV "Alsat" on Monday, 13 March 2006, the Spokeswoman of the Foreign Ministry, Ms. Desada Metaj clarifies as follows:

Minister Mustafaj has stated the following in the said interview "Today, we also stick to our commitments to the international community and Albanians. We are contributing, with all our energies, to the independence of Kosovo, as a neighboring state to us".

This statement is in full compliance with the policy of the Albanian Government on the Kosovo future status, which should be independence, as the sole realistic option, producing stability and tranquility for the entire region. The other comments of the Minister have a retrospective character and they refer to the time period when the Serbian Government foresaw even the partition of Kosovo, as a possible solution.

Minister Mustafaj emphasizes that such a choice, leading to the partition of Kosovo has been and remains unacceptable and it would inevitably cause a tremor, threatening even the violation of borders.

Further on, Minister Mustafaj underlines: "Among the conditions or the guarantees that should associate Kosovo independence, there should necessarily be included the inviolability of Kosovo borders, either with Albania, or even with parts of another state. This has been and remains the unchanged stand of Minister Mustafaj on this issue. Any comment deviating from this stand is only a speculation.

Modernisering af sundhedssystemet. "The quality of health care in Albania is low compared with other countries in South East Europe, particularly at the primary care level". Støtte fra Verdensbanken, som skriver:

World Bank Supports Modernization Of Health System in Albania. News Release
No:2006/309/ECA

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Washington, March 14, 2006 - The World Bank's Board of Executive Directors today approved a credit of US\$15.4 million to Albania to help finance the Health System Modernization Project in Albania. The project will help the government improve both physical and financial access to health services with an emphasis on the poor and those in rural and remote areas. The total cost of the Project is estimated at US\$19.1 million and will be co-financed by the Government of Japan (US\$1.6 million) and the Government of Albania (US\$2.1 million).

The quality of health care in Albania is low compared with other countries in South East Europe, particularly at the primary care level. Physical and human resources in the health sector need to be aligned with the population's health needs. Productivity in this sector is low and the efficiency of resource use can be improved. The public sector contribution to health care is small, so low-income groups are not well protected and are easily thrown into poverty as a result of out-of-pocket spending. Further, there is large contribution evasion in the health insurance, which decreases the number of those who benefit from the coverage. The Health System Modernization Project aims to tackle all these deficiencies by introducing fundamental and systemic changes in the way health care is financed, delivered, and organized. These changes will require a gradual introduction, careful preparation and capacity building of health care providers, Health Insurance Institute, and Ministry of Health to ensure that they are ready to assume their increased responsibilities.

"This project will support Government health priorities set in the National Strategy for Social and Economic Development and the Ministry of Health Long-term Health Strategy for improving, in general, the efficiency of the health system and, in particular, the health service access and health status of the poor and those in rural and remote areas," says World Bank Task Team Leader Dominic Haazen.

The Project includes the following components: (i) strengthening health sector stewardship, financing, and purchasing; (ii) improving primary health care service delivery; and (iii) strengthening hospital governance and management. It will build on the work done by other development partners, including USAID, WHO and SDC, and will involve those partners in project implementation.

By the time the project is completed, at least 70 percent of the population will be enrolled with a primary health care provider and use him/her as their first source of health care, and hospitals will perform better, using new governance approaches.

The Health System Modernization Project has a maturity of 20 years, including a ten-year grace period.

Since Albania joined the World Bank in 1991, Bank commitments to the country total approximately US\$808 million for 58 operations.

EU Missionen i Albanien udbyder nogle el-generatorer til salg. Hvad gemmer der sig mon bag denne historie? Nye stærkere generatorer? Næppe at el-forsyningen er som den skal være.

Nedenstående materiale kan downloades som PDF fra: <http://bjoerna.dk/dokumentation/ALB-EU-Generatorer.pdf>

GENERATORS FOR SALE

The Delegation of the European Commission offers for sale:
 "3 generators with the following features"

Reference No. ALB1030	
Generating set DEUTZ 1N.V.KMD BELGIUM 15 KVA super silent and with manual command	
General features:	
Continous duty	KVA 15, Kw 12
Voltage	V 400/230
Frequency	Hz 50
Diesel Engine	
Type	Deutz
Cylinders	N4L
Aspiration	turbocharged
Fuel tank capacity	I 80
Working Hours	514
Price the highest bidder (minimum 500 Euro)	

Reference No. ALB0852	
Generating set GEMAP 60 KVA super silent and with automatic command	
General features:	
Continous duty	KVA 60, Kw 50
Power factor	Cosφ 0.8
Voltage	V 400/230
Frequency	Hz 50
Diesel Engine	
Type	Perkins
Cylinders	N4L
Aspiration	turbocharged
Fuel tank capacity	I 100
Working Hours	1311
Price the highest bidder (minimum 1,500 Euro)	

Reference No. ALB1296	
Generating set Gemap 100 KVA super silent and with automatic command	
<i>General features:</i>	
Continous duty	KVA 100, Kw 80
Stand-by duty	KVA 101, Kw 81
Power factor	Cosfi 0.8
Voltage	V 400/230
Frequency	Hz 50
<i>Diesel Engine</i>	
Type	Perkins 1006, TG 2A
Cylinders	N6L
Aspiration	Turbocharged
Fuel tank capacity	I 120
Working Hours	25
Price the highest bidder (minimum 15,400 Euro)	

An on-site visit meeting is planned for 03rd April 2006 from 15:00 to 16:00 a.m. at the following address:
European Commission
Delegation in Tirana
Rruga e Durrësit 127/1
Tirana, Albania
Person of contact Mr Luigi Scagliola

The attention of the bidder is drawn to the following procedure concerning the offer:

- The offer has to be expressed in EURO;
- It has to be written in the English language
- It has to be signed by the bidder
- It has to be sent inside two sealed envelopes.

1. The inner envelope has to be marked:

**"Call for an expression of interest for a Generator Reference no.
ALB..... –not to be opened by internal mail service"**

- If self-adhesive envelopes are used, they must be sealed with adhesive tape and the bidder n
tape seal.

2. The outer envelope has to be marked:

**"Call for an expression of interest for a Generator Reference no.
ALB..... –not to be opened by internal mail service"**

In case you would be interesting to participate in more than one bid, please enclose your offers separately in diffe
Envelopes have to be received by the EC Delegation **before 12 April 2006 at 12.00**

The opening of offers will take place on **12 April 2006 at 12.15** at the following address:

Delegation of the European Commission in Tirana
Rruga e Durrësit, 127-1, Laprakë
Tirana - Albania

The bidder has to be present at the opening of the envelopes.

After the establishment of the highest offer the bidder has immediately to pay the offered amount in cash.

In the event that the bidder is not present or the cash payment cannot be made, the generator will be awarded
bidder.

This procedure will be repeated until the generators have been successfully purchased.

Any offer which does not strictly conform to the procedure will be rejected.

Transport from ECD to the winner premises is up to his own charges.

Mjaft har holdt 3 års fødselsdag. US Ambassadør Marcie Ries var tilstede:



Andre fotos, se: http://www.mjaft.org/foto_index.php?spgmGal=Aktivitetet%20-%20Activities/3%20Vjetori%20i%20Levizjes%20Mjaft!%20-%2018%20mars%202006

Præsident Moisiu har udsendt flg.:

March 18, 2006

Dear activists and leaders of the Mjaft Movement,

More than eight hundred non-governmental organizations and some hundreds of civil initiatives at local and national level have been registered during the fifteen years of transition in Albania. Only some tens of them managed to survive with dignity by creating a positive image, identity and balance sheet in their important role as active actor of civil society. Among them, the Mjaft Movement presents a special innovation, a delayed one but very succesful.

Your greatest success is not limited in the capability demonstrated to gather around you a great part of university youths and public opinion, but also in the fact that you shattered the silence and transformed the civil voice into the most courageous institution in Albania. Your strength is a moral one, a civil power. You and your colleagues in other groups of civil society have given a precious contribution in promoting the ideas and platforms that united the positive energies of Albanian society to be alienated with courage and determination form the old state-party mentalities and state control over the life and assets of the citizens.

There is a daily clash in Albania among the social, political and psychological wounds of the past and the civil aspirations for political and economic reforms. Unlike many of the former communist countries, in our country this process has lasted longer and has had a higher cost. However we rejoice from the appearance of a young generation of students and graduates here and abroad who, inspired by the democratic ideas, idealism and the hunger for a developed and entirely European Albania realistically compose the strongest foundation of hope and faith in a different future. July 3 was a signal of change, which must be enriched through the quicker pace of reforms, enhancement of decision taking transparency, strengthening of legal culture and Rule of Law institutions. The civil society needs, the same way as the Albanian state and society on all their level need to further strengthen the democratic identity and mentality, to keep on distancing more and more from the political interests of the parties. The Albania of the political parties is much smaller than the Albania of the dignified citizens who demand protection, a tribune of thought, representation of interests and also room where they can take on responsibility.

You have and will enjoy my continuous support in fulfilling this civil and patriotic mission. Through this public pledge I also would like to wholeheartedly congratulate you about the third anniversary of the organization and wish you good luck and prosperity in your families!

Mjaft skriver:

Dear friend, We remind you that this Saturday, 18th of March, at 17:00 hours, at the Palace of Congresses, the MJAFT! Movement celebrates its third anniversary. Below you will find the program of this event: 17:00 – 17:45, greetings from: - Mr. Erion Veliaj

- Mrs. Marinela Lika
- Mr. Besjan Pasha
- Ms. Ejona Torba
- Mr. Ismail Kadare

- Mr. Afrim Krasniqi (a message from the President of Albania, Mr. Alfred Moisiu)

- Her Excellency, Ambassador of the United States of America, Mrs. Marcie B. Ries

- His Excellency, Ambassador of the United Kingdom, Mr. Richard Jones

17:45 – 18:00, a documentary on the MJAFT! Movement

18:00 – 19:00, a concert with some of the most renowned singers of Albania

19:00 - ... , a party at the hall of the Palace of Congresses, with the best DJs in the country, and the well-known DJ Haris.

Also, we would like to inform you that the new issue of Mjaft Telegraf, a special edition on the occasion of Mjaft's third anniversary, has been published. In this issue you will find:

You radiate hope - Ismail Kadare

Three years later - Viewpoints of the Mjaft Movement The third shock - Ardian Klosi What is Mjaft 'hiding' - Marinela Lika Dear enemy - Sokol Shameti Writing about Mjaft - The international press The Civic Clubs of Mjaft wish the third anniversary I remember that... - Memoirs of Mjaft members The Albanians need to laugh - Rubin Beqo

A PDF copy of this special issue can be downloaded clicking here

http://www.mjaft.org/pdf/tel_XI_en.pdf [5.5 MB]

Next Saturday, on the 18th of March, at 17:00 hours, at the Palace of COngresses, you have a get-together with your Movement. Leave your mark in history!

For more information, don't hesitate, contact us.

MJAFT! Crew
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 Formandspræsident Kostunica kan læses på [Serbiske Politikere](#).

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

Tidligere Præsident Milosevic er blevet begravet. Milošević' er lørdag 18. marts 2006 blevet begravet i sin

hjemby, Požarevac, i Serbien, noget sydvest for Beograd. Familien overvejede i dagene umiddelbart efter dødsfaldet at begrave Milošević i Moskva, hvor enken Mira Markovic og sønnen Marko Milošević opholdt sig for at undgå retsforfølgelse i Serbien.

Den serbiske præsident, Boris Tadic, udtalte kort efter dødsfaldet at Milošević ikke ville få en statsbegravelse i Serbien. Det radikale parti, der er stærkt nationalistisk, og som udgør en del af det parlamentariske grundlag for Vojislav Kostunicas regering, krævede derimod en officiel begravelse. Det så - 15. marts 2006 - ud til at man kunne nå en forståelse mellem Milošević' familie og de serbiske myndigheder om, at Mira Markovic kunne deltage i begravelsen mod at aflevere sit pas og mod at stille i retten i slutningen af marts, men hun ønskede uhindret at kunne forlade Serbien igen, og dermed faldt forståelsen til jorden. Ingen af Milošević' nærmeste deltog.

Milošević' lig kom til Beograd 15. marts 2006, og der blev i dagene fra torsdag 16. marts 2006 arrangeret en uofficiel lit-de-parade på Revolutionsmuseet i Beograd. Omkring 50.000 skønnes at være kommet til stede i Beograds centrum 18. marts før liget blev transporteret til Požarevac. Betydeligt flere deltog i sin tid da premierminister Zoran Djindjic blev begravet efter et attentat 12. marts 2003. Zoran Djindjic' var dén der foranstaltede udleveringen af Milošević' til ICTY i 2001.

Hverken de serbiske myndigheder eller nogle udenlandske stater var repræsenteret ved begravelsen dér, derimod mange af byens borgere. Blandt deltagerne var den amerikanske jurist, tidligere statsadvokat Ramsey Clark, der tidligere er gået i brechen for Milošević. [Ovenstående står tilsvarende på [Dansk Wikipedia](#)]

Report of the Head of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro,. OSCE har udsendt flg. rapport:

Report of the Head of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro,
Ambassador Hans Ola Urstad, to the Permanent Council
Vienna, 2 March 2006

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Members of the Permanent Council,

I am very pleased to make my first appearance before this body, and to have been entrusted by the Chairman-in-Office with a most challenging assignment as Head of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro. I look forward to working closely with all of you and to seeing many of you in Serbia and Montenegro very soon.

Almost a year has passed since my predecessor's last report to the Permanent Council, during which the Mission continued to assist Serbia and Montenegro in its democratic reform process. The Political Context

This period has been characterized by a difficult but steady process of transition, bringing Serbia and Montenegro closer to the standards needed for European and Euroatlantic integration. The opening of talks in October 2005 on a Stabilisation and Association Agreement with the EU suggests that the country is on the right track and that reform achievements have been recognized internationally. The recent decision of the Board of the International Monetary Fund to complete the review of Serbia and Montenegro's economic performance constitutes a further recognition of economic and political stabilisation.

However, Serbia and Montenegro is still at the early stage of post-authoritarian transition and EU integration. This year will be unusually challenging – the future of the state Union and Kosovo's status are now on the political agenda. Economically, restructuring and creation of an efficient market economy still are the main priorities. The democratic leadership faces a challenge from populist and nationalistically oriented parties. Consolidation of democratic processes and stable institutions remains a primary task which still requires international support, not least from the OSCE.

Parliaments at the union level and in both republics have passed a number of reform laws aimed at harmonization with European standards. Among the many laws passed by the Serbian Parliament, legislation of particular relevance to the Mission's mandate included: the law establishing an ombudsperson institution; a new Criminal Code and related laws, including on witness protection; and the Law on Police. The Montenegrin Parliament's legislative accomplishments include the adoption of the Law on Police and the Law on Free Access to Information.

The role of Parliament requires further strengthening. The State Union Assembly meets rarely and we have witnessed some setbacks in parliamentary life in Serbia. The Mission has expressed its concern regarding this. Political tensions in both republics are on the rise, which is understandable in view of important issues ahead – Kosovo and the future of the State Union. This makes it even more important that the Governments and other state institutions do not slow down on their reform agenda.

In spite of all the uncertainties and difficulties of the transition process, commitment to the European perspective in Serbia and Montenegro has not wavered. The Serbian Parliament has established, with OSCE support, an office for harmonizing draft laws with European and other international standards.

However, the European prospects – including Partnership for Peace membership and concluding an SAA with the EU – are still dependent on Serbia and Montenegro's full co-operation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). While further steps in this direction were taken over the past year, five remaining fugitives – in particular General Mladic and Karadzic – have still not been transferred to The Hague.

One of the dominant obstacles to regional reconciliation still remains the lack of durable solutions for remaining refugees and IDPs. Over 300,000 refugees remain displaced between Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia (almost two-thirds of them residing in Serbia).

Governments of Serbia and Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia committed themselves through the Sarajevo Declaration of January 2005 to resolve all outstanding refugee return and integration issues by the end of 2006. This commitment was encouraged by the OSCE Missions, UNHCR Offices and European Commission delegations. Still, more than a year after the Sarajevo Declaration, its goal is far from being reached. The Mission, together with its international community partners, remains committed to upholding the rights of the refugees. But meeting the agreed 2006 target would require extraordinary efforts and goodwill by all the concerned parties.

Another crucial issue in 2006 is the future of the State Union. While overall trends in Montenegro during the reporting period remained positive, characterised by continued progress in democratic consolidation and reform processes, the question of state status has polarized the Montenegrin political elite and society as a whole. It has also resulted in a certain loss of momentum for the ongoing transition process.

Aiming at overcoming these obstacles and contributing to achieving a consensus on the referendum procedure in Montenegro, as you are well aware the EU has mediated between the parties and made a proposal concerning controversial issues such as the required majority. Upon request, the Mission has provided expert assistance in this process. The referendum will take place on 21 May.

The security situation in Southern Serbia continues to improve, with only minor incidents recorded. Following reform of the Government's Coordination Body in 2005 and the subsequent participation of local Albanians in the new structures, progress has been achieved in such areas as use of Albanian language textbooks and qualification of Albanian lawyers for integration into the judiciary. In policing, a major in-service training programme commenced in 2005 and continues on sites in Bujanovac, Presevo and Medvedja.

After this brief review of some major developments in the last year, let me also turn attention to some problems and challenges lying ahead.

In Serbia, the momentum and quality of the reform process still suffers from continuing political rivalries and disunity within the democratically-oriented bloc of parties. This is being exploited by anti-reform forces and creates disillusionment and passivity among the democratically-oriented voters in Serbia, who are in majority, but need to be motivated for future elections.

In Montenegro, establishing a constructive political dialogue, efficient democratic institutions and transparent, inclusive decision making processes are main challenges on the road to a modern democracy. Furthermore, intensified reform of the law enforcement and criminal justice system are needed in order to strengthen the rule of law and take serious action against organised crime.

In both republics, there is also a lack of consensus on necessary constitutional changes, as required by the state union Constitutional Charter.

There is still a noticeable discrepancy between the legislation adopted and its implementation. Notable examples in Serbia are the Law on Lustration and on Free Access to Information. This underlines the need for recently adopted important laws, such as new Laws on Police in both republics and the Criminal Code in Serbia, to be put into practice in an effective way. The Mission is strengthening its engagement in this field.

Finally, some important laws are still pending. Among these are long overdue laws on the opening of files of security services and protection of national minorities (in both Republics) and a law on non-governmental organizations in Serbia.

The Mission, in addition to supporting further development of the necessary legislative framework in Serbia and Montenegro, will focus even more on helping domestic institutions – courts, parliaments, local government bodies, civil society partners, and ministries – to build the capacity to implement reforms.

Let me now address in some more detail the Mission's activities on the most important fields of its mandate. Rule of Law and Reform of the Judiciary

In Serbia, legislative reform progressed with the adoption of a package of criminal legislation strengthening the capacity of the Serbian criminal justice system to respond effectively to Organized Crime. The Mission supported the drafting of the Criminal Code and Law on Witness Protection, which entered into force on 1 January 2006, as did the Law on Cyber Crime. The Mission will follow up concerning the implementation of these laws and the drafting of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Mission has also supported judicial reform in Serbia through providing advice and recommendations on a draft National Strategy for Judicial Reform and has pledged technical assistance to the work of the Strategy Implementation Commission.

The Mission has continued its assistance to the judiciary through a training program for newly elected judges. To assist the judiciary in Southern Serbia, the Mission supported training on bilingual court proceedings for ethnic Albanian litigants and defendants.

Regional co-operation among prosecutors has been strengthened through support to institutions such as the Southeast European Prosecutors Advisory Group (SEEPAG).

Corruption remains a matter of concern. The Mission has encouraged the development and adoption of important measures, such as the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the Law on the State Audit Institution, to address both high-level corruption and red tape in Serbia. Accountability of public officials started to improve thanks to the work of the new Republic Board for Resolving Conflict of Public and Private Interest, which the Mission has also supported.

In the fall of 2005 the Serbian National Assembly approved the Law on the "Protector of Citizens" (State Ombudsperson Institution) filling an important gap in the legal reform process. The Mission has supported the Minister for Local Self-Government during the law-drafting process and has prepared capacity and institution building projects ready to be implemented upon appointment of the Protector of Citizens.

Considerable progress has been made in prison reform. The Ministry of Justice has approved a National Strategy for Prison Reform and a new Law on Enforcement of Penal Sanctions entered into force. The Mission was directly involved in drafting of the Law and supporting provisions related to Alternative Sentencing to imprisonment.

The Mission is assisting the War Crimes Chamber of the Belgrade District Court and the War Crimes Prosecutor in Serbia, and is monitoring war crimes trials, as the domestic war crimes caseload continues to grow. Currently eight trials are under way. The complex Ovcar trial – for the massacre of around 200 Croatian prisoners of war by Serbian forces – resulted in first instance convictions of 14 persons to long prison sentences.

Regional judicial co-operation in war crimes proceedings has been improved, with the Mission working in cooperation with the Conflict Prevention Centre as well as the Missions from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia (the "Palic process"). Judges and prosecutors are prepared to

enhance their co-operation further and to include the war crimes investigative services of the police in this process.

The Mission cooperates with local authorities and public institutions, civil society and international partners on an outreach campaign aimed at fostering public awareness of wartime atrocities while raising support for the prosecution of war crimes before domestic courts and co-operation with the ICTY.

With the support of the Mission, the Government of Montenegro adopted the Program for combating organized crime and corruption and is preparing an Action Plan with benchmarks. The adoption of the Law on Liability of Legal Persons for Criminal Acts, which will incorporate the international obligations in the area of anti-corruption and organized crime, is expected in May 2006.

The Mission assisted in drafting of the Montenegrin Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code and the Law on Public Procurement. It supported professional development and capacity building of the Ombudsman Institution. Law Enforcement

The Mission's role in police reforms in Serbia and Montenegro has been reaffirmed by a Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Ministry of Interior of Montenegro in November 2005. (In Serbia a similar MOU was signed in November 2004).

Police accountability remains a major concern. The Mission continues to support the Office of the Inspector General in Serbia and the Internal Affairs Department in Montenegro, which investigate allegations of crime, corruption and unprofessional conduct by police officers.

The Mission organized a training course for war crimes investigators, investigative judges and prosecutors, and published a handbook on human rights. Regional co-operation was enhanced through study trips and by facilitating co-operation between the War Crimes Prosecutor's Office in Serbia and UNMIK.

The Mission continued to assist the governments of Serbia and Montenegro in their activities to ensure secure and demilitarised borders. The process of demilitarisation of the borders in Serbia is continuing in 2006. The Mission assists the Ministries in both republics in their efforts to establish an integrated approach to border management.

The Mission continued to support community policing programmes. Community policing has helped to alleviate ethnic-based tensions in Southern Serbia and in Serbia's Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The Mission co-ordinates international assistance on community policing, and assists both Ministries of Interior in developing national community policing plans.

Efforts were made to improve relations between media and police through roundtable meetings held in Serbia, which culminated in concrete guidelines for police-media interaction. The Mission also launched a programme to improve police awareness and treatment of minority and diversity issues, including hate crime.

Programs in regular police training and education, assisting both Ministries to implement reforms in this field, were continued. In Serbia, the OSCE has trained a number of national trainers to take over in-service training, gradually shifting focus from police training to supporting the structural reform of police education. The Mission is engaged in a program to transforming a Police High School into an entry-level police training facility.

In Montenegro, the Mission facilitated a Police Donors' Conference in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior and supported establishment of a National Criminal Intelligence System. Assistance to the Ministry included help in establishing and training a Surveillance Unit, as well as anti-trafficking and anti-drug-smuggling training. Capacity building programs for the Strategic Planning Unit, Internal Control Unit, Danilovgrad Police Academy and Special Anti-Terrorist Unit were implemented.

Parliamentary Support and Democratic Institution-Building

The development of accountable and effective parliamentary work in Serbia and Montenegro remains a key concern of the Mission. In Serbia, the Mission assists MPs and parliamentary staff in improving procedural practices and opening the Assembly for media, civil society and citizens' visits.

The supremacy of the democratic civilian authorities in Serbia and Montenegro over the armed forces (military, police, intelligence services) is being enhanced. The Mission's activities continue to strengthen the control capacity of the state institutions and civil society and to support the improvement of the legal framework for control. Work is progressing on the Strategic Defence Review which will outline further army reforms and on the draft law on democratic control of the army, in which the Mission is involved.

The Mission has developed a Municipal Assembly Support project that should soon reach every municipality in Serbia. The project aims at improving the work of local assemblies in terms of transparency, accountability, and efficiency.

In Montenegro, the Mission focused on promoting regular and effective public participation at the municipal level through its continued support for five Citizen Information and Education Centres established by OSCE.

The Mission is a key organisation in building gender equality institutions in the country. Assistance was provided in drafting the Law on Gender Equality in Serbia and to further the process of its adoption. In Montenegro, a draft law on gender equality is pending the Government's approval and is expected to be adopted this year. National Minorities

There are no significant changes regarding the situation of national minorities. In both republics the completion of the legal framework on national minorities is still pending. At the State Union level, the Parliament adopted the Law on the Ratification of the Charter on Regional and Minority Languages in December 2005. The Mission will continue working with the relevant institutions and provide assistance both for completing the legal framework and promoting coherent implementation.

In the context of the Decade of Roma Inclusion, the Mission organized, together with ODIHR and the State Union Ministry for Human and Minority Rights, a Regional Conference on the Civil Registration of Roma in South Eastern Europe. The conference resulted in the establishment of a Working Group on Personal Documents within the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights. The Mission signed an agreement with the European Agency for Reconstruction for a one-year project on "Support to the Ministry for Human and Minority Rights to Co-ordinate Assistance to the Roma in Serbia."

In Montenegro, the Mission supported the drafting of an Action Plan for the Decade of Roma Inclusion, which the Government adopted in April 2005. The Mission is implementing a long-term educational project to develop Roma leadership potential. The Roma Scholarship Foundation, a pivotal part of this project, has also been established. Fight against Trafficking in Human Beings

Two key developments were implementing the concept of a National Referral Mechanism in Serbia and enhancing the professional capacity of law enforcement and the judiciary in fighting this crime. The Referral Mechanism brought about considerable improvement in safeguarding human rights of trafficking victims in Serbia. The mechanism, setting new standards for the whole region, has been handed over to full local ownership as of June 2005 and enables Serbia to fulfil its international commitments in protecting victims' human rights as a key element in fighting trafficking in human beings.

Particular progress in this field was made in enhancing the capacity of law enforcement and the judiciary. The Mission has developed and implemented jointly with the Judges' Association of Serbia a set of workshops bringing together police officers, prosecutors and judges. These education efforts will be continued in 2006.

In Montenegro, the Mission assisted the Government and its partners in institutionalizing the fight against human trafficking through the implementation of the National Anti-trafficking Strategy and adoption of a code of conduct and new statute for the National Anti-Trafficking Project Board. While these activities have yielded positive results, the court system is a weakness in the fight against trafficking in human beings. Human Rights

Despite improvements, there continues to be insufficient knowledge or capability amongst legislators, state officials, judges, law enforcement personnel and others regarding international human rights obligations. This directly affects the rights of vulnerable categories, such as refugees, internally displaced persons, and detainees, as well as Serbia and Montenegro's

prospects for further integration into the international community. The Mission continues to provide human rights training and advice.

Supporting the reform of the education system in Montenegro, the Mission launched a capacity-building project for the Education Institute, which has been tasked to introduce a new compulsory subject on civic education in order to promote human rights and civic values. Media

Following the appointment of the Republican Broadcasting Agency Council and of the Managing Board of the Telecommunication Agency in Serbia, several key documents, such as the Broadcasting Development Strategy and the Broadcasting Frequency Assignment Plan, were adopted. The Mission helped in establishment of working groups in the Broadcasting Agency to draw up those documents. It also provided expert advice on regulations and public tender documents. The licensing of commercial broadcasters in Serbia should now be carried out with full transparency and equity.

It is also critical to complete the transformation of Radio Television Serbia (RTS) into a genuine public service broadcaster, a process the Mission has been supporting.

The Mission helped facilitate the revision of a ministerial decree which opened up the privatization of municipal broadcast media in Serbia, a process to be completed by December 2007. The deadline for the privatization of municipal print media is approaching (26 April 2006).

Securing transparency of media ownership and preventing media concentration represent critical and pressing issues in Serbia. The Mission has initiated expert consultations to address these matters.

Since the adoption of the Law on Free Access to Information in Serbia in November 2004, the Mission has been cooperating closely with the Commissioner for Information and the Coalition for Free Access to Information in order to enable effective implementation of the Law. Civil servants and journalists are invited by the Mission to training workshops tackling the key provisions and mechanisms of the Law.

With support of the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, the Mission encouraged decriminalization of libel and insult in Serbia. As a result, the provisions on imprisonment for defamation offences were deleted from the new Criminal Code. Another important development supported by the Mission in Serbia was the drafting of a unified code of ethics by the two main journalists' professional associations.

The Mission supported training programs to increase the knowledge and skills of Serbian mainstream media and local journalists reporting on issues such as the Parliament, judiciary, corruption, organized crime, police, and environment.

In close co-operation with the Council of Europe (CoE) and other international actors, the Mission supported the drafting of the Montenegrin Law on Free Access to Information, adopted in November 2005. With other international partners it has developed an action plan for proper implementation of the Law. With the adoption of the Law on Media concentration, for which the Mission and CoE are providing professional expertise, the media legislative framework in Montenegro will be almost completed.

The Mission also continues to support the transformation process of the Public Broadcaster in Montenegro (RTCG). Economy and Environment

In this field, the Mission operated at three levels: multilateral initiatives (regional programs), strategic projects at the national level (support to legislation, institutional and capacity building) and strategic modeling at the local level with practical projects.

Support was provided to the drafting of provisions related to the economic and environmental aspects of Serbia's National Strategy for European integration. The Mission contributed to the strengthening of competitiveness of the Serbian economy by organizing three workshops with international experts and providing technical assistance.

Business Incubator Centres (BIC) have proven an effective mechanism for the development of Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SME) and a tool for local and regional economic

development. The Mission has worked on the establishment of eight such BICs in Serbia.

To contribute to overall SME development, a new round of the YES Programme (Young Entrepreneur Spirit), combined with a presentation on the activities of the Centre for the Protection of the Victims of Human Trafficking, was organized in seven municipalities throughout Serbia. Since the launch of the YES Programme in 2004, over 420 participants completed the training. OSCE prepared a "VAT Guideline" publication in the Albanian and Hungarian languages.

The Mission promoted its activities related to Energy Security. The book "Liber Perpetuum," underlining renewable energy and energy efficiency was presented in four international fora.

As part of the broader ENVSEC (Environmental Security) and Sava Initiative programmes, the Mission facilitated the establishment of a network of local actors from the Sava River basin and launched an initiative aimed at introducing a Postgraduate Course on Environmental Diplomacy and Security for the Western Balkan countries. It provided the technical assistance for a feasibility study on the course.

In Montenegro, the Mission continued with capacity building and training projects for the business community to develop managerial and entrepreneurial skills. It campaigned for the adoption by the business community of the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism, participated in the drafting of the National Sustainable Development Strategy for the protection of the environment, and will support the establishment of a resource centre.

MONTENEGRO (alene)

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

Der skal snart være folkeafstemning i M:gro om forbundet med Serbien. Jørgen Grunnet skal være leder af OSCE/ODIHR-missionen og afrejser en af de nærmeste dage.

MAKEDONIEN

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

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

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

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

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

Tre Albanske Makedonere er blevet henrettet af Talibaner i Afghanistan. De tre arbejdede for et udenlandske firma i Afghanistan. De tre blev forleden begravet i Makedonien. PM Berisha (Albanien) udtaler:

Prime Minister Sali Berisha hardly denounces the terrorist act of the Taliban phalange toward Albanians, who were Macedonian citizens, as another barbarous act of Mullah Omar and his

terrorist groups.

Prime Minister Berisha extends the most sincere condolences to the families of the victims, to the people and government of Macedonia, and also expresses the deepest feelings of solidarity.

Such barbarous acts will in no way hinder the common endeavors of the democratic world to support afghan people in their approach towards democracy and development.

GRÆKENLAND

Seneste Parlamentsvalg 040307.

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**.

LANDE UDEN FOR BALKAN OG ØSTLIGE MIDDELHAV. NATO-LANDE

ITALIEN

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

USA



ENGLAND

TYSKLAND

FRANKRIG

DANMARK (NORGE, SVERIGE)

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



Laila Freivalds i Tirana fornylig.

Sverige's UM Laila Freivalds er trådt tilbage. Hun stod svagt (pga fravær/utilgængelighed under Tsunami-katastrofen), men faldt fordi hun fornylig havde løjet om sin indblanding i et svensk hjørne af sagen om profettegningerne. I modsætning til hvad hun havde sagt offentligt var hun indblandet i en (formentlig) grundlovsstridig lukning af en svensk internetside. Baggrunden for lukningen var at 'man' ønskede at styre Sverige uden om demonstrationerne mod Danmark.

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

RUSLAND

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

KINA

Information om »Sidste Nyt«

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

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

»Sidste Nyt« sættes på nettet senest hver fredag morgen, hvor der sendes besked til dem der ønsker det.
Bestilling / afbestilling sker ved at sende en e-mail med teksten »Nyheder udbedes« / »Nyheder afmeldes«.

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

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

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

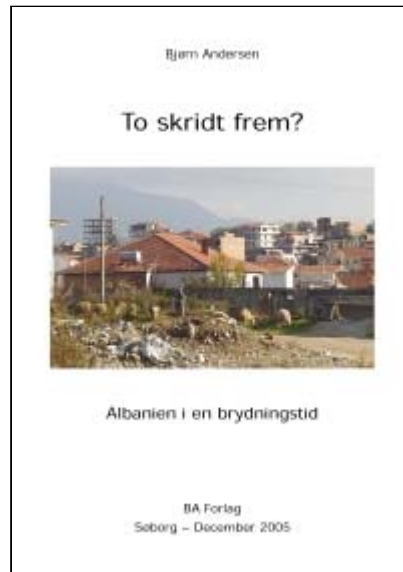
Hvis du vil være med til at finansiere udgivelsen kan du lettest gøre det ved at købe én eller flere af mine bøger.

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

[Bemærkninger om EDB-sikkerhed](#).

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

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



»To skridt frem? Albanien i en brydningstid«

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

»Albansk Almanak 2004«

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

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

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

Se pris på: [Bestillingsliste](#).

Udgaven for 2005 ventes at udkomme i april 2006.

»Albanske Studier« bd. 1-2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seneste udgave af denne »annonce« kan ses på:

[»Sidste Nyt«](#) (klik)