

Sidste Nyt fra Albanien, Kosóva og Makedonien

The Latest News from Albania, Kosóva and Macedonia

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President George W. Bush looks at Austria's Chancellor Wolfgang Schuessel, back to camera, as they gather with leaders of the European Union Wednesday, June 21, 2006, in Vienna. From left are: EU President Jose Manuel Barroso; EU Secretary-General Javier Solana; Austria's Vice Chancellor Hubert Gorbach; Chancellor Schuessel; Benita Ferrero-Waldner, EU Commissioner for External Affairs, and President Bush. White House photo by Eric Draper



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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UGEOVERSIGT (resumé)

FNs Sikkerhedsråd holder førstkommande tirsdag møde i Kosova

Kosóva: Martti Ahtisaari - der forestår fremtidsforhandlingerne om Kosóva - har via talsmand sagt at han vil søge at arrangere et møde mellem PM Kostunica, Serbien, og PM Çeku, Kosóva, i slutningen af Juli.

Kosovo vil ikke blive opdelt, siger Martti Ahtisaari's næstkommanderende, Albert Rohan. Men det er påfaldende at denne 'umulige' mulighed bliver nævnt uafbrudt.

Albanien: Møde mlm EU og Albanien: The CTF meeting allowed discussions on a number of priorities the EU has identified for Albania. It focused on Albania's progress on the questions of freedom of expression, property restitution and compensation, electoral reform, human rights and minority rights. These areas are essential for the successful implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement and the Interim Agreement which Albania signed last week.

PM Sali Berisha har været i Kosóva og besøgt Præsident Sejdiu, SRSG Søren Jessen-Petersen og PM Agim Çeku

Præsident Moisiu har haft besøg af den Katolske Fader Zef Pellumbi og andre der har været forfulgt politisk i Hoxha-styrets tid.

LO / 3F deltog i et møde i Albanien tidligere på måneden.

Serbien: PM Kostunica ventes snart at skulle besøge Præsident Bush i USA. Bush nævnede besøget under sit nylige besøg i Wien. Han ville, sagde han, søge at få Kostunica til at acceptere at det Albanske flertals interesser skulle imødekommes [fmlt tænkte Bush i retning af uafhængighed ift Serbien] mod at det Serbiske mindretals rettigheder blev respekteret. Muligvis vil Kostunica antyde at man så bør gå tilsvarende til værks mht Republika Srpska i Bosnien-Hercegovina, dvs. give Srpska uafhængighed.

USA: Præsident Bush har deltaget i et Europa-US-arrangement i Wien. Forholdet mellem USA og Europa er hovedsageligt, men ikke entydigt positivt; der samarbejdes på en lang række felter, men der er en del uoverensstemmelser, således mht forholdet til Irak (hvilket Bush kommenterede, se ndf.). Kansler Schüssel sagde bl.a.:

- »Although we might have different approaches in some aspects, this should never overshadow the depth and quality of our cooperation. We covered, as I said it, a wide range of issues during our talks, from foreign policy and economic cooperation. Energy security was high on our agenda; the protection of intellectual property rights, the cooperation in the fight against terror, and the protection of human rights around the world.«
- »On Balkans, we informed President Bush of the European strategy. We have opened negotiations last week with Croatia. Macedonia is a candidate. We signed an agreement for stabilization association with Albania. We have now Montenegro independent. Bosnia is integrated, and we are, all the time, involved in positive talks with Serbia. Of course, there are open questions, and we discussed them in detail. In Kosovo, negotiations under the Chairmanship of Martti Ahtisaari are taking place here in Vienna. The Office of Ahtisaari is here and we do our utmost to help and to ease.«

Præsident Bush blev spurgt om sit synspunkt på Europæiske meningsmålinger, der viste en tydelig skepsis over hans udenrigspolitik: »Mr. President, you said this is "absurd," but you might be aware that in Europe the image of America is still falling, and dramatically in some areas. Let me give you some numbers. In Austria, in this country only 14 percent of the people believe that the United States, what they are doing is good for peace; 64 percent think that it is bad. In the United Kingdom, your ally, there are more citizens who believe that the United States policy under your leadership is helping to destabilize the world than Iran. So

my question to you is, why do you think that you've failed so badly to convince Europeans, to win their heads and hearts and minds?«

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, yes, I thought it was absurd for people to think that we're more dangerous than Iran. It's a -- we're a transparent democracy. People know exactly what's on our mind. We debate things in the open. We've got a legislative process that's active. Look, people didn't agree with my decision on Iraq, and I understand that. For Europe, September the 11th was a moment; for us, it was a change of thinking. I vowed to the American people I would do everything to defend our people, and will. I fully understood that the longer we got away from September the 11th, more people would forget the lessons of September the 11th. But I'm not going to forget them. And, therefore, I will be steadfast and diligent and strong in defending our country. [Se i øvrigt ndf.]

Danmark: Det Danske UM har udsendt årsberetning fra Danida for 2005. Der er ikke meget at finde om Albanien, Kosovo og Makedonien i denne udgave.

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

EU - Albanien: Områder der er højt prioriteret:

On the 14th meeting of the Consultative Task Force between the European Union and Albania

The 14th meeting of the Consultative Task Force (CTF) between the EU and Albania took place in Brussels on 20 June. As a structure set up under the Stabilisation and Association Process, this Task Force constitutes a central forum for technical and political dialogue between the parties.

The CTF meeting allowed discussions on a number of priorities the EU has identified for Albania. **It focused on Albania's progress on the questions of freedom of expression, property restitution and compensation, electoral reform, human rights and minority rights.** These areas are essential for the successful implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement and the Interim Agreement which Albania signed last week.

The Albanian authorities presented the latest legislative, institutional and policy initiatives in these areas. The Commission informed that the progress made by Albania will be assessed in its October Progress Report. Albania underlined that it will show determination in fulfilling the commitments it has undertaken.

The Commission also provided guidance to Albania on implementing the Interim Agreement commitments in the areas of competition, public procurement and intellectual property. The Interim Agreement will allow Albania to benefit from the Stabilisation and Association Agreement's trade conditions while the main agreement is being ratified.

The Albanian delegations to the meetings were led by Minister of European Integration Mrs Trashani. The EU delegation was led by Mr Gernot Pfandler on behalf of the Austrian EU Presidency, and Mr Reinhard Priebe, Director for Western Balkans of the European Commission.

Ministry of European Integration European Commission

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 FNs Generalsekretær](#) • 040616 SG Kofi Annan udtaler at han agter at udpege Søren Jessen-Petersen som 5' SRSG. [Søren Jessen-Petersen](#) blev senere udpeget og tiltrådte i Kosóva 040816. Søren Jessen-Petersen fratræder igen i slutningen af juni 2006 • 0308 Harri Holkeri tiltrådte som 4' SRSG. Fratrædt 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](#)

Kosovo's / Kosóva's fremtid. Forhandlingerne:

FNs Sikkerhedsråd holder førstkommande tirsdag møde i Kosova. Makfax skriver:

UN Security Council on Tuesday will hold a session on Kosovo. Reports on the situation in the UN-governed province, including the course of Belgrade-Pristina negotiations will be presented at the session.

The outgoing head of the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) Soren Jessen-Petersen is due to report on the progress made thus far in implementation of international standards.

The outgoing UN administrator Petersen, who is to leave the office by the end of June, will underline that Kosovo situation has improved after the new government took power, Serbian media said.

The same sources say Serbia's delegation at the UNSC session will reiterate Belgrade's position that Kosovo's independence could cause a domino-effect and destabilize the Balkan region and other parts of Europe.

Martti Ahtisaari - der forestår fremtidsforhandlingerne om Kosóva - har via talsmand sagt at han vil søge at arrangere et møde mellem PM Kostunica, Serbien, og PM Çeku, Kosóva, i slutningen af Juli.

Kosovo vil ikke blive opdelt, siger Martti Ahtisaari's næstkommanderende, Albert Rohan, iflg Tanjug:

BELGRADE, June 21 (Tanjug) - No one represents the idea of Kosovo's division, not that it makes a lot sense either, deputy special envoy of the UN secretary general for negotiations on Kosovo-Metohija Albert Rohan said in an interview for the Wednesday issue of the Belgrade daily Politika. Contact Group, along with the Russians, has rejected the idea of Kosovo's division because of two reasons, he said.

The first is that that would make one half of the Serb population, which lives in the central and southern part of Kosovo, move, while the other half would be expelled, Rohan explained, pointing out that the international community did not have enough soldiers to prevent that from happening.

If we were to consider the possibility of Metohija's separation, we would have to bear in mind that Metohija, in which most of the monasteries are located, is the furthest from Serbia, the deputy special envoy said. Even the representatives of the Serbian Orthodox Church (SPC) were quite clear in telling us that the difference between those of them who lived in south Kosovo and those that lived in its northern part was that the first could not budge, that they could not put their monasteries on their backs and move, he said, pointing out that that was the reason why they were so cooperative.

Asked what would happen if Serbs accepted to move to the northern part of Kosovo, Rohan answered by saying that the north did not represent a half of the territory, but rather only 15 to 18 percent, and that in the 21st century, the international community could not say yes to an ethnic cleansing and dislocation of the population that had characterized the ancient period of Turkish and Greek great movement of the peoples.



Pressemeddelelser fra UNMIK:

PDSRSG Steven Schook visits Belgrade

PRISTINA – Principal Deputy Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo (PDSRSG) Steven Schook today visited Belgrade. The PDSRSG had meetings with the President of the Coordination Centre for Kosovo (CCK) Sanda Raskovic-Ivic, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Serbia Vuk Draskovic, Adviser of the President of Serbia Ambassador Dusan Batakovic, Political Adviser to the Prime Minister Slobodan Samardzic and Foreign Policy Adviser to the Prime Minister Vladeta Jankovic.

The purpose of the PDSRSG's visit was to discuss concerns of common interest. The meeting focused on important technical issues. Mr. Schook explained to his interlocutors how UNMIK and the PISG are organizing and conducting privatization in Kosovo and how the Kosovo Property Agency manages the private property issues within the rules and structures mandated by UN Security Council Resolution 1244. Issues relating to the internally displaced persons (IDPs) were also discussed.

"The purpose of this meeting was to start an honest and direct dialogue with the leaders in Belgrade with respect to returns, returnees and property," said the PDSRSG, speaking to journalists. "I am very optimistic. We agreed to have follow-up meetings at the technical level. We began a sincere dialogue in the best interest of all the displaced persons and truly in the best interest of the economic development of Kosovo," he added. Mr. Schook is the first PDSRSG in office ever to visit Belgrade.

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

Varmen er på plads i Kosovo

Adjutantursektionen på halv kraft, næsten. Mange er på leave og det har i den forgangne uge også ramt A-sektionen.

19-06-2006 kl. 13:22

Redigeret af Per Heien
major, chef for Adjutantursektionen samt
Presse- & Informationsofficer

Vores administrationsbefalingsmand, kontakt- og velfærdsofficeren samt vores fotograf og velfærdshjælper er alle taget på leave og dermed overladt arbejdet til os andre, men det er velfortjent, så vi klarer det nok.

Inden de rejste, nåede vi at få taget et sektionsbillede, som også skal anvendes i Blå Bog, som er små historier om sektioner og enkeltpersoner på holdet.

I dag den 17. juni er der præcis to måneder til hold 15 overtager kommandoen, og det ser vi jo frem til ingen tvivl om det. Men ellers går det stille og roligt henede, alligevel er der en del aktivitet i befolkningen fra hver sin side, både albanere og serbere, som bruger tiden til propaganda, hvor de beskylder hinanden for at gøre det ene eller det andet. En af vores opgaver er her at fortælle dem, hvad det rigtige er med hensyn til de igangværende forhandlinger om Kosovo fremtid og KFOR tilstedeværelse i området.

Temperaturen har i den sidste uge langsomt sneget sig op ad skalaen, og de har lovet op til 34 grader først i næste uge. PY HA

XBO = Cross Boundary Operations

Ugen i Operationssektionen er gået med forberedelsen og gennemførelsen af en Cross Boundary Operation, hvor en italiensk bataljon har været inde i den danske bataljons ansvarsområde.

Operationssektionen havde en forbindelsesofficer i den italienske bataljons kommandostation i hele perioden. Samarbejdet forløb fint, alene med de vanskeligheder der består i at kommunikere, når ikke begge parter besidder engelskkundskaber på et tilfredsstillende niveau.

Under denne slags operationer viser det sig ofte, at praktiske vanskeligheder som for eksempel sproglige vanskeligheder udgør den vigtigste barriere for et gnidningsfrit samarbejde.

Man opdager også, at forskellene i opgaveløsningen ligger i nuancerne, og at langt de fleste lande har gode soldater, der kan løse disse opgaver tilfredsstillende.

Chefen for operationssektionen er taget på leave, hvorfor resten af operationssektionen kan tage sig et velfortjent pusterum, indtil han kommer tilbage fra Danmark.

Tiden skal bruges til at få sovet ud om natten og forberede sig til den sidste periode til overdragelsen.

LMT 4 arbejdsuge

Lørdag og søndag var der stille og roligt i LMT 4, da to af de seks i teamet var på orlov i Grækenland. Da de landede i lejren søndag, tydede alt på, at det havde været en god tur. Lørdag var kontoret åbent som sædvanligt, og søndag den store slappe af dag, inden den næste uges arbejde skulle påbegyndes.

Mandag og tirsdag var vi ude på skolerne i bjergene for at levere KFOR ungdomsblade til eleverne og ønske dem en god lang sommerferie. De tog alle sammen på ferie i fredags, og starter først igen den. 2. September.

Onsdag var den ene halvdel af teamet i Zubin Potok for at se, hvad der skete der og for at snakke lidt med den lokale befolkning. Den anden halvdel af teamet var på puls patrulje langs HEN (en stor vej, som går gennem vores ansvarsområde), for at snakke med de lokale butikker og restauranter. Onsdag aften var der hvervekampagne fra Jægerkorpset. De kom for at fortælle lidt om det at være jæger, og det var meget spændende.

Torsdag var den store udflugtstur for LMT 4. Sammen med feltpræsten tog vi på tur til PEC(, hvor vi så de fantastiske bjerge og den smukke udsigt ved Rugova kløften. Efter en tur rundt i bjergene tog vi ind og besøgte The Patriarchate of PEC(, et serbisk/ortodoks kloster, som feltpræsten John kunne fortælle os om. Det bliver bevogtet af de Italienske KFOR soldater. Alt i alt en fantastisk dag, hvor vi kom lidt væk fra vores eget ansvarsområde.

Fredag og lørdag igen tilbage til den normale arbejdsdag. Kontoret var åbent begge dage, og vi havde en patrulje ude i bjergene, for at hilse på lokalbefolkningen, og for at vise vores tilstedeværelse. LMT 4 har været en mand mindre i denne uge, da den anden forbindelsesbefalingsmand er på leave.

LMT klarer arbejdet og nyder samtidig det gode vejr, som igen har indtaget Kosovo. Sol er ikke det, vi mangler hernede.

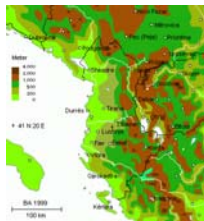
LMT 4, humøret er højt, og stadig stigende.

CIMIC er taget på leave

Vores CIMIC sektion, som er den mindste i staben (én mand) har overdraget opgaverne til Logistiksektionen, mens han er taget hjem på leave. Et af de projekter, som der arbejdes med p.t., er etablering af en sommerlejr for omkring 30 unge mennesker ved Gazevode søen i starten af juli.

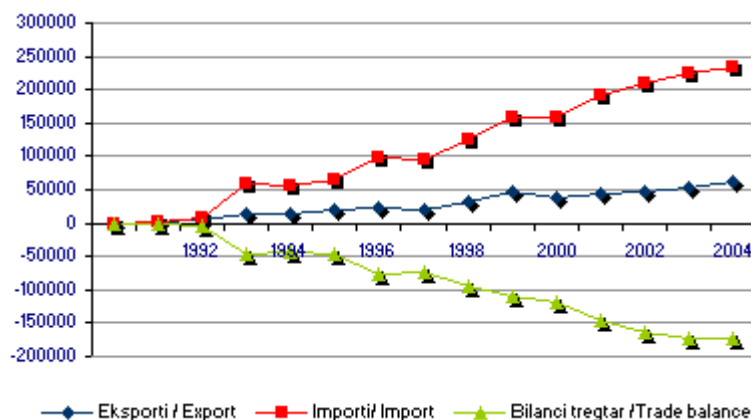
For nemheds skyld bruges betegnelsen *Øst Kosóva / Preveo-dalen* om det omstridte område med byerne: Presheva, Medvegja og Bujanoci (Albansk stavemåde). Ca. 75 % af befolkningen skønnes at være etniske Albanere - måske omkring 70.000. En modstandsgruppe har tidligere været i funktion, men synes nu at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

ALBANIEN



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

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



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

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

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

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

Præsidenten har under et besøg i Vlora mindedes krigen i 1920 og dekoreret 6 Personer post mortem. Præsidentkontoret skriver:

June 22, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu decorated today, on the day of the Vlora War of 1920, the patriots Osman Haxhiu with the Golden Eagle Medal and also Sali Hallkokondi (1887-1936), Ahmet Canaj (1872-1941), Spiro Koleka (1879-1940), Hamza Isaraj (1872-1940) and Ali Asllani (1882-1966) with the Medal of Gratitude for their contribution in gaining and preserving the independence of the country.

In his address during the decoration ceremony which was held in the Petro Marko Theatre, President Moisiu emphasized that the expression of respect towards the patriots serves to evidence the precious values and to realize how important is for evaluation of the people and their deeds to be done outside the political frames. In this context, the Head of state stressed that such events are an appeal to correct the wrong practices of the past in evaluating historic events and pointed out the duties and responsibilities of historians in this direction.

While praising the precious historical contribution that the Vlora people gave in the proclamation of independence, its stoic resistance during the Vlora War of 1920 and also the sacrifices for the liberation of the country, President Moisiu pointed out the importance of educating the young generation with the best knowledge about the history of the Albanian people in order to build a better future for itself and the generations to come. "In front of the major needs of the country and national challenges, we all must be united, regardless of convictions and interests." – stressed Mr. Moisiu.

The ceremony was accompanied by a short musical show. As a sign of gratitude for the honor that the Head of state paid to the city of Vlora through these decorations, the organizers and representatives of local government donated to President Moisiu a painting depicting a view of this coastal city. Present in the ceremony were also the Head of the Vlora District, Theodhori Shia, the Mayor of Vlora, Shpetim Gjika, the Prefect, Kreshnik Alimerko and other authorities of local government.

- - -

Vlora, June 22, 2006

Distinguished Mr. Chairman, Distinguished participants,

I came to Vlora with pleasure to commemorate and honor today one of the most important events in the history of your city and Albania.

The Vlora War has entered in history as the symbol of determined and heroic stand of the Albanians in their efforts to liberate the country and build the real foundations of the new Albanian state. It came at a time when the country was facing the greatest test of its existence and brought about the unification of all the districts under the authority and parliament that came out of Lushnja Congress. The names of Osman Haxhiu, Ali Asllani, Ahmet Canaj, Sali Hallkokondi, Hamza Isaraj, Spiro Koleka and other noted Albanian patriots were engraved in our national memory not to be ever forgotten. Generation after generation we have grown up with the feeling of deep respect for them and for all those Vlora sons and daughters who after giving a precious historical contribution in the proclamation of independence, took up the arms to defend their land and country. Let us pay tribute to the heroes of the Vlora War, to honor those and every other citizens who put the life in danger in the defense of Albania!

Brothers and sisters from Vlora,

By remembering today the Vlora patriots as they were in 1920, together and with Albanian in their hearts, we put an end once and for all to the times when they were treated according to ideological criteria of life and their families by being separated a priori into patriots and kulaks, in monarchists and communists. In reality, time demonstrated that they were decent Albanians, who love Albanian with all their soul and put their lives in danger in its defense. These are their high values and virtues that gathered us here today in Vlora, although procrastinated, in order to express the deep respect and tribute of the state and Albanian society to them. Such experiences serve to evidence the most precious values and also to realize how important is for the appreciation of people and their deeds to be done out of political frames and only based on their contribution and service to Albania. In this context, such events are an appeal to correct the wrong practices of the past in evaluating historic events. History is one and only the same as truth is. It can not be done through individual wishes and passions, but only through proven and accepted facts. That is why it is the duty and responsibility of the historians and

specialized institutions to offer the deserved assessment about the historical events and individuals involved in them. By acting this way, we will not allow the mistakes of the past to be repeated and we will manage to preserve and enrich our national values, which consist in a precious asset in our path towards strengthening the democratic state and European identity. We will join the European Union with our identity, nobility and culture as a people that knows how to co-exist with other and without giving up what God has blessed us with: our freedom.

Through today's tribute we offer a message also to the youngest generation, which knows the past only through books and television sets. They need to know better history, to learn about the sacrifices that their forefathers did for the foundation of the Albanian state, to be inspired from the patriotic acts and to always be ready to work for building a better future for themselves and future generations. In front of the major needs of the country and national challenges, we all must be united, regardless of convictions and interests, as our predecessors did. This would be the best news to Albanians and the best investment to put an end to the transition and for the full Euro-Atlantic integration. Let us never forget that if do not respect yourself, then the others will not respect you!

In conclusion, I would like to express once again my deep respect for the contribution of Vlora during the independence years with the foundation of the Albanian state and in the liberation of the country and also to wish from the bottom of the heart to all the Vlora citizens more well being, unity and good luck!

May the name and the deed of the Vlora fighters and patriots be never forgotten!

Thank you!

Präsident Moisiu har haft besøg af den Tyrkiske Generalstabschef. Præsidentkontoret skriver:



June 21, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu received today in a meeting the Joint Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of Turkey, General Hilmi Ozkok and the delegation accompanying him which is conducting an official visit in our country.

During the meeting, the two interlocutors pointed out the very good relations between our two countries and peoples, the room and communicative opportunities and those of further development of cooperation in the field of defence and more, which are based on the strong ties and mutual feeling of respect, and also emphasized the joint engagement and contribution that the armies of the two countries give to preserve peace and stability in the region and beyond.

President Moisiu pointing out the positive transformation of our Armed Forces to fulfil the standards for full membership in NATO structures, praised the continuous support and assistance of the Turkish state to the Albanian Army in this direction and especially about its modernization, preparing the specialized effectives and for the consolidation of a contemporary military infrastructure. At the same time, the Head of state expressed the conviction that the Riga Summit will issue positive signals for the major aspiration of the Albanian people and country to become part of the North Atlantic Alliance and in this aspect, Mr. Moisiu requested the support of Turkey.

On his part, General Ozkok thanked President Moisiu for the decoration during his previous visit in Albania, praised the level of cooperation between our two countries in the field of defence and also expressed the conviction for the further deepening of this cooperation. In this meeting also, General Ozkok re-iterated the full support of Turkey for the integration of our country in NATO.

Præsident Moisiu har haft besøg af den Katolske Fader Zef Pellumbi og andre der har været forfulgt politisk i Hoxha-styrets tid. Præsidentkontoret skriver:



June 19, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu received today representatives of the politically persecuted and civil society with whom he held talks on some of the most sensitive issues for this part of the society.

The participants in this meeting thanked President Moisiu for the reception reserved to them and expressed the consideration for his support and work to resolve the problems of the politically persecuted. Then they informed the Head of state about some of the most immediate requests of the politically persecuted by the communist regime which are also expressed in the "First National Convention" on the Condemnation of the Crimes against Humanity in Albania. At the same time, it was emphasized the fact that the rehabilitation cannot take place without a sound social foundation, and that is why in this direction, it was positively praised the gathering of round tables with the participation of representatives from various levels of society, intellectuals, historians, etc., who first of all must academically resolve the problem.

The Head of state, pointing out the bitter past of the communist dictatorship and the hardships through which generations of Albanians have gone through to secure their survival and later on, to overcome the grave family traumas, stressed that for the rehabilitations of these serious damages there is needed the commitment and involvement of all the links of the Albanian state in order to achieve national reconciliation. President Moisiu stressed that it always must be very attentive not to politicize these just efforts in order not to bring about the revival of clashes and the feeling of division in the Albanian society, which consolidated, aims the integration in the European Union. In this direction, President Moisiu assured also about his full support.



Der har været en ceremoni i anledning af at en ny gruppe Amerikanske Frivillige går i gang med deres arbejde i Albanien. Præsidentkontoret skriver:



June 16, 2006

Distinguished Madam Ambassador Ries, Distinguished Mr. Weiss, Distinguished Minister Leskaj, Distinguished Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a distinct pleasure to meet and greet the new Peace Corps volunteers, who for quite some weeks have become the newest citizens of Elbasan.

Peace Corps represent a positive tradition and an organization, which has given a precious contribution to the efforts of Albania for the development of democracy and strengthening of the Albanian-American relations. You came to Albania at a time when we need you the most and brought along with you the American experience, mentality and model of democracy; you learned the Albanian language and shared with the common Albanian families their joys and grieve. Your volunteers appeared in all the areas of the country spreading the language, helping the business development, continuously assisting the civil community, non-governmental groups and health and educational centers. Just like previous groups of volunteers, you had the opportunity to know up close and personal the hearts of the Albanians, their friendly feelings for the United States of America, their tradition and culture, which consists in a optimistic sign demonstrating that you, after returning to your homeland, will know how to keep alive and preserve the best impressions that you had amidst the Albanian families. The moral gain is mutual because through you, my co-citizens had the chance to know better the American culture and tradition and through this also the features of a democratic society which represents a model to all the countries aspiring for the values of freedom and democracy.

Hence, this way the projects and activity of the Peace Corps volunteers have become a real bridge in strengthening the friendship and cooperation ties between our two countries, ties for which, every Albanian feels proud today. Albanians are grateful to you and appreciate your presence also in a wider framework. We preserve the highest honor and appreciation for the American people and state. United States of America played a determining role for the recognition and preservation of the Albanian state at a time when President Wilson stood up for the Albanian nation by not allowing the partition of the country by other countries. Another culminating moment of the historic role played by the United States in the defense of the Albanian nation was their and NATO member countries intervention to put an end to the genocide and liberate Kosova. During the last fifteen years the United States has been and is a powerful supporter in our efforts for the development of democracy and Euro-Atlantic integration.

The Peace Corps volunteers give another dimension to this excellent level of the Albanian-American relations: that of the peaceful ties and message among common peoples who are led by high values and who, as Mother Theresa would often say: "do small deeds, but with great love."

Do not forget that you work for us and we answer to your call. You think about us and we appreciate this. You bring the love of the American people to us and we highly value this with a great feeling of affection and generousness. As Mother Theresa said we Albanians can forget a bad deed, but never a benevolent one.

Wishing you good luck in your new two year long mission, once again I would like to thank you on behalf of the Albanian state and to express my full support for you and your noble mission!

Thank you!

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

PM Sali Berisha har været i Kosóva og besøgt Præsident Sejdiu, SRSG Søren Jessen-Petersen og PM Agim Çeku:



PM Berisha har lagt en krans i Prekaz, hvor mange af familien Jashari blev dræbt af Serbiske enheder, kirken i Fushë Kosovës - og Prizren, hvor Prizren Ligaen (Lidhja Shqiptare e Prizrenit) blev stiftet:



EU - Albanien: Områder der er højt prioriteret:

On the 14th meeting of the Consultative Task Force between the European Union and Albania

The 14th meeting of the Consultative Task Force (CTF) between the EU and Albania took place in Brussels on 20 June. As a structure set up under the Stabilisation and Association Process, this Task Force constitutes a central forum for technical and political dialogue between the parties.

The CTF meeting allowed discussions on a number of priorities the EU has identified for Albania. It focused on Albania's progress on the questions of freedom of expression, property restitution and compensation, electoral reform, human rights and minority rights. These areas are essential for the successful implementation of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement and the Interim Agreement which Albania signed last week.

The Albanian authorities presented the latest legislative, institutional and policy initiatives in these areas. The Commission informed that the progress made by Albania will be assessed in its October Progress Report. Albania underlined that it will show determination in fulfilling the commitments it has undertaken.

The Commission also provided guidance to Albania on implementing the Interim Agreement commitments in the areas of competition, public procurement and intellectual property. The Interim Agreement will allow Albania to benefit from the Stabilisation and Association Agreement's trade conditions while the main agreement is being ratified.

The Albanian delegations to the meetings were led by Minister of European Integration Mrs

Trashani. The EU delegation was led by Mr Gernot Pfandler on behalf of the Austrian EU Presidency, and Mr Reinhard Priebe, Director for Western Balkans of the European Commission.

Ministry of European Integration European Commission

Sollaku-sagen. ADN, resp. SOT skriver:

ADN: Displeased with the way how the majority members of the Parliamentary Commission on the Attorney General, Theodhori Sollaku, are handling its deliberations, the opposition members abandoned Wednesday's meeting whereas Sollaku himself has addressed a request to the Constitutional Court to rule on the discontinuation of commission's performance. But the chairman of the commission, Astrit Patozi, believed that the opposition members were maintaining a political attitude coupled with political pressure.

SOT: Ambassador of the United States in Albania, Marcie Ries sat yesterday in the same table the General Prosecutor Theodhori Sollaku and the Minister of Interior Sokol Olldashi. The three top officials were assembled at the office of the prosecutor Vexhi Mucmata, just after a meeting held at Tirana Prosecution Office. Nothing was officially informed what the discussion was about. But nevertheless, even in this activity, where the media was present, Sollaku and Olldashi exchanged replications in relation to the support the government is allocating to the prosecution office, or to the collaboration between the latter and police.

LO / 3F deltog i et møde i Albanien tidligere på måneden:

Albansk fagbevægelse fejrer jubilæum

Den frie albanske fagbevægelse er kommet langt efter omstillingen til markedsøkonomi, men der fortsat brug for international støtte.

Af Mads Lund, international programmedarbejder, 3F

Den nye albanske fagbevægelse har overlevet omstillingen til fri markedsøkonomi og kunne den 16.juni fejre 15 års fødselsdag.

De store politiske omvæltninger i Albanien i 1990/91 førte til dannelsen af en ny uafhængig albansk landsorganisation, KSSH, som i dag har 12 tilsluttede forbund fra såvel den offentlige som den private sektor.

LO Danmark (repræsenteret ved 3F) og KSSH kunne ved samme lejlighed fejre 14 års samarbejde, idet 3F's lokale afdelinger på Fyn var blandt de første til at yde hjælp til de nye albanske faglige organisationer.

Johnny Laursen fra 3F Odense deltog i højtideligheden, og den modtagelse han fik vidner om, at han af de albanske arbejdere og faglige ledere betragtes som en af de vigtigste venner de har.

I 1996 begyndte 3F (SiD) og KSSH et samarbejde om opbygningen af en skole for faglige tillidsfolk. Uddannelserne blev i begyndelsen finansieret af Danida, men er i dag en del af KSSH's aktiviteter.

Skole med stor betydning

KSSH's formand Kol Nikollaj fremhævede i festtalen ved jubilæet skolens store betydning for udviklingen af den albanske fagbevægelse, og han lagde vægt på at uddannelsesaktiviteterne også i fremtiden skal fylde meget.

Fra 3F (SiD) har Mads Lund og Kaj Erik Hansen været udstationeret i Albanien i henholdsvis 1996-97 og 2000-2003. Det har betydet, at samarbejdet og venskabet mellem albansk fagbevægelse og dansk fagbevægelse står meget stærkt - også i dag.

I forbindelse med højtideligheden blev det aftalt, at samarbejdet i de kommende år skal omhandle organisatorisk styrkelse af KSSH og de tilsluttede forbund. Der ydes i forvejen støtte fra blandt andre FOA til det forbund, der organiserer social- og sundhedsarbejdere.

Blokering for trepartsforhandlinger

Ved valget i efteråret 2005 fik Albanien en ny regering. Premierminister er Sali Berisha, som indskrev sig i historien, da han som præsident i 1996 anbefalede sine landsmænd at putte deres sparepenge i de såkaldte pyramideselskaber.

Da pyramideselskaberne gik konkurs og borgerne mistede deres penge opstod der borgerkrigs-lignende tilstande i landet. Den nye regering har allerede spillet ud med at blokere for tre partssamarbejdet vedrørende arbejdsmarkedet og der er derfor stor nervøsitet for den fremtidige udvikling i landet.

Netop i den situation er det vigtigt at albansk fagbevægelse er i stand til at give regeringen et modspil. Det kan den kun med støtte fra den internationale fagbevægelse.

Man kan læse mere om SiD's / 3F's samarbejde med den Albanske fagbevægelse på: <http://miqesia.dk/erfaring>, specielt på: <http://miqesia.org/erfaring-sid/3F.htm> og på: http://miqesia.dk/erfaring/mads_lund.htm

Open Source / Open IT initiativer i Albanien / FOSS initiatives. Open Source Albania (der støttes af UNDP) skriver på <http://www.osalbania.org/>:

Project Title: Support to implementation of FOSS Initiatives in the Government and Education Sector in Albania

The primary objective of the Project is to help enhance the understanding and provide show-cases as to how FOSS can be beneficial to the Albanian government, educational sector and IT industry, and contributes to the overall development situation in the country.

The Project will partner with Albanian government, Institute of Informatics and Applied Mathematics (INIMA), main universities of Albania, private sector IT training providers and software enthusiasts in harnessing the potential of Free/Open Source Software (FOSS); it will raise awareness regarding utilization and benefits of e-government tools in central and local government practices; it will promote learning and software localization in Albanian language, hence increasing the penetration of FOSS technologies in all government levels and academic institutions of the country. The Project will also assist in development of FOSS-specific curriculum, while providing technical assistance to establish FOSS labs and improve professional networking of academic community, FOSS developers and government institutions with their peers in

Project Strategy

However rapid the recent pace of ICT developments has been, the overall knowledge, awareness and penetration of FOSS technology in Albania remains relatively low, and well below in comparison with the average in the Balkan region. In a country where software piracy is well spread both in public and private sectors, and protection of intellectual property rights is rather inadequate, prevailing majority of businesses, Government agencies and academic institutions choose to use illegal copies of proprietary software such as Microsoft Windows and Office, as well as server and database software. Giving the fact that these software packages are practically "free of charge" for local users, it has been fairly difficult to argue the case of FOSS, although some development organizations and agencies (notably, the Open Society Foundation of Albania) have undertaken steps in this direction by running small-scale projects focused on general awareness of FOSS and its applications within the academia and in schools. Most recent FOSS-related interventions of the OSA in Albania had been dedicated to establishment of an Albania developers club and dissemination of localized FOSS packages to schools. However, as recognized by the OSI, these efforts had not yield much results; the conclusion was that this is partly related to the very fact that the vast majority of educational

providers do not offer FOSS training to their students and therefore, the country does not have a sufficient number of developers and enthusiasts, interested in pushing capacity development further. At the same time there have been no efforts at all in exploring the vast possibilities that FOSS can offer when applied to central and local government. FOSS is considered as a very powerful e-government tool for increasing the effectiveness and responsiveness of government toward citizens, for improving the transparency of central and local government policy and practices toward its citizens and enhancing the accountability of local government and their services to citizens. As a result, part of the project will focus in introducing the above benefits of FOSS to government by training the personnel from ministries and providing the necessary FOSS materials to them.

When it comes to learning of FOSS at university level, both University of Tirana and Polytechnic University include FOSS-related subjects in their curriculum for undergraduate and graduate computer sciences and IT engineering professions. There is a feeling, however, that they lack a systematic approach, methodology guidelines and computer equipments, and subsequently hands-on practice assignment for students. Most of instructors do not have sufficient training or experience in development of FOSS applications, and only University of Tirana has a small LINUX-powered lab that offers practical training and opportunity to learn FOSS first-hand.

This situation has a profound effect on the knowledge of graduates and explains in many ways why the government and IT industry has not been too keen on taking advantage of using FOSS products for projects in Albania.

Taking into consideration the above, the primary focus of the Project will be on helping to introduce and improve understanding of FOSS in government and education sector and other key stakeholders by establishing national FOSS communities and advocacy activities for using FOSS in government institutions and academia, which should lead to a Project's overall outcome, expressed as gradual change in overall FOSS environment, basic presumption and opportunities that exist in Albania. The important factor in realizing the objective of the project will be a mutual cooperation between academia and the government. The academia has all the potential and resources for assisting the government in implementing FOSS applications. Part of this Project will be a capacity building program with the government's IT managers and staff and sharing of experience of known FOSS experts from other countries.

Donation Ceremony of Prosecutor Total Information Management System (TIMS) by the U.S. Department of Justice

Remarks by U.S. Ambassador Marcie B. Ries

Donation Ceremony of Prosecutor Total Information Management System (TIMS) by the U.S. Department of Justice

Today we recognize an important milestone in the development of a modern, professional law enforcement system in Albania. A couple of years ago, the United States, through our Department of Justice and ICITAP programs, got together with the European Commission (PAMECA) and the Albanian State Police, and decided that what Albanian needed was a modern computerized system to store and retrieve law enforcement information.

Today the TIMS (the Total Information Management System) for computer terminals are already being used throughout Albania in police and border posts as part of this \$18 million, four-year project. Since 2005, when the TIMS Border Control Information System was implemented by ICITAP at the ten border check points in Albania, the number of Wanted Persons apprehended at the borders has more than doubled. The amount of seized stolen vehicles, stolen documents, and contraband seized has also increased dramatically. The system clearly works.

So, today we're announcing that we're going on to implementing the second part of the program. The introduction of TIMS, this computerized system, into the offices of prosecutors around the country. This latest effort to connect police and prosecutors with the information they need reflects our desire to support modernization, coordination, greater reliability, and transparency. By extending TIMS to prosecutors offices, prosecutors will be able to obtain timely and important information from the police, such as information about the whereabouts

and the activities of a suspect.

At the same time, the police also receive superior and timely information from prosecutors, such as immediate reports when a suspect fails to appear for a trial, or when prosecutors obtain an arrest warrant. This type of information sharing should make it easier to apprehend criminals, detect false identities, and obtain convictions in court. We hope that the introduction of modern technologies will enhance the capabilities of and coordination between Albanian institutions, and will establish new patterns of joint investigation between police and prosecutors.

This enhanced coordination should result in more arrests of fugitives and criminals, more and larger seizures of trafficked contraband, and stronger cases by which to convict criminals. Likewise, the project will permit greater international cooperation and enhanced transparency between countries, better enabling prosecutors and police to coordinate and cooperate with their counterparts in the region and beyond. As we have seen, regional cooperation is essential to dealing with organized crime.

As you have heard me say so many times, fighting organized crime and corruption and strengthening the rule of law are among the biggest challenges Albania must overcome to meet the standards of NATO membership and EU integration. It is our hope that through programs like TIMS, Albania's front line law enforcement personnel – from police to prosecutors – will be better equipped with the technology and skills they need to do their jobs, and thereby help Albania progress in general toward the Euro-Atlantic community.

Faleminderit.

SERBIEN

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](#).

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

Kosovo / Kosóva:

PM Kostunica ventes snart at skulle besøge Præsident Bush i USA. Bush nævnede besøget under sit nylige besøg i Wien. Han ville, sagde han, søge at få Kostunica til at acceptere at det Albanske flertals interesser skulle imødekommes [fmlt tænkte Bush i retning af uafhængighed ift Serbien] mod at det Serbiske mindretals rettigheder blev respekteret. Muligvis vil Kostunica antyde at man så bør gå tilsvarende til værks mht Republika Srpska i Bosnien-Hercegovina, dvs. give Srpska uafhængighed.

Bistand fra EBRD til bygning af bro i Beograd. EBRD skriver:

1st long-term finance syndication gives city access to international markets

Serbia's capital city, Belgrade, will use a €70 million EBRD loan to build a bridge that will link the city's old and new districts, significantly reducing traffic congestion and pollution levels. The Bank is syndicating €20 million to international banks, including Hypo-Alpe-Adria International AG, Dexia Kommunalkredit Bank AG and Niederösterreichische Landesbank-Hypothekenbank AG, giving Belgrade its first long-term investment syndication and first access to international capital markets. The full amount will be provided for a period of 15 years.

Belgrade has only two functioning road bridges connecting the old and new parts of the city. This makes parts of the city difficult to access and has resulted in traffic congestion, and noise and air pollution, which are the city's most pressing problems. The EBRD investment will help

address these problems by funding a new cable-stayed bridge with a maximum length of 380 metres.

Henry Russell, EBRD Deputy Director for Municipal and Environmental Infrastructure, said the EBRD investment is a key part of Belgrade's strategy to improve traffic flow, cut pollution and address a long-standing problem in the city. In addition, the syndication portion of the deal is bringing Belgrade back into the focus of international capital markets, the first time in its recent history, and also introducing the private sector into public sector projects.

The recent loan builds on cooperation between the EBRD and the City of Belgrade, which to date has benefited from €60 million in Bank loans.

Infrastructure development is the most important task for all local authorities since it improves living standards for citizens and creates new possibilities for investments, said Nenad Bogdanovic, Mayor of the City of Belgrade. In last six years over €1 billion has been invested in Belgrade in infrastructure development, and this latest investment for the new bridge builds on that success. The City of Belgrade received significant support in this task from the EBRD, said Mr Bogdanovic.

The EBRD is the largest investor in Serbia, having committed over €900 million in 62 projects. Dragica Pilipovic, the Bank's Director for Serbia and Montenegro, said the new bridge will have a very positive impact in the city. Commuting times will be cut, and pollution levels will fall too, she added.

The Canadian government has provided €400,000 in technical co-operation funds for a Lender's Technical Monitor to advise the Bank on preparation and implementation.

Five Years in the Family: Partnership, Success, Future Vision and New Challenges Atlantic Council of Serbia Annual International Conference

Remarks by Ambassador Michael C. Polt

June 22, 2006 Embassy of the United States of America Belgrade

Remarks by Ambassador Michael C. Polt

Five Years in the Family: Partnership, Success, Future Vision and New Challenges
Atlantic Council of Serbia Annual International Conference

Partnership, Success, Future Vision, and New Challenges -- these are the headliners for this conference. All of them important 21st century concepts. All of these are important elements of the ever evolving Euro-Atlantic relationship. All of them relate very directly to the growing relationship between the Euro-Atlantic community and Serbia. But these terms are also easily overused, misused, or misunderstood.

The United States welcomes Serbia's interest in the Alliance and supports the further development of Serbia's Euro-Atlantic ties as rapidly as Serbia is able. This can be an important part of the country's democratic political transition and of mutual benefit to NATO and Serbia.

Some in this country have recently argued for a so-called "true partnership" with the Euro-Atlantic community, "without conditions and pressures." Others have demanded what they have called "equality" in relations and complained about a lack of recognition by those outside Serbia of its achievements in meeting international obligations to date. I am concerned that such comments indeed suggest a misunderstanding of the Euro-Atlantic "partnership." This partnership cannot rely on one side delivering and the other side just promising to do so. It cannot rest on assurances of good faith or on assertions of historical grievances. It must rest on facts, actions, and a common commitment and clear articulation of values that bind the transatlantic security partners together. Each must make a tangible contribution, and not call on the other to do what it cannot or will not do itself. So what we are looking for is becoming real partners, each pulling our own weight!

Serbia belongs in the Euro-Atlantic community of nations. America and Serbia have historically been friends, including through two world wars. My government's overarching policy goal for

this part of the world is to help create a Europe whole, free, and at peace. Serbia is an integral part of that whole. And Serbia can play a significant role in Europe's security infrastructure. Geographically Serbia occupies strategic ground in Europe to help stop the flow of transnational terrorism, illegal arms, drugs, and trafficked humans into and out of the continent.

Joining the Euro-Atlantic family is very much in Serbia's interest. It can help remove remnants of outdated, isolationist and nationalist thinking. It will help political stability. It will promote rule of law by building trust in transformation. And it will make the defense sector a change agent in that transformation - whether we're talking about budgetary transparency, internal controls, making operations more efficient, or privatization of state-owned property.

These institutional reforms, and the professionalization, modernization, and right-sizing of the Serbian armed forces will signal your potential contribution to Euro-Atlantic security. And until the government here removes that last obstacle to full membership, the United States will continue to use all currently available mechanisms, both bilaterally and through multilaterally, to make sure Serbia is as prepared as it can be when it comes time to cross the threshold.

Multilaterally, we support the important work that NATO's Defense Reform Group and the South East European Clearing House are doing to ensure that assistance from the Alliance and the broader community is coordinated in a way to maximize the benefit to Serbia's defense reform efforts. In addition, we continue to support the establishment of a NATO Military Liaison Office in Belgrade to engage with Serbia's leadership and its people to promote understanding of the Alliance and its relationship with this country.

Bilaterally, we have signed a WMD Non-Proliferation agreement that will help Serbia provide even better security at its borders against dangerous weapons. We are also strongly engaged with your leadership to conclude a Status of Forces Agreement and a Security Cooperation Agreement. The first will allow us to move forward with a State Partnership Program with the Ohio National Guard, which will allow for valuable training and education opportunities as well as potential disaster assistance, building of commercial ties, and other tangential benefits. The second will provide up to ten million dollars annually in direct assistance to the Defense Ministry and armed forces, with vastly expanded programs for military education and training as well as modernization and institutional reform.

The decisions this country's leadership must make in the coming months will certainly be challenging. If you wish to engage in a real partnership with the Euro-Atlantic community, you will find ready counterparts. But if you choose to misinterpret shared responsibilities as "pressure" or "conditionality", you will loose yourself in unconstructive rhetoric that will make your transition path harder and your wait for integration longer. None of us have an interest in that. So if you are ready, the United States stands ready to help, on our own and through the Alliance.

MONTENEGRO

Præsidentvalg 030611: Filip Vujanovic blev valgt. Seneste Parlamentsvalg 021020.

Folkeafstemning 21.05.2006 om Montenegro's forhold til statsforbundet Serbien-Montenegro. Der var et mindre flertal for at udtræde af forbundet (55,4% mod 44,6%), hvilket er blevet anerkendt af EU m.fl. Formentlig vil Serbien acceptere den nye tingenes tilstand, skønt der var nogen murren efter at resultatet blev kendt.

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

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

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

GRÆKENLAND

Seneste Parlamentsvalg 040307.

TYRKIET

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

Præsident Moisiu (Albanien) har haft besøg af den Tyrkiske Generalstabschef. Se under: [Albanien](#).

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/liturg/saints/ns_lit_doc_20031019_index_madre-teresa_en.html

Psychosocial Trauma in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations. IOM skriver:

Italy - Addressing Psychosocial Trauma in Conflict and Post-Conflict Situations

A three-day international conference on addressing conflict related psychosocial trauma opens on Monday in Rome.

The conference, organised by IOM's Psychosocial and Cultural Integration Unit and the General Directorate for Development Cooperation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will bring together experts, practitioners and agencies to discuss multidisciplinary approaches and responses to individual and collective conflict generated trauma.

"Traumatic events have medium and long term effects" says Natale Losi, who heads IOM's Psychosocial and Cultural Integration unit. "If not properly addressed, they have negative and long lasting consequences on the psychosocial wellbeing of individuals and groups. Without adequate psychosocial approaches and practices, trauma prolongs the victim-aggressor paradigm and perpetuates the cycle of violence."

Participants will focus on ways to further psychosocial responses in the Mediterranean and Balkan regions, with an emphasis on vulnerable groups, such as women and children.

For further information, please go to www.healingthewar.org

USA



PM Kostunica ventes snart at skulle besøge Præsident Bush i USA. Bush nævnede besøget under sit nylige besøg i Wien. Han ville, sagde han, søge at få Kostunica til at acceptere at det Albanske flertals interesser skulle imødekommes [fmlt tænkte Bush i retning af uafhængighed ift Serbien] mod at det Serbiske mindretals rettigheder blev respekteret. Muligvis vil Kostunica antyde at man så bør gå tilsvarende til værks mht Republika Srpska i Bosnien-Hercegovina, dvs. give Srpska uafhængighed.



President George W. Bush delivers a statement during a press availability Wednesday, June 21, 2006, with Chancellor Wolfgang Schuessel of Austria, center, and European Union President Jose Manuel Barroso at the Hofburg Palace in Vienna during U.S.-EU Summit. Said the President, "We talked about democracy and new democracies, and I want to thank the European Union for its strong support of Afghanistan and Iraq." White House photo by Eric Draper

Præsident Bush har deltaget i et Europa-US-arrangement i Wien. Forholdet mellem USA og Europa er hovedsageligt, men ikke entydigt positivt; der samarbejdes på en lang række felter, men der er en del uoverensstemmelser, således mht forholdet til Irak (hvilket Bush kommenterede, se ndf.). Kansler Schüssel sagde bl.a.:

- *»Although we might have different approaches in some aspects, this should never overshadow the depth and quality of our cooperation. We covered, as I said it, a wide range of issues during our talks, from foreign policy and economic cooperation. Energy security was high on our agenda; the protection of intellectual property rights, the cooperation in the fight against terror, and the protection of human rights around the world.«*
- *»On Balkans, we informed President Bush of the European strategy. We have opened negotiations last week with Croatia. Macedonia is a candidate. We signed an agreement for stabilization association with Albania. We have now Montenegro independent. Bosnia is integrated, and we are, all the time, involved in positive talks with Serbia. Of course, there are open questions, and we discussed them in detail. In Kosovo, negotiations under the Chairmanship of Martti Ahtisaari are taking place here in Vienna. The Office of Ahtisaari is here and we do our utmost to help and to ease.«*

Præsident Bush blev spurgt om sit synspunkt på Europæiske meningsmålinger, der viste en tydelig skepsis over hans udenrigspolitik: *»Mr. President, you said this is "absurd," but you might be aware that in Europe the image of America is still falling, and dramatically in some areas. Let me give you some numbers. In Austria, in this country only 14 percent of the people believe that the United States, what they are doing is good for peace; 64 percent think that it is bad. In the United Kingdom, your ally, there are more citizens who believe that the United States policy under your leadership is helping to destabilize the world than Iran. So my question to you is, why do you think that you've failed so badly to convince Europeans, to win their heads and hearts and minds?«*

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, yes, I thought it was absurd for people to think that we're more dangerous than Iran. It's a -- we're a transparent democracy. People know exactly what's on our mind. We debate things in the open. We've got a legislative process that's active. Look, people didn't agree with my decision on Iraq, and I understand that. For Europe, September the 11th was a moment; for us, it was a change of thinking. I vowed to the American people I would do everything to defend our people, and will. I fully understood that the longer we got away from September the 11th, more people would forget the lessons of September the 11th. But I'm not going to forget them. And, therefore, I will be steadfast and diligent and strong in defending our country. [Se i øvrigt ndf.]

Det Hvide Hus har udsendt transkript:

President Bush Participates in Press Availability at 2006 U.S.-EU Summit

Zeremoniensaal Hall, Hofburg Palace, Vienna, Austria

2:50 P.M. (Local)

CHANCELLOR SCHÜSSEL: So, ladies and gentlemen, let me first start by saying that this was -- is the 15th journey of the President of the United States, George Bush, to Europe. And I'm really happy that this journey leads -- as a kind of an Austria-Hungarian journey, leads George Bush and his team to Vienna.

We had a summit, a very fruitful and a positive summit touching a broad range of subjects, from the economy -- quite obvious -- America and Europe, we are the E2, the economic big two powers of the world, and we spoke about common trade, foreign investment in both directions. Of course, we touched some problems, but don't forget that 99 percent of our trade volume is done without any problems. It's, per date, a sum of around \$2 billion traded above the Atlantic Ocean. And we touched foreign policy issues; we touched Iran; we touched Iraq; Balkan issues; global issues like global warming, climate change, et cetera.

Although we might have different approaches in some aspects, this should never overshadow the depth and quality of our cooperation. We covered, as I said it, a wide range of issues during our talks, from foreign policy and economic cooperation. Energy security was high on our agenda; the protection of intellectual property rights, the cooperation in the fight against terror, and the protection of human rights around the world.

In our common responsibility to promote stability and security for our citizens and the world, European Union and the United States successfully work together. There are recent examples for our good cooperation. As I mentioned, just Iran, Middle East and Iraq.

In one of the topics we intensively discussed today, our efforts to keep Iran from producing nuclear weapons. We have come to a crossroad on the Iranian nuclear issue. Iran has to make

the right choice. And we welcome a U.S. involvement, in particularly recent historic signal the U.S. is ready to join negotiations talks if conditions for resuming negotiations are met. And this signal greatly contributed to the credibility of a united position between the key players. And I told President George Bush how much we appreciate his constructive role in this particularly sensitive situation.

The situation in the Middle East is still complex. There's no doubt the Palestinian government has to accept the basic principles of the peace process -- non-violence, recognition of Israel, acceptance of existing agreements, the so-called road map. On the other hand, both America and Europe consequently argue against any unilateral steps by Israel. The escalation of armed confrontation during the recent days and weeks show the lack of a political perspective. The solution to this conflict can only be a political one, based on negotiations and the principles of the road map.

On Balkans, we informed President Bush of the European strategy. We have opened negotiations last week with Croatia. Macedonia is a candidate. We signed an agreement for stabilization association with Albania. We have now Montenegro independent. Bosnia is integrated, and we are, all the time, involved in positive talks with Serbia. Of course, there are open questions, and we discussed them in detail. In Kosovo, negotiations under the Chairmanship of Martti Ahtisaari are taking place here in Vienna. The Office of Ahtisaari is here and we do our utmost to help and to ease.

Strong bilateral ties between Europe and USA are absolutely important. We are the most important economic partners for each other. The summit highlights only some topics. Progress made in many other areas should not be overlooked.

Today, we signed an agreement on higher education and vocational training that will last for a longer period of time than the previous one, engage us in a larger quantity of programs and funds, and will reach more students and teachers -- three-times more students than before.

Given the worldwide increase in energy demands, and at the same time, limited resources, security of supply is of strategic importance. And therefore, we welcome the establishment of a strategic cooperation between America and Europe. And we are committed to develop a coherent energy strategy that not only emphasizes security of supply, but efficiency, sustainability, and climate protection.

This is my first statement. I now invite the President of the United States, George Bush, to take the floor, and then the President of the Commission.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Mr. Chancellor -- I call him, Wolfgang; he calls me, George W. -- Jose, it's good to see you. Thank you very much for your hospitality. I also want to thank President Fischer for his hospitality, as well. I've really been looking forward to this trip. I have never been to your beautiful country. I need to come back. It is -- and your hospitality has been grand. I really appreciate it a lot.

We talked about democracy and new democracies, and I want to thank the European Union for its strong support of Afghanistan and Iraq. Look, I fully understand we've had our differences on Iraq, and I can understand the differences. People have strong opinions on the subject. But what's past is past, and what's ahead is a hopeful democracy in the Middle East. And I want to thank your leadership, both of your leaderships, on this important issue. I believe the Maliki government is going to succeed. I know the government needs our help, and the European Union has stood up to help, and I can't thank you enough for that.

We talked about Lebanon and the need for Lebanon to be free from Syrian influence. We worked very closely together at the United Nations to send that clear message to the Syrians: Leave Lebanon alone, let them be, let them be a free democracy, which is a necessary part of laying the foundation for peace in the Middle East.

We talked about Israel and Palestine. I assured the leaders here that my position is firm, and that is I envision two states living side-by-side in peace. And we want to help. On the other hand, we're not going to deal with a government that has made the destruction of Israel one of its key policy platforms. How can you be side-by-side in peace if part of your platform is the destruction of one of the countries you're supposed to be at peace with? And I appreciate Europe being strong on that issue, as well.

We talked about the Balkans, and I assured the Chancellor that Austria's role in the Balkans and the European Union's role in the Balkans is essential and we look forward to supporting your role. In essence, the EU, particularly under the Chancellor's guidance, is in the lead on the Balkans. And we want to help. We want to be a participant in helping bring peace to that region.

I think the European Union is a vital part of helping solve the issue of the Balkans. After all, aspirations to the EU causes people to adopt the habits necessary for there to be a democracy and peace. And so we're very strongly supportive of the EU's role in the Balkans, and applaud your strong role as well, Mr. Chancellor.

We talked about development and prosperity. Listen, we're trading partners and we've got to make sure that commerce and trade and capital continues to flow freely between the EU and America. And we talked about some of the impediments to capital flows, and we discussed our desire to make sure that we continue to trade as freely as possible.

Obviously, the Doha Round and the WTO was a big subject. And it's a tough subject because we're -- we're trying to make difficult adjustments to our own internal policy in order to satisfy a -- in order to reach an agreement that's fair for all of us. But the good news is, is that we were very frank in our discussion with each other. I mean, the Europeans have problems with the U.S. position; we have problems with the European position; we both have problems with the G20 position. But the point is, we're committed to a successful round. And it's going to take hard work. There's a ministers meeting here at the end of this month, and my pledge to our European counterparts is, we'll do the very best we can to reach an agreement that is -- that satisfies all parties' desires.

But make no mistake about it, it's hard work. My view is, is that we can't let this round fail. A failed WTO round would be missed opportunity, particularly to help people in the impoverished -- who are impoverished. The best way to help lift people out of poverty is trade. You can give all the money you want -- and my government has been very generous on the continent of Africa. We're joining with the Europeans to fight HIV/AIDS and to deal with hunger. But if you're really interested in development, the best way to do it is to have a successful round at the WTO. And I understand that, and we're committed to working for success in that round.

We talked about energy. I kind of startled my country when, in my State of the Union, I said we're hooked on oil and we need to get off oil. That seemed counterintuitive for some people to hear a Texan say. But the truth of the matter is, we got to diversify away from oil. And the best way to do it is through new technologies. And we agreed we would share technologies between our nations and between the EU and the United States. The EU needs to get diversified, as well. And so this is going to be a very interesting period for us as new technologies develop and we're willing to share those technologies.

We talked about our efforts to continue to defeat the terrorists. I reminded my fellow leaders here that the terrorists still want to strike and they want to do harm, and we have an obligation to work very closely together.

And, obviously, they brought up the concern about Guantanamo. And I understand their concerns. But let me explain my position. First, I'd like to end Guantanamo. I'd like it to be over with. One of the things we will do is we'll send people back to their home countries. We've got about 400 people there left -- 200 have been sent back -- 400 are there, mainly from Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan and Yemen. And I explained to the two leaders here our desires to send them back. Of course, there's international pressure not to send them back. But, hopefully, we'll be able to resolve that when they go back to their own country.

There are some who need to be tried in U.S. courts. They're cold-blooded killers. They will murder somebody if they're let out on the street. And yet, we believe there's a -- there ought to be a way forward in a court of law, and I'm waiting for the Supreme Court of the United States to determine the proper venue in which these people can be tried.

So I understand the concerns of the leaders. They expressed the concerns of the European leaders and the European people about what Guantanamo says. I also shared with them my deep desire to end this program, but also I assured them that we will -- I'm not going to let people out on the street that will do you harm. And so we're working through the issue. And I appreciate your interest and appreciate your questions.

Finally, we talked about Iran. It's very important for the leadership in Iran to look at the world and say, Europe and the United States and Russia and China are united in our common desire to make sure that Iranians do not develop a nuclear weapon. And step one of achieving a diplomatic success is to share a goal. And there's no question we share the goal of Iran not having the capacity and/or a nuclear weapon. It would be -- it would be a terrible situation if they developed a weapon.

And so the second phase of a diplomatic strategy is to have a common front, a common diplomatic front that says clearly to the Iranians, here is a way forward for it, but you get to choose. And so I said to the -- I said to our -- my counterparts here that we'll come to the table to negotiate, so long as the Iranians verifiably end any enrichment activities. The Iranians have said that they will end Iranian enrichment activities before. That's what they told the EU3. We're just asking them to do what they already said they would do.

But it's their choice to make. And I'm convinced that when they look and see that we're working very closely together, that they will see the seriousness of our intent to resolve this in a diplomatic and peaceful way.

And so the discussions were wide-ranging, which is a positive sign of a healthy relationship. We shared tactics and strategies, which is a sign of a healthy relationship. We disagreed in an agreeable way on certain issues. But we're bound to work together for the good of our respective peoples. And this meeting has been a great success, Mr. Chancellor, and I appreciate you running it. And again, I want to thank you for your hospitality.

PRESIDENT BARROSO: Thank you. Thank you very much. I think there is a very good spirit in European Union and the United States positions and we're building on that today. As President Bush just said, it was not just a working meeting for very concrete results, but also working we were thinking aloud, we were discussing together some possible strategies for the future. And this is precisely that spirit that relations between partners like United States and European Union should be established.

But let me just concentrate on concrete results of this summit that were already presented by Chancellor Schüssel, so I will highlight some of them. First, we are entering into strategic cooperation on energy to promote energy security for producers, consumers, and transit countries alike. I think this is important, strategic cooperation on energy between the United States and Europe. Second, we have agreed to establish a European Union and United States high-level dialogue on climate change, clean energy, sustainable development, to address ways to get cost-effective emission cuts, development and employment of new technologies, efficiency and conservation, renewable fuels and other environmental issues such as biodiversity.

We have also discussed how to deliver an ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Doha development agenda. These negotiations are at a crucial phase. European Union and the United States have a joint responsibility to help deliver an agreement which promotes growth, opportunity, especially for the poor, to look for -- (inaudible) -- determination from other WTO members. And after the good exchange of views we had today during this summit, I'm convinced, I'm really convinced that it is possible to have a successful outcome -- and it's crucially important from a trade point of view, from a growth and economic point of view, and also from a development point of view.

Third, we have endorsed today a strategy for the enforcement of intellectual property rights in third countries. For the first time we have named countries and regions which cause most concern. They will be the focus of concrete actions to reduce global piracy and counterfeiting. Proper protection of intellectual property is vital for our industry and for our consumers.

Fourth, we also agreed on the need for open investment regimes, fighting all protectionist tendencies that can happen in some of our circles. We need to -- (inaudible) -- jobs and get best control of our very dynamic transatlantic economy. Two-way investment benefits our economies. In this context, I hope we will seek finalization of European Union-United States air transport agreement to be possible by the end of the year.

We also addressed the issue that is very important in European Union of establishment of reciprocal visa-free travel for all European Union citizens to the United States. I also believe this is good for our citizens, this is good for our economies.

Finally, the point I want to highlight, I want to emphasize our shared commitment to promoting democracy, freedom all over the world. The very enlargement of European Union has been one of the greatest achievements in terms of promotion of democracy from Southern Europe, West Europe, to Eastern Europe, North Europe, from the Iberian Peninsula to the Baltic countries, now most recently, European Union is a great success story in terms of promoting democracy. And we want to do it also globally, and we are doing it globally. And that's one of the fields where I see that the United States and European Union can do, and should do, even more together.

One thing is sure; the world now is very complex. Even together we are not sure that we will solve all issues. But if we don't work together it will be much more difficult to face global challenges. I believe this summit was very helpful for having this closer relationship between the United States and Europe so that, together, we can do our best to make the world a better place.

Thank you.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Jen.

Q -- (inaudible) -- long-range missile? And what sort of penalties do you think are in order if they do so?

And to the Chancellor, if I might, where does the EU stand on possible penalties for such a test?

PRESIDENT BUSH: The North Koreans have made agreements with us in the past, and we expect them to keep their agreements. For example, agreements on test launches. We think it would be in the world's interest to know what they're testing, what they intend to do on their test. It should make people nervous when non-transparent regimes that have announced that they've got nuclear warheads fire missiles.

And so we've been working with our partners, particularly in that part of the world, to say to the North Koreans that this is not the way you conduct business in the world, this is not the way that peaceful nations conduct their affairs.

I was pleased to see that the Chinese spoke out to the North Korean government and suggested they not fire whatever it is on their missile. And we'll see whether or not the North Koreans listen. One of our strategies in North Korea is to make sure we include other countries as a part of our consortium to deal with this non-transparent regime. And China is an integral part of what we've called the six-party talks, and I am pleased that they're taking responsibility in dealing with the leader of North Korea. It's a very positive sign.

I've talked to President Putin about this subject. I know that we're reaching out to the Japanese, all aimed at saying to the North Koreans, this is not a -- in order to be an accepted nation, a non-isolated nation, there are certain international norms that you must live by. And we expect them to live by those norms.

CHANCELLOR SCHÜSSEL: I couldn't agree more with the question of North Korea, and the compliance with the international rules and the international standards are always a matter of great concern, always high on the priority list of foreign policy matters within European Union. And if this happens, there will be a strong statement and a strong answer from the international community. And Europe will be part of it. So there's no doubt. We discussed, by the way, in our debate, what to do when and if, and there will be a strong response on that.

Q A question to President Barroso and President Bush. Do you actually share the view that Russia is using its energy resources to oppress other countries? And in what respect does your cooperation help you now to position yourselves against that?

And if I may, to President Bush, you've got Iran's nuclear program, you've got North Korea, yet, most Europeans consider the United States the biggest threat to global stability. Do you have any regrets about that?

PRESIDENT BUSH: That's absurd. The United States is -- we'll defend ourselves, but at the same time, we're actively working with our partners to spread peace and democracy. So whoever says that is -- it's an absurd statement.

PRESIDENT BARROSO: On energy, as you know that energy is a geostrategic question. That's why in January, President Bush called for an end to American oil addiction. That's why, in February, in Washington, I asked for a partnership between United States and European Union in matters of energy. That's why today we are agreeing on key principles to guarantee energy security. I also welcome the high level -- the agreement on a high-level dialogue between European Union and United States on climate change and sustainable development.

These are central challenges to all of us globally. So our agreement is not against anyone -- by the way, we expect the G8 summit to be a very important summit, to be a success. And we wish the President continued success at that G8 summit. We believe it should be an occasion to reinforce our message for an open, stable, non-discriminatory, transparent market on energy. So energy is a global issue and it should be tackled globally.

Q If Iran says it will respond to the offer in late August, is that a suitable time frame? And I would ask all of you, Iran's Foreign Minister says some kind of negotiations can start before a final answer is given; are you willing to do that?

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, our position, Steve, is that we'll come to the table when they verifiably suspend. Period. And we expect them to verifiably suspend. This is what they said they will do to the EU3.

Secondly, the August 22nd date -- is that part of your question? Yes. It seems like an awful long time for a reasonable answer -- for a reasonable proposal, a long time for an answer. And we look forward to working with our partners. We just got word of this statement as we walked in here, but it shouldn't take the Iranians that long to analyze what is a reasonable deal.

Q -- (inaudible) --

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, I said, weeks, not months. And I believe that's the view of our partners -- weeks, not months.

CHANCELLOR SCHÜSSEL: We agree. We spoke about Iran at length and it is really one of the fruits of a well-balanced partnership and cooperation that we were able to offer a bold package of incentives to Iran, to the Iranian government and to the Iranian people. And as President Bush said, it's better to agree as soon as possible; the time is limited and I think we should not play with time.

This is -- we discussed it for months and months, and I think time -- in Greek language -- that I learned, Ancient Greek -- there is a fantastic word, "kyros." Kyros means "the right moment." The right moment -- and I think now is the right moment for Iran to take this offer, to grab it and to negotiate. This is a well-balanced -- we got advice from everybody from the international scene -- United Nations, EIBaradei here, International Atomic Energy organization, a lot of experts of scientists that convinced us -- of course, the EU3 and America, Russia and China are on board. So this is their kyros. Take it. This is my advice.

Q Chancellor Schüssel, the European public is deeply worried by these secret prisoners that the CIA has been transporting, is transporting through Europe. Did you get assurance today from the President that this is not going to happen anymore, that there won't be anymore in the kidnapping of terror suspects in Europe, that this is a thing of the past?

And to the President, Mr. President, you said this is "absurd," but you might be aware that in Europe the image of America is still falling, and dramatically in some areas. Let me give you some numbers. In Austria, in this country only 14 percent of the people believe that the United States, what they are doing is good for peace; 64 percent think that it is bad. In the United Kingdom, your ally, there are more citizens who believe that the United States policy under your leadership is helping to destabilize the world than Iran. So my question to you is, why do you think that you've failed so badly to convince Europeans, to win their heads and hearts and minds? Thank you.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Well, yes, I thought it was absurd for people to think that we're more dangerous than Iran. It's a -- we're a transparent democracy. People know exactly what's on our mind. We debate things in the open. We've got a legislative process that's active. Look, people didn't agree with my decision on Iraq, and I understand that. For Europe, September the 11th was a moment; for us, it was a change of thinking. I vowed to the American people I would

do everything to defend our people, and will. I fully understood that the longer we got away from September the 11th, more people would forget the lessons of September the 11th. But I'm not going to forget them. And, therefore, I will be steadfast and diligent and strong in defending our country.

I don't govern by polls, you know. I just do what I think is right. And I understand some of the decisions I made are controversial. But I made them in the best interest of our country, and I think in the best interest of the world. I believe when you look back at this moment, people will say, it was right to encourage democracy in the Middle East. I understand some people think that it can't work. I believe in the universality of freedom; some don't. I'm going to act on my beliefs so long as I'm the President of the United States. Some people say, it's okay to condemn people for -- to tyranny. I don't believe it's okay to condemn people to tyranny, particularly those of us who live in the free societies.

And so I understand, and I'll try to do my best to explain to the Europeans that, on the one hand, we're tough when it comes to the war on terror; on the other hand, we're providing more money than every before in the world's history for HIV/AIDS on the continent of Africa. I'll say, on the one hand, we're going to be tough when it comes to terrorist regimes who harbor weapons. On the other hand, we'll help feed the hungry. I declared Darfur to be a genocide because I care deeply about those who have been afflicted by these renegade bands of people who are raping and murdering.

And so I will do my best to explain our foreign policy. On the one hand, it's tough when it needs to be; on the other hand, it's compassionate. And we'll let the polls figure out -- people can say what they want to say. But leadership requires making hard choices based upon principle and standing -- (President's mike goes out) -- and that's how I'm going to continue to lead my country.

Thank you for your question.

CHANCELLOR SCHÜSSEL: Let me add -- let me add something. I think Austria is really a good example to show that America has something to do with freedom, democracy, prosperity, development. Don't forget I was born in '45. At that time, Vienna and half of Austria laid in ruins. And without the participation of America, what fate would have Europe? Where would be Europe today? Not the peaceful, prosperous Europe like we love it and where we live.

Nothing -- I will never forget that America fed us with food, with economic support. The Marshall Plan was an immense aid and incentive to develop industry, agriculture, tourism. And by the way, I said it to the President, the Marshall Fund is still working in Austria. It's now transformed into a kind -- in a fund for research and development -- still working.

The American people, at that time, the American government invested billions of dollars in Europe to develop the former enemy. And now we are a partner. So I think it's grotesque to say that America is a threat to the peace in the world compared with North Korea, Iran, other countries.

Of course, we -- and I thank you very much for the question on human rights and the overflights and the secret prisons and Guantanamo. And it was quite interesting to see how the debate was going on in -- this morning. The President started, himself. He didn't wait that we raise the question. He came up and said, look, this is my problem, this is where we are. And I think we should be fair from the other side of the Atlantic. We should understand that what September 11th meant to the American people. It was a shock. For the first time, a real shock. A society values were attacked -- American values, international values, European values were attacked in the home country of the President and all Americans. And we should not be naive. We Europeans are also attacked. We had bomb attacks in Madrid. Hundreds of people were killed. We had bomb attacks in London subway, buses were blown up. We had detected some terrorists who tried to shoot down an Israeli plane. So we should not be naive.

And since September 11th -- and I think this is important to underline that -- since September 11th, we are now able to define our targets, to fight against terror and terrorists, to cut off their financial supplies, to share information, to secure our citizens, our people. This is the ultimate goal. Not creating enemies, virtual enemies, but to secure our people and to secure peace in the world and to stabilize our societies.

The problem is -- and I will be very frank on that, and I said it the same way like we did it here,

and we say it now -- we are only -- we can only have a victory in the fight against terror if we don't undermine our common values. It can never be a victory, a credible victory over terrorists if we give up our values: democracy, rule of law, individual rights.

This is important to know. And our discussion with all the European parliament, the European governments, I personally -- we are calling for the closure of Guantanamo. But our discussion today went far beyond the closing of Guantanamo, because we have -- we have a legal problem, we have gray areas. And there should be no legal void, not in the fight against terrorists, but also not in -- for individuals to be guaranteed in their individual rights, in their freedom.

And it's quite interesting to see how the President reacted -- I welcome, of course, your statement saying that you're looking forward to close Guantanamo and it depends on the Supreme Court's decision. And we got clear, clear signals and a commitment from the American side -- no torture, no extraordinary or extra-territorial positions to deal with the terrorists -- the McCain amendment, for instance. All the legal rights must be preserved.

But we have to help if we're to find a way-out strategy, to help countries to take back the prisoners, either to charge them or to release them. And there are international organizations which could help and could assist. And we discussed this in detail. And I think it's important to know that although there are differences in the legal perception, it was possible to have such a statement.

And I really want to add, after my visit to you in December '05, last December, we established a very good cooperation between John Bellinger, the leading advisor of the State Department and the Austrian Bureau, the Department for international law. And this is working. We are really working in a precise, professional way on that. So thank you very much.

Let me say, Mr. President, I'm really happy that you are here, that you were here in Vienna. Come back, if possible. You will find a little bit more from our town and from the possibilities of our city. And don't let us wait for another nearly 30 years for the next visit. All the best. Thank you.

PRESIDENT BUSH: Thank you, sir.

END 3:27 P.M. (Local)

Donation Ceremony of Prosecutor Total Information Management System (TIMS) by the U.S. Department of Justice

Remarks by U.S. Ambassador Marcie B. Ries

Donation Ceremony of Prosecutor Total Information Management System (TIMS) by the U.S. Department of Justice

Today we recognize an important milestone in the development of a modern, professional law enforcement system in Albania. A couple of years ago, the United States, through our Department of Justice and ICITAP programs, got together with the European Commission (PAMECA) and the Albanian State Police, and decided that what Albania needed was a modern computerized system to store and retrieve law enforcement information.

Today the TIMS (the Total Information Management System) for computer terminals are already being used throughout Albania in police and border posts as part of this \$18 million, four-year project. Since 2005, when the TIMS Border Control Information System was implemented by ICITAP at the ten border check points in Albania, the number of Wanted Persons apprehended at the borders has more than doubled. The amount of seized stolen vehicles, stolen documents, and contraband seized has also increased dramatically. The system clearly works.

So, today we're announcing that we're going on to implementing the second part of the program. The introduction of TIMS, this computerized system, into the offices of prosecutors around the country. This latest effort to connect police and prosecutors with the information they need reflects our desire to support modernization, coordination, greater reliability, and

transparency. By extending TIMS to prosecutors offices, prosecutors will be able to obtain timely and important information from the police, such as information about the whereabouts and the activities of a suspect.

At the same time, the police also receive superior and timely information from prosecutors, such as immediate reports when a suspect fails to appear for a trial, or when prosecutors obtain an arrest warrant. This type of information sharing should make it easier to apprehend criminals, detect false identities, and obtain convictions in court. We hope that the introduction of modern technologies will enhance the capabilities of and coordination between Albanian institutions, and will establish new patterns of joint investigation between police and prosecutors.

This enhanced coordination should result in more arrests of fugitives and criminals, more and larger seizures of trafficked contraband, and stronger cases by which to convict criminals. Likewise, the project will permit greater international cooperation and enhanced transparency between countries, better enabling prosecutors and police to coordinate and cooperate with their counterparts in the region and beyond. As we have seen, regional cooperation is essential to dealing with organized crime.

As you have heard me say so many times, fighting organized crime and corruption and strengthening the rule of law are among the biggest challenges Albania must overcome to meet the standards of NATO membership and EU integration. It is our hope that through programs like TIMS, Albania's front line law enforcement personnel – from police to prosecutors – will be better equipped with the technology and skills they need to do their jobs, and thereby help Albania progress in general toward the Euro-Atlantic community.

Faleminderit.

US Ambassadør Polt i Serbien har holdt tale på Atlantic Council of Serbia Annual International Conference. Se under: [Serbien](#).

ENGLAND

TYSKLAND

FRANKRIG

DANMARK (NORGE, SVERIGE)

LO / 3F deltog i et møde i Albanien tidligere på måneden:

Albansk fagbevægelse fejrer jubilæum

Den frie albanske fagbevægelse er kommet langt efter omstillingen til markedsøkonomi, men der fortsat brug for international støtte.

Af Mads Lund, international programmedarbejder, 3F

Den nye albanske fagbevægelse har overlevet omstillingen til fri markedsøkonomi og kunne den 16.juni fejre 15 års fødselsdag.

De store politiske omvæltninger i Albanien i 1990/91 førte til dannelsen af en ny uafhængig albansk landsorganisation, KSSH, som i dag har 12 tilsluttede forbund fra såvel den offentlige som den private sektor.

LO Danmark (repræsenteret ved 3F) og KSSH kunne ved samme lejlighed fejre 14 års samarbejde, idet 3F's lokale afdelinger på Fyn var blandt de første til at yde hjælp til de nye albanske faglige organisationer.

Johnny Laursen fra 3F Odense deltog i højtideligheden, og den modtagelse han fik vidner om, at han af de albanske arbejdere og faglige ledere betragtes som en af de vigtigste venner de har.

I 1996 begyndte 3F (SiD) og KSSH et samarbejde om opbygningen af en skole for faglige tillidsfolk. Uddannelserne blev i begyndelsen finansieret af Danida, men er i dag en del af KSSH's aktiviteter.

Skole med stor betydning

KSSH's formand Kol Nikollaj fremhævede i festtalen ved jubilæet skolens store betydning for udviklingen af den albanske fagbevægelse, og han lagde vægt på at uddannelsesaktiviteterne også i fremtiden skal fylde meget.

Fra 3F (SiD) har Mads Lund og Kaj Erik Hansen været udstationeret i Albanien i henholdsvis 1996-97 og 2000-2003. Det har betydet, at samarbejdet og venskabet mellem albansk fagbevægelse og dansk fagbevægelse står meget stærkt - også i dag.

I forbindelse med højtideligheden blev det aftalt, at samarbejdet i de kommende år skal omhandle organisatorisk styrkelse af KSSH og de tilsluttede forbund. Der ydes i forvejen støtte fra blandt andre FOA til det forbund, der organiserer social- og sundhedsarbejdere.

Blokering for trepartsforhandlinger

Ved valget i efteråret 2005 fik Albanien en ny regering. Premierminister er Sali Berisha, som indskrev sig i historien, da han som præsident i 1996 anbefalede sine landsmænd at putte deres sparepenge i de såkaldte pyramideselskaber.

Da pyramideselskaberne gik konkurs og borgerne mistede deres penge opstod der borgerkrigs-lignende tilstande i landet. Den nye regering har allerede spillet ud med at blokere for tre partssamarbejdet vedrørende arbejdsmarkedet og der er derfor stor nervøsitet for den fremtidige udvikling i landet.

Netop i den situation er det vigtigt at albansk fagbevægelse er i stand til at give regeringen et modspil. Det kan den kun med støtte fra den internationale fagbevægelse.

Man kan læse mere om SiD's / 3F's samarbejde med den Albanske fagbevægelse på: <http://miqesia.dk/erfaring>, specielt på: <http://miqesia.org/erfaring-sid/3F.htm> og på: http://miqesia.dk/erfaring/mads_lund.htm

Det Danske UM har udsendt årsberetning fra Danida for 2005. UM skriver:

DANIDAS ÅRSBERETNING 2005 - DANSKE SKATTEKRONER UDGØR FORSKELLEN
MELLEM LIV OG DØD I TANZANIA

I 1999 døde 10 ud af hver 100 børn i Tanzania, inden de nåede at fylde fem år. I 2004 var det "kun" syv børn ud af hver 100. På blot fem år er dødeligheden faldet markant. Det er der flere

årsager til, men én af årsagerne er, at Danmark gennem mange år har givet udviklingsbistand til bedre sundhed i Tanzania.

At fædre og mødre i Tanzania nu har en mindre risiko for, at deres børn dør, inden de når skolealderen, er et eksempel hentet fra Danidas Årsberetning, der offentliggøres den 16. juni. Af andre eksempler kan nævnes det vestafrikanske land Benin, hvor udviklingsbistand fra Danmark har været med til, at 1.380 brønde og vandpumper giver 350.000 beninere adgang til rent drikkevand. Og i Bangladesh er oprettet krisecentre for voldsramte kvinder. På centrene er landets første dna-laboratorium indrettet. Laboratorierne kan være med til at levere tekniske beviser til opklaring af de mange voldtægtssager i Bangladesh.

Det er blot enkelte eksempler på, at den danske udviklingsbistand medvirker til, at millioner af fattige mennesker i Afrika, Asien og Latinamerika får et bedre liv og bedre mulighed for at overleve og skabe sig en fremtid.

Årsberetningen understreger, at fattigdomsbekæmpelse med fokus på de massive problemer i Afrika har topprioritet i dansk udviklingspolitik. Med mere end 300 millioner mennesker, der i Afrika lever for under en dollar om dagen, er udfordringerne enorme.

Ambitiøse målsætninger om store forandringer kan kun indfries i fællesskab. På FN's topmøde i 2005 viste det sig, at især landene i EU deler den danske vilje til forandring. EU-landene bakkede på topmødet op om, at udviklingsbistanden inden 2015 skal udgøre mindst 0,7 pct. af det enkelte EU-lands bruttonationalindkomst.

Der er mange komplicerede årsagssammenhænge bag udviklingsprocesser og fattigdommen i de lande, som Danmark har udviklingssamarbejde med. Det gør det også vanskeligt at påvise en direkte sammenhæng mellem dansk bistand og f.eks. FN's 2015 Mål for reduktion af den globale fattigdom. Men det fremgår af Danidas årsberetning, at udviklingsarbejdet kan dokumentere en række positive resultater, hvor de opstillede mål er nået, eller hvor der er en positiv proces i gang mod målopfyldelsen. Det er et godt fingerpeg om, at den danske udviklingsbistand også er en væsentlig faktor i indsatsen for at reducere fattigdommen.

Danmarks samlede udviklingsbistand i 2005 som indrapporert til OECD/DAC udgjorde ca. 12,6 mia. kroner.

Beretningen kan downloades som PDF fra: <http://danida.netboghandel.dk/ud.asp?url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww%2Eum%2Edk%2Fum%5Ffiles%2FPublikationer%2FDanida%2FDansk%2FDanskUdviklingssamarbejde%2FDanidasAarsberetning2005%2FDanidaAarsberetning2005%2Epdf>

Der er ikke meget at finde om Albanien, Kosovo og Makedonien i denne udgave. Her skal blot gengives en tabel på s. 87:

Beløb i mio. kr.	Projekt- og program-bistand ¹⁾	NGO-bistand ²⁾	Forskning og projekter i Danmark m.v. ³⁾	Særlig miljø-bistand ⁴⁾	Humanitære bidrag og IHB ⁵⁾	I alt
Programsamarbejdslande						
Albanien	0,09	0,07			0,73	0,89
Bosnien-Herzegovina					-0,42	-0,42
Central- og Østeuropa					-0,16	-0,16
Kosovo	0,53					0,53
Makedonien (FYROM)		1,12			0,00	1,12
Moldova		0,06				0,06
Serbien-Montenegro		0,54			-0,09	0,45
Balkan		0,40				0,40
I alt	0,62	2,19	0,00	0,00	0,06	2,87

¹⁾ Omfatter FL-konto 06.32. Indeholder program- og projektbistand til Afrika, Asien og Latinamerika, personelbistand, PS-Programmet, Blandede Kreditter, gældslettelse, bistand til regional- og nærområder samt overgangsbistand til vestlige Balkan.

²⁾ Omfatter FL-konto 06.33. Indeholder Bistand gennem NGO'er.

³⁾ Omfatter FL-konto 06.35.01. Indeholder forskning, projekter i Danmark, oplysningstilskud, kulturelt samarbejde, udredningsvirksomhed og seminarer, kurser, konferencer.

⁴⁾ Omfatter FL-konto 06.34. Indeholder den særlige miljøbistand (der til og med 2003 var omfattet af FL-konto 06.11.16). Er opgjort efter det faktisk udbetalte forbrug.

⁵⁾ Omfatter FL-konto 06.39.02. Indeholder ekstraordinær humanitær bistand, IHB og nærområdeindstatter. Kontoen er tidligere rapporteret som multilateral bistand; men rapporteres fra og med finansåret 2005 som bilateral bistand.

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

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

RUSLAND

UMs Rejsevejledning: <http://www.um.dk/da/menu/Borgerservice/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«.

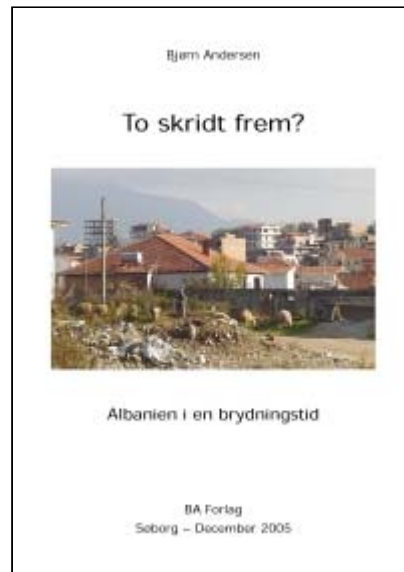
Hvis du vil være med til at finansiere udgivelsen kan du lettest gøre det ved at købe én eller flere af mine bøger.

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

[Bemærkninger om EDB-sikkerhed](#).

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

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



»To skridt frem? Albanien i en brydningstid«

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

»Albansk Almanak 2004«

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

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

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

Se pris på: [Bestillingsliste](#).

»Albansk Almanak 2005«

Almanak'en for 2005 er udkommet i april 2006. Her finder du nyhedsbrevene fra 2005 og forskelligt supplerende materiale.

Bogen udgives i et sæt bestående af et hæfte (ugeoversigterne) og en CD (med ugebrevene og det supplerende materiale - i alt omkring 2.150 sider).

Se pris på: [Bestillingsliste](#).

»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)