

# Sidste Nyt fra Albanien, Kosóva og Makedonien

*The Latest News from Albania, Kosóva and Macedonia*



**# 316 - 8' árgang - 15.09.2006**

**Udgiver: Bjørn Andersen**

Version 1.0 • [PDF for printing](#) • [Info om »Sidste Nyt«](#) • [Tidligere numre](#)

**Publisher: Bjoern Andersen**



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FN *UN*

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

OSCE, Europarådet *OSCE, Council of Europe (CoE)*

EU *European Union (EU)*

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**Kosóva** *Kosóva [Kosovo]*

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

**Albanien** *Albania*

**Serbien** *Serbia-Montenegro. Serbia*

**Montenegro** *Montenegro*

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Grækenland *Greece*

Tyrkiet *Turkey*

Italien *Italia*

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USA *United States (US)*

England *England*

Tyskland *Germany*

Frankrig *France*

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

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Rusland *Russia*

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## UGEOVERSIGT (resumé)

**CIMIC. Militært-civilt samarbejde under genopbygning.** Noter fra Anja Dalgaard-Nielsen's foredrag: Forsker i trøjen. Foredrag på Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier (DIIS) 07.09.2006. Kommentar mht Kosóva.

**Kosovo's / Kosóva's fremtid. Forhandlingerne:** Fredag 07.09.2006 synes Repræsentanter for den Serbiske Side og for den Albanske Side at være nået til enighed mht beskyttelsen af religiøse bygninger og mindesmærker. Fra Serbisk side deltog: Dr. Sanda Raskovic-Ivic, Bishop Teodosije, Metropolitan Amfilohije, Bishop Artemije, Prof. Slobodan Samardzic and Prof. Dusan Batakovic.

**SRSJ Joachim Rucker har talt til Sikkerhedsrådet;** Rucker var ledsaget af PM Agim Çeku. Rucker talte for at der snart blev fundet en løsning. Han sagde bl.a.: *Delay will only prolong the tensions existing in Kosovo society, which will feed frustration and make the new start, when it does come, even harder to get right.*

**Kommentar:** Det vil ikke være klogt at beskyldte hverken Rucker eller Martti Ahtisaari for naivitet, men Rucker's tale virker ikke særlig overbevisende; man kan ikke 'kommandere' en løsning frem. En holdbar løsning kan ikke etableres uden at man - for alvor - tager hensyn til flg.:

- Befolkningsflertallet er Albansk. Albanerne insisterer på uafhængighed. Albanerne vil ikke acceptere kun at få vidtgående autonomi.
- Kosovo er en væsentlig del af Serbien, mange kirker og klostrer ligger dér. Der er flest Serbere nord for Ibar og Mitrovica. De fleste andre Serbere flygtede i 1999 til Serbien. Kosovo Serberne vil ikke acceptere at komme under Albansk styre. Den Serbiske Regering er, siger den, indstillet på at Kosóva skal have vidtgående selvstyre (hvis også Kosovo Serberne får vidtgående autonomi).
- Medlemmerne af Sikkerhedsrådet er delte. Nogle taler for uafhængighed, men nogle (Rusland og Kina) vil - af forskellige grunde, der ikke nødvendigvis har med Kosóva at gøre - kun gå med til vidtgående autonomi.
- Både Serbien og Albanien ønsker optagelse i EU. EU spiller allerede i dag en stor rolle i Kosóva. Optagelse i EU vil (alt andet lige) i det lange løb føre til at grænsen mellem Kosóva Albanerne og Kosovo Serberne får mindre betydning, men de kulturelt og politisk bestemte grænser vil have stor betydning i mange år.
- Kosóva har en elendig økonomi. Arbejdsløsheden er *frygtelig* høj. Infrastrukturen er problematisk. Den organiserede kriminalitet er omfattende.
- *En holdbar løsning?:* 1/ Diskussionen om uafhængighed/autonomi kan ikke afsluttes fornuftigt og bør - på én eller anden måde - suspenderes eller afsluttes uden konklusion; både Albanerne og Serberne har juridisk-politisk set meget vigtige pointer, men ingen af parterne kan undgå at få et veto imod en 'rabiat' løsning. 2/ Både Serbien og Kosóva får en aftale med EU (det ville være fint om Mladic kunne blive udleveret til ICTY, men hans 'person' har negativ indflydelse på Kosóva-spørgsmålet). 3/ Aftalen forudsætter at *de facto*-opdelingen i et Albansk og et Serbisk Kosóva videreføres. 4/ Der må begyndes en omfattende økonomisk-social opbygning.

**CIMIK:** Stridsøksen skal begraves ... Den Danske Bataljon satte et markant fingeraftryk i Runik (CIMIK).

**Albanien:** Præsident Moisiu har modtaget **den nye Danske Ambassadør i Albanien, Niels Severin Munk.**

**PM Berisha har været i Grækenland** og bl.a. mødt PM Karamanlis. Borte er de tidligere uoverensstemmelser mellem Berisha og Grækerne?

PM Berisha har 12.9.2006 lagt en krans på mindesmærket for **Azem Hajdari** og hans Chauffør. Hajdari var et fremtrædende Medlem af det Demokratiske Parti. Han blev dræbt under en uoverensstemmelse med Personer fra Nordalbanien (hvor han stammede fra) i nærheden af det Demokratiske Parti's bygning i Tirana

i 1998:

**EU-Parlamentet har tiltrådt indgåelsen af en Stabiliserings- og Associeringsaftale mellem EU og Albanien.** I den følgende tid skal aftalen ratificeres af alle EU-landene, herunder Danmark.

**Serbien: Der har været Græsk besøg i Serbien.** PM Kostunica er parat til at give Kosóva en meget vidtgående autonomi.

Det er i 2006 150 år siden at den Serbiske Fysiker **Nikola Tesla** blev født. Tesla spillede en meget afgørende rolle på vekselstrøms-området.

**Montenegro: Parlamentsvalget: Milo Djukanovic' parti har vundet klart, men måske vil han træde tilbage** efter at have både sikret og stabiliseret uafhængigheden ift Serbien?.

**USA:** 0960906 Præsident Bush har - få dage før 11.9. - holdt en tale om hvordan man i fremtiden vil 'tackle' **Formodede Terrorister**. Bush indrømmede et stykke henne i talen at man - i modstrid med hvad man hidtil havde sagt - havde holdt Formodede Terrorister i hemmelige fængsler i udlandet. Som eksempel på nødvendigheden af at have handlet som gjort, brugte han tilfældet Abu Zubaydah. Den pgl. havde givet CIA vigtig viden, hvilket havde sparet menneskeliv. Til sidst lagde Bush op til at Kongressen vedtager en ny lov, der indbefatter anvendelsen af særlige Militære Kommissioner efter at Højesteret for nylig har forbudt anvendelsen på det hidtidige grundlag.

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## CIMIC. Militært-civilt samarbejde under genopbygning. Om Anja Dalgaard-Nielsen's foredrag: *Forsker i trøjen*

Foredrag på Dansk Institut for Internationale Studier (DIIS) 07.09.2006



Seniorforsker, Anja Dalgaard-Nielsen, PhD, DIIS. Foto: BA

**Anja Dalgaard-Nielsen** er seniorforsker på [DIIS](#) og PhD i Europæiske studier fra [John Hopkins University](#) i Baltimore, Maryland, USA.

For nylig har hun udgivet **bogen »Germany, pacifism and peace-enforcement«** på [Manchester University Press](#) [se et stykke nede på link-siden]; forlaget skriver:

Germany, pacifism and peace-enforcement is about the transformation of Germany's security and defence policy in the time between the 1991 Gulf War and the 2003 war against Iraq. The book traces and explains the reaction of Europe's biggest and potentially most powerful country to the ethnic wars of the 1990s, the emergence of large-scale terrorism and the new US emphasis on pre-emptive strikes.

Based on an analysis of Germany's strategic culture it portrays Germany as a security actor and indicates the conditions and limits of the new German willingness to participate in international military crisis management that developed over the 1990s. It debates the implications of Germany's transformation for Germany's partners and neighbours and explains why Germany said 'yes' to the war in Afghanistan, but 'no' to the Iraq War.

Anja Dalgaard-Nielsen har netop foretaget et studie, et **feltstudie** i dobbelt forstand, **hos Danske militærenheder i Kosóva [Kosovo], Afghanistan og Irak**. Hensigten var at undersøge om det Danske Forsvars selvforståelse med hensyn til implementering af samtækningskonceptet var dækkende. **Er Forsvaret virkeligt positivt engageret i CIMIC-aktiviteter**, som man siger, eller er der kun tale om »lip-talk«? Indirekte ville hun dermed også undersøge om CIMIC-arbejdet har den fornødne effektivitet. En rapport over studiet er under udarbejdelse og vil foreligge senere.

Ifølge **samtækningskonceptet** skal Forsvaret, når det deltager i fredsmissioner, på én gang opfylde et militært mål - etablering og sikring af fredelige tilstande - og et civilt mål - påbegyndelse af en genopbygning af samfundet, fx ved at bidrage på infrastruktur-, sundheds- og uddannelsesområdet.

Hensigten med samtænkningen er at overbevise lokalbefolkningen om at det er bedre at deltage konstruktivt i en samfundsstyret genopbygning end at ligge under for krigsherrer, narkobaroner m.fl. **Det helt afgørende er om man kan vinde befolkningens hjerter og hjerner.**

**Det Danske Forsvar har - som bl.a. det Tyske - dén opfattelse at man er gode til at løse sine opgaver optimalt, herunder CIMIC-opgaverne, fordi Danske soldater er godt uddannede, tænker selvstændigt og er gode til at komme i kontakt med civilbefolkningen.**

Anja Dalgaard-Nielsen kunne kun bekræfte at **selvopfattelsen er dækkende på det taktiske plan**. Danske befalingsmænd og menige er gode til at komme i kontakt med lokalbefolkningen. De er gode til at bryde isen og gode til at engagere sig i genopbygningsprojekter (fx udbygning en skole), de er gode til at respektere de forskellige befolkningsgrupper, og de møder ofte velvilje fra lokalbefolkningen.

I Kosóva havde man haft kontakt til en serbisk kvinde, som umiddelbart ikke syntes interesseret i kontakt, men da én af Danskerne begyndte at tale om hendes blommetræer og spurgte om hun selv lavede brændevin, tøede hun helt op. I Irak undgik man at komme i diskussion om Muhammed-tegningerne ved at sige at »*Jyllands-Posten*« ikke var 'min' avis, og at det vel ikke var rimeligt at blive tillagt synspunkter, man ikke stod inde for eller havde formuleret?

**Flere Danske havde sagt at de gerne ville kunne se at dén CIMIC-aktivitet, dé var involveret i, indgik i en mere langsigtet plan, at der altså var en sammenhæng, og at man ikke på ét hold interesserede sig for sundhedssektoren og på det efterfølgende for uddannelsessektoren, og at man stræbte efter et samlet positivt udbytte på længere sigt.** Anja Dalgaard-Nielsen mente, bl.a. på basis af sådanne udsagn, at **der er plads til at samtænkningen bliver forstærket på et mere overordnet plan, såvel som på det strategiske niveau.**

**Til sammenligning er det Tyske Bundeswehr mere effektivt.** Én af årsagerne var at personellet i Bundeswehr bliver tilknyttet en CIMIC-enhed i normalt 3 år, mens man i Danmark typisk er tilknyttet i væsentligt kortere tid. **Derfor er der ikke samme kontinuitet og sammenhæng i arbejdet som hos Bundeswehr. Tyske CIMIC-folk optræder med tydeligt større indsigt og professionalisme.**

Én anden årsag at **Danske CIMIC-aktiviteter har et begrænset omfang.** Bundeswehr har en bataljon CIMIC-folk, det Danske Forsvar en deling (tidligere placeret på Vordingborg kaserne, nu på Høvelte), men selv om man har flere CIMIC-folk i det Tyske Forsvar er der pres på dem - og de er derfor stort set på udetjeneste hele tiden.

Anja Dalgaard-Nielsen blev spurgt **om det ikke - som udgangspunkt - er at foretrække at det er civile organisationer der gennemfører de civile opgaver**, dvs. at man primært anvender personel der er fagligt uddannet til opgaverne, end at man anvender personel der har fået en lang militær uddannelse og en mindre civil 'overbygning'?

**Hun svarede at der rundt i verden - også i Kosovo, Afghanistan og Irak - arbejder mange civile organisationer, og at CIMIC-enhederne primært går ind, når dette ikke er muligt, når man det pågældende sted er nødt til at højprioritere sikkerheden ift opbygningen. Kosovo betragter hun som en relativ succes mht CIMIC-aktiviteter, hvorimod situationen er mere speget i Afghanistan og Irak, fordi de sikkerhedsmæssige forhold og den militære situation er ganske anderledes. Betegnende nok havde Chefen for Koalitionsstyrkerne i Afghanistan samme dag anmodet om forstærkninger.**

**De militære ledere er alle vidende om at CIMIC-arbejdet vil have størst udsigt til at lykkes, hvis man tager en række hensyn til lokalbefolkningen, og hvis man viser åbenhed og imødekommenhed, fx at man aldrig kører høns ned og at man vinker**

venligt, når man passerer. Visse steder sætter man - af militære grunde - det sikkerhedsmæssige hensyn højere, fx flyver man dér meget lavt med helikopterne for at undgå beskydning af jord-til-luft-missiler og kører hurtigt gennem landsbyerne med en velbevæbnet eskorte. 'Lav flyvning' irriterer lokalbefolkningen temmelig meget.

Anja Dalgaard-Nielsen mindede om at den militære og civile indsats altid hviler på at der er den nødvendige tilslutning eller accept fra befolkningen i hjemlandet, fx i Danmark eller i Tyskland. Har man succes i missionen og mister man ikke personel, er det langt lettere at fastholde en opbakning hjemmefra. Men en succes er i nogen grad afhængig af at man tager risici, hvad der kan føre til tab - og dermed til at opbakningen bliver mindre.



CIMIC-officer fra Bundeswehr og lokale arbejdere ved et byggeri i Afghanistan. Foto: Anja Damgaard-Nielsen.

**Kommentar mht Kosóva:** Når CIMIC-aktiviteterne har større succes dér end andre steder, er der indlysende grunde. NATO-interventionen i 1999 blev gennemført for at sikre den albanske befolkningsmajoritets rettigheder, som var blevet krænket gennem flere år af det serbiske styre. Guerillakrigen i 1998 og de serbiske militære og paramilitære modtræk førte til masseflugt internt i Kosóva og ud af Kosóva, og USA, de vesteuropæiske lande og ikke mindst nogle af de andre Balkanlande, særligt Makedonien, frygtede for at udviklingen ville føre til en destabilisering.

Interventionen sluttede med at den Serbiske ledelse gav op og trak sine styrker ud af Kosóva og at nogle hundredetusinde Kosovo-Serbere flygtede (kun få af disse er siden vendt tilbage). Kosóva er derfor i dag - i praksis - delt i en stor Kosóva Albansk del og i en lille Kosovo Serbisk del (fra Mitrovica og nordover). Multietnicitet er ikke en realitet, men en ret fjern utopi.

CIMIC-aktiviteterne foregår altså typisk enten i et Albansk område eller i et Serbisk område, men der er dog også gjort visse forsøg på at gennemføre aktiviteter i områder hvor befolkningen er mere blandet (fx har man ét sted doneret en traktor til fælles brug).

Albanerne har hele tiden været relativt positive over for KFOR og mht CIMIC-aktiviteterne, fordi man har opfattet begge dele som noget, der støttede dem. I de Serbisk dominerede områder har man i adskillige tilfælde været glade for at KFOR opretholdt sikkerheden, men man er skeptisk over for hvad der vil ske, når der etableres 'en endelig løsning'. Af samme grund er Serbisk deltagelse i parlamentsarbejdet meget begrænset (kun nogle 'udbrydere' har ladet sig involvere, mens det Serbiske flertal har holdt sig ude).

Siden 1999 er der sket mange positive ting på det politiske niveau og med hensyn til at opbygge uddannelses- og sundhedsvæsenet, og sikkerhedssituationen er også tydeligt bedre (husk dog den markante undtagelse med [optøjerne i 2004](#)), men der henstår mange problemer - og nogle er ligefrem blevet større:

- Økonomien er fuldkommen forvreden (og meget påvirket af udenlandsk finansiering og af penge der sende hjem til familierne fra Kosóva Albanere der arbejder rundt i Verden).
- Arbejdsløsheden er uhyggeligt høj.
- Ved siden af den 'hvide' økonomi er der en omfattende 'sort', som ikke er under nogen form for samfundsmæssig kontrol. Der er en lang tradition for at operere parallelt, således ikke mindst i 1990'erne efter at Kosóva's autonomi var blevet ophævet, og Albanere der var ansat i den offentlige sektor blev skubbet ud. Albanerne opbyggede et meget omfattende parallelt uddannelses- og sundhedssystem, og størstedelen af den private omsætning foregik ad etniske og private kanaler. Finansieringen af det parallelle 'offentlige' system blev i høj grad finansieret af en frivillig beskatning blandt Kosóva Albanere i udlandet. Smugling af tobak og våben fik et stort omfang og blev i vidt omfang opfattet som en 'legal' trafik af Kosóva Albanerne.
- Ikke alene er der betydelige modsætninger mellem den Albanske majoritet og den Serbiske minoritet, der er også dybe uoverensstemmelser mellem Albanerne indbyrdes. Mange foretrækker Ibrahim Rugóva's linie, en del foretrækker en mere aktivistisk linie, fx som den udtrykkes af kredsen omkring Hashim Thaçi (tidligere politisk leder af UÇK) eller som den udtrykkes af den noget mindre kreds omkring Albin Kurti, og en del samles omkring de mere midtsøgende Ramush Haradinaj (der er sigtet i Haag, men midlertidigt løsladt) eller Veton Surroi.



- Forhandlingerne om den fremtidige løsning synes at gå meget trægt. Parterne (Albanerne på den ene side, Serberne på den anden) synes ikke at kunne nå til enighed på det overordnede plan, og det er en udbredt opfattelse af en 'løsning' må fastsættes af det Internationale Samfund, i sidste ende - formelt - af Sikkerhedsrådet. Fredag [07.09.2006](#) synes Repræsentanter for den Serbiske Side og for den Albanske Side at være nået til enighed mht beskyttelsen af religiøse bygninger og mindesmærker.

Som nævnt ovenfor mener Anja Dalgaard-Nielsen, at *der er plads til at samtænkningen bliver forstærket på et mere overordnet plan, såvel som på det strategiske niveau*. Dette kan gælde generelt, men der er forskelle (som hun også antydede). I Kosóva er der således, så vidt jeg er orienteret, på HQ-niveau etableret et CIMIC-samarbejde og en koordinering på tværs af de nationale kontingenter, ikke alene i den enkelte missionsperiode, men også på langs (kronologisk set).

BA

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## INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER m.v.

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

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### FN

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#### VERDENSBANKEN, IMF M.FL.

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

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#### OSCE, Europarådet

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

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### EU

**EU-Parlamentet har tiltrådt indgåelsen af en Stabiliserings- og Associeringsaftale mellem EU og Albanien. I den følgende tid skal aftalen ratificeres af alle EU-landene, herunder Danmark. Se under: [Albanien](#).**

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### NATO

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#### **ICTY - TRIBUNALET I HAAG**

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

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

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## BALKAN LANDE, LANDE VED ØSTLIGE MIDDELHAV

### BALKAN GENERELT



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

## KOSÓVA

Bynavne: Angives der to navne på samme lokalitet, er den Albanske nævnt først. Se oversigten på: <http://bjoerna.dk/kosova/byer.htm> • [Rapporter fra FNs Generalsekretær](#) • 040616 SG Kofi Annan udtaler at han agter at udpege Søren Jessen-Petersen som 5' SRSG. [Søren Jessen-Petersen](#) blev senere udpeget og tiltrådte i Kosóva 040816. Søren Jessen-Petersen fratræder igen i slutningen af juni 2006 • 0308 Harri Holkeri tiltrådte som 4' SRSG. Fratrådte 0406 af helbredsmæssige grunde. • 020214 Michael Steiner tiltrådte i Kosova som 3' SRSG og fratrådte i begyndelsen af 0307. • En biografi over 2' SRSG Hans Hækkerup kan læses på [Danske Politikere](#). En anmeldelse af hans bog »Kosovos mange ansigter« indgår i »[Albansk Almanak 2004](#)« • [Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government](#). • [Kosova's Regering](#). • [Webisode 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: Fredag 07.09.2006 synes Repræsentanter for den Serbiske Side og for den Albanske Side at være nået til enighed mht beskyttelsen af religiøse bygninger og mindesmærker.** Fra Serbisk side deltog: Dr. Sanda Raskovic-Ivic, Bishop Teodosije, Metropolitan Amfilohije, Bishop Artemije, Prof. Slobodan Samardzic and Prof. Dusan Batakovic.



**Pressemeddelelser fra UNMIK: SRSG Joachim Rucker har talt til Sikkerhedsrådet; Rucker var ledsaget af PM Agim Çeku. Rucker talte for at der snart blev fundet en løsning. Han sagde bl.a.: Delay will only prolong the tensions existing in Kosovo society, which will feed frustration and make the new start, when it does come, even harder to get right.**

UNMIK/PR/1579

Wednesday, 13 September 2006

SRSG Joachim Rucker addresses the UN Security Council

PRISTINA - Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo (SRSG) Joachim Rucker today addressed the UN Security Council Session on Kosovo. Prime Minister Agim Çeku accompanied the SRSG in the Security Council. The SRSG noted that momentum in Standards implementation has been maintained and has acquired greater focus in key areas, mainly with regard to the protection of minorities and community rights, in pursuance of the 13

priorities identified by the Contact Group.

The SRSG said that the status process has generated hope among most people, but also nervousness since the outcome is still uncertain. "Kosovo needs to be rid of this uncertainty, and to move on," he said. Although there may be tensions and difficulties in this course, the dangers arising from delay in the process are greater: "Delay will not bring reconciliation. Delay will not lead to economic recovery. Delay will only prolong the tensions existing in Kosovo society, which will feed frustration and make the new start, when it does come, even harder to get right," he said.

The SRSG expressed particular concern on the situation in the municipalities north of the Ibar river and their boycott of the Kosovo government. "Frequent attempts to portray Kosovo as a place where non-Albanians, in particular the Kosovo Serbs, are under constant attack and daily victims of ethnic crimes are completely unjustified. They do not reflect the reality on the ground," he said.

Although Kosovo Serbs are in a difficult situation, the SRSG said: "Isolation is not the answer to their problems. Integration is." He urged Belgrade to give a clear signal to the Kosovo Serbs that their future is in Kosovo and that they should find ways to cooperate with the elected Kosovo authorities. "I am ready to work with Belgrade to build a Kosovo where neighbours with such a troubled past can finally find a common future," he said.

"Serbs and Albanians will have to live together in Kosovo whatever the outcome of the status discussions," he said, "We all know this will not be easy, but in fact we do see many encouraging examples in Kosovo, where people are already finding practical solutions to their common problems and are laying the foundations for a multiethnic Kosovo."

"Building an efficient and impartial justice system for Kosovo is a task which will take some time," the SRSG said, and added that soon the serving judges and prosecutors will be reappointed on the basis of a reassessment of their credentials.

He said that the legal and institutional foundations for a functioning market economy are largely in place and privatization has continued at an accelerated pace. However, private sector development needs to be stepped up for lifting Kosovo's economy out of a vicious circle of low growth, unemployment and a large trade imbalance. "There are encouraging signs in this respect," he said, stressing that despite the shrinking public sector and diminishing donor input, the annual GDP growth for Kosovo has been projected at 3%, largely due to an expansion of the private sector. "Overall, Kosovo's economic growth will depend on investment-led development of key economic sectors, and clarification of Kosovo's status would remove certain complications that currently affect long term investment decisions," he added.

The SRSG said that even as UNMIK retains its mandate for as long as the Security Council decides, "against the background of the status process, we have to start planning for the end of the mandate". To this end, UNMIK has maintained a dialogue with international partners on the transition to the future international presence. There are regular contacts and discussions with the European Union Planning Team set up in Pristina to look at future involvement in the police and justice sectors, and a separate team advising Brussels on the composition of the future International Civilian Office (ICO). A Steering Group brings together international actors with an interest or role in the transition process and there are plans to involve other interested parties, including the PISG, in discussions at various levels.

Thanking the Security Council members for their continued support "in this crucial phase of our mission", the SRSG said: "I look forward to serving as SRSG in Kosovo at a historic time. I expect to be the last person to perform that function; in any case I am well aware that the task is not easy, but we must get it right; and I am absolutely convinced that together we can get it right if the current momentum in the status process is kept up. Momentum...is key."

For full text of the SRSG's speech:

[http://www.unmikonline.org/srsg/input/speech/SRSG\\_130906.htm](http://www.unmikonline.org/srsg/input/speech/SRSG_130906.htm) [video-udgave kan ses via:  
[http://www.unmikonline.org/pio/tv/video/security\\_council/part1.htm](http://www.unmikonline.org/pio/tv/video/security_council/part1.htm); der er 3 'parts']

**Skud mod Serbere.** Det Serbisk Ortodokse KIM skriver:

Shots fired at group of Serbs in village of Banje near Srbica

Radio Television Serbia, Belgrade

Wednesday, September 13, 2006 17:38

Unknown persons opened fire on a group of Serbs in the village of Banje near Srbica, the Coordinating Center for Kosovo and Metohija's press center reported, adding that none of the Serbs was hurt.

The Serbs came under intense rounds of fire from the forest where they had set out to cut firewood from the direction of the formerly mixed, now purely ethnic Albanian village of Radesevo in Srbica municipality.

All forested lots in this part of Kosovo and Metohija are owned by Serbs and it is these lots that are constantly targets of theft by Albanians from neighboring villages.

Since 1999 five Serbs have been killed and 17 have been wounded on the territory of the villages of Banje and Suvo Grlo near Srbica.

The most serious crime took place at the end of the year 2000 when three Serbs were killed and approximately 10 wounded in an armed attack on an UNMIK bus.

None of the perpetrators were ever found or brought to justice.

#### **Kampen mod korruptionen. OSCE skriver:**

OSCE Mission in Kosovo and Prime Minister's Office discuss measures to eliminate corruption

PRISTINA, 11 September 2006 - Battling corruption will be the main topic on the agenda of a meeting in Pristina tomorrow.

The workshop, organized by the OSCE Mission in Kosovo and the Prime Minister's Office, will bring together assembly members, representatives of the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) and law enforcement agencies.

"Kosovo, as a society in transition, is not immune to corruption. Therefore, its newly established Anti-Corruption Agency should provide the institutions with means to effectively combat this damaging phenomenon," said Ambassador Werner Wnendt, Head of the OSCE Mission.

"We stand ready to assist the PISG as it tackles corruption by offering international expertise."

The findings of the workshop will serve as a basis for a booklet on the present state of corruption in Kosovo to be presented in October. The publication will also include good practices from countries in South-Eastern Europe and experts' comments on the situation in Kosovo.

As an organization charged with democratization in Kosovo, the OSCE Mission seeks to improve compliance with principles of good governance and create transparency and oversight of decision-making and financial-allocation mechanisms in Kosovo's institutions.

Media representatives are invited to attend the opening session at 9:30 on Tuesday, September 12 at the Victory Hotel in Prishtine/Pristina. The session will feature speeches by the OSCE Head of Mission, Ambassador Werner Wnendt, and the PISG Minister for Justice, Jonuz Salihaj.

#### **Kampen mod trafficking internt i Kosóva. OSCE har bragt flg feature:**

Setting up roadblocks for human traffickers within Kosovo

Human trafficking - luring vulnerable people with false job promises only to force them into the sex industry, marriage or domestic labour - usually involves smuggling victims across borders.

But as criminals in Kosovo try to stay one step ahead of the authorities, trafficking within borders, or internal trafficking, is quickly becoming the main concern.

#### A new problem

"We are now seeing a growing number of victims originating from within Kosovo," says Alma Begicevic, a Human Rights Adviser at the OSCE Mission in Kosovo. From 2000 to 2004, she adds, most trafficking victims found in Kosovo came from Moldova, Ukraine and Bulgaria.

Because the problem is relatively new, few assistance organizations are able to identify internal trafficking victims, limiting the support they can provide.

Human trafficking in general was not made a criminal offence in Kosovo until 2001. "Social workers, police, victim advocates, health workers and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) devoted to helping victims have faced many uncertainties," says Begicevic.

Since early 2005, the OSCE Mission has also been working with local and international actors to develop a comprehensive referral mechanism to ease the reintegration of trafficking victims in Kosovo, which was finalized in March 2006.

#### Creating a standard procedure

To ensure social workers, police and other relevant groups help internal trafficking victims as best they can, the Mission has taken the lead role in creating a standard operating procedure for identifying and assisting victims. It is currently delivering a series of training workshops to promote the document's implementation, which will run until September.

The procedure outlines the roles and responsibilities of every organization and local actor involved. The workshops include role-playing, simulations, small working groups and interactive discussions.

All major actors involved in Kosovo's anti-trafficking efforts - the OSCE, the International Organization for Migration, the UN Mission in Kosovo's Victim Advocacy and Assistance Department and the Ministries of Justice, Interior, and Labour and Social Welfare - as well as local NGOs, signed the procedure in March 2006. Albanian and Serbian versions were distributed soon afterwards.

#### Breaking new ground

"This is the first procedure dealing specifically with internal trafficking," says Basri Kastrati, a Victim Assistance, Support and Training Officer at the Ministry of Justice.

"Staff members have been trained in combating external trafficking, but with domestic trafficking, approaches to identifying, protecting and reintegrating victims were still blurred," he says.

The 15-page standard procedure includes detailed explanations, charts and illustrations so that those involved in assisting victims know what to do in any given situation. One example explains how adults and children need to be assisted differently.

"We know that someone from the Centre for Social Welfare must be present when we are assisting a child, but the procedure outlines exactly how victim advocates can come in and advise during the process," says Kastrati.

#### Encouraging co-operation

A central goal of the training workshops is to encourage greater empathy and improve co-operation among all actors. For example, at the first workshop in Prizren on 19 June 2006, police officers and social workers swapped roles.

Mexhit Bajrami has been a social worker in Prizren for 30 years: "After the role-playing, staff members from other organizations can better relate with the difficulties social workers face, just as I now better understand their roles."

Setting up focal points in each agency and regional office will help to ensure these new

networks continue to function.

First step

For Begicevic, the standard procedure is the first step towards reducing trafficking within Kosovo.

"We have to bear in mind this is only the first training project dealing with internal trafficking," she says. "While it's an achievement, it also shows how much further we need to go.

"The aim is to create, by the end of 2007, an institutionalized system where ministries and NGOs will have specific roles in combating human trafficking," she adds.

Written by Dillon Case

25 August 2006

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

**Stridsøksen skal begraves ... Den Danske Bataljon satte et markant fingeraftryk i Runik.**

11-09-2006 kl. 13:27

Af Jørgen Pedersen, major, presseofficer



Lokale indbyggere hjælper med at fylde sandsække.

Det er ingen kunst at vinde krigen... kunsten består i at vinde freden - og med dette visdomsord i baghovedet arbejder de danske soldater i Kosovo. Ofte er det de utraditionelle virkemidler, der giver det bedste resultat, og derfor blev det besluttet, at man ville bidrage med arbejdskraft og økonomiske midler til etablering af en legeplads ved skolen i Runik ud fra den filosofi, at hvis man kunne give børnene noget at være fælles om, ville man måske også kunne bibringe dem en fælles forståelse for fredelig sameksistens.

Runik er en lille by i den sydvestlige del af det dansk ansvarsområde og har ca. 3000 indbyggere, der hovedsageligt er kosovo-albanere. Skolen har ca. 800 elever, der dækker syv klassetrin.

På overfladen virker Kosovo fredelig og næsten idyllisk, men bag idyllen og de små maleriske landsbyhuses mure lurer spændingerne, og selv om langt de fleste lokale hilser venligt på de danske soldater, så vil de selv samme folk ikke genere sig for at chikanere andre etniske grupperinger. Netop denne problematik blev startskuddet til Projekt Legeplads i Runik, idet man havde oplevet, at ungdommelige elementer fra den kosovo-albanske befolkningsgruppe havde kastet sten efter en bus med kosovo-serbere.

KFOR initierede et antal møder med øvrighedspersoner i Runik for at prøve at komme dette uvæsen til livs, og her antydede en lokal talsmand, at det muligvis kunne skyldes kedsomhed, at man havde kastet sten efter en forbipasserende bus.

Heldigvis var repræsentanterne fra KFOR i stand til at læse mellem linierne, og efter forhandlinger blev det besluttet, at den danske bataljon og OSCE skulle lave et fælles projekt, som skulle udmøntes i en kombineret legeplads og sportsplads.

OSCE skulle tilvejebringe økonomiske midler, og bataljonen skulle fremskaffe arbejdsstyrken i form af ingeniørdetachementets maskin- og konstruktionsdeling.

Projektet skulle resultere i en legeplads med gynger og vipper, en fodboldbane, en volleyballbane og to basketballbaner.

Den gamle sportsplads var nærmest at betegne som en knoldet pløjemark, og underlaget bestod af meget finkornet lørjord, som blev forvandlet til mudder, når det havde regnet. Ingeniørerne gik i gang med at jævne banen, og her fik man sig en overraskelse, da det viste sig, at grundvandet stod mindre end en halv meter under overfladen. Projektet var lige ved at gå stå, før det rigtigt var kommet i gang, men heldigvis var OSCE i stand til at arbejde hurtigt, og der blev bevilliget penge til at gennemføre nedlægning af drænrør på sportspladsen.

Ingeniørerne valgte at rejse en lille teltlejr og blive boende på arbejdsstedet, indtil alt var afsluttet, hvilket rørte de lokale dybt, og de danske soldater blev beværtet efter alle kunstens regler med diverse gastronomiske tiltag. De danske soldaters arbejdsiver motiverede også nogle af de lokale mænd til at give en hånd med.

Der blev arbejdet hårdt og målrettet, og efter kort tid begyndte det hele at tage form, og der var aldrig tvivl om, at færdiggørelsen blev imødeset med stor utålmodighed fra de kommende brugere, der hver dag sværmede omkring de danske soldater.

Børnenes begejstring var stor og umiddelbar, og legepladsen er i brug fra tidlig morgen til langt efter mørkets frembrud.

Efter mindre end to ugers arbejde var arbejdet fuldført og alt, hvad der nu manglede, var den formelle indvielse af anlægget.

Bataljonen var repræsenteret af stabschefen, oberstløjtnant Jette Albinus og CIMIC-officeren, major Arne S. Jakobsen ved indvielsen, hvor der desuden deltog en repræsentant fra OSCE samt forskellige øvrighedspersoner fra Runik og - ikke at forglemme - en veritabel myretue af børn, der myldrede rundt på legeplads og boldbaner.

CIMIC-officeren havde udvist stor forudseenhed, idet han havde medbragt en sæk med bolde, og er der noget, der kan få hjertet til at smelte i en gammel, garvet gardehusars bryst, så er det tindrede øjne og overstadig barnelatter, der genlyder over den nybyggede legeplads.

Byggelysten havde nu grebet andre enheder ved bataljonen, og her skulle det gå ud over KFUM's soldaterhjem, idet man efter at have gennemført "green day" (totaloprydning i hele lejren) besluttede, at "kuffen" skulle have egen flagstang.

Stabskompagniets lejrsektion stillede velvilligt arbejdskraft til rådighed og 6. september kunne bataljonschefen så sætte flaget for allerførste gang ved soldaterhjemmet.

Mekanikerne fra reparationsdelingen samt andre tilfældigt opdukkende soldater bidrog til festligholdelsen, hvor "kuf-mutter" diskede op med kaffe og chokolade.

Soldaterhjemmet er et fast holdepunkt for soldaterne og nok det nærmeste, man kommer en rigtig dagligstue her i lejren.

Kaffe og hjemmelavede lagkager kan gøre selv den mest hårdkogte infanterist blød i knæene og så har Kirsten sikret sig en plads i soldaternes hjerter, idet hun for et mindre gebyr har påtaget mærkepåsying og det har resulteret i perioder, hvor symaskinen gløder.

Åbningstiderne er meget fleksible og om natten er der behagelig selvbetjening, således at vagtpersonel og hjemvendte patruljer kan nyde de sørgelige rester fra aftenens kaffebord.

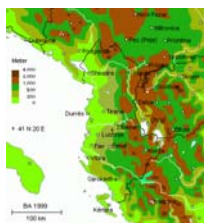


Takket være soldaterhjemmet og Kirsten og Poul Eriks behagelige og imødekomende væremåde er det altid muligt at finde et åndehul i dagligdagens arbejdsopgaver.

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

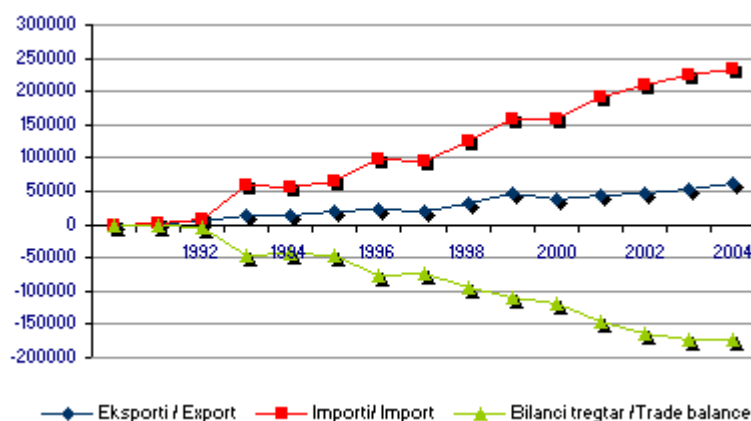
For nemheds skyld bruges betegnelsen *Øst Kosóva / Presevo-dalen* om det omstridte område med byerne: Presheva, Medvegja og Bujanoci (Albansk stavemåde). Ca. 75 % af befolkningen skønnes at være etniske Albanere - måske omkring 70.000. En modstandsgruppe har tidligere været i funktion, men synes nu at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

## ALBANIEN



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

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



Seneste handelstal: Maj 2006: <http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt/313.htm#Handelsbalance> [Bemærk ændring i farvekoder]

Meddelelser til udlændinge fra det Albanske Indenrigsministerium. Det Engelske Udenrigsministeriums 'Country Advice' til rejsende kan findes på adressen: <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Servlet?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.norvegij.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)]

**EU-Delegationen i Albanien har fået ny Chef:** Helmut Lohan (DE). EU skriver (foto: Den Albanske Præsidents Kontor):



Tirana, 12 September 2006

Ambassador Lohan, Head of the European Commission Delegation to Albania presented his credentials to the President of the Republic

Ambassador Helmut Lohan presented today his credentials as the new Head of the European Commission Delegation to Albania to the President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu.

Ambassador Lohan, 59, is an economist by training. He joined the European Commission in 1978. His first assignments were in the Commission's economics department. Later on, Mr. Lohan worked on the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, as spokesman for the Commissioner for Economic and Monetary Affairs, and as Economic Counsellor in the European Commission's Delegation in Moscow. In the past years, Mr. Lohan has worked as Head of Unit for Regional Programs in the Enlargement Directorate General of the European Commission in Brussels.

Mr. Lohan is German by origin. He is married and has two children.

**Præsident Moisiu har modtaget den nye Danske Ambassadør i Albanien, Niels Severin Munk:**



Præsidentkontoret har udsendt flg.:

September 12, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu received today the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark in our country Niels Severin Munk who presented the Letters of Credit.

The Head of state welcomed the new Danish Ambassador and wished him good luck and

successes in his mission in Albania. By praising the up to the present relations between our two countries, President Moisiu pointed out the significance of intensifying the reciprocal cooperation especially in the trading field and to develop the cultural tourism for which we have the necessary resources. In this direction, Mr. Moisiu stated that the Danish investments in these fields and also in the telecommunication, infrastructure field, etc., would be welcomed.

The Danish Ambassador, Niels Severin Munk expressed his gratitude for the reception by President Moisiu and also the desire to support our country in facing the challenges of Euro-Atlantic integration.

**Præsident Moisiu har holdt pressemøde og udtalt sig til Fransk TV.** Præsidentkontoret har udsendt flg.:



President Moisiu demands more attention from the political forces to the economic policies.

September 8, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu appealed today during a communication with the media, to the political forces and the institutions in the country for the need of transforming the economic policies into the priority of the state's daily activity.

President Moisiu hailed the ratification by the European Parliament of the Association-Stabilization Agreement with Albania and pointed out that the full realization of the European aspirations responsibility, seriousness and the contribution of all the political and civil actors, concrete work to realize with deeds, not just words the Rule of Law, guarantee the separation of powers, perfection of the legislation based on our Constitution and the requirements of the European Union.

In his address the Head of state stated that the positive initiatives undertaken in this direction must be pushed further ahead with concrete strategy and deadlines in order for the business to feel safe, competing and capable to think beyond the mandates of governments. In this context, President Moisiu stressed that any battle against corruption and crime can be halfway if we do not manage to open new jobs, reduce poverty, attract foreign investments, strengthen the private sector and modernize the social system in the country through economic reforms.

Regarding the challenge for quicker and sustainable development of the economy, Mr. Moisiu stressed the need of not permitting any form of abuse of power, to condemn any expression of political corruption by demonstrating this way in every day of governance that the motive of electoral victories is not simply and only coming to power, but it is to use the power for the development and progress of the country.

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President Moisiu issued an interview regarding the inclusion of Berat in the UNESCO's World Heritage List.

September 11, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu issued an interview to France International Radio in which he answered to the inquiry regarding the efforts of the Albanian state to present and include the city of Berat in the UNESCO's World Heritage List.

The Head of state pointed out some of the rare monumental values of the 2600 year old city that demonstrate the ancient tradition and culture of the Albanian people, which throughout its history has managed to survive and to preserve this culture. President Moisiu paused especially on the description of those cultural objects which demonstrate the coexistence and tolerance among different religious beliefs that has existed in our country dating back in ancient times.

By underlining the fact of signing the Association-Stabilization Agreement with the European Union and its ratification by the European Parliament, President Moisiu stated that in this framework the recognition of cultural and historic values of Albania is very important as a proof of what the Albanians have been, are and will remain an inseparable part of European civilization. The Head of state pointed out that regardless of some economic hardships, the Albanian state is making efforts in this direction and expressed the conviction that this will positively influence also on the development of the cultural tourism in our country.

**PM Sali Berisha's aktiviteter:** [Billederne i denne sektion kan som regel forstørres ved at klikke på dem (mens man er på nettet)]. **PM Berisha har været i Grækenland og bl.a. mødt PM Karamanlis. Borte er de tidligere uoverensstemmelser mellem Berisha og Grækerne? .** PMs Inf.kontor har udsendt flg.:



12/9/2006

Prime Minister Berisha began today an official two day visit to neighboring country, Greece.

Immediately after his arrival in the Greek capital, Athens Mr. Berisha was received by the Speaker of the Greek Parliament, Mrs. Anna Benaki-Psaruda.

Both parties praised the friendship and the collaboration existing between the two countries and expressed their will to further strengthen this partnership.

Mrs. Benaki-Psaruda positively evaluated Albania's efforts to join the EU and underlined the support of the Greek government and its people for the European integration process of Albania.

Mrs. Benaki-Psaruda also praised the presence of the Greek minority representatives in the government headed by Prime Minister Berisha. "This is a clear sign that Albania respects all the international standards for the treatment of minorities," she said.

In this regard, Prime Minister Berisha assured the Speaker of the Greek Parliament that the Albanian government is determined to further strengthen the rights of minorities in Albania.

Mr. Berisha underlined the precious help of the Greek government in the European integration process of Albania, adding that the ratification of the SAA by the Greek Parliament will be a further support in this direction.

During the meeting Premier Berisha and Mrs. Benaki-Psaruda discussed the issue of the Albanian emigrants in Greece and both agreed that their living conditions have improved continuously.

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Prime Minister Berisha meets members of the Greek Chamber of Industry

12/9/2006

Late this afternoon Prime Minister Berisha held a meeting with representatives of the Greek Chamber of Industry.

Mr. Berisha began his speech by thanking all Greek investors for the courage they have shown by investing in Albania during the most difficult times of its history, thus helping in its development and EU integration process. Prime Minister Berisha went on to mention the huge steps forward that Albania has made in its way towards democracy. He also talked about his government's zero tolerance war against corruption and organized crime without forgetting to mention the achievements in this field.

Mr. Berisha presented the figures of a new and safe to invest in Albania including the great achievements in the improvement of the public administration and in the war against smuggling. He continued by saying that the greatest goal of the actual Albanian government is to transform Albania into the cheapest place for investments in the region and listed the different tax cuts that his government has undertaken in order to attract more foreign investors. In this regard, Premier Berisha introduced those present to the "Albania 1 Euro" initiative, which he qualified as a friendly call and a welcoming attitude towards business in general.

Mr. Berisha concluded his speech by promising that his government will keep its promises and bring Albania closer to the European Union.

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On the second day of his visit in the Hellenic republic, Prime Minister Berisha was received by the Greek President Karolos Papoulias and by the Greek Prime Minister Kostas Karamanlis.

During both meetings, the parties praised the very good relations that exist between the two countries. Prime Minister Sali Berisha thanked the two highest Greek political figures on behalf of his government and its people for the help and support that Greece has given to Albania in its efforts for European and NATO integration.

During his meeting with Prime Minister Berisha, Mr. Karamanlis underlined the growth of the economic exchange between Albania and Greece and expressed the support of the Hellenic republic for Albania's integration process.

In regards to the economic relations of the two neighboring countries, the two Prime Ministers highlighted the growth of the commercial relations and the signing of the agreement on energy, which will not only provide collaboration in this field, but shall also make possible the creation of a national network for the use and the distribution of electricity.

Mr. Berisha introduced his counterpart to the "Albania 1 Euro" initiative and to the reforms undertaken by his government for the elimination of administrative barriers. He explained to Mr. Karamanlis the efforts of the Albanian government to create a favorable business environment for foreign investors in Albania.

Mr. Berisha pointed out that Greek investments are the number one investments in Albania, with 430 Million Euros invested. Prime Minister Berisha assured the Greek Premier, Karamanlis, that he and his government will support Greek investment in Albania and help it reach the amount of 4 Billion.

Both Prime Ministers valued the collaboration that exists between the armed forces of the two countries for the modernization of the Albanian military in the framework of NATO membership.

Mr. Karamanlis said that he would carefully study the proposal of the Albanian government regarding the pensions of the emigrants.

Premier Karamanlis praised the progress made by the Albanian government in improving the living conditions of the Greek minority in Albania.

In this regard, Mr. Berisha informed his counterpart that his government is determined to make all the necessary efforts to guarantee the rights of all the minorities that live in Albania.

At the end of the meeting the two Prime Ministers held a press conference and informed media

about the topics they discussed during the meeting.

**Inden rejsen til Grækenland har PM Berisha været på besøg i Tyrkiet og i Italien:**



**PM Berisha har 12.9.2006 lagt en krans på mindesmærket for Azem Hajdari og hans Chauffør. Hajdari var et fremtrædende Medlem af det Demokratiske Parti.** Han blev dræbt under en uoverensstemmelse med Personer fra Nordalbanien (hvor han stammede fra) i nærheden af det Demokratiske Parti's bygning i Tirana i 1998:



**EU-Parlamentet har tiltrådt indgåelsen af en Stabiliserings- og Associeringsaftale mellem EU og Albanien. I den følgende tid skal aftalen ratificeres af alle EU-landene, herunder Danmark.** EU-Kommissæren for udvidelse, **Olli Rehn**, sagde:

Plenary session of the European Parliament

Debate on EP assent of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the EU and Albania

by Olli REHN, Commissioner for Enlargement Strasbourg, 6 September 2006

It gives me great pleasure to speak about the Stabilisation and Association Agreement with Albania at the European Parliament today. The SAA is an important milestone on Albania's EU path and a significant step for the EU itself. It marks the beginning of a new phase in the EU's relations with Albania, creating a new framework for partnership in a wide range of fields.

The SAA represents an important economic and political opportunity. Increased trade liberalisation should bring significant economic benefits to both Albania and the EU. Aligning Albanian laws with those of the EU will bring Albania closer to European standards and help further strengthen the ties between us.

Successfully implementing the SAA will be Albania's next big challenge. The SAA creates significant obligations in terms of trade, rule of law, democratic standards and fundamental rights, regional co-operation and new legislation. The SAA sets up joint structures to foster

dialogue and monitor progress, including a Stabilisation and Association Parliamentary Committee. This committee will be able to take forward the good work of the current Joint Parliamentary Committee and will provide an important opportunity to guide Albania in the best traditions of European parliamentary democracy.

The Commission warmly welcomes the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Affairs on European Parliament assent for the conclusion of the SAA. In our political dialogue we share the Committee's emphasis on encouraging Albania to build on progress in the fight against corruption and organised crime, and to address areas such as electoral reform, media freedom and human and minority rights with greater determination. We welcome the recommendations of the Committee on International Trade on improving Albania's business environment, which is vital for Albania to make full use of the SAA.

I want to conclude by assuring you that from the EU side, the European Commission will do its utmost to ensure that the full benefit of the SAA is achieved. I have made it clear to our Albanian partners that I expect no less from them.

Thank you.

Se evt. [EU-Parlamentets side herom](#).

European Parliament resolution on the conclusion of the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States and the Republic of Albania

The European Parliament ,

– having regard to the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and the Republic of Albania, of the other part (COM(2006)0138),

– having regard to the Commission's Progress Report on Albania in the context of the Stabilisation and Association Process of 9 November 2005 (SEC(2005)1421),

– having regard to the Commission's Enlargement Strategy Paper of 9 November 2005 (COM(2005)0561) and to the European Parliament's resolution of 16 March 2006 on the Commission's 2005 enlargement strategy paper(1) ,

– having regard to its position of 6 September 2006 on this subject(2) ,

– having regard to Rule 103(2) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas Albania fulfils the conditions to enter into the SAA with the European Communities and their Member States,

B. whereas the SAA will replace the 1992 Agreement on Trade and Commercial and Economic Cooperation,

C. whereas the conclusion of the SAA with Albania places relations between the European Union and Albania on a new contractual basis that provides new opportunities for Albania to promote the rule of law, strengthen its democratic institutions, contribute to its stability, which is of the utmost importance for the whole region, and deepen cooperation with the European Union,

D. whereas the Thessaloniki European Council of 19 and 20 June 2003 reiterated its determination to fully and effectively support the European perspective of the Western Balkan countries, which will become an integral part of the EU once they meet the established criteria,

E. whereas Albania is still facing serious challenges in tackling corruption and organised crime, achieving full implementation of adopted legislation, improving public administration and fighting trafficking in human beings and drugs,

F. whereas the last parliamentary elections in Albania were criticised as being not wholly in line

with OSCE/ODIHR commitments and other international standards for democratic elections,

1. Welcomes the SAA, which holds out the prospect of a close and far-reaching contractual relationship between the EU and Albania and which will be instrumental in achieving political, economic and institutional stability in the country as well as in the whole region and in promoting the transformation of Albania into a pluralist democracy respecting the rule of law, with a functioning market economy;
2. Believes that progress in achieving the standards laid down in the SAA should be monitored by means of concrete measurable benchmarks by the SAA Council and the relevant joint parliamentary committee;
3. Draws attention to the long-term benefits of the SAA for both the Albanian people and the EU; notes that the major advantages of the SAA lie in the achievement of the goal of a complete free trade area and the establishment of a clear legal commitment to cooperation in the areas of common concern, as well as the promotion of a more stable legal environment for investors;
4. Urges the EU and Albania to use the SAA as a mutually beneficial opportunity; furthermore advises Albania to exploit the opportunity to find its own niche on the European market and develop competitiveness in targeted sectors;
5. Recommends that Albania focus more strongly on developing its economic potential, not least through the improvement and possibly the expansion of its existing transport infrastructure and the development of environmentally and socially sustainable tourism; regrets the recent cuts in external action assistance as provided for in the Financial Framework; calls on the Commission to earmark sufficient funds for the improvement of the country's infrastructure, in particular for the development of public transport;
6. Confirms, in line with the conclusions of the Thessaloniki European Council of 19 and 20 June 2003, its full support for Albania's European perspective and future integration into the European family; believes, however, that the Albanian commitment to European values and standards is first and foremost for its own benefit and should also be pursued as a goal in itself;
7. Notes the reforms Albania has undertaken in order to create a state based on principles of democracy, the rule of law, the free market economy and the protection of human rights and good governance; stresses, however, that Albania needs to expand these reforms and show more tangible results, in line with the provisions set out in the European Partnership, and establish a sustained record of successful implementation of the SAA in order to move to a further stage in European integration; is particularly concerned about the lack of substantial progress as regards full implementation of adopted laws; considers it vital to considerably strengthen administrative capacity, to reform the judiciary and strengthen its independence, to protect women's rights, to fight organised crime and to promote media freedom, while the media themselves should strive for transparency;
8. Notes that the government has committed itself to cracking down on organised crime, including the decision to ban the use of speedboats in order to combat trafficking in human beings and drug smuggling, but insists that Albania must demonstrate further substantial progress in combating all forms of organised crime, in particular trafficking in women and children for the purposes of sexual exploitation, exploitation at work or compelling them to beg, as a prerequisite for intensified cooperation with the EU; calls on the Commission to continue and reinforce its support to the Albanian authorities in this regard;
9. Notes the efforts of the government in the fight against corruption and organised crime; observes that corruption is one of the main obstacles to the economic and social development of Albania and therefore expects the government's campaign to continue to show tangible results; is of the opinion that corruption has no political colour and should be fought irrespective of any political affiliation;
10. Encourages Albanian governmental bodies to empower civil society by providing it with greater opportunities to participate in the formulation of policy and in the monitoring of its implementation and effectiveness at all levels of government, to improve the quality and credibility of reform, as well as to increase transparency and accountability;



11. Notes with respect the efforts undertaken by the Education Minister to reform the education sector but urges the government to guarantee equal education opportunities for children all over the country;

12. Stresses that there are still significant violations of human rights in Albania which should be addressed; urges the Albanian Government to implement the necessary reforms to give detainees access to defence in legal proceedings and to combat torture, brutality or inhuman or degrading treatment; calls on the government to carry out the relevant legislative reforms required for the full implementation of the 2003 Family Code, particularly as regards making domestic violence a criminal offence;

13. Reiterates its call on the Commission to help Albania to put an end to the persistence of the 'blood feud', which constitutes a failure of the rule of law and is fundamentally at odds with European values;

14. Notes that the current electoral system was used during the last parliamentary elections in 2005 to distort the principle of proportionality, also known as the "Dushk phenomenon", and urges the Albanian Government and Parliament to further reform the system before the forthcoming local elections following the recommendations formulated by the OSCE/ODIHR, in particular as regards the accuracy of voter lists and of civil registers;

15. Calls on Albania to make further efforts to protect minority rights, including the rights of the Greek minority in Albania, and to complete and implement its minority-related legislation so that it supports the implementation of the relevant international conventions ratified by Albania; observes that further efforts are needed, in particular, as regards increasing the use of minority languages in citizens' dealings with the authorities and the display of traditional local names, improving access to the media for members of minority groups and extending minority language education; notes the shortage of accurate statistical information on national minorities;

16. Expresses its concern at the recent threats by the opposition to boycott the forthcoming local elections; calls, in this respect, on all parties to act in a responsible manner, making every effort to reach an agreement on delicate issues such as the law governing the media and the list of voters;

17. Welcomes the positive and constructive role that Albania has played in multilateral regional initiatives; underlines, however, the need to continue to promote regional cooperation and good neighbourly relations with regard to key issues affecting South East Europe, such as cross-border cooperation, the free movement of persons, fighting organised crime and trafficking, establishing a free trade area capable of attracting foreign investment, sharing environmental resources and developing integrated trans-border networks;

18. Takes the view that, on account of economic under-development, Albania should devote special attention to developing economic cooperation in the region, in particular with its direct neighbours; considers that Montenegrin independence, the negotiations on the future status of Kosovo, and the opening of negotiations on EU membership with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the near future should be seen as additional opportunities for economic cooperation and development in Albania and the region as a whole;

19. Takes the view that Albania has a particularly important role to play in the stabilisation of South East Europe with regard, in particular, to the final status of Kosovo; urges the Albanian Government and its leaders to continue to adopt a constructive approach in this respect;

20. Underlines the importance of the Union's assistance missions for capacity building and welcomes the results achieved by the police assistance mission (PAMECA), customs assistance mission (EU-CAFAO Albania) and the judicial assistance mission (EURALIUS); taking into account the extensiveness and complexity of the fight against organised crime in the Western Balkans, calls on the Commission to substantially increase and strengthen EU assistance in the police (PAMECA) and rule of law (EURALIUS) area; calls on the EU and Albania in this context to take advantage, by means of twinning and secondment programmes, of the extensive knowledge and experience gained by the new Member States in reforming their societies and economies in the EU integration process, in particular as regards adopting and implementing the legislation on land and property restitution, including for religious communities, and strengthening the border guard and customs authorities;

21. Welcomes the conclusion of the readmission agreement with Albania in November 2005 and calls for a visa facilitation agreement between the EU and Albania within the framework of visa facilitation for all the countries of the Western Balkans in order to facilitate cross-border exchanges for the business community, social partners, academia and students as a first step; stresses, however, that the ultimate objective must be to facilitate travel for all citizens;

22. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Government and Parliament of the Republic of Albania.

(1) Texts Adopted , P6\_TA(2006)0096.

(2) Texts Adopted , P6\_TA-PROV(2006)0339.

**Handelspolitisk kursus er blevet afholdt i Albanien:** Tirane, 5 September 2006 - The EC-UNDP Trade Liberalization and Promotion Project organized yesterday the closing ceremony of the Trade Policy Course which was attended by the vice minister of Economy, Trade and Energy, Eno Bozdo, the Head of the Political, Economic and Information Section at the Delegation of the European Commission to Albania, Carlo Natale and by the Cluster Manager at UNDP, Arben Rama. The course was financed as part of the twoyear project providing support for Trade Regulation and Trade Promotion funded by European Commission CARDS Programme and UNDP Albania. Se pressemeddelelse på:  
[http://www.delalb.cec.eu.int/en/pressreleases/press%20relaese\\_v2.pdf](http://www.delalb.cec.eu.int/en/pressreleases/press%20relaese_v2.pdf)

**Genåbning af Politiskolen.** US Ambassadør Marcie Ries sagde:

The U.S. Ambassador Marcie B. Ries, together with the Minister of Interior Sokol Oлдashi, the Police Academy Director Piro Laze, other senior State police directors and international missions' representatives, participated in the inaugural ceremony for the first class of recruits participating in the newly designed Basic Police School at the "Arben Zylyftari" Police Academy. The Academy was reopened for recruits following a major curriculum and management modernization process with the support of ICITAP (International Criminal Investigative Training and Assistance Program), PAMECA and other international missions.

Ambassador Ries said, "This inaugural class is an example of what can be achieved through collaboration and hard work. It is also just the first step in the ambitious effort to make the Albanian National Police a modern, professional and effective force." She commended the Academy management and staff along with the Albanian State Police working groups "for their work, transforming the "Arben Zylyftari" Police Academy. These students will be entering a modern training institution with a new curriculum, a field training component, redesigned promotion system, and a new Training Division in the Personnel Directorate."

Ambassador Ries wished the new recruits every success in their training, reminding them that they and their communities would be the direct beneficiaries of this training, concluding, "We want you to be proud of yourselves and Albanians to be proud of their national police."

The inauguration represents a significant milestone in ICITAP's assistance to reform police training and professionalize the police force. ICITAP has helped shape the reorganization of the Police Academy Training Program by combining the former three-year academies and the one-year institute into a new curriculum that will also include both substantive classroom learning and field training. ICITAP advisors have also worked on the development of the promotion system, recruitment policy and the formation of a Training Division in the Personnel Directorate of the Albanian Police.

The training will enable a more comprehensive response to routine and emergency calls, the conduct of preliminary criminal investigations, enforcement and investigation of traffic incidents, implementation of an array of law enforcement strategies, and progress in the creation of community-based partnerships. The improved curriculum and management processes are expected to greatly aid the preparation of a new more efficient, professional and modern Albanian police force.

**Anholdelse af 14 af Albansk oprindelse i Montenegro.** Det Albanske Indenrigsministerium skriver:

The Press Statement of Minister of Interior in relation to the arrest of 14 citizens with Albanian origin and residents in Montenegro

11.09.2006

Albania has placed the attention on the recent Parliamentary elections in Montenegro and has supported and still supports all the democratic processes in this neighbouring country.

We have established very good relationships and very fruitful co-operation in all the fields, including here the police security and co-operation as well because we are convinced that stability in Montenegro influences on the entire region.

Referring to "MINA" News Agency on which it was said that the last police co-operation for the arrest of 14 citizens of Albanian origin, citizens of Montenegro has been carried out in co-operation with the Albanian police authorities Ministry of Interior gives the statement that during the recent last days police forces of Albania have not taken part in any police operation with the police forces of Montenegro.

"MINA" news Agency has given false news. We hope that authorities of Montenegro will clarify the obscurity of the news and the motives as well.

**To Politiofficerer anholdt i bestikkelsessag.** Det Albanske Indenrigsministerium skriver:

Internal Control Service arrested in flagrancy two police officers charged with "Bribery" in collaboration

11.09.2006

On 10.09.2006 at 22:00 the Internal Control Service arrested in flagrancy these police officers:

Ferdinant Kadri Beqiri; he was born in 20.03.1966, in Lushnje and resident in Tirana, on the post as Judicial Police Officer in the Police Commissariat of Fier, with the rank Chief Inspector.

Artur Shaban Kupi, he was born on 17.03.1979 and native in Tirane, on the post as criminal police specialist in the Police Commissariat of Kruje, with the rank Sub Inspector.

Police officers of Internal Control Service arrested these persons in Tirana soon after they had committed the bribery. They took 30.000 Albanian leks (new) in return to detecting privately a robbery which had occurred a year ago. Despite the fact that the victim of the robbery had filed the charge to the judicial police officer this case was not reported and proceeded. The persons arrested in collaboration with each other had taken from the victim of the robbery other amounts of money in return to detecting and returning him the asset robbed.

Police sequestered the money profited from the bribery and the materials were sent to the Prosecution office of Tirana. These persons are charged with "Bribery" in collaboration, provided in the articles 259-25 of the Criminal Code.

Ferdinand Beqiri, the Judicial Police officer has previous precedent because he has been prosecuted in the Prosecution Office of Fier for having "misuse the duty" provided in the article 248 of the Criminal Code. This person had hidden investigative acts for the death accident occurred on 02.08.2006 in Fier where a woman died and another one was seriously wounded and did not send the case to the prosecution office..

**Politiet har beslaglagt båd i Vlora.** Indenrigsministeriet skriver:

Police forces of Vlora seized a rubber boat

11.09.2006

In the continuance of the police operation of Vlora where a rubber boat with cannabis was seized in the area of Karaburun, police forces of the District of Fier intensified controls in the embouchure of Seman and along the coastline. As the result, on 11.9.2006 at 1.00 during the

control near the coastline, police forces of this District detected a rubber boat abandoned. Police observed that the rubber boat was 4.5 metres and had a motor 150 power. There were cans with fuel and this means traffickers were preparing to leave for somewhere but they were detected by the presence of police forces and this is why they abandoned the rubber boat. Police controlled the area near the rubber boat and found 150 kg cannabis sattiva packed in 3 packages. According to police, the drug was hidden and traffickers planned to put the quantity in the rubber boat in the moment of departure. The police are working to identify traffickers involved in this criminal offence.

General Directorate of State Police

## **Indenrigsminister Olldashi har udsendt pressemeddelelse om en smidiggørelse af praksis vedr. ID-papirer**

The Press Statement of Interior Minister Sokol Olldashi

Certificates will not be submitted to the state administration offices

09.09. 2006

Today Interior Minister Sokol Olldashi gave a press statement and informed that on Monday it enters into force the decision to eliminate submitting certificates to State Administration offices. Interior Minister stated that the decision has been made in the last meeting of the Government and aims at avoiding the delusion of certificates possession and at the same time long lines of citizens at Civil State offices.

Minister Olldashi stated that the decision has been made that citizens in addition to use certificates they should use passports for overseas, service passports and diplomatic ones as well and at the same time he clarified that one of the main points provided in this decision is that employers of state administration must keep only the copy of the identity document and not original certificate.

Interior Minister Olldashi said that this decision eliminates the three-month deadline on the issuance of state birth certificates and these will be considered as valuable within the period of time defined while containing elements of security as well.

“In order to provide citizens with facilities the Government in its last recent meeting made a decision to modulate the use of identity documents in the Civil State offices and this comes after the concern expressed by citizens during the last recent months”, said Minister of Interior. According to him, this decision enters into force on Monday as it will be put in the Official Notebook and this process rules out the delusion of certificates possession.

“In addition to certificates citizens also will use passports for overseas, service or diplomatic passports and they will not be obliged to deposit these documents at the offices they apply for different services, but instead, offices of state administration will have to photocopy and keep a photocopy of this document in the files of citizens and give them back the original document, if the procedure required this” stated Interior Minister. He clarified that this decision will eliminate the three-month deadline of the issuance of state birth certificates making them valuable for a period of time defined.

“If this document contains elements of security, proper form and components it will be considered as valuable. This decision eliminates the existing phenomenon. This new process will play a huge influence on the citizens. If the offices find necessary to keep a photocopy the employers are those who must make a photocopy and not citizen. Employers have to certify the authenticity of the photocopy and give the original document back to the citizens to use it in any other moment”, stated Interior Minister in his press statement. He further on explained that this decision will be applied only in the offices where the law provides the maintenance of the original document of identification, while referring to the cases where the law demands such a thing the Interior Minister said that the same practice will be exercised as well. In relation to the question issued from reporters on the determination shown by Ministry of Interior for the execution of the law already approved “For Ranks in State Police” Interior Minister said that there is not clear justification why this process has not been implemented by his precursors.

**Forfalskning af Pengesedler.** Makfax skriver:

Gazeta Shqiptare: Leks counterfeit in Macedonia found in Albania

Tirana /14/09/ 16:11

Two Albanian citizens have been arrested by the Albania Police for putting in circulation false leks (the Albanian currency), suspected of being printed in Macedonia, Makfax's Tirana correspondent reported.

Gazeta Shqiptare daily cited police sources as saying that highly sophisticated equipment was used to print out the banknotes, which is believed to had been done on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

The Police found 300.000 false leks in possession of the arrested Agron Haxhiu and Eugen Rama, both residents of Tirana.

When questioned, the arrested stated they had purchased the 1.000-lek banknotes for 30 percent of the actual value price from an unknown person.

The police set out a comprehensive operation for tracking down an unidentified perpetrator, believed to have carried in the false notes from Macedonia to Albania, the paper says.

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## 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:

**Der har været Græsk besøg i Serbien. PM Kostunica er parat til at give Kosóva en meget vidtgående autonomi:**

Serbia ready to guarantee substantial autonomy for Kosovo-Metohija

Belgrade, Sept 14, 2006 - Serbian Prime Minister Vojislav Kostunica talked today with Greek Foreign Minister Dora Bakoyannis and informed her about the decisions of Serbian parliament on Kosovo-Metohija.

Kostunica said that it is of special importance that all state institutions in Serbia, namely the government, parliament and the president of the Republic are united on the position that Kosovo has always been and that it will forever remain an integral part of Serbia.

He stressed that this unified stance will be confirmed as soon as possible in the new constitution of Serbia, by the decision of Serbian parliament.

The Serbian Prime Minister warned that taking away a part of Serbia's territory would represent the partition of Serbia and the severest violation of international law, which would result in a lasting destabilisation of the entire region.

Kostunica said that it would be inconceivable and utterly dangerous if anyone recognises the independence of Kosovo-Metohija, contrary to UN Security Council Resolution 1244 which

guarantees Serbia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

He underlined that Serbia is ready to reach a compromising solution and to guarantee substantial autonomy for the province.

The two officials concluded that bilateral relations between Serbia and Greece are developing very successfully and pointed to the importance of further improvement of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Serbiske B92 skriver:

### **Kosovo preamble for new constitution**

14 September 2006 | 17:50 | Source: B92

BELGRADE -- The Serbian Government has adopted a decision to add its stance on Kosovo to the new Serbian Constitution.

The Serbian Parliament will look to pass the new constitution as soon as possible. According to the decision passed by the Government today, the constitution will include a section dedicated to Kosovo, defining it as a part of Serbia's territory.

The adopted preamble states: Kosovo is a part of Serbia and has essential autonomy within the framework of the sovereign state of Serbia.

From this position on Kosovo there will be constitutional obligations of all state institutions to support and protect Serbian interests in Kosovo in all internal and foreign political relations.

The proposal for adding this preamble to the constitution has been forwarded to the parliament.

This decision comes one day after the UN Security Council discussed Kosovo.

Kosovo officials stated that the intentions to define Kosovo's essential autonomy in the new constitution have no foundation and cannot be taken as a serious move in a moment when the Kosovo status talks are still ongoing.

Albanian negotiating team official Skender Hiseni said that the negotiation process is in progress and that it will be finished by the end of the year, adding that the Serbian Constitution will not determine the status of Kosovo.

"Kosovo finds itself on the path to finding a status solution, which will happen by the end of the year at the latest. At a meeting with Ahtisaari we saw that he was convinced that the process would be completed by the end of the year. That is why Serbia's stances do not deserve any comments." Hiseni said.



Det er i 2006 150 år siden at den Serbiske Fysiker Nikola Tesla blev født. Tesla spillede en meget afgørende rolle på vekselstrøms-området. Man kan finde materiale om ham på B92's Tesla-side: <http://www.b92.net/eng/special/tesla/life.php>. Der er en lille artikel om ham på Dansk Wikipedia: [http://da.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikola\\_Tesla](http://da.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikola_Tesla). Der er en 'anelse' mere at hente på den Engelske Wikipedia: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikola\\_Tesla](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikola_Tesla).

Artiklen på især Dansk, men også på Albansk Wikipedia kunne trænge til at blive 'oparbejdet'. På den Albanske står (i dag):

Nikola Tesla (10 korrik 1856 - 7 janar 1943) ishte nje shpikës, fizikant, inxhener mekanik dhe inxhener elektrik. Tesla njihet nder shkencetaret me te përkryer të fund shekullit 19-te dhe fillimit te atij te 20-te, si edhe nje nga ndihmuesit me te medhenj te teknologjise moderne. Patentat e tija dhe punet teorike formojne bazen e sistemit te fuqise se rrymes elektrike shnderruese, duke perfshire sistemin e fuqise shperndarese shumefazore dhe motoret elektrike, me te cilet ai ndihmoi ne Revolucionin e Dyte Industrial.

Nikola Tesla u lind ne nje familje serbe ne Smiljan, Lika, aso kohe pjese e Perandorise Austriake, sot Republika e Kroacise (është interesante te shenohet se Tesla lindi ne mesnate, gjate nje stuhie rrufesh, sipas biografesh te ndryshem.) Ndersa ai kryente punen e tij ne SH.B.A ai u be nje qytetar asnjanes amerikan ne vitin 1891. Mbiemri "Tesla" ne gjuhen sllave do te thote "shat".

Ne SH.B.A fama e Tesla-s rivalizoi shume shkencetare dhe shpikes. Pas demonstrimit te tij te komunikimit të pateltë (radiator) ne vitin 1893 dhe pas fitimit ne "War of Currents" (Lufta e Rrymave), ai ishte inxheneri elektrik gjeresisht i respektuar dhe me i madh i Amerikes. Shume pune te tij te hershme i hapen rruge inxhenerise elektrike moderne dhe shume prej shpikjeve te tij paten nje rendesi tronditese. Duke mos i dhene kurre rendesi gjendjes se tij financiare, Tesla vdiq i varferuar e i harruar ne moshe 86 vjeçare ne nje qilar hoteli. Ne vitet e fundit te jetes se tij Tesla nderohej si nje shkencetar i çmendur dhe u be i njohur per pohime te habitshme mbi zhvillime te mundshme shkencore si p.sh. "perçarja e pateltë e energjise" .

Trashegimia e Tesla-s mund te verehet ne qyteterimin modern kurdohere qe perdoret elektriciteti. Perveç punes se tij mbi elektromagnetizmin dhe inxhenerine, thuhet se Tesla te kete kontribuar ne shkalle te ndryshme ne fushat e robotikes, balistikes, shkences kompjuterike, fizikes berthamore dhe fizikes teorikore.

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## MONTENEGRO

**Præsidentvalg 030611: Filip Vujanovic blev valgt. Førrige Parlamentsvalg 021020, seneste 060910.**

**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. Serbien har accepteret den nye tingenes tilstand, skønt der var nogen murren efter at resultatet blev kendt.

**Parlamentsvalget: Milo Djukanovic' parti har vundet klart, men måske vil han træde tilbage efter at have både sikret og stabiliseret uafhængigheden ift Serbien?.**

OSCE/ODIHR Interim Report for 09.-24.08.2006:

[http://www.osce.org/documents/odihr/2006/08/20204\\_en.pdf](http://www.osce.org/documents/odihr/2006/08/20204_en.pdf)

**Anholdelse af 14 af Albansk oprindelse i Montenegro.** Se under: [Albanien](#).

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## MAKEDONIEN

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

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

**Folkeafstemningen 041107 om decentralisering (= 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).

**Parlamentsvalg fandt sted 020915.** Der kan henvises til flg. OSCE/ODIHR-oversigtsside:

[http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/field\\_activities/skopje2002/](http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/field_activities/skopje2002/). **Seneste Parlamentsvalg fandt sted i Juli 2006: Den hidtidige Regering led nederlag.** Der kan henvises til: <http://www.osce.org/item/19800.html> og [http://www.osce.org/documents/odihr/2006/07/19801\\_en.pdf](http://www.osce.org/documents/odihr/2006/07/19801_en.pdf)

Makedonien forhandler med EU om optagelse. Aktuell status, se: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/tyrom/key\\_documents.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/tyrom/key_documents.htm). Se også den generelle side: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/index\\_en.html](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/index_en.html)

## Forfalskning af Pengesedler. Makfax skriver:

Gazeta Shqiptare: Leks counterfeit in Macedonia found in Albania

Tirana /14/09/ 16:11

Two Albanian citizens have been arrested by the Albania Police for putting in circulation false leks (the Albanian currency), suspected of being printed in Macedonia, Makfax's Tirana correspondent reported.

Gazeta Shqiptare daily cited police sources as saying that highly sophisticated equipment was used to print out the banknotes, which is believed to have been done on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

The Police found 300.000 false leks in possession of the arrested Agron Haxhiu and Eugen Rama, both residents of Tirana.

When questioned, the arrested stated they had purchased the 1.000-lek banknotes for 30 percent of the actual value price from an unknown person.

The police set out a comprehensive operation for tracking down an unidentified perpetrator, believed to have carried in the false notes from Macedonia to Albania, the paper says.

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## GRÆKENLAND

**Seneste Parlamentsvalg 040307.**

**PM Berisha har været i Grækenland og bl.a. mødt PM Karamanlis.** Se under: [Albanien](#).

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## TYRKIET

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

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

**USA's Præsident George W. Bush venter besøg af PM Erdogan, Tyrkiet.** Det Hvide Hus skriver:

President Bush will welcome Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan to the White House on October 2, 2006. This meeting will provide an opportunity for the President and the Prime Minister to further enhance the strategic partnership between the United States and Turkey and to discuss increased cooperation in the War on Terror, including on countering the PKK; and in advancing freedom in Lebanon, Iraq, and the Broader Middle East. The President looks forward to discussing with Prime Minister Erdogan these and other important issues, including



Turkey's pursuit of political and economic reforms and U.S. support for Turkey's accession to the European Union.

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

### ITALIEN

**Mother Teresa.** I anledning af saligkåringen ('beatificeringen') 031019 har Vatikanet etableret en internetside: [http://www.vatican.va/news\\_services/liturgy/saints/ns\\_lit\\_doc\\_20031019\\_index\\_madre-teresa\\_en.html](http://www.vatican.va/news_services/liturgy/saints/ns_lit_doc_20031019_index_madre-teresa_en.html)

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### USA



0960906 Præsident Bush har - få dage før 11.9. - holdt en tale om hvordan man i fremtiden vil 'tackle' Formodede Terrorister.

Bush indrømmede et stykke henne i talen at man - i modstrid med hvad man hidtil havde sagt - *havde* holdt Formodede Terrorister i hemmelige fængsler i udlandet (se det fremhævede nedenfor).

Som eksempel på nødvendigheden af at have handlet som gjort, brugte han tilfældet Abu Zubaydah. Den pgl. havde givet CIA vigtig viden, hvilket havde sparet menneskeliv.

Til sidst lagde Bush op til at Kongressen vedtager en ny lov, der indbefatter anvendelsen af særlige Militære Kommissioner efter at Højesteret for nylig har forbudt anvendelsen på det hidtidige grundlag.

**President Discusses Creation of Military Commissions to Try Suspected Terrorists**



President George W. Bush addresses invited guests, members of the media and White House staff Wednesday, Sept. 6, 2006 in the East Room of the White House, as he discusses the administration's draft legislation to create a strong and effective military commission to try suspected terrorists. The bill being sent to Congress said President Bush, "reflects the reality that we are a nation at war, and that it is essential for us to use all reliable evidence to bring these people to justice." White House photo by Kimberlee Hewitt

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thanks for the warm welcome. Welcome to the White House. Mr. Vice President, Secretary Rice, Attorney General Gonzales, Ambassador Negroponte, General Hayden, members of the United States Congress, families who lost loved ones in the terrorist attacks on our nation, and my fellow citizens: Thanks for coming.

The attacks of September the 11th horrified our nation. And amid the grief came new fears and urgent questions: Who had attacked us? What did they want? And what else were they planning? Americans saw the destruction the terrorists had caused in New York, and Washington, and Pennsylvania, and they wondered if there were other terrorist cells in our midst poised to strike; they wondered if there was a second wave of attacks still to come.

With the Twin Towers and the Pentagon still smoldering, our country on edge, and a stream of intelligence coming in about potential new attacks, my administration faced immediate challenges: We had to respond to the attack on our country. We had to wage an unprecedented war against an enemy unlike any we had fought before. We had to find the terrorists hiding in America and across the world, before they were able to strike our country again. So in the early days and weeks after 9/11, I directed our government's senior national security officials to do everything in their power, within our laws, to prevent another attack.

Nearly five years have passed since these -- those initial days of shock and sadness -- and we are thankful that the terrorists have not succeeded in launching another attack on our soil. This is not for the lack of desire or determination on the part of the enemy. As the recently foiled plot in London shows, the terrorists are still active, and they're still trying to strike America, and they're still trying to kill our people. One reason the terrorists have not succeeded is because of the hard work of thousands of dedicated men and women in our government, who have toiled day and night, along with our allies, to stop the enemy from carrying out their plans. And we are grateful for these hardworking citizens of ours.

Another reason the terrorists have not succeeded is because our government has changed its policies -- and given our military, intelligence, and law enforcement personnel the tools they need to fight this enemy and protect our people and preserve our freedoms.

After the 9/11 attacks, our coalition launched operations across the world to remove terrorist safe havens, and capture or kill terrorist operatives and leaders. Working with our allies, we've captured and detained thousands of terrorists and enemy fighters in Afghanistan, in Iraq, and

other fronts of this war on terror. These enemy -- these are enemy combatants, who were waging war on our nation. We have a right under the laws of war, and we have an obligation to the American people, to detain these enemies and stop them from rejoining the battle.

Most of the enemy combatants we capture are held in Afghanistan or in Iraq, where they're questioned by our military personnel. Many are released after questioning, or turned over to local authorities -- if we determine that they do not pose a continuing threat and no longer have significant intelligence value. Others remain in American custody near the battlefield, to ensure that they don't return to the fight.

**In some cases, we determine that individuals we have captured pose a significant threat, or may have intelligence that we and our allies need to have to prevent new attacks. Many are al Qaeda operatives or Taliban fighters trying to conceal their identities, and they withhold information that could save American lives. In these cases, it has been necessary to move these individuals to an environment where they can be held secretly [sic], questioned by experts, and -- when appropriate -- prosecuted for terrorist acts.**

**In addition to the terrorists held at Guantanamo, a small number of suspected terrorist leaders and operatives captured during the war have been held and questioned outside the United States, in a separate program operated by the Central Intelligence Agency. This group includes individuals believed to be the key architects of the September the 11th attacks, and attacks on the USS Cole, an operative involved in the bombings of our embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, and individuals involved in other attacks that have taken the lives of innocent civilians across the world. These are dangerous men with unparalleled knowledge about terrorist networks and their plans for new attacks. The security of our nation and the lives of our citizens depend on our ability to learn what these terrorists know.**

**Many specifics of this program, including where these detainees have been held and the details of their confinement, cannot be divulged. Doing so would provide our enemies with information they could use to take retribution against our allies and harm our country. I can say that questioning the detainees in this program has given us information that has saved innocent lives by helping us stop new attacks -- here in the United States and across the world. Today, I'm going to share with you some of the examples provided by our intelligence community of how this program has saved lives; why it remains vital to the security of the United States, and our friends and allies; and why it deserves the support of the United States Congress and the American people.**

Within months of September the 11th, 2001, we captured a man known as **Abu Zubaydah**. We believe that Zubaydah was a senior terrorist leader and a trusted associate of Osama bin Laden. Our intelligence community believes he had run a terrorist camp in Afghanistan where some of the 9/11 hijackers trained, and that he helped smuggle al Qaeda leaders out of Afghanistan after coalition forces arrived to liberate that country. Zubaydah was severely wounded during the firefight that brought him into custody -- and he survived only because of the medical care arranged by the CIA.

After he recovered, Zubaydah was defiant and evasive. He declared his hatred of America. During questioning, he at first disclosed what he thought was nominal information -- and then stopped all cooperation. Well, in fact, the "nominal" information he gave us turned out to be quite important. For example, Zubaydah disclosed Khalid Sheikh Mohammed -- or KSM -- was the mastermind behind the 9/11 attacks, and used the alias "Muktar." This was a vital piece of the puzzle that helped our intelligence community pursue KSM. Abu Zubaydah also provided information that helped stop a terrorist attack being planned for inside the United States -- an attack about which we had no previous information. Zubaydah told us that al Qaeda operatives were planning to launch an attack in the U.S., and provided physical descriptions of the operatives and information on their general location. Based on the information he provided, the operatives were detained -- one while traveling to the United States.

We knew that Zubaydah had more information that could save innocent lives, but he stopped talking. As his questioning proceeded, it became clear that he had received training on how to resist interrogation. And so the CIA used an alternative set of procedures. These procedures were designed to be safe, to comply with our laws, our Constitution, and our treaty obligations. The Department of Justice reviewed the authorized methods extensively and determined them to be lawful. I cannot describe the specific methods used -- I think you understand why -- if I did, it would help the terrorists learn how to resist questioning, and to keep information from us

that we need to prevent new attacks on our country. But I can say the procedures were tough, and they were safe, and lawful, and necessary.

Zubaydah was questioned using these procedures, and soon he began to provide information on key al Qaeda operatives, including information that helped us find and capture more of those responsible for the attacks on September the 11th. For example, Zubaydah identified one of KSM's accomplices in the 9/11 attacks -- a terrorist named Ramzi bin al Shibh. The information Zubaydah provided helped lead to the capture of bin al Shibh. And together these two terrorists provided information that helped in the planning and execution of the operation that captured Khalid Sheikh Mohammed.

Once in our custody, KSM was questioned by the CIA using these procedures, and he soon provided information that helped us stop another planned attack on the United States. During questioning, KSM told us about another al Qaeda operative he knew was in CIA custody -- a terrorist named Majid Khan. KSM revealed that Khan had been told to deliver \$50,000 to individuals working for a suspected terrorist leader named Hambali, the leader of al Qaeda's Southeast Asian affiliate known as "J-I". CIA officers confronted Khan with this information. Khan confirmed that the money had been delivered to an operative named Zubair, and provided both a physical description and contact number for this operative.

Based on that information, Zubair was captured in June of 2003, and he soon provided information that helped lead to the capture of Hambali. After Hambali's arrest, KSM was questioned again. He identified Hambali's brother as the leader of a "J-I" cell, and Hambali's conduit for communications with al Qaeda. Hambali's brother was soon captured in Pakistan, and, in turn, led us to a cell of 17 Southeast Asian "J-I" operatives. When confronted with the news that his terror cell had been broken up, Hambali admitted that the operatives were being groomed at KSM's request for attacks inside the United States -- probably [sic] using airplanes.

During questioning, KSM also provided many details of other plots to kill innocent Americans. For example, he described the design of planned attacks on buildings inside the United States, and how operatives were directed to carry them out. He told us the operatives had been instructed to ensure that the explosives went off at a point that was high enough to prevent the people trapped above from escaping out the windows.

KSM also provided vital information on al Qaeda's efforts to obtain biological weapons. During questioning, KSM admitted that he had met three individuals involved in al Qaeda's efforts to produce anthrax, a deadly biological agent -- and he identified one of the individuals as a terrorist named Yazid. KSM apparently believed we already had this information, because Yazid had been captured and taken into foreign custody before KSM's arrest. In fact, we did not know about Yazid's role in al Qaeda's anthrax program. Information from Yazid then helped lead to the capture of his two principal assistants in the anthrax program. Without the information provided by KSM and Yazid, we might not have uncovered this al Qaeda biological weapons program, or stopped this al Qaeda cell from developing anthrax for attacks against the United States.

These are some of the plots that have been stopped because of the information of this vital program. Terrorists held in CIA custody have also provided information that helped stop a planned strike on U.S. Marines at Camp Lemonier in Djibouti -- they were going to use an explosive laden water tanker. They helped stop a planned attack on the U.S. consulate in Karachi using car bombs and motorcycle bombs, and they helped stop a plot to hijack passenger planes and fly them into Heathrow or the Canary Wharf in London.

We're getting vital information necessary to do our jobs, and that's to protect the American people and our allies.

Information from the terrorists in this program has helped us to identify individuals that al Qaeda deemed suitable for Western operations, many of whom we had never heard about before. They include terrorists who were set to case targets inside the United States, including financial buildings in major cities on the East Coast. Information from terrorists in CIA custody has played a role in the capture or questioning of nearly every senior al Qaeda member or associate detained by the U.S. and its allies since this program began. By providing everything from initial leads to photo identifications, to precise locations of where terrorists were hiding, this program has helped us to take potential mass murderers off the streets before they were able to kill.

This program has also played a critical role in helping us understand the enemy we face in this war. Terrorists in this program have painted a picture of al Qaeda's structure and financing, and communications and logistics. They identified al Qaeda's travel routes and safe havens, and explained how al Qaeda's senior leadership communicates with its operatives in places like Iraq. They provided information that allows us -- that has allowed us to make sense of documents and computer records that we have seized in terrorist raids. They've identified voices in recordings of intercepted calls, and helped us understand the meaning of potentially critical terrorist communications.

The information we get from these detainees is corroborated by intelligence, and we've received -- that we've received from other sources -- and together this intelligence has helped us connect the dots and stop attacks before they occur. Information from the terrorists questioned in this program helped unravel plots and terrorist cells in Europe and in other places. It's helped our allies protect their people from deadly enemies. This program has been, and remains, one of the most vital tools in our war against the terrorists. It is invaluable to America and to our allies. Were it not for this program, our intelligence community believes that al Qaeda and its allies would have succeeded in launching another attack against the American homeland. By giving us information about terrorist plans we could not get anywhere else, this program has saved innocent lives.

This program has been subject to multiple legal reviews by the Department of Justice and CIA lawyers; they've determined it complied with our laws. This program has received strict oversight by the CIA's Inspector General. A small number of key leaders from both political parties on Capitol Hill were briefed about this program. All those involved in the questioning of the terrorists are carefully chosen and they're screened from a pool of experienced CIA officers. Those selected to conduct the most sensitive questioning had to complete more than 250 additional hours of specialized training before they are allowed to have contact with a captured terrorist.

I want to be absolutely clear with our people, and the world: **The United States does not torture.** It's against our laws, and it's against our values. I have not authorized it -- and I will not authorize it. Last year, my administration worked with Senator John McCain, and I signed into law the Detainee Treatment Act, which established the legal standard for treatment of detainees wherever they are held. I support this act. And as we implement this law, our government will continue to use every lawful method to obtain intelligence that can protect innocent people, and stop another attack like the one we experienced on September the 11th, 2001.

The CIA program has detained only a limited number of terrorists at any given time -- and once we've determined that the terrorists held by the CIA have little or no additional intelligence value, many of them have been returned to their home countries for prosecution or detention by their governments. Others have been accused of terrible crimes against the American people, and we have a duty to bring those responsible for these crimes to justice. So we intend to prosecute these men, as appropriate, for their crimes.

Soon after the war on terror began, I authorized a system of **military commissions** to try foreign terrorists accused of war crimes. Military commissions have been used by Presidents from George Washington to Franklin Roosevelt to prosecute war criminals, because the rules for trying enemy combatants in a time of conflict must be different from those for trying common criminals or members of our own military. One of the first suspected terrorists to be put on trial by military commission was one of Osama bin Laden's bodyguards -- a man named Hamdan. His lawyers challenged the legality of the military commission system. It took more than two years for this case to make its way through the courts. The Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit upheld the military commissions we had designed, but this past June, the Supreme Court overturned that decision. The Supreme Court determined that military commissions are an appropriate venue for trying terrorists, but ruled that military commissions needed to be explicitly authorized by the United States Congress.

So today, I'm sending Congress legislation to specifically authorize the creation of military commissions to try terrorists for war crimes. My administration has been working with members of both parties in the House and Senate on this legislation. We put forward a bill that ensures these commissions are established in a way that protects our national security, and ensures a full and fair trial for those accused. The procedures in the bill I am sending to Congress today reflect the reality that we are a nation at war, and that it's essential for us to use all reliable evidence to bring these people to justice.

We're now approaching the five-year anniversary of the 9/11 attacks -- and the families of those murdered that day have waited patiently for justice. Some of the families are with us today -- they should have to wait no longer. So I'm announcing today that Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, Abu Zubaydah, Ramzi bin al-Shibh, and 11 other terrorists in CIA custody have been transferred to the United States Naval Base at **Guantanamo Bay**. (Applause.) They are being held in the custody of the Department of Defense. As soon as Congress acts to authorize the military commissions I have proposed, the men our intelligence officials believe orchestrated the deaths of nearly 3,000 Americans on September the 11th, 2001, can face justice. (Applause.)

We'll also seek to prosecute those believed to be responsible for the attack on the USS Cole, and an operative believed to be involved in the bombings of the American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. With these prosecutions, we will send a clear message to those who kill Americans: No longer -- how long it takes, we will find you and we will bring you to justice. (Applause.)

These men will be held in a high-security facility at Guantanamo. The International Committee of the Red Cross is being advised of their detention, and will have the opportunity to meet with them. Those charged with crimes will be given access to attorneys who will help them prepare their defense -- and they will be presumed innocent. While at Guantanamo, they will have access to the same food, clothing, medical care, and opportunities for worship as other detainees. They will be questioned subject to the new U.S. Army Field Manual, which the Department of Defense is issuing today. And they will continue to be treated with the humanity that they denied others.

As we move forward with the prosecutions, we will continue to urge nations across the world to take back their nationals at Guantanamo who will not be prosecuted by our military commissions. America has no interest in being the world's jailer. But one of the reasons we have not been able to close Guantanamo is that many countries have refused to take back their nationals held at the facility. Other countries have not provided adequate assurances that their nationals will not be mistreated -- or they will not return to the battlefield, as more than a dozen people released from Guantanamo already have. We will continue working to transfer individuals held at Guantanamo, and ask other countries to work with us in this process. And we will move toward the day when we can eventually close the detention facility at Guantanamo Bay.

I know Americans have heard conflicting information about Guantanamo. Let me give you some facts. Of the thousands of terrorists captured across the world, only about 770 have ever been sent to Guantanamo. Of these, about 315 have been returned to other countries so far -- and about 455 remain in our custody. They are provided the same quality of medical care as the American service members who guard them. The International Committee of the Red Cross has the opportunity to meet privately with all who are held there. The facility has been visited by government officials from more than 30 countries, and delegations from international organizations, as well. After the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe came to visit, one of its delegation members called Guantanamo "a model prison" where people are treated better than in prisons in his own country. Our troops can take great pride in the work they do at Guantanamo Bay -- and so can the American people.

As we prosecute suspected terrorist leaders and operatives who have now been transferred to Guantanamo, we'll continue searching for those who have stepped forward to take their places. This nation is going to stay on the offense to protect the American people. We will continue to bring the world's most dangerous terrorists to justice -- and we will continue working to collect the vital intelligence we need to protect our country. The current transfers mean that there are now no terrorists in the CIA program. But as more high-ranking terrorists are captured, the need to obtain intelligence from them will remain critical -- and having a CIA program for questioning terrorists will continue to be crucial to getting life-saving information.

Some may ask: Why are you acknowledging this program now? There are two reasons why I'm making these limited disclosures today. First, we have largely completed our questioning of the men -- and to start the process for bringing them to trial, we must bring them into the open. Second, the Supreme Court's recent decision has impaired our ability to prosecute terrorists through military commissions, and has put in question the future of the CIA program. In its ruling on military commissions, the Court determined that a provision of the Geneva Conventions known as "Common Article Three" applies to our war with al Qaeda. This article

includes provisions that prohibit "outrages upon personal dignity" and "humiliating and degrading treatment." The problem is that these and other provisions of Common Article Three are vague and undefined, and each could be interpreted in different ways by American or foreign judges. And some believe our military and intelligence personnel involved in capturing and questioning terrorists could now be at risk of prosecution under the War Crimes Act -- simply for doing their jobs in a thorough and professional way.

This is unacceptable. Our military and intelligence personnel go face to face with the world's most dangerous men every day. They have risked their lives to capture some of the most brutal terrorists on Earth. And they have worked day and night to find out what the terrorists know so we can stop new attacks. America owes our brave men and women some things in return. We owe them their thanks for saving lives and keeping America safe. And we owe them clear rules, so they can continue to do their jobs and protect our people.

So today, I'm asking Congress to pass legislation that will clarify the rules for our personnel fighting the war on terror. First, I'm asking Congress to list the specific, recognizable offenses that would be considered crimes under the War Crimes Act -- so our personnel can know clearly what is prohibited in the handling of terrorist enemies. Second, I'm asking that Congress make explicit that by following the standards of the Detainee Treatment Act our personnel are fulfilling America's obligations under Common Article Three of the Geneva Conventions. Third, I'm asking that Congress make it clear that captured terrorists cannot use the Geneva Conventions as a basis to sue our personnel in courts -- in U.S. courts. The men and women who protect us should not have to fear lawsuits filed by terrorists because they're doing their jobs.

The need for this legislation is urgent. We need to ensure that those questioning terrorists can continue to do everything within the limits of the law to get information that can save American lives. My administration will continue to work with the Congress to get this legislation enacted -- but time is of the essence. Congress is in session just for a few more weeks, and passing this legislation ought to be the top priority. (Applause.)

As we work with Congress to pass a good bill, we will also consult with congressional leaders on how to ensure that the CIA program goes forward in a way that follows the law, that meets the national security needs of our country, and protects the brave men and women we ask to obtain information that will save innocent lives. For the sake of our security, Congress needs to act, and update our laws to meet the threats of this new era. And I know they will.

We're engaged in a global struggle -- and the entire civilized world has a stake in its outcome. America is a nation of law. And as I work with Congress to strengthen and clarify our laws here at home, I will continue to work with members of the international community who have been our partners in this struggle. I've spoken with leaders of foreign governments, and worked with them to address their concerns about Guantanamo and our detention policies. I'll continue to work with the international community to construct a common foundation to defend our nations and protect our freedoms.

Free nations have faced new enemies and adjusted to new threats before -- and we have prevailed. Like the struggles of the last century, today's war on terror is, above all, a struggle for freedom and liberty. The adversaries are different, but the stakes in this war are the same: We're fighting for our way of life, and our ability to live in freedom. We're fighting for the cause of humanity, against those who seek to impose the darkness of tyranny and terror upon the entire world. And we're fighting for a peaceful future for our children and our grandchildren.

May God bless you all. (Applause.)

060911 **USA's Præsident Bush har holdt tale til nationen.** Det Hvide Hus skriver:

THE PRESIDENT: Good evening. Five years ago, this date -- September the 11th -- was seared into America's memory. Nineteen men attacked us with a barbarity unequalled in our history. They murdered people of all colors, creeds, and nationalities -- and made war upon the entire free world. Since that day, America and her allies have taken the offensive in a war unlike any we have fought before. Today, we are safer, but we are not yet safe. On this solemn night, I've asked for some of your time to discuss the nature of the threat still before us, what we are doing to protect our nation, and the building of a more hopeful Middle East that holds

the key to peace for America and the world.

For many of our citizens, the wounds of that morning are still fresh. I've met firefighters and police officers who choke up at the memory of fallen comrades. I've stood with families gathered on a grassy field in Pennsylvania, who take bittersweet pride in loved ones who refused to be victims -- and gave America our first victory in the war on terror. I've sat beside young mothers with children who are now five years old -- and still long for the daddies who will never cradle them in their arms. Out of this suffering, we resolve to honor every man and woman lost. And we seek their lasting memorial in a safer and more hopeful world.

Since the horror of 9/11, we've learned a great deal about the enemy. We have learned that they are evil and kill without mercy -- but not without purpose. We have learned that they form a global network of extremists who are driven by a perverted vision of Islam -- a totalitarian ideology that hates freedom, rejects tolerance, and despises all dissent. And we have learned that their goal is to build a radical Islamic empire where women are prisoners in their homes, men are beaten for missing prayer meetings, and terrorists have a safe haven to plan and launch attacks on America and other civilized nations. The war against this enemy is more than a military conflict. It is the decisive ideological struggle of the 21st century, and the calling of our generation.

Our nation is being tested in a way that we have not been since the start of the Cold War. We saw what a handful of our enemies can do with box-cutters and plane tickets. We hear their threats to launch even more terrible attacks on our people. And we know that if they were able to get their hands on weapons of mass destruction, they would use them against us. We face an enemy determined to bring death and suffering into our homes. America did not ask for this war, and every American wishes it were over. So do I. But the war is not over -- and it will not be over until either we or the extremists emerge victorious. If we do not defeat these enemies now, we will leave our children to face a Middle East overrun by terrorist states and radical dictators armed with nuclear weapons. We are in a war that will set the course for this new century -- and determine the destiny of millions across the world.

For America, 9/11 was more than a tragedy -- it changed the way we look at the world. On September the 11th, we resolved that we would go on the offense against our enemies, and we would not distinguish between the terrorists and those who harbor or support them. So we helped drive the Taliban from power in Afghanistan. We put al Qaeda on the run, and killed or captured most of those who planned the 9/11 attacks, including the man believed to be the mastermind, Khalid Sheik Mohammed. He and other suspected terrorists have been questioned by the Central Intelligence Agency, and they provided valuable information that has helped stop attacks in America and across the world. Now these men have been transferred to Guantanamo Bay, so they can be held to account for their actions. Osama bin Laden and other terrorists are still in hiding. Our message to them is clear: No matter how long it takes, America will find you, and we will bring you to justice.

On September the 11th, we learned that America must confront threats before they reach our shores, whether those threats come from terrorist networks or terrorist states. I'm often asked why we're in Iraq when Saddam Hussein was not responsible for the 9/11 attacks. The answer is that the regime of Saddam Hussein was a clear threat. My administration, the Congress, and the United Nations saw the threat -- and after 9/11, Saddam's regime posed a risk that the world could not afford to take. The world is safer because Saddam Hussein is no longer in power. And now the challenge is to help the Iraqi people build a democracy that fulfills the dreams of the nearly 12 million Iraqis who came out to vote in free elections last December.

Al Qaeda and other extremists from across the world have come to Iraq to stop the rise of a free society in the heart of the Middle East. They have joined the remnants of Saddam's regime and other armed groups to foment sectarian violence and drive us out. Our enemies in Iraq are tough and they are committed -- but so are Iraqi and coalition forces. We're adapting to stay ahead of the enemy, and we are carrying out a clear plan to ensure that a democratic Iraq succeeds.

We're training Iraqi troops so they can defend their nation. We're helping Iraq's unity government grow in strength and serve its people. We will not leave until this work is done. Whatever mistakes have been made in Iraq, the worst mistake would be to think that if we pulled out, the terrorists would leave us alone. They will not leave us alone. They will follow us. The safety of America depends on the outcome of the battle in the streets of Baghdad. Osama bin Laden calls this fight "the Third World War" -- and he says that victory for the terrorists in



Iraq will mean America's "defeat and disgrace forever." If we yield Iraq to men like bin Laden, our enemies will be emboldened; they will gain a new safe haven; they will use Iraq's resources to fuel their extremist movement. We will not allow this to happen. America will stay in the fight. Iraq will be a free nation, and a strong ally in the war on terror.

We can be confident that our coalition will succeed because the Iraqi people have been steadfast in the face of unspeakable violence. And we can be confident in victory because of the skill and resolve of America's Armed Forces. Every one of our troops is a volunteer, and since the attacks of September the 11th, more than 1.6 million Americans have stepped forward to put on our nation's uniform. In Iraq, Afghanistan, and other fronts in the war on terror, the men and women of our military are making great sacrifices to keep us safe. Some have suffered terrible injuries -- and nearly 3,000 have given their lives. America cherishes their memory. We pray for their families. And we will never back down from the work they have begun.

We also honor those who toil day and night to keep our homeland safe, and we are giving them the tools they need to protect our people. We've created the Department of Homeland Security. We have torn down the wall that kept law enforcement and intelligence from sharing information. We've tightened security at our airports and seaports and borders, and we've created new programs to monitor enemy bank records and phone calls. Thanks to the hard work of our law enforcement and intelligence professionals, we have broken up terrorist cells in our midst and saved American lives.

Five years after 9/11, our enemies have not succeeded in launching another attack on our soil, but they've not been idle. Al Qaeda and those inspired by its hateful ideology have carried out terrorist attacks in more than two dozen nations. And just last month, they were foiled in a plot to blow up passenger planes headed for the United States. They remain determined to attack America and kill our citizens -- and we are determined to stop them. We'll continue to give the men and women who protect us every resource and legal authority they need to do their jobs.

In the first days after the 9/11 attacks I promised to use every element of national power to fight the terrorists, wherever we find them. One of the strongest weapons in our arsenal is the power of freedom. The terrorists fear freedom as much as they do our firepower. They are thrown into panic at the sight of an old man pulling the election lever, girls enrolling in schools, or families worshipping God in their own traditions. They know that given a choice, people will choose freedom over their extremist ideology. So their answer is to deny people this choice by raging against the forces of freedom and moderation. This struggle has been called a clash of civilizations. In truth, it is a struggle for civilization. We are fighting to maintain the way of life enjoyed by free nations. And we're fighting for the possibility that good and decent people across the Middle East can raise up societies based on freedom and tolerance and personal dignity.

We are now in the early hours of this struggle between tyranny and freedom. Amid the violence, some question whether the people of the Middle East want their freedom, and whether the forces of moderation can prevail. For 60 years, these doubts guided our policies in the Middle East. And then, on a bright September morning, it became clear that the calm we saw in the Middle East was only a mirage. Years of pursuing stability to promote peace had left us with neither. So we changed our policies, and committed America's influence in the world to advancing freedom and democracy as the great alternatives to repression and radicalism.

With our help, the people of the Middle East are now stepping forward to claim their freedom. From Kabul to Baghdad to Beirut, there are brave men and women risking their lives each day for the same freedoms that we enjoy. And they have one question for us: Do we have the confidence to do in the Middle East what our fathers and grandfathers accomplished in Europe and Asia? By standing with democratic leaders and reformers, by giving voice to the hopes of decent men and women, we're offering a path away from radicalism. And we are enlisting the most powerful force for peace and moderation in the Middle East: the desire of millions to be free.

Across the broader Middle East, the extremists are fighting to prevent such a future. Yet America has confronted evil before, and we have defeated it -- sometimes at the cost of thousands of good men in a single battle. When Franklin Roosevelt vowed to defeat two enemies across two oceans, he could not have foreseen D-Day and Iwo Jima -- but he would not have been surprised at the outcome. When Harry Truman promised American support for free peoples resisting Soviet aggression, he could not have foreseen the rise of the Berlin Wall

-- but he would not have been surprised to see it brought down. Throughout our history, America has seen liberty challenged, and every time, we have seen liberty triumph with sacrifice and determination.

At the start of this young century, America looks to the day when the people of the Middle East leave the desert of despotism for the fertile gardens of liberty, and resume their rightful place in a world of peace and prosperity. We look to the day when the nations of that region recognize their greatest resource is not the oil in the ground, but the talent and creativity of their people. We look to the day when moms and dads throughout the Middle East see a future of hope and opportunity for their children. And when that good day comes, the clouds of war will part, the appeal of radicalism will decline, and we will leave our children with a better and safer world.

On this solemn anniversary, we rededicate ourselves to this cause. Our nation has endured trials, and we face a difficult road ahead. Winning this war will require the determined efforts of a unified country, and we must put aside our differences and work together to meet the test that history has given us. We will defeat our enemies. We will protect our people. And we will lead the 21st century into a shining age of human liberty.

Earlier this year, I traveled to the United States Military Academy. I was there to deliver the commencement address to the first class to arrive at West Point after the attacks of September the 11th. That day I met a proud mom named RoseEllen Dowdell. She was there to watch her son, Patrick, accept his commission in the finest Army the world has ever known. A few weeks earlier, RoseEllen had watched her other son, James, graduate from the Fire Academy in New York City. On both these days, her thoughts turned to someone who was not there to share the moment: her husband, Kevin Dowdell. Kevin was one of the 343 firefighters who rushed to the burning towers of the World Trade Center on September the 11th -- and never came home. His sons lost their father that day, but not the passion for service he instilled in them. Here is what RoseEllen says about her boys: "As a mother, I cross my fingers and pray all the time for their safety -- but as worried as I am, I'm also proud, and I know their dad would be, too."

Our nation is blessed to have young Americans like these -- and we will need them. Dangerous enemies have declared their intention to destroy our way of life. They're not the first to try, and their fate will be the same as those who tried before. Nine-Eleven showed us why. The attacks were meant to bring us to our knees, and they did, but not in the way the terrorists intended. Americans united in prayer, came to the aid of neighbors in need, and resolved that our enemies would not have the last word. The spirit of our people is the source of America's strength. And we go forward with trust in that spirit, confidence in our purpose, and faith in a loving God who made us to be free.

Thank you, and may God bless you.

#### **USA's Præsident George W. Bush venter besøg af PM Erdogan, Tyrkiet.** Det Hvide Hus skriver:

President Bush will welcome Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan to the White House on October 2, 2006. This meeting will provide an opportunity for the President and the Prime Minister to further enhance the strategic partnership between the United States and Turkey and to discuss increased cooperation in the War on Terror, including on countering the PKK; and in advancing freedom in Lebanon, Iraq, and the Broader Middle East. The President looks forward to discussing with Prime Minister Erdogan these and other important issues, including Turkey's pursuit of political and economic reforms and U.S. support for Turkey's accession to the European Union.

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## **ENGLAND**

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## **TYSKLAND**

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## FRANKRIG

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## DANMARK (NORGE, SVERIGE)

EU-Parlamentet har tiltrådt indgåelsen af en Stabiliserings- og Associeringsaftale mellem EU og Albanien. I den følgende tid skal aftalen ratificeres af alle EU-landene, herunder Danmark. Se under: [Albanien](#).

Præsident Moisiu har modtaget den nye Danske Ambassadør i Albanien, Niels Severin Munk. Se under: [Albanien](#).

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

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

## RUSLAND

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

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## KINA

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## 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](#).

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

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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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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.

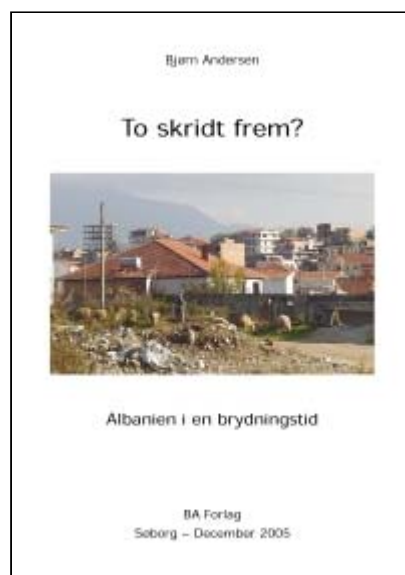
Send gerne en mail hvis der er - små eller store - tekniske problemer.

[Bemærkninger om EDB-sikkerhed](#).

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

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



### **»To skridt frem? Albanien i en brydningstid«**

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

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### **»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 alene. Se pris på: [Bestillingsliste](#).

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