

# Sidste Nyt fra Albanien, Kosóva og Makedonien

*The Latest News from Albania, Kosóva and Macedonia*



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Statsoverhovederne for landene i Syd-Øst-Europa har haft møde i Serbien. Præsident Moisiu talte for at Kosóva måtte have sin selvstændighed.

## Indholdsfortegnelse Contents

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### Ugeoversigt Summary

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#### Internationale organisationer International organizations

FN UN

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

OSCE, Europarådet OSCE, Council of Europe (CoE)

EU European Union (EU)

NATO NATO

ICTY - Tribunalet i Haag ICTY

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#### Balkan, generelt The Balkans

Kosóva Kosóva [Kosovo]

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

Albanien Albania

Serbien Serbia-Montenegro. Serbia

Montenegro Montenegro

Makedonien Macedonia [FYRoM]

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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

Kina China

## UGEOVERSIGT (resumé)

**Forsøg med RSS.** I ugens løb har jeg gjort forsøg med en RSS-funktion, som er faldet udmærket ud. Hvis man er interesseret (og ellers véd hvordan man gør), kan man derfor fra nu af abonnere på en RSS-udgave af e-mail-udgaven af nyhedsbrevet ved at lægge RSS-navnet det rigtige sted: <http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt-rss/rss.xml>. Der vil blive lagt RSS-nyheder ud hver fredag inden kl. 10 (dvs. i de uger hvor »Sidste Nyt« udkommer); i ekstraordinære tilfælde vil der - som hidtil - blive sendt nyheder ud i ugens løb. Opsummering af nyhedsbrevene vil fortsat blive sendt pr. mail til dem der ønsker det. Spørgsmål og kommentarer modtages gerne. [post@bjoerna.dk](mailto:post@bjoerna.dk)

**Kosóva: Martti Ahtisaari udtaler at han vil holde sig til sin hidtidige plan** - nemlig at fremlægge sit forslag inden udgangen af 2006. Der er ellers talt om at folkeafstemningen om den nye Serbiske forfatning (28.-29.10.2006) og de efterfølgende valg kunne føre til en udskydelse. Martti Ahtisaari og hans hold har i øvrigt netop fået forlænget deres kontrakt et halvt år frem til Juni 2007, men dette ændrer ikke noget.

**Kommentar** med udgangspunkt i interviewet med Jan Øberg i DR's »Udefra« for et par uger siden: Forhandlingerne: Øberg har, mener jeg, fuldstændig ret i at de pågående forhandlinger næppe kan føre til noget fornuftigt; man kan ikke forhandle en løsning frem som tingene ligger; der skal andet og mere til, men det forudsætter at dén der skal udarbejde et løsningsforslag skal være fuldt fortrolige med parternes synspunkter, så derfor er drøftelserne nødvendige. Øberg har også ret i at man burde have forsøgt mægling for længe siden (men om den kunne føre til noget holdbart, er temmelig uvist). Dét mest realistiske og fremadrettede man kan gøre nu er - tror jeg - at tænke i retning af en delstatsløsning, dvs. en uafhængig stat med en fællesregering og med meget høj grad af autonomi til de to-tre delstater det ville være rimeligt at etablere (incl. egen administration, eget skolevæsen, eget sundhedsvæsen, eget 'civilforsvar' og eget politi). Naturressourcerne (hvis værdi muligvis er overvurderet) må man finde en særlig løsning på. Ingen af parterne vil naturligvis være tilfredse, men begge vil blive imødekommet et langt stykke. Hvis et større antal af de flygtede Kosovo Serbere skal vende tilbage, forudsætter det at man finder plads til dem, men det kan kun ske i en Serbisk delstat. Fuld selvstændighed (især hvis ikke det Serbiske mindretal får en substantiel autonomi) vil Serberne sætte sig imod, men jeg formoder desuden at både Rusland og Kina vil nedlægge veto i Sikkerhedsrådet (selv om det fra USA forlyder at Russerne på det senere er blevet relativt forhandlingsvillige). Ingen selvstændighed kan føre til mange triste ting, som Øberg var inde på, jf. de skandaløse hændelser for et par år siden, og vil blot udskyde problemerne. Man er nødt til at gå et pænt stykke ud over 1244, som kun lover substantiel autonomi til befolkningen, men det må ske på en måde som på fundamental vis sikrer det Serbiske mindretal. Sidst, men ikke mindst kan man håbe på at en senere optagelse af de involverede stater og områder i EU vil give større muligheder for at man får fokus på noget andet end etniske uoverensstemmelser. De økonomiske og sociale forhold i Kosóva/Kosovo er meget dårlige, og det fører til at mistrøstigheden og mange tåbeligheder får solid grobund. Agim Çeku: Fra Serbisk side mener man at Çeku bør sigtes og dømmes (for nogle år siden bevirkede en Serbisk arrestordre at han blev tilbageholdt nogle timer i 3' land). Noget helt andet vil det være hvis ICTY en dag rejser sigtelse mod ham, enten vedrørende krigen mellem Kroatien og Serbien eller vedrørende UÇK's krigsførelse i Kosóva. Bliver der rejst sigtelse, formoder jeg at Çeku frivilligt tager til Haag, ligesom hhv. Fatmir Limaj og Ramush Haradinaj tidligere har gjort. Nogle på Serbisk side har meldt sig, når der blev rejst sigtelse, nogle dog først efter lang tids tøven - andre, som bekendt, slet ikke.

**Albanien: Præsident Moisiu støtter at Kosóva bliver en uafhængig stat.**

**Præsident Moisiu har besluttet ikke at følge Parlamentets indstilling om at afskedige Chefstatsanklageren, Theodhori Sollaku.** Præsidenten har rådspurgt Amerikanske og Europæiske Jurister og angiver flere grunde til sin beslutning: 1/ Parlamentet har ikke respekteret adskillelsen mellem den lovgivende og den dømmende magt, 2/ nogle har øjensynlig truffet deres beslutning, før sagen havde gået sin rette gang og 3/ de forfatningsmæssige regler var ikke fulgt.

**Kadaré, fortsat.** På det seneste har jeg læst Stéphane Courtois interview med Ismail Kadaré, der findes i Shaban Sinani's bog »Le Dossier Kadaré«, Fransk udgave 2006. Dette har givet anledning til en række bemærkninger, se selve nyhedsbrevet. Bemærkningerne findes også på:

<http://bjoerna.net/Kadare/2006.htm>.

**Scanderbeg in Scandinavia.** »Tirana Times« trykte 061013 min artikel herom. Artiklen er optrykt i

nyhedsbrevet. Artiklen slutter med en opfordring til at der arrangeres et seminar i Albanien i efteråret 2007 eller evt. i 2008.

**Serbien: Kosovo / Kosóva: DRs »Horisont« bragte 061017 en udsendelse om Serbien, dels om mafiaens økonomiske og politiske betydning, dels om Kosovo-problemet.** Udsendelsen blev præsenteret af Kim Bildsøe Lassen og byggede på en serie indslag af Thomas Ubbesen. Udsendelsen gav et temmelig mistrøstigt billede af forholdene i Serbien (efter min umiddelbare fornemmelse noget for pessimistisk), af Kosovo-Serbernes forhold og af deres fremtidsmuligheder. Mafiaen havde fået større og større betydning i Serbien. Forhandlingerne om Kosovo ville, frygtede mange Serbere, føre til Kosovo's uafhængighed, og i så fald ville de ikke have mange fremtidsmuligheder i Kosovo, mente de.

**Makedonien: Erhard Busek ansat som særlig Økonomisk Rådgiver for den Makedonske Regering.**

**Problemer på Tetovo's Universitet:** nogle har - siges det - fået deres eksaminer uden at have været kvalificeret. Rektor er blevet suspenderet.

**USA: President Bush Signs Military Commissions Act of 2006.**

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## INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER m.v.

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

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### FN

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### VERDENSBANKEN, IMF M.FL.

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

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### OSCE, Europarådet

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

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### EU

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### NATO

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

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

ICTY vs Slobodan **Milosevic**, (IT-02-54). 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. DRs »Horisont«** [<http://www.dr.dk/DR1/horisont/>] bragte 061017 en udsendelse om Serbien, dels om mafiaens økonomiske og politiske betydning, dels om Kosovo-problemet. Se under: [Serbien](#).

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#### **Verdensbanken støtter udviklingen af energireserverne i Kosóva:**

Contacts

In Pristina: Edon Vrenezi (381) 38-249-459 evrenezi@worldbank.org

In Washington: Andrew Kircher (202) 473-6313 Akircher1@worldbank.org

Miriam Van Dyck (202) 458 2931 mvandyck@worldbank.org

WASHINGTON, October 12, 2006—Kosovo moved one step closer today to developing the potential of its large energy reserves after the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors approved a \$8.5 million grant aimed at supporting development in Kosovo, which suffers from high unemployment and chronic electricity cuts.

"With the Kosovo government and donors now agreed on a strategy for energy sector development, the way is open for inviting in private investors in a transparent and competitive way to build a new power plant and open a new lignite mine in a socially, environmentally and financially sustainable manner," said Orsalia Kalantzopoulos, World Bank Country Director for Southeast Europe.

"This investment is expected to bring numerous benefits and a more steady electricity supply to Kosovars, who struggle on an average annual income of 1,300 euros and who cope with regular blackouts in cold winter months. Another benefit will come through the export of power to an integrated and growing Southeast European electricity market, providing Kosovo over time with resources to pay for new schools and health clinics, and for building roads, bridges and improved water supplies. While this grant is good news for Kosovo, it will not solve all of Kosovo's economic problems. Kosovo must continue improving the business climate with the aim of attracting investment, boosting economic growth, creating jobs, and unleashing the strong entrepreneurial spirit."

The \$8.5 million Lignite Power Technical Assistance Project grant from the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) comes in response to a request by the Kosovo Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG), which asked the World Bank, the European Commission (EC) and several bilateral donors to support Kosovo's development agenda by facilitating investments in key sectors of the economy with high growth potential. The grant will help the PISG to put in place the right regulations and laws to allow private investors to start bidding in 2007, begin construction in 2008, and complete the power plant in 2012.

“The grant will enable the Kosovo government to establish the enabling framework for qualified strategic investors to invest in a new power plant and mine,” said Peter Thomson, Director of the Sustainable Development Department in the World Bank’s Europe and Central Asia Region. “The opening of the mine in particular would not come a moment too soon. The two mines currently operating are expected to run out of lignite by 2008 so a new mine will need to be opened soon to meet ongoing needs.”

Development of Kosovo’s energy reserves would give an urgently needed boost to the economy, which declined during the conflict period and has hit Kosovo’s 2 million people hard. Today, 37 percent of Kosovars are classified as “poor” and almost 40 percent of the labor force is without a job, with unemployment even higher among women and people under the age of 24. The ageing Kosovo electricity system, meanwhile, has acted as a brake on the economy and prevented businesses from reaching their potential and creating jobs. Surveyed companies in Kosovo have pointed to the unreliable electricity supply as the main barrier to their operations, reporting 90 days of power outages a year, with each blackout lasting an average four hours a day. Energy exports will also strengthen the poor trade links to Kosovo’s neighbors in Southeast Europe, which have suffered since the breakup of the former Yugoslavia.

“The lignite development grant will help Kosovo in achieving its goal of changing the energy sector from being a constraint to an opportunity. Furthermore, the regional potential of the project will enhance closer integration and cooperation with Southeast Europe and the EU,” said Kanthan Shankar, World Bank Representative in Pristina. “The urgency for Kosovo to boost its economic growth and reduce poverty is growing, and the energy sector has the potential to become one of the main pillars of economic growth in Kosovo’s medium and long-term development strategy.”

On the environmental front, the grant will enable Kosovo to lay the regulatory framework for a private investor to build a new power plant that uses state-of-the-art technology that meets EU standards for emissions. This, in turn, will allow for the eventual shutting down of the antiquated and highly polluting Kosovo A power plant, which was built outside Pristina in the early 1960s.

Since 2000, the World Bank has approved 22 grants totaling \$95 million for Kosovo. The new IDA grant builds on a series of three previous IDA technical assistance projects in the energy sector in Kosovo and also a \$5.5 million grant in the spring of 2006 aimed at cleaning up the vast ash heaps near the Kosovo A power plant and turning over the reclaimed land for farming and other purposes.



#### Pressemeddelelser fra UNMIK:

##### **SRSG Calls for Joint Action to Shape the Future of Kosovo**

PRISTINA – Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo (SRSG) Joachim R cker today visited Gjilan/Gnjilane and Kamenic /Kamenica municipalities. The SRSG met with the Municipal Assembly Presidents of both municipalities, and also with community leaders in the villages of Partesh/Parteš in Gjilan/Gnjilane and Ranillug/Ranilug in Kamenic /Kamenica.

The visit gave the SRSG the opportunity to hear first-hand the views of local leaders about the ongoing status process, including on decentralization, and also to discuss the situation on the ground, particularly the economy.

Following his meeting with Municipal Assembly leaders in Gjilan/Gnjilane, the SRSG praised the progress made to date in the status process. “The Negotiations Team has done a very good job so far. It is very important that the Unity Team stays together so that Kosovo speaks with one voice and that the Unity Team continues to communicate on all issues with the people,” Mr. R cker said.



The SRSG described decentralization as a positive process in line with international best practices to give municipalities additional competencies and a higher degree of local selfgovernance. "It was clearly understood and appreciated that the principle of decentralization is about strong municipalities which helps the cohesion of the society," he said after meeting with the Municipal Assembly of Kamenicë/Kamenica.

The SRSG also discussed other current issues with the Municipal Assembly, including the 2007 budget and fair share financing. "I commended the Mayor and Assembly members on Standards implementation and on having managed to make Kamenica a stable, multiethnic and democratic community," he said.

In Partesh/Parteš, the SRSG stressed the rich potential for developing the agricultural sector of the economy and the need to improve access to local markets. "All of us have the responsibility to make sure that Kosovo Serbs have good access to the local market to buy and sell goods. Freedom of movement has improved. It can and should improve further." Following his meeting with local Kosovo Serb leaders in Ranillug/Ranilug, the SRSG said: "The important thing now is for the Kosovo Serbs to engage in political and economic life, to take an active part in institutions and economic processes. Only jointly can we shape the future of Kosovo."

### **ISSR Steering Committee Meeting discusses draft Kosovo Internal Security Structure Report**

PRISTINA - The Internal Security Sector Review (ISSR) Steering Committee met yesterday to discuss the draft of the ISSR report. The meeting was chaired by Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo (SRSG) Joachim Rucker. Among those who participated were Prime Minister Agim Çeku, Assembly President Kole Berisha and COMKFOR Lt. General Roland Kather.

"The importance of the ISSR process, now reaching its culmination, is that it is a transparent and consultative process involving the direct participation of people from all walks of life in Kosovo," the SRSG said.

The Prime Minister Agim Çeku said "the Report is a very balanced analysis and makes useful recommendations which can be used by the Government for the security of Kosovo."

The members of the Steering Committee made a number of comments still to be included in the draft report expected to be made public in December. They mentioned in particular the costing aspect for those recommendations which will require funding.

The ISSR Steering Committee, the principal body responsible for directing and monitoring the ISSR process, is chaired by the SRSG and consists of 20 high level representatives of the international community, PISG, political parties, religious groups and minority communities. Besides the SRSG, COMKFOR and the Prime Minister, participants in yesterday's meeting included a representative of the President of Kosovo, Ministers of Economy, Justice and Interior, as well as heads of OSCE and EU Pillars.

### **SRSG praises bilateral relations between Kosovo and Albania**

Signs MoUs on energy cooperation

PRISTINA – As part of his introductory visits to the region, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo (SRSG) Joachim Rucker today visited Tirana, where he met the President of Albania Alfred Moisiu and Prime Minister Sali Berisha. The SRSG also had meetings with Foreign Minister Besnik Mustafaj and leaders of the opposition Socialist Party of Albania Mr. Edi Rama and Mr. Pandeli Majko.

The SRSG, together with Kosovo Minister of Energy and Mining Et'hem Ceku, signed two Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with the Albanian Minister of Economy, Trade and Energy Genc Ruli. The MoUs relate to cooperation between Kosovo and Albania in the field of Energy and the construction of a new 400 kV Interconnection Line between Kosovo and Albania.

Addressing the media in Tirana, the SRSG emphasized the excellent bilateral cooperation between Kosovo and Albania "as evidenced by the MoUs on energy cooperation signed today and many other cooperation agreements already existing between Kosovo and Albania."

"Apart from the excellent bilateral relations it has with Kosovo, Albania is also playing a very constructive role in the region at this critical time of the status process," the SRSG said and stressed that solving this last piece of the Balkans puzzle is also very important for regional stability.

"I think that Albania in many ways stands as a regional model of a stable, democratic and multi-ethnic society," Mr. Rücker added.

The SRSG took note of the views of his interlocutors for an early settlement of Kosovo's status. He said: "Status is coming, but it is essential for Standards implementation to continue, for the PISG to prepare for post-status Kosovo and for the Unity Team to maintain the unity."

Asked about the economic benefit of status determination, Mr. Rücker said: "Status will indeed remove several hurdles to economic development, such as by allowing Kosovo full access to international financial institutions. But as far as international investments in Kosovo are concerned, Kosovo already has a very good legal and institutional basis for investment. The investment climate is good and there is full protection for investment in Kosovo."

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

Danskerne kører pænt

Til gengæld skriver politiet mange af de lokale for hastighedsoverskridelser

16-10-2006 kl. 13:44

Af forskellige

Militærpolitidetachmentet beretter.

Der er nu gået godt og vel to måneder her i Kosovo. Tiden går stærkt, da der hele tiden er nye og spændende opgaver at tage fat på. Alle er faldet godt til rette på militærpolitistationen. Udover de enkeltes egne ansvarsområder er folk begyndt at påtage sig andre små opgaver i det daglige - dette kan eksempelvis være istandsættelse af det gamle møblement på stationen eller tilføje nyt velfærd på Station 2, som er vores eget velfærdsområde.

I de forgangne uger har Camp Olaf Rye haft besøg af en deling tyske soldater. I denne forbindelse havde vi fornøjelsen af at arbejde sammen med to tyske MP-kolleger, der var med for at støtte delingen og sikre, at der var ro og orden blandt de tyske soldater, mens de opererede udenfor deres eget ansvarsområde. Udover at gennemføre fælles patruljer havde vi mulighed for at invitere vores tyske kolleger til et grillarrangement på vores Station 2.

Det var en behagelig afveksling fra dagligdagen, og vi fik samtidig muligheden for at udveksle både faglig og "ikke-faglig" viden. Samtalen gik lystigt over bordet, der var spækket med godt kød og diverse andet købt i vores cafeteria. Alt fra våben til arbejdsprocedurer blev vendt og der blev også duelleret i færdighederne i bordtennis og bordfodbold.

MP løser store og små opgaver i Kosovo. Særligt støtter MP Kosovo Police Service i forbindelse med hastighedskontroller. Dette har vist sig at være meget gavnligt, da der er mange civile, der går i fartfælden. De danske soldater kører til gengæld efter hastighedsbestemmelserne, og vi har kun én gang i løbet af vores tid hernede været nødsaget til at skrive en dansk soldat for overskridelse af disse.

I den forgangne periode er den første af tre Dancon-marcher blevet holdt. Det var et godt arrangement, der bar præg af, at mange hænder havde hjulpet til. MP's bidrag bestod i afskiltning og kontrol af ruten samt trafikregulering under starten af ruten. Lige nøjagtig kontrol af ruten viste sig at være nødvendig, idet nogle civile enten havde vendt skiltene eller helt fjernet dem - godt vi havde en reservebeholdning med i bilen på vej rundt.

MP deltog med fire mand i marchen og alle gennemførte i en fornuftig tid - sergent Kasper Schneider kom i mål som den hurtigste danske soldat - godt gået Schneider. Dog var han ikke meget værd resten af dagen og den efterfølgende på grund af hudløse hæle.

De første leave perioder er også begyndt, hvilket betyder, at vi snart er halvvejs i opholdet. Ud over leave har MP ind i mellem til opgave at støtte bataljonen, når der er soldater på orlov i udlandet, den såkaldte R&R. MP er naturligvis konstant på arbejde, når vi er på tjeneste under R&R, men det er stadig en spændende afveksling i det daglige arbejde.

Efterretningssektionen giver en opdatering af situationen i missionsområdet: Situationen i det danske ansvarsområde er fortsat rolig, men spændt. Forhandlingerne om Kosovos fremtidige status er inde i en spændende fase, hvor politiske ledere og organisationer forsøger at markere deres holdninger og derved påvirke resultatet i deres favør.

Det seneste større forsøg så den danske bataljon 2. oktober, hvor kosovoserberne organiserede en demonstration i den kosovoserbisk dominerede nordlige halvdel af den splittede by Mitrovica. Demonstrationen samlede ca. 1500 mennesker, men forløb heldigvis fredeligt. Den danske bataljon spillede en aktiv rolle, idet man monitorerede situationen nøje og udvekslede informationer om demonstrationens udvikling med vores franske naboenhed i Mitrovica.

Den danske bataljon har til stadighed været involveret i den øgede tilstedeværelse i lokalsamfundet, hvor vi med flere patruljer og et antal check points har vist befolkningen, at vi er rede til at håndtere enhver situation og ikke vil tolerere handlinger, der kan skade den positive udvikling Kosovo befinder sig i.

Befolkningen modtager budskabet, der leveres med respekt og professionalisme fra de danske soldater, i en positiv ånd. Det er glædeligt, at vi oftere og oftere hører de lokale udtrykke ønske om at leve i fred og fordragelighed, og man ser KFOR, og dermed også de danske soldater, som en garant for den eftertragtede fred og sikkerhed.

De næste par uger bliver spændende at følge, idet der muligvis bliver løftet lidt af sløret for, hvordan det internationale samfund ser den videre udvikling i Kosovo, en udvikling den danske bataljon naturligvis følger nøje og er klar til at understøtte med vanlig om- og ildhu.

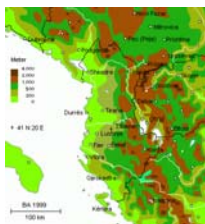
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## ØST KOSÓVA / PRESEVO-DALEN / SYD-SERBIEN

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

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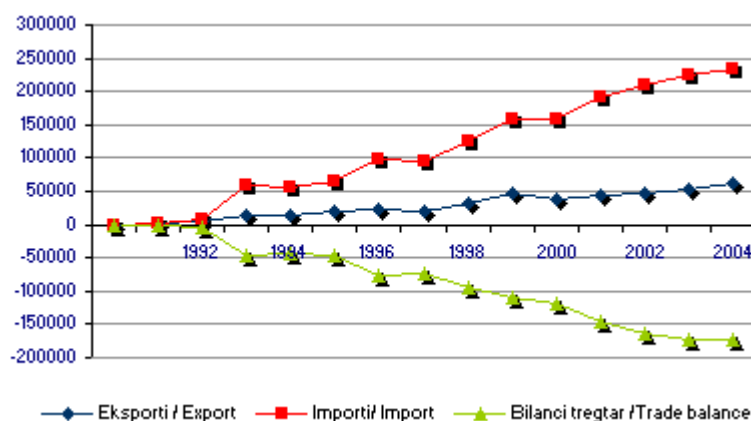
## ALBANIEN



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

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

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

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

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

**Præsident Moisiu har deltaget i et Syd-Øst Europa Summit i Serbien.** Præsidenten støtter landesamarbejdet om at bekæmpe organiseret kriminalitet. Præsidentkontoret skriver:

President Moisiu praises the regional cooperation in the fight against organized crime.



October 16, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu participated today in the Summit of South East European countries in Karageorgevo of Serbia, in which it was discussed about the fight against organized crime and international terrorism.

President Moisiu addressed this topic in the presence of his homologues from Serbia, Macedonia, Rumania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Montenegro and the Deputy President

of the European Commission and Commissioner for Justice, Freedom and Security, Franco Frattini, where he positively praised the spirit of dialogue about such an important and priority issue for our countries in the framework of the common integration into the European structures. President Moisiu pointed out that the topics discussed also in the informal meeting of Drac', the same as in this Summit are very important for each one of our countries and in general for the whole region, which after the major political, social and ethnic transformation was used as a free space to give birth and organize various criminal activities.

"Sometimes, also due to political aims, the crime was identified with a certain ethnic group which brought along the collective blame of innocent citizens and transformation of the fight against crime into a fight of ideological and nationalistic coloring against various ethnicities. The crime fought back the democratic changes using all its potentials and we bare witness also of grave criminal acts that took place in some of our own countries against honest business, courageous media, democratic institutions and reforming politicians. These facts alone are enough to realize what a major threat presents the organized crime to our transforming societies and democracy itself." – stated Mr. Moisiu.

Speaking about the achievement of the Albanian government in the fight against organized crime, President Moisiu praised the excellent collaboration with Macedonia, Turkey, Rumania and other countries for the arrest of some of the leaders of organized crime. "Although we can show achievements, the battle is still ongoing, because the fight against crime is continuing and requires long-term strategies. It is important for us to point out that there is full political willingness in the fight against crime and maximal commitment of the responsible structures to take actions against it and to also enjoy an active partnership with other countries and the specialized international institutions." – stressed President Moisiu.

In his address, the Head of state emphasized the importance for our region to produce development and guarantee for foreign investments. "The quick solution of the outstanding issues serves to this project, such as the final status of Kosova, which would have an impact on the strengthening of security, regional stability and as a consequence, would help for the whole region to progress with the same pace and on the same progress platform." – stressed President Moisiu.

At the conclusion of the Summit, the Heads of state adopted a joint declaration. In it, among other things, it was expressed the readiness to contribute and collaborate actively and with all the means in the fight against the forms of organized crime and international terrorism, by considering this fight as a pre-condition for the security of each country and the whole region.

During these moments it is expected of President Moisiu to hold bilateral meetings with homologues from the countries of the region.

**Præsident Moisiu har haft besøg af SRSG Rucker.** Præsidentkontoret skriver:



October 17, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu received today the UN Secretary-General Special Envoy to Kosova, Joachim Rucker who is visiting our country.

The Head of state praised the work and contribution that the UN Mission to Kosova is giving towards meeting the required standards, to build the a new state which functions based on

legal and democratic values by guaranteeing and respecting the rights of minorities.

President Moisiu pointed out the historical and very important moment in which not only Kosova is at the moment, but the whole Balkans and beyond that – the solution of the final status of Kosova. In this context, President Moisiu expressed the conviction and praised the efforts of the Group of Contact and President Ahtisari for the quick solution and without delay of the status of Kosova. “We support the talks in this direction. – stated Mr. Moisiu, by stressing that “our position is for the independence of Kosova as the just solution, which generates peace and stability all over the region and beyond that.”

On his part, Mr. Rücker expressed the desire and commitment for a quick solution of the status of Kosova in order to continue with the implementation of the projects and programs for development, which will go ahead immediately after that. Mr. Rücker pointed out also that the people of Kosova must prepare for the status in practical terms and continues on the path towards meeting all the standards.

President Moisiu while pointing out the constructive role of the Albanian factor for the peace and security in the Balkans expressed the support of Albania for the strengthening of the dialogue and understanding spirit among the countries of the region.

### **Præsident Moisiu støtter at Kosóva bliver en uafhængig stat.** Præsidentkontoret skriver:

President Moisiu supports the independence of Kosova and the quick solution.

October 16, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu in the joint press conference of the heads of states of South East Europe in front of the media gathered after the Summit held in Karageorgevo in Serbia, reconfirmed the position of the Albanian state for an independent Kosova and a quick solution of its status.

The Head of state stated that “Albania stands for the independence of Kosova and the quick solution of its status. We neither deny, nor avoid the talks on the table and the solution of compromise. But the compromise is connected to the modalities of the solution mean, not to the final solution of the issue. This is our view, if we truly want peace and tranquility in our region in order for us to be able to fight these major threats such as organized crime and terrorism.”

The President of the Republic informed that although that the issue of Kosova was not put forth, in his address he emphasized that this issue must be resolved also in the framework of the fight against organized crime and terrorism. “Kosova is not a source of organized crime and terrorism. These are great dangers that threaten the whole Europe. Balkans must resolve its own problems in order to be capable to face these increasing threats.” – stressed President Moisiu.

The Head of state also positively praised the regional climate of dialogue by mentioning the meetings held with the Serbian President Tadic, in which he has expressed the view that we must forget the past, be realistic and look forward. President Moisiu stated that such meetings of the high level among the presidents of the region and the exchanges of viewpoints among them serve to the spirit of understanding and dialogue and also to the progress in the interest of our countries and peoples.

President Moisiu expressed the position of the Albanian state on the status of Kosova also during the meetings held with the President of Montenegro, Filip Vujanovic', with the President of Macedonia, Branko Crvenkovski and during the discussions held with the President of Serbia, Boris Tadic and that of Croatia, Stjepan Mesic'.

**Præsident Moisiu har besluttet *ikke* at følge Parlamentets indstilling om at afskedige Chefstatsanklageren, Theodhori Sollaku.** Præsidenten har rådspurgt Amerikanske og Europæiske Jurister og angiver flere grunde til sin beslutning: 1/ Parlamentet har ikke respekteret adskillelsen mellem den lovgivende og den dømmende magt, 2/ nogle har øjensynlig truffet deres beslutning, *før* sagen havde gået sin rette gang og 3/ de forfatningsmæssige regler var ikke fulgt. Præsidentkontoret skriver:



THE STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, ALFRED MOISIU REGARDING HIS DECISION ABOUT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

October 14, 2006

Distinguished journalists,

Because of the importance of the issue and the promise I made to you about a month ago, I am here today in front of you to communicate my constitutional decision regarding the issue of the Attorney General. Respecting the constitutional communication, I have officially sent my decision on this issue to the Directorate of the Assembly on October 13th, the day before.

I am not required by the Constitution to make public clarifications and to offer the reasons on which the decision that was taken was based, by recognizing this as a competence that the Constitution and the constitutional jurisprudence have bestowed in discretion upon the President. However, respecting the decision of the Assembly and public opinion, I have marked the constitutional reasons on which my decision has been based in the material sent to the Assembly. The need for transparency, which is so great in a democratic system, the importance of the issue and the institutional moral and ethic induce me today to make public the decision making and the reason where it is founded.

The issue of Attorney General has preoccupied me a great deal, not only because of my institutional involvement, but also as an issue of the inter-institutional relations in a young and fragile democracy such as ours. In my view point about the Rule of Law, although it functions as a whole and the constitutional institutions are dependent on one another in their activity, within this institutional interdependence and cooperation, the independence and autonomy in carrying out the constitutional functions stands at the core. I do view the independence of the branches of power and constitutional institutions as a mean to cover their malfunction or as an exclusion from responsibilities and control, but as a fundamental opportunity for administering the state according to the principles on which the Rule of Law functions. From this view point and based on the constitutional competence, I assessed with maximal efforts the decision of the Assembly of the Republic and the entire documentation on which that decision was based.

From the formal side, the decision of the Assembly has not been presented in the form required by Article 149, paragraph 2 of the Constitution and the procedure required by Article 114 of the Assembly's Rule. Contrary to the constitutional regulation, the decision of the Assembly is not a direct proposal to dismiss the Attorney general, but a passing of the Rapport of the Parliamentary Investigating Commission. Also, contrary from the definitions in the Assembly's Rule, this body has decided by a single voting the passing of the Rapport of the Investigating Commission and the request to dismiss the Attorney General. Regardless of this aspect, which however carries its own significance, I paid more importance to the content of the Rapport than the procedures that was followed. After carefully reviewing and intensively consulting with a group of Albanian, European and United States jurists, as it has happened in similar cases in Hungary, Lithuania, etc., I reached the following conclusion:

The rapport of the Investigating commission has considered grave infractions of the law by the Attorney General during the exercise of his functions, his actions or non taking actions on a series of cases listed in the rapport. The Commission took upon itself to judge whether the decisions taken by the prosecutors for penal cases are or not based on the law. In each case, the Commission has assessed as being wrong the non initiations, ending or suspending of the analyzed penal cases. In my judgment, this position of the commission which was later approved by the Assembly, goes contrary to the Constitutional principle of separation of

powers, foreseen by its Article 7 and also to the Law for organizing and functioning of investigating commissions and the Code of penal Procedure, according to which the decision making for penal proceeding is the competence solely of the prosecutor body. According to the Albanian legislation the exercise of this discretion to initiate, suspend or halt a penal proceeding is the right solely of the Attorney General and other prosecutors. By being a fundamental principle of a judicial system in a democratic country, the discretion of the prosecutors in a decision making for penal proceeding cannot be substituted by another branch of power. Various views of other branches of power on the decisions of the prosecutors are part of a political reality, but the intervention of politics in the decision making of prosecutors is inopportune and a dangerous precedent for the Rule of Law. The decisions making regarding the exercise of functions of the prosecutors can be assessed only in hierarchic ways from the highest prosecutor all the way up to Attorney General. The controlling function over these decisions cannot be taken by the Assembly, but only by the Court and all this is done based only on the complain presented the interested sides. For this reason, our Constitutional Court, through its decision of 2003 has stated that "the parliamentary control must be exercised in such a way so it cannot interfere in the activity of other branches of power. The Investigating commission, by investigating in a specified field within the competences included in the constitutional responsibility of the Assembly, can manage to find data which consist in a reason to be assessed by it, but without entering in the sphere of investigating and judicial bodies."

My second assessment is connected to the make up of the Investigating commission and the positions of some of its members. By reviewing them, I reached the conclusion that we are dealing with an infraction of the principal of a fair legal process and presumption of innocence. This, because specific members of the Commission have taken upon themselves to declare an already proven all the claimed infractions and accusations, which had not been yet reviewed by the Investigating Commission. The Attorney General has been considered guilty before the Commission can exercise the function of verifying the accusations and facts, by infracting his constitutional right to be entitled to a just legal process and presumption of innocence.

Based on the above mentioned arguments and after assessing the procedures about founding and functioning of the Parliamentary Investigating Commission and the Rapport passed by the Assembly, directly referred also to the decision number 75, dated April 19, 2002 of the Constitutional Court, it results to me that throughout the activity of Attorney General, none of the conditions foreseen by Article 149, paragraph 2 of the Constitution for his dismissal are met. More concretely, it does result to me that the Attorney General has infringed the Constitution, has committed grave infractions of the law while exercising his functions, nor that he suffers from mental or physical disabilities or that he has committed acts or behaved in such a way that gravely discredit the position and figure of the Attorney General. As a result, since the proposal for his dismissal has no foundation on the criteria and procedures foreseen in the Constitution and constitutional jurisprudence, I as the President of the Republic have no other choice but, respecting the Constitution, to proclaim the decision not to dismiss the Attorney General.

This decision is in full compliance to my oath taken at the very first moment of beginning the high post of the President of the Republic that throughout my activity I would be led by the Constitution and the law, by not allowing, for as long as it is in my competence, infractions of the Constitution of our Republic.

I have naturally understand the concerns of some political parties, institutions and media about the fight against organized crime and corruption as phenomena that bring grave consequences for the entire society. I have supported and support this initiative, because it is in line with my conviction and our national interest, but in any case my advice has been and remains that such battles require collaboration and coordination of all the responsible institutions by respecting at the same time also the responsibilities of each one of them.

In the future also, as I have done until today, I will be an active supporter of any legal and constitutional initiative against organized crime and to the benefit of the country and strengthening of our democratic institutions. I expressed the same unwavering stand also in my determination to respect the constitutional institutions and their functions, which cannot be replaced by other constitutional institution, be it the Assembly of Albania. My advice and invitation is that, instead of political accusations and tendencies to shift the responsibilities. There must be the sustainable and long-term respect and coordination among the constitutional powers and institutions in our country.

In conclusion, I would like to publicly demand from the Attorney General to continue the work



and learn the necessary conclusions from the constructive criticism of the Parliament and public opinion for the reformation and upgrading at the right level of the activity of the Prosecutor's Office.

I also call upon the political forces and the Assembly to stay away from the political speculations and interests of the moment and to be on the required level of democratic ethic and culture while assessing the decisions of the President of the republic in order to demonstrate this way that Albania has put behind the period of conflicted transition and that it has already enter the irreversible path of the Rule of Law and standards that get us closer to the great European family which is the dream of our entire people.

Thank you for your attention and work!

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THE LETTER OF PRESIDENT MOISIU ADDRESSED TO THE ASSEMBLY OF ALBANIA.

October 13, 2006

The Assembly of the Republic has sent to me on July 27, 2006 the decision number 53, in which it has passed the rapport of the Parliamentary Investigating Commission about the beginning of the procedures to dismiss the Attorney General, Theodhori Sollaku and also the accompanying documentation on which this decision was based.

The issue of the Attorney General has greatly preoccupied me as an issue of the inter-institutional relations in a young and fragile democracy such as ours. The Rule of Law, although it functions as a whole and the constitutional institutions are dependent on one another in their activity, within this institutional interdependence and cooperation, the independence and autonomy in carrying out the constitutional functions stands at the core. I view the independence of the branches of power and constitutional institutions as a mean to cover their malfunction or as an exclusion from responsibilities and control, but as a fundamental opportunity for administering the state according to the principles on which the Rule of Law functions.

From this view point and based on the Article 149, paragraph 2 of the Constitution, I assessed with maximal efforts the decision of the Assembly of the Republic. Although the decision of the Assembly has not been presented in the form required by Article 149, paragraph 2 of the Constitution and the procedure required by Article 114 of the Assembly's Rule assessing, more than the formal shortcomings, the core of the request and work of the Parliamentary Investigating Commission, I reached the following conclusion:

1- The rapport of the Investigating commission has considered grave infractions of the law by the Attorney General during the exercise of his functions, his actions or non taking actions on a series of cases listed in the rapport. The Commission has taken upon itself to judge whether the decisions taken by the prosecutors for penal cases are or not based on the law. In each case, the Commission has assessed as being wrong the non initiations, ending or suspending of the analyzed penal cases. This position of the Commission which was later approved by the Assembly goes contrary to the Constitutional principle of separation of powers – a principle not only sanctioned by the Article 7 of the Constitution, but it is a principle that transgresses the entire organizing and functioning of the independent constitutional bodies. This position of the Commission goes contrary to the field of the activity of investigating commissions specified by the Law 8891, dated May 2, 2002 "On the organizing and functioning of the investigating commissions of the Assembly," and on the Code of Penal Procedure. The decision making regarding a penal proceeding is the attribute solely of the prosecutor's office, which according to the Article 148 of the Constitution is the only body that files charges. The decisions making regarding the exercise of functions of the prosecutors can be assessed only in hierarchic ways from the highest prosecutor all the way up to Attorney General, or can be checked by the court based on the complain by the sides. No one else, including here also the parliamentary investigating commissions, besides these bodies, has the right to reach conclusions and to make assessments regarding the decision taking of the prosecutor's office. Even at the best case possible, this assessment would be subjective, which would leave it open for interpretations and different opinions. The Investigating Commission cannot take upon the attribution of the court, which according to the law is the only one that at the last instance, assesses whether a penal case has been halted fairly or not, or whether the non initiation of suspension of a case has been based on the law or not. This way, the Commission has taken

upon itself attributions that do not even belong to the Assembly of Albania, by exercising in a way competences or attributions that belong only to the body of prosecutor or court. I assess that throughout the activity of this Commission it has not been taken into consideration the interpreting decision number 18, dated May 14, 2003 of the Constitutional Court which has stated "the parliamentary control must be exercised in such a way so it cannot interfere in the activity of other branches of power. The Investigating commission, by investigating in a specified field within the competences included in the constitutional responsibility of the Assembly, can manage to find data which consist in a reason to be assessed by it, but without entering in the sphere of investigating and judicial bodies."

2- I have attentively followed the entire progress of the activity of this Commission and have verified its composition. I assess that the composition of the Commission and the positions of some of its members have infringed the principle of the principal of a fair legal process and presumption of innocence. This because of the fact that, specific members of the Commission, even when it had already began the investigating activity took upon them to declare as proven all the infractions or the claimed accusations, which needed to be proven about their veracity by the special investigating commission. Besides this, in the composition of the Commission, five out of seven members belonging to the Parliamentary majority were also signers of the request to dismiss the Attorney General, by infringing even further the principle of the principal of a fair legal process and presumption of innocence, for which has also dispose the Constitutional Court in its decision number 75, dated April 19, 2002 in an analog case.

As the conclusion, after assessing the procedures for founding and functioning of the parliamentary investigating commission, and also the Rapport passed by the Assembly, by directly referring to the decision 75, dated April 19, 2002 of the Constitutional Court I do not find such infractions of the law in the activity of the Attorney General to dismiss him as it is required by the Article 149, paragraph 2 of the Constitution. Hence, I decided not to dismiss the Attorney general because the proposal for his dismissal has no foundation on the criteria and procedures foreseen by the Constitution and the constitutional jurisprudence.

Hoping in your understanding,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

ALFRED MOISIU

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

**Reinhard Priebe, Repræsentant for EU-Kommissionen, har været i Albanien.** PM's kontor skriver:



Priebe hos Præsident Moisiu

13/10/2006

This morning Prime Minister Berisha received the Head of the European Commission for the West Balkans, Mr. Reinhard Priebe. They discussed over the Albanian European integration process and over the reforms undertaken by the government in the war against corruption and organized crime as well as in the field of economy.

Mr Priebe praised the achievements of the Albanian government and he declared that "invitations to boycott local elections have no reason to exist".

At the end of their meeting Mr. Priebe and Premier Berisha gave this comments for the media:

Mr. Priebe: Good morning ladies and gentlemen, I just had a very detailed exchange of views with the prime minister and where Albania stands in the European integration process. We are very happy that the SAA has been signed last summer. The Prime Minister informed me that the ratification process for the interim agreement finished so that the interim agreement will enter into force the 1st of December and that is very good news.

The next step is of course now that we will implement the interim agreement and there will be some changes at customs duties and there will be some other rights and obligations. We discussed also on what needs to be done to make sure that the implementation of the interim agreement will work fully, without any difficulties.

We will continue to work intensively with the Albanian government on improving the administrates capacity, which is a huge challenge for the country. So we stand ready to give advice and to give financial assistance to the many things that need to be done to enable the Albanian administrate to cope with the challenges of getting closer to European standards.

And the other point we discussed is the local elections. We are waiting for the decision of the president to fix a date for these elections. What the European Union wants to see and hopes to see is, again, a clear progress in the election proceedings so that we can say after the local elections that again the country has made a step to having a solid and well working system of proceeding to elections.

Mr. Berisha: I take this occasion to express my highest gratitude to the European Commission in general and to Mr. Priebe in particular for his very precious contribution in the process of the progress of Albania towards the EU, in the process of the progress of Albania towards democratic standards. For years, Mr. Priebe and his team came to Albania, with the file of Albania, repeatedly. They helped and lead the SAA negotiation process. But also they gave an irreplaceable help to the electoral process. I assured Mr. Priebe that the government is determined to fulfill with seriousness all the requirements of SAA through comprehensive reforms. I also assured him that the government is determined to have a free and fair electoral process and will do whatever is in its power to have such elections in Albania. We are waiting for a date, in order to send invitations to all international institutions such as OSCE, European Parliament, and Council of Europe to come and monitor the electoral process in Albania. I discussed with Mr. Priebe the collaboration with the EU in every field, the necessity of the European projects for the region and we had a complete understanding on all these issues. I would like to thank him again for his great contribution.

Question: Mr. Priebe, you have known Albania for years and can be called an expert of the Albanian administrate and the Albanian government. It is clear to everyone that the signing of the agreement is only the beginning and that there is much work ahead. Do you think that the Albanian government is on the right path to the final goal, the European integration, and where should it focus on?

Mr. Priebe: As I said before, the signing of the SAA is an important step, and I'll try to explain you why. Once the country is in association relations, these relations between Albania and the EU are much more intense than they were before, so we will have a phase of extremely intensive working together on many issues in committees, subcommittees and the mechanisms of the SAA will help us to organize that. Well, everybody knows that meeting the basic criteria for EU membership and all the technical requirements is a huge challenge and we will have to work on this. It is impossible to predict now how long it will take, but I think that if we continue this work as we have done over the last years and if there is a broad consensus between all the political parties in the country that this the first priority on which energies should be focused, than Albania will certainly make progress on its European prospective.

Question: The issue of the property is a key issue in Albania. How do you view the privatization process and do you think that privatizations and land renting should continue without solving first the question of property compensation?

This is a subject which we have been discussing very, very often in our technical meetings. We

are very aware that this is an extremely controversial and an extremely difficult issue, by the way it's not an issue proper to Albania, but it's a problem to all transition countries. I can not go into any detail in any case; property legislation is not an EU competence. What is essential on property issues is that things have to work out in a constitutional way and that there is proper legal protection when people think they have to complain. And last but not least, we should not forget that there is also a financial and budgetary dimension which can not be neglected.

Question: Mr. Berisha, do you have any comment on the property issue?

Mr. Berisha: I think that the law adopted by the parliament is the best possible response for this issue. The agency created for this purpose is being organized rapidly. The government is very determined to make the most serious efforts to render the exciting properties and compensate the rest with the market value. The process of privatization of public properties or the process of land renting can not be interrupted. The government has created and will enforce the fond for the compensation of properties in currency. This is a dynamic process.

Question: Are there any sub legal acts to the property law?

Mr. Berisha: Sub legal acts to the law are being examined and need a small amendment, because we have received 1300 complaints and a new agency should be approved by the parliament to examine these complaints.

Question: Mr. Berisha, you said that you are waiting for the date of the elections. Does it mean that the electoral reform is no longer taking place?

Mr. Berisha: The date of the elections is necessary because the international institutions need it in order to plan the monitoring of the elections. The earlier we give them a date, the better they can plan the monitoring of our elections. Regarding the reforms, I would like to clarify two points. We are determined to respect every point of the agreement, as we have signed. Today we sent to the parliament the amendments to the constitutions, with the respective signatures of the MPs, for the enlargement of the Central Electoral Commission and for the four year mandate for the people that will be elected during local elections. We are making every possible effort to draft more correct electoral lists. We are determined to respect the agreement in every aspect.

### **SRSG praises bilateral relations between Kosovo and Albania. Signs MoUs on energy cooperation**

PRISTINA – As part of his introductory visits to the region, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo (SRSG) Joachim R cker today visited Tirana, where he met the President of Albania Alfred Moisiu and Prime Minister Sali Berisha. The SRSG also had meetings with Foreign Minister Besnik Mustafaj and leaders of the opposition Socialist Party of Albania Mr. Edi Rama and Mr. Pandeli Majko.

The SRSG, together with Kosovo Minister of Energy and Mining Et'hem Ceku, signed two Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with the Albanian Minister of Economy, Trade and Energy Genc Ruli. The MoUs relate to cooperation between Kosovo and Albania in the field of Energy and the construction of a new 400 kV Interconnection Line between Kosovo and Albania.

Addressing the media in Tirana, the SRSG emphasized the excellent bilateral cooperation between Kosovo and Albania "as evidenced by the MoUs on energy cooperation signed today and many other cooperation agreements already existing between Kosovo and Albania."

"Apart from the excellent bilateral relations it has with Kosovo, Albania is also playing a very constructive role in the region at this critical time of the status process," the SRSG said and stressed that solving this last piece of the Balkans puzzle is also very important for regional stability.

"I think that Albania in many ways stands as a regional model of a stable, democratic and multi-ethnic society," Mr. R cker added.

The SRSG took note of the views of his interlocutors for an early settlement of Kosovo's status. He said: "Status is coming, but it is essential for Standards implementation to continue, for the

PISG to prepare for post-status Kosovo and for the Unity Team to maintain the unity.”

Asked about the economic benefit of status determination, Mr. Rücker said: “Status will indeed remove several hurdles to economic development, such as by allowing Kosovo full access to international financial institutions. But as far as international investments in Kosovo are concerned, Kosovo already has a very good legal and institutional basis for investment. The investment climate is good and there is full protection for investment in Kosovo.”



Indenrigsminister Ollashi

**Tirana. Lokalvalget. Det forlyder at nuværende Indenrigsminister Sokol Ollashi vil stille op som Borgmester imod den nuværende, Edi Rama - som er Formand for Socialistpartiet.**

### **Støtte til Albansk uddannelse fra Den Europæiske Investeringsbank**

EUR 12.5 million for development of Albanian education

The European Investment Bank (EIB) lends EUR 12.5 million to the Republic of Albania for supporting the first phase 2007-2010 of the Albania's National Education Strategy developed for the period 2004-2015.

EIB funds will finance an improvement of the quality of learning conditions for students; contribute to an increase of the enrolment in general secondary education, and better governance in the higher education sector. The support focuses on: strengthening leadership, management and governance in the education system and improving the quality of learning outcomes. The loan will help to develop and improve the existing education infrastructure, especially in secondary education as well as set the stage for higher education reform.

To implement the mentioned objectives the EIB is joining its forces with the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) and the World Bank (WB). The Albanian Government and other bilateral donors will provide additional funds.

In late 1990s, the initial focus of the EIB activities in Albania was on the urgent reconstruction and rehabilitation of basic infrastructure. More recently, EIB activities in Albania have been centred on the upgrading of the infrastructure network, with emphasis on fostering regional integration and removing bottlenecks in the road, rail and energy sector. Finally, with the new loan aimed at supporting National Education Strategy, the EIB has diversified its activities into the education sector.



**Forfatteren Dritëro Agolli** fyldte 75 den 13. Oktober. Præsident Moisiu har sendt en lykønskning:

President Moisiu congratulates the renowned writer Dritëro Agolli on his seventy fifth birthday.

October 14, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu has conveyed a congratulatory message to the renowned writer Dritëro Agolli, on the occasion of his seventy fifth birthday anniversary.

"On this remarkable day of your life, of the community of writers, artists and society, you, dear Dritëro, come as a notable figure of our national literature and culture, as a public person with a very wide diapason and also as a renowned political figure of the Albanian left who has demonstrated and still does daring ideas and reformatory stands.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to wish you once again, also on behalf of the Albanian state, health and many years to come and a rich life filled with an all sided creativity." – it is stated in the message of President Moisiu.

**Kadaré, fortsat.** På det seneste har jeg læst Stéphane Courtois interview med Ismail Kadaré, der findes i Shaban Sinani's bog »*Le Dossier Kadaré*«, Fransk udgave 2006. Dette har givet anledning til flg. afsnit, der også findes på: <http://bjoerna.net/Kadare/2006.htm>

**Courtois' interview** kommer godt rundt og giver et alsidigt indtryk af Kadaré's måde at beskrive og fortolke sin tidligere og nuværende situation på. Kadaré fortæller at ikke alle var begejstrede for at Sinani gik i gang med at finde gamle papirer frem eller for at man åbnede Sikkerhedstjenestens arkiver, men at det var en bestræbelse han selv støttede. Projektet har kostet Sinani dyrt, siger Kadaré et par gange, for den kostede ham hans job som chef for Nationalarkivet. Det var ganske vist Berisha'regeringen der afskedigede Sinani, men nogle af kuglerne var støbt af den foregående socialistiske regering. [Om denne udlægning er helt korrekt, er jeg usikker på. Det er rigtigt at Sinani - som én af relativt få - blev afskediget som følge af regeringsskiftet, men muligvis skyldtes det mest et gammelt regnskab vedrørende cheffposten, selv om det *kan* have spillet en vis rolle at Sinani gjorde omtalte indsats].

Kadaré er flere gange inde på forholdet til forfatterkollegaen Dritëro Agolli. Engang var de gode venner, og Kadaré omtaler Agolli's forfatterskab meget positivt, men de kom efterhånden på afstand fra hinanden, fordi Agolli lagde større vægt - end Kadaré - på at gøre politisk karriere [Agolli som formand for Forfatterforeningen] end på at være forfatter. Muligvis har 'myndighederne' påvirket Agolli til at være fagligt jaloux på Kadaré?

Kadaré beskriver sig selv som først og fremmest forfatter og som én der ville tænke frit og uafhængigt. [Denne udlægning er næppe helt rammende, for op igennem 1970'erne fik også Kadaré politiske funktioner og blev en kendt talsmand for det officielle Albanien, samtidig med at han - uden tvivl - blev betragtet med mistro fra den politiske top. Forholdet er bestemt ikke

entydigt, men meget sammensat].

Kadaré har kun truffet Enver Hoxha ved en enkelt lejlighed i 1971 [derimod har han adskillige gange truffet andre fra partitoppen, dels Hoxha's kone, Nexhmije Hoxha, der spillede en stor politisk rolle, dels Ramiz Alia, som han har skrevet og talt indgående med flere gange, bl.a. i tiden frem til afhopningen i 1990]. Kadaré er - efter Hoxha-systemets sammenbrud - blevet kritiseret af Nexhmije Hoxha for at have svigtet og for at have spillet en art dobbeltspil.

1971 var i øvrigt dét år hvor Kadaré blev optaget som medlem af Kommunistpartiet. Hvorfor blev han dét, når han ikke så sig selv som 'partisoldat', men som *forfatter?*, kunne man spørge. Det var ikke alle og enhver der blev medlemmer, men personer som partiet havde tillid til, og Kadaré blev - synes det - ikke indstillet til optagelse af hvem som helst, men af partitoppen. Kadaré mente af samme grund ikke det var muligt for ham at takke nej. [Det er nemt og gratis at være bagklog, men Kadaré kunne relativt let have sluppet fri for optagelse i partiet, hvis det var dét han ønskede - og dét formentlig uden større personlige konsekvenser. Min formodning er at Kadaré dengang anså det for opportunt (måske mente han at en optagelse ville beskytte ham eller gavne ham på anden vis) eller endda fordi han fandt det at være det *rigtigste* at gøre. Hvis dét var tilfældet, synes jeg det ville have været i orden. »Mit« problem er slet ikke dette, men dén ikke helt gennemskuelige måde Kadaré omtaler Hoxha-tiden på i dag].

Det var meget almindeligt i Hoxha-tiden, siger Kadaré, at forfattere og andre kunstnere blev forfulgt, at deres værker blev beslaglagt og at de blev fængslet. Det gjaldt flere af Kadaré's venner og bekendte, så det var noget man på en måde vænnede sig til. Han har selv ved et par lejligheder gået i brechen for kolleger, tilføjer han, og han har ikke bidraget til at nogle blev forfulgt - hvad man heller ikke kunne se af nogle af de dokumenter der nu var lagt frem.

Nogle af hans egne ting kom ikke ud, fortæller Kadaré [og dette er - men ikke på nogen simpel måde - en indikator på at Kadaré havde en sammensat position]. Digtet »*De Røde Pashaer*« blev forbudt og destrueret, andre af hans ting kom i et fortryk tidsskriftsform, men opnåede ikke at blive udgivet i bogform. [Kadaré's omtale af »*De Røde Pashaer*« er - formentlig - kun delvis dækkende. Det er korrekt at digtet blev skarpt kritiseret og at det blev forbudt, men - at dømme efter digtets indhold - ikke fordi det i det grundlæggende var kritisk mod det kommunistiske system, derimod mod »*nogle*« unavngivne partifolk som Kadaré anså for at være bureaukrater; efter digtets indhold ville bureaukraterne blive afsløret af Enver Hoxha og udstødt af ham. Som digt betragtet er det - også efter datidige litterære standarder - gyseligt, men politisk set er det på linie med Kadaré's litteraturpolitiske artikler som er aftrykt nedenfor. Mig bekendt blev digtet *ikke* skrevet på opfordring, men på eget initiativ - og dét er en indikator på at Kadaré ikke var dén dissident han i dag giver sig ud for at have været].

En særlig historie fik den russiske udgivelse af en samling digte af Kadaré. Udgivelsen blev planlagt, mens Kadaré var på et længere studieophold i Moskva, men forlaget var ikke helt tilfreds, man fandt digtene for vestligt orienterede og ønskede at der blev optaget et særligt forord, der kritiserede digtene.

Nogenlunde samtidig indtraf bruddet mellem Sovjetunionen og Albanien, og der blev rejst kraftig gensidig kritik. De kritiske bemærkninger til Kadaré druknede, og derfor blev Kadaré ikke kritiseret i Albanien i forbindelse med udgivelsen.

**Scanderbeg in Scandinavia.** »*Tirana Times*« trykte 061013 flg. artikel:

**TIRANA TIMES**

## **Scanderbeg in Scandinavia**

by Bjoern Andersen

**The stamp of Scanderbeg**

A few years ago a Danish archaeologist, Dr Peter Pentz from The Danish National Museum, published an article about *the seal-stamp of Scanderbeg*, a brass-stamp to seal documents.

The stamp had been bought in Italy in the middle of the 17th century to the Danish king of a commission agent. For many years the stamp was looked upon as an artefact from the Byzantine Empire in Constantinople. Now, Dr Pentz made a thorough study and discovered that the seal-stamp had something to do with Scanderbeg.

According to the inscription, which is in Greek, the stamp belongs to *Alexander* (= Skender) who is described as an Emperor of the Romans and a King of the Turk, the Albanians, the Serbs and the Bulgars.

Since Scanderbeg never was in a position in which he could describe himself as an emperor or a king - or would be accepted as such of the other nobles in Albania - it is most likely that the stamp has been manufactured in Italy some years after his death of political or economic reasons, either in the 16th or in the first part of the 17th century. Furthermore, we do not know of any documents with this seal. Dr Pentz adds that another stamp is known with a simple and modest text: *Georgius Castriotus Scendarbigo*.

### Ludvig Holberg

When discussing the stamp Dr Pentz and I recalled a text about Skanderbeg by Ludvig Holberg. Holberg was born in Bergen, Norway, in 1684 and moved to Copenhagen to study theology; at that time Norway, Iceland and Denmark were united with the Danish king as the sovereign. Later on, Holberg became a professor of the university which he was till he passed away in 1754. Today he is widely acknowledged as one of the main characters in the Danish-Norwegian Enlightenment.

Holberg was a great scholar and a highly productive and versatile writer. His writings were on natural law and natural rights, history and philosophy, but he also made up scathing satires and vivid comedies that are performed even today. Some of the comedies are *The Political Tinker*, *Erasmus Montanus* and *Jeppe of the Hill*. Holberg wrote against haughtiness and false wisdom - in the comedies and in his essays as well.

In his late essays - the *Epistles* - he discussed many problems of contemporary importance; like other European writers of that time he - for instance grappled with the insoluble theodicy-problem, the discrepancy between the good and almighty God and the overwhelming evil.

### Holberg on Scanderbeg

In 1739 Holberg published *The Achievements of Great Heroes*. He had taken inspiration from the ancient Greek writer Plutarch, who once compared outstanding Greek and Roman characters.

Holberg wrote about 12 pairs: Zoroaster and Mohammed, Sulla and Caesar, Socrates and Epaminondas - and Zizka and Scanderbeg. The characters were as it appears - highly important persons from different times and different places.

One of the favourites of Holberg was Socrates, whom he highly appreciated because of his approach to knowledge and his moderation.

Scanderbeg was appreciated as one of the greatest generals ever lived -and for his modesty. According to Holberg Scanderbeg never overrated his position, but stood up as an humble Christian Soldier since he left the Ottoman army and abandoned Islam.

Writing about Scanderbeg Holberg took the work of Marinus Barletius (or Barleti) as a starting point, but he formed his own judgement. Possibly, he had an aim of his own to pursue - to promote certain virtues and to discredit other ones.

Holberg realized that Scanderbeg -with limited support - was capable of holding his ground against the Ottoman forces. Even more, he fought the enemy vigorously, defeated him and



often put him to flight.

Holberg took an interest in Scanderbeg because of his great military achievements against the Muslims. Here we have to bear in mind the Ottoman attack on Vienna in 1683 (led by one of the Albanian-Turk Köprülü's - and the Habsburg attack on Kosova and Macedonia in 1689 (led by general Piccolomini and his vice-general, the Danish-German count Georg Christian von Holstein). At the time of Holberg the Ottomans still were to be considered a powerful and dangerous neighbour.

### Barletius

A searching at Danish libraries for more information about Barletius and Scanderbeg was quite succesful, since two very interesting publications were found. First an article by Minna Skafte Jensen, who in many years were a professor in Latin and Greek in Copenhagen and later on at the University of Southern Denmark in Odense.

In 1988 she wrote *A Heroic Tale: Marin Barleti's Scanderbeg between orality and literacy* which is to be found at <http://migesia.dk/Barleti-Scanderbeg.htm>

Minna Skafte Jensen analyses the narrative style, looks upon the relationship between history and epic and upon the contradiction between barbarism and civilization. Her article is a major contribution to the discussion of biographies of renaissance princes. Hopefully, her article will appear in Albanian in some months.

Initially, she writes: »The prologue establishes this sombre framework, but as soon as the author begins the description of his hero, the melancholy present pales into insignificance against the excitement of heroic valour and victorious exploits. But the point of departure is sad. Just imagine what would happen if Alexander the Great returned! Or Pyrrhus, who in his day fought so brilliantly against the Romans! They would hardly be able to recognize their country, but would leave again full of contempt, because it was no longer a home of freedom as in their day. The present squalor is so overwhelming that the author fears he will be unable to convince his readers that Albania was glorious not only in antiquity, but also during the immediately preceding period. Freedom reigned supreme, where now slavery has spread. In those times the whole world looked to Epirus in admiration, where now the only question is whether fortune will never weary of plaguing the country. The work is dedicated to Donferrante Kastrioti, Scanderbeg's grandchild, but also to posterity, and its double purpose is to offer a treasury of moral examples from reality and to ensure for the Albanian nation the kind of immortality that is to be found in fame and is treated by writers. Thus, the scene is now occupied by three protagonists - Barleti, Donferrante and Scanderbeg as author, addressee and hero respectively.«

### The book from 1709

At the Royal Library a rare book from 1709 was found. It is in Danish, but most certainly it is translated from the German. The title of the book is *The true story about the most powerful three Turkish emperors and their most aggressive opponents*. One of these opponents was Scanderbeg. It seems as the German author has been very much inspired by Barletius. We do not know whether Holberg has read the Danish translation, but possibly he has and have made use of it. Some time in the next year the text from 1709 and the text of Holberg will be carefully compared. Cf.: <http://scanderbeg.dk/1709/slides.htm>

### The Icelandic poem

An Albanian friend told me some years ago that he had heard about an Icelandic poem about Scanderbeg. Was it possible to find it? It was, quite easily, actually at the Royal Library, which is one of the two national libraries in Denmark. An Icelandic poet, Hannes Bjarnason – who also was a lay preacher

– had written *Rímur af Skanderbeg Epirótakappa*, which means something like: *The poem about Scanderbeg from the Epirus*.

There is an old and important relation between the Danish and the Icelandic languages, anyway, it is not so easy for modern Danes to read Icelandic, so a skilled interpreter had to be found.

Out of the blue, one day earlier this year, he appeared, professor Matthew Driscoll of the University of Copenhagen, who is in charge of the collection of Icelandic manuscripts in Copenhagen (a great part of the collection has years ago been transferred to Iceland).

Driscoll had initiated a study of handwritten Icelandic manuscripts about Scanderbeg. The source of these manuscripts seem to be the text of Holberg. Afterwards, the manuscripts and the oral tradition have given the input to the poem of Bjarnason.

Some time in 2006/2007 Driscoll will publish his study in English. Interesting enough the study is about something very similar to old Albanian customs, namely the relation between oral and written tradition.

### A seminar in Albania?

When I am visiting Albania later this year, I will see whether Albanian historians and philologists would like to arrange a seminar with the participation of Albanian scholars and students and Scandinavian scholars.

In Scandinavia we are not very much familiar with modern Albanian Scanderbeg-research and we would be happy to exchange information and views about the history of Albania and Scanderbeg and about how to step further in the research. Later on the papers from the seminar and the minutes could be published in English and Albanian on the internet to the benefit of anyone who is interested.

Bjoern Andersen is a Danish sociologist, <http://bjoerna.dk>. Recently he has published a book on Albania in Danish; which will appear in English in 2007, cf.: <http://bjoerna.net/articles>. Earlier he has published The Danish Law of 1683 in a digitized version in Danish. His research field is the writings of Ludvig Holberg.

## 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: Martti Ahtisaari udtaler at han vil holde sig til sin hidtidige plan** - nemlig at fremlægge sit forslag inden udgangen af 2006. Der er ellers talt om at folkeafstemningen om den nye Serbiske forfatning (28.-29.10.2006) og de efterfølgende valg kunne føre til en udskydelse. Martti Ahtisaari og hans hold har i øvrigt netop fået forlænget deres kontrakt et halvt år frem til Juni 2007, men dette ændrer ikke noget. DRs »Horisont« (<http://www.dr.dk/DR1/horisont/>) bragte 061017 en udsendelse om Serbien, dels om mafiaens økonomiske og politiske betydning, dels om Kosovo-problemet. Udsendelsen blev præsenteret af Kim Bildsøe Lassen og byggede på en serie indslag af Thomas Ubbesen. Udsendelsen gav et temmelig mistrøstigt billede af forholdene i Serbien (efter min umiddelbare fornemmelse *noget* for pessimistisk), af Kosovo-Serbernes forhold og af deres fremtidsmuligheder. Mafiaen havde fået større og større betydning i Serbien. Forhandlingerne om Kosovo ville, frygtede mange Serbere, føre til Kosovo's uafhængighed, og i så fald ville de ikke have mange fremtidsmuligheder i Kosovo, mente de. Udsendelsen beskrives således af DR:

Det er ikke mange år siden, Serbien var i krig. Man kæmpede med stolthed for et mægtigt Stor-Serbien, men i dag er det stolte land nær opløsningens rand. Inden længe bliver yderligere en

del af landet, nemlig Kosovo, med stor sandsynlighed uafhængigt. Horisont rapporterer fra Balkan og skildrer et land, hvor store penge og lyssky kræfter åbenlyst regerer i samarbejde med efterretningstjenesten og statslederne, men hvor den største del af befolkningen lever henslæbt i fattigdom og elendighed. Arbejdsløsheden er tårnhøj, og 600.000 børn er underernærede. Men hvordan kan det være gået så galt? Hvad skete der efter den revolution, som for 6 år siden væltede den forhadte Slobodan Milosevic og indførte demokrati i Serbien?

Udsendelsen kan (i det mindste indtil videre) ses fra: <http://www.dr.dk/DR1/horisont/2006/10/17120737.htm>.

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## MONTENEGRO

**Præsidentvalg 030611: Filip Vujanovic blev valgt. Forrige 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.

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

**Præsidentvalg i Maj 2004: Branko Crvenkovski - hidtidig PM - blev valgt** (efter Boris Trajkovski som omkom ved en flyulykke). **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. Aktuel 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)

**Erhard Busek ansat som særlig Økonomisk Rådgiver for den Makedonske Regering.** Makfax skriver:

The Special Coordinator of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe, Erhard Busek, is the new Advisor of the Macedonian Government and the Prime Minister Nikola Gruevski. "It is my pleasure to inform you that we put forward a proposal to Mr Busek to take up a post of Advisor of the Government and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Macedonia", Gruevski said. He expressed conviction that by employing his extensive experience and contact, Mr. Busek would provide a significant contribution to the Government's activities and approximation of Macedonia to the European Union.

"As an Advisor of the Macedonian Government, I will utilize my contact network, as well as my position in the Stability Pact to bolster development", Busek said. "It is a duty of the Stability Pact and the Coordinator to back Macedonia on its way to EU, especially in this period, when Romania and Bulgaria are joining the Union and ongoing negotiations process with Croatia. We have to support Macedonia to become the next success story in getting closer to the European Union", Busek said. As regards the Stability Pact, he explained that as of 2007, the region's countries will take over its management once the transformation process into a Regional Cooperation Council completes.

Busek's carrier includes posts of Vice-Chancellor of Austria, Mayor of Vienna, as well as participation in Austria's negotiations for membership in the European Union before country's inclusion in the bloc in 1995.

**Problemer på Tetovo's Universitet; nogle har - siges det - fået deres eksaminer uden at have været kvalificeret. Rektor er blevet suspenderet.** Makfax skriver:

European Union Mission in Skopje welcomed the government's efforts to investigate the recent appointment of a new acting director of Tetovo State University.

"The European Union Mission in Skopje reiterates that any final decision on the matter must be in full accordance with the applicable law and with the constitutionally guaranteed principle of university autonomy," EU mission said in a statement.

Interior Ministry launched an inquiry Thursday into alleged issuance of counterfeit diplomas at the State University in Tetovo, following a statement of Education Minister Suleiman Rushiti, alleging fraud and unearned diplomas.

Allegations on potential academic fraud surfaced at Tetovo University recently. Education Minister dismissed the head of Tetovo University Nexhebdin Beadini due to series of irregularities within university. Speculations are widely spread that a number of graduates did not meet the necessary requirements for university diplomas.

The move triggered strong criticism by certain public personalities, in particular the opposition DUI. The party claims that the state had no right to meddle in university autonomy. DUI threatened to challenge formally the move, urging a resignation of Education Minister.

The government, amid mounted pressure from the public, vowed to launch a probe into the recent appointment of a new acting director of Tetovo State University.

**Makedonsk ensemble i København** [udsendt til abonnenterne 061017]. Se under: [Danmark](#).

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## GRÆKENLAND

**Seneste Parlamentsvalg** 040307.

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## TYRKIET

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

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

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

### ITALIEN

**Mother Teresa.** I anledning af saligkåringen ('beatificeringen') 031019 har Vatikanet etableret en

internetside: [http://www.vatican.va/news\\_services/liturgy/saints/ns\\_lit\\_doc\\_20031019\\_index\\_madre-teresa\\_en.html](http://www.vatican.va/news_services/liturgy/saints/ns_lit_doc_20031019_index_madre-teresa_en.html)

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## USA



### **President Bush Signs Military Commissions Act of 2006** . Det Hvide Hus skriver:

THE PRESIDENT: Welcome to the White House on an historic day. It is a rare occasion when a President can sign a bill he knows will save American lives. I have that privilege this morning.

The Military Commissions Act of 2006 is one of the most important pieces of legislation in the war on terror. This bill will allow the Central Intelligence Agency to continue its program for questioning key terrorist leaders and operatives like Khalid Sheikh Mohammed, the man believed to be the mastermind of the September the 11th, 2001 attacks on our country. This program has been one of the most successful intelligence efforts in American history. It has helped prevent attacks on our country. And the bill I sign today will ensure that we can continue using this vital tool to protect the American people for years to come. The Military Commissions Act will also allow us to prosecute captured terrorists for war crimes through a full and fair trial.



President George W. Bush speaks during the signing of S. 3930, the Military Commissions Act of 2006, Tuesday, Oct. 17, 2006, in the East Room. "It is a rare occasion when a President can sign a bill he knows will save American lives. I have that privilege this morning," said President Bush. Pictured in the background are, from left, Deputy Director of National Intelligence Michael Hayden; General Peter Pace, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Attorney General Alberto Gonzales; Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and Vice President Dick Cheney. White House photo by Paul Morse

Last month, on the fifth anniversary of 9/11, I stood with Americans who lost family members in New York and Washington and Pennsylvania. I listened to their stories of loved ones they still miss. I told them America would never forget their loss. Today I can tell them something else: With the bill I'm about to sign, the men our intelligence officials believe orchestrated the murder of nearly 3,000 innocent people will face justice.

I want to thank the Vice President for joining me today. Mr. Vice President, appreciate you. Secretary Don Rumsfeld, I appreciate your service to our country. I want to thank Attorney General Al Gonzales; General Mike Hayden, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; General Pete Pace, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

I appreciate very much Senator John Warner, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Congressman Duncan Hunter, Chairman of the House Armed Services

Committee, for joining us today. I want to thank both of these men for their leadership. I appreciate Senator Lindsey Graham, from South Carolina, joining us; Congressman Jim Sensenbrenner, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee; Congressman Steve Buyer, of Indiana; Congressman Chris Cannon, of Utah. Thank you all for coming.

The bill I sign today helps secure this country, and it sends a clear message: This nation is patient and decent and fair, and we will never back down from the threats to our freedom.

One of the terrorists believed to have planned the 9/11 attacks said he hoped the attacks would be the beginning of the end of America. He didn't get his wish. We are as determined today as we were on the morning of September the 12th, 2001. We'll meet our obligation to protect our people, and no matter how long it takes, justice will be done.



President George W. Bush signs into law S. 3930, the Military Commissions Act of 2006, during a ceremony Tuesday, Oct. 17, 2006, in the East Room of the White House. Joining him on stage, from left are: Utah Rep. Chris Cannon, Indiana Rep. Steve Buyer, Wisconsin Rep. Jim Sensenbrenner, Sen. Lindsey Graham of South Carolina, California Rep. Duncan Hunter, and Sen. John Warner of Virginia. General Peter Pace, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and U.S. Attorney General Alberto Gonzales are in the background. White House photo by Paul Morse

When I proposed this legislation, I explained that I would have one test for the bill Congress produced: Will it allow the CIA program to continue? This bill meets that test. It allows for the clarity our intelligence professionals need to continue questioning terrorists and saving lives. This bill provides legal protections that ensure our military and intelligence personnel will not have to fear lawsuits filed by terrorists simply for doing their jobs.

This bill spells out specific, recognizable offenses that would be considered crimes in the handling of detainees so that our men and women who question captured terrorists can perform their duties to the fullest extent of the law. And this bill complies with both the spirit and the letter of our international obligations. As I've said before, the United States does not torture. It's against our laws and it's against our values.

By allowing the CIA program to go forward, this bill is preserving a tool that has saved American lives. The CIA program helped us gain vital intelligence from Khalid Sheikh Mohammed and Ramzi Binalshibh, two of the men believed to have helped plan and facilitate the 9/11 attacks. The CIA program helped break up a cell of 17 southeastern Asian terrorist operatives who were being groomed for attacks inside the United States. The CIA program helped us uncover key operatives in al Qaeda's biological weapons program, including a cell developing anthrax to be used in terrorist attacks.

The CIA program helped us identify terrorists who were sent to case targets inside the United States, including financial buildings in major cities on the East Coast. And the CIA program helped us stop the planned strike on U.S. Marines in Djibouti, a planned attack on the U.S. consulate in Karachi, and a plot to hijack airplanes and fly them into Heathrow Airport and Canary Wharf in London.

Altogether, 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 United States and its allies since this program began. Put simply, this program has been one of the most vital tools in our war against the terrorists. It's been invaluable both to America and 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 allowing our intelligence professionals to continue this vital program, this bill will save American lives. And I look forward to signing it into law.

The bill I'm about to sign also provides a way to deliver justice to the terrorists we have captured. In the months after 9/11, I authorized a system of military commissions to try foreign terrorists accused of war crimes. These commissions were similar to those used for trying enemy combatants in the Revolutionary War and the Civil War and World War II. Yet the legality of the system I established was challenged in the court, and the Supreme Court ruled that the military commissions needed to be explicitly authorized by the United States Congress.

And so I asked Congress for that authority, and they have provided it. With the Military Commission Act, the legislative and executive branches have agreed on a system that meets our national security needs. These military commissions will provide a fair trial, in which the accused are presumed innocent, have access to an attorney, and can hear all the evidence against them. These military commissions are lawful, they are fair, and they are necessary.

When I sign this bill into law, we will use these commissions to bring justice to the men believed to have planned the attacks of September the 11th, 2001. We'll also seek to prosecute those believed responsible for the attack on the USS Cole, which killed 17 American sailors six years ago last week. We will seek to prosecute an operative believed to have been involved in the bombings of the American embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, which killed more than 200 innocent people and wounded 5,000 more. With our actions, we will send a clear message to those who kill Americans: We will find you and we will bring you to justice.

Over the past few months the debate over this bill has been heated, and the questions raised can seem complex. Yet, with the distance of history, the questions will be narrowed and few: Did this generation of Americans take the threat seriously, and did we do what it takes to defeat that threat? Every member of Congress who voted for this bill has helped our nation rise to the task that history has given us. Some voted to support this bill even when the majority of their party voted the other way. I thank the legislators who brought this bill to my desk for their conviction, for their vision, and for their resolve.

There is nothing we can do to bring back the men and women lost on September 11th, 2001. Yet we'll always honor their memory and we will never forget the way they were taken from us. This nation will call evil by its name. We will answer brutal murder with patient justice. Those who kill the innocent will be held to account.

With this bill, America reaffirms our determination to win the war on terror. The passage of time will not dull our memory or sap our nerve. We will fight this war with confidence and with clear purpose. We will protect our country and our people. We will work with our friends and allies across the world to defend our way of life. We will leave behind a freer, safer and more peaceful world for those who follow us.

And now, in memory of the victims of September the 11th, it is my honor to sign the Military Commissions Act of 2006 into law. (Applause.)

(The bill is signed.)

Fact sheet: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/10/20061017.html>

In Focus: National Security: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/nationalsecurity/>

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## ENGLAND

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## TYSKLAND

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## FRANKRIG

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## DANMARK (NORGE, SVERIGE)

**Makedonsk ensemble i København** [udsendt til abonnenterne 061017]. Musikhuset Global skriver:

Torsdag d. 19. oktober

Naat Veliov & The Original Kocani Orchestar Musikken er en blanding af græske, albanske og bulgarske toner, som leveres i et hæsblesende tempo. Stilen er deres egen og til koncert sætter de liv i kludene både på og uden for scenen. Særligt overrasker orkesterlederen, Naat Veliov der trakterer sin trompet, så den frembringer lyde der minder om en uforstillet violin. Orkesteret tæller to trompeter, to saxofoner, en klarinet, tre barytoner, en tuba, en accordeon samt en stor kasse, der fungerer som tromme.

Entré: 150 kr.

Koncert kl. 21 - Dørene åbner kl. 20

CLUB GLOBAL: DJ Gulliver

Efter koncerten åbner Club Global med DJ Gulliver DJ Gulliver is a Danish DJ / Musician that spreads hot balkan beats on the dancefloors. He takes active part in the party, heating up the crowd with his metal castagnettes and playing along several of his own remixes of party crackers on the trumpet. Often featuring one or more extra live musicians along with the balkan gypsy beats. The DJ Gulliver show is not just another ordinary DJ act.

Åbner kl. 23.30, Entré 50 kr. (fri entré hvis man har været til koncert) Læs mere på [www.globalcph.dk](http://www.globalcph.dk)

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

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

## RUSLAND

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

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## KINA

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## 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.

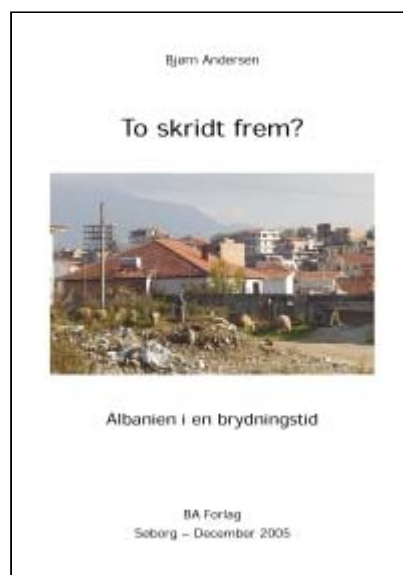
Send gerne en mail hvis der er - små eller store - tekniske problemer.

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

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

**[»Sidste Nyt« \(klik\)](#)**