

Sidste Nyt fra Albanien, Kosóva og Makedonien

The Latest News from Albania, Kosóva and Macedonia



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President Moisiu har haft besøg af Repræsentanter for det Internationale Samfund. Emnet var den aktuelle politiske krise, striden mellem Regeringen og Oppositionen om hvornår og hvordan lokalvalgene skal foregå. Striden viser at der stadig er lang vej igen før det Albanske demokrati fungerer på en teknisk fornuftig måde.

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Oversigt Summary

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

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]

Grækenland Greece

Tyrkiet Turkey

Italien Italia

USA United States (US)

England England

Tyskland Germany

Frankrig France

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

Rusland Russia

Kina China

OVERSIGT (resumé)

»**Sidste Nyt**« udkommer - indtil videre - en gang om måneden i stedet for en gang om ugen. Årsagen er at jeg har travlt med andet arbejde - særligt et projekt om Holberg. Venlig hilsen, Bjørn Andersen.

FN: Danmark overtager formandskabet for FN's udviklingsprogram (UNDP). Det Danske UM skriver: Danmark overtager den 11. januar 2007 hvervet som formand for bestyrelsen for FN's udviklingsprogram (UNDP). Formandskabet er ét-årigt (2007) og omfatter udover UNDP også hvervet som formand for FN's befolkningsprogram (UNFPA).

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Kosóva: Rebuilding Kosovo with UN Civil Administration. UNMIK Civil Administration has successfully tackled an enormous range of challenges since the start of the mission in 1999, ranging from getting basic services up and running in the immediate post-conflict vacuum, to setting up the ministries of Kosovo's first democratically elected government. UNMIK Civil Administration has led the process to reconstruct over 17,000 houses, thus paving the way for the return of over 120,000 people. Civil Administration has also constructed/reconstructed eight hospitals, 32 main family health centres and over 330 smaller healthcare facilities, besides working to rebuild the education infrastructure.

Misrepresentation of facts relating to property ownership in Kosovo [Fejlinformation i en Serbisk avis]. UNMIK would like to correct issues regarding property ownership in Kosovo that were grossly misrepresented in a Belgrade newspaper report today. The article is factually incorrect and misrepresents the activities of UNMIK and Kosovo institutions to ensure property rights of all Kosovo residents regardless of their ethnic background.

Kosóva / Øst Kosóva: Public debate on long-term economic development strategy for Serb communities in Kosovo-Metohija coming up.

Albanien: Lokalvalgene bliver udskudt noget - formentlig en måneds tid - fordi de to politiske hovedblokke ikke har kunnet nå til enighed, især er der uenighed mellem Socialisterne og Demokraterne. At man ikke har kunnet nå til enighed er der tunge grunde til, fx er der problemer med at få produceret eller rettere ajourført vælgerlisterne, men eftersom det er et problem der har eksisteret længe - også under de tidligere Socialistiske Regeringer - viser det, mener de fleste udenlandske iagttagere, at de to store blokke ikke har lagt tilstrækkelig med kræfter og vilje i at få demokratiet til at fungere optimalt. Det er ikke kun et spørgsmål om 'teknik, i langt højere grad om 'politisk kultur'. Der er påbegyndt rundbordssamtaler med Præsident Moisiu som vært. Inden da har Præsidenten haft forskellige sonderende møder med Partirepræsentanter. **Tilføjelse 13.01.2007: Der er opnået enighed mellem Partierne om gennemførelse af lokalvalg i Februar 2007.**

Handelstal. Albaniens Statistik skriver: During September of 2006 were exported 7012 mln leks commodities, increasing 14.4 percent compared with September of 2005 and increasing 5.5 percent compared with the August of 2006.

Det Albanske Medieinstitut har udsendt nyhedsbrev for December 2006.

Miljøinformation: OSCE Presence supports opening of center for environmental information in Albania.

Serbien: Parlamentsvalget 21. Januar 2007: In Serbia 6,652,105 citizens have right to vote.

Den Serbiske Forfatning kan findes på: <http://bjoerna.net/balkan-dokumenter/SRB-Constitution.pdf>. Den indledes således: Considering the state tradition of the Serbian people and equality of all citizens and ethnic

communities in Serbia, Considering also that the Province of Kosovo and Metohija is an integral part of the territory of Serbia, that it has the status of a substantial autonomy within the sovereign state of Serbia and that from such status of the Province of Kosovo and Metohija follow constitutional obligations of all state bodies to uphold and protect the state interests of Serbia in Kosovo and Metohija in all internal and foreign political relations ...

Public debate on long-term economic development strategy for Serb communities in Kosovo-Metohija coming up.

Serbia has great economic potential. Den Norske UM Jonas Gahr Stoere har været i Beograd

USA: Præsident Bush's tale til nationen 070110: The new strategy I outline tonight will change America's course in Iraq, and help us succeed in the fight against terror. ... But in 2006 the violence in Iraq -- particularly in Baghdad -- overwhelmed the political gains the Iraqis had made. ... The year ahead will demand more patience, sacrifice, and resolve ...

Danmark Danmark overtager formandskabet for FN's udviklingsprogram (UNDP). Det Danske UM skriver: Danmark overtager den 11. januar 2007 hvervet som formand for bestyrelsen for FN's udviklingsprogram (UNDP). Formandskabet er ét-årigt (2007) og omfatter udover UNDP også hvervet som formand for FN's befolkningsprogram (UNFPA).

DK4 - dk4.dk - sendte tirsdag 09.01.2007 Vejen til EU: Bosnien. De første 25 minutter var en reportage fra Bosnien, de næste 45 minutter en diskussion i studiet mellem Torben Lund og hans gæster: UM Per Stig Møller, redaktør Michael Ehrenreich (Kristeligt Dagblad) og forsker Niels Aadal Rasmussen (DIIS) [se evt. <http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt/276.htm#Aadal>]. Emnet var udsigterne for optagelse i EU af de forskellige lande på Vestbalkan, Kroatien, Bosnien, Albanien, Makedonien, Montenegro og Serbien. Desuden blev de særlige forhold vedr. Kosóva drøftet.

INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER m.v.

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

FN

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VERDENSBANKEN, IMF M.FL.

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

OSCE, Europarådet

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

EU

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NATO

ICTY - TRIBUNALET I HAAG

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

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

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

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

ICTY oplyser i Januar 2007 at Professor, Dr Frederik Harhoff er tiltrådt som midlertidig Dommer:

Judge Frederik Harhoff (Denmark) was today sworn in as ad litem, or temporary, judge of the Tribunal. His arrival brings the number of ad litem and reserve judges serving at the Tribunal to eleven.

The Judge was appointed by the Secretary General to serve on the Dragomir Milošević case, Commander of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps of the Bosnian Serb Army (VRS) based around Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, charged with the sniping and shelling attacks on the city of Sarajevo. The trial is scheduled to start on Thursday, 11 January 2007.

The biography for Judge Harhoff, as well as all other permanent and ad litem judges, can be found on the Tribunal's website at www.un.org/icty/glance/index.htm.

The Tribunal has 16 permanent judges elected by the UN General Assembly, as well as a maximum at any one time of 12 ad litem judges. The ad litem judges are appointed to sit on a specific trial. This appointment is made by the Secretary-General at the request of the Tribunal's president, from a pool of 27 judges elected by the UN General Assembly.

BALKAN LANDE, LANDE VED ØSTLIGE MIDDELHAV

BALKAN GENERELT



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

KOSÓVA

Bynavne: Angives der to navne på samme lokalitet, er den Albanske nævnt først. Se oversigten på: <http://bjoerna.dk/kosova/byer.htm> • [Rapporter fra FNs Generalsekretær](#) • 040616 SG Kofi Annan udtaler at han agter at udpege Søren Jessen-Petersen som 5' SRSG. [Søren Jessen-Petersen](#) blev senere udpeget og tiltrådte i Kosóva 040816. Søren Jessen-Petersen fratræder igen i slutningen af juni 2006 • 0308 Harri Holkeri tiltrådte som 4' SRSG. Fratrædt 0406 af helbredsmæssige grunde. • 020214 Michael Steiner tiltrådte i Kosova som 3' SRSG og fratrådte i begyndelsen af 0307. • En biografi over 2' SRSG Hans Hækkerup kan læses på [Danske Politikere](#). En anmeldelse af hans bog »Kosovos mange ansigter« indgår i »[Albansk Almanak 2004](#)« • [Constitutional Framework for Provisional Self-Government](#). • [Kosova's Regering](#). • [Webside vedr. 2004-valgene](#)

Parlamentsvalget 2004, se: <http://kosovoelections.org/eng/>. Præsidenten - Ibrahim Rugóva - blev genvalgt efter valget af Parlamentet *the Assembly*; han døde 21.01.2006. Ny præsident er [Fatmir Sejdiu](#)

Relationerne til EU, se: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/serbia/kosovo/index_en.htm - Se i øvrigt under: [Danmark](#).

MADRID, 9 January 2007 - **The OSCE Chairman-in-Office Miguel Angel Moratinos met the United**

Nations Special Envoy for Kosovo, Martti Ahtisaari, today and told him the Organization intended to remain active in Kosovo after its final status is approved... Full text: <http://www.osce.org/item/22873.html>



Pressemeddelelser fra UNMIK:

Rebuilding Kosovo with UN Civil Administration

PRISTINA – UNMIK Civil Administration has successfully tackled an enormous range of challenges since the start of the mission in 1999, ranging from getting basic services up and running in the immediate post-conflict vacuum, to setting up the ministries of Kosovo's first democratically elected government.

UNMIK Civil Administration has led the process to reconstruct over 17,000 houses, thus paving the way for the return of over 120,000 people. Civil Administration has also constructed/reconstructed eight hospitals, 32 main family health centres and over 330 smaller healthcare facilities, besides working to rebuild the education infrastructure.

Under Civil Administration's supervision, over two million ID cards and travel documents have been issued to habitual residents of Kosovo. By providing these documents, Civil Administration has facilitated Kosovars' freedom to travel and created a highly accurate civil register that serves as the basis for voter registration as well. The former Housing and Property Directorate (HPD) has resolved more than 29,000 property claims and taken over 2,700 properties under direct administration. The HPD operated under the aegis of Civil Administration until its functions were subsumed into the new Kosovo Property Agency in 2006.

In its initial days, Civil Administration faced enormous challenges on many fronts: functioning government structures at both the local and central levels needed to be put in place, and efforts to build local capacity had to take place simultaneously with the provision of direct administrative operations in municipalities, regions and central institutions. Hundreds of international specialists from various walks of life – public administration, finance, agriculture, health, education, urban development, transport, communications, justice, to name just a few – joined Civil Administration to assist with this mammoth task.

"The challenges were many, but the goal remained clear: develop capacity and then transfer responsibility to local institutions as soon as it was feasible to do so," says Patricia Waring, Director of Civil Administration. "We are justifiably proud of the dedication and professionalism of all our colleagues who have given so much to Kosovo. Their efforts have been an outstanding example of what a committed team of peace-keepers can accomplish."

As part of the major restructuring launched by UNMIK in 2005, the Civil Administration Pillar was dissolved and replaced by the much smaller Department of Civil Administration (DCA). This important change was a direct result of the success of Civil Administration in meeting its long-term objectives.

DCA still retains an executive role in some limited areas of reserved competencies, but increasingly the department's role is focused on its key priorities of mentoring, monitoring and advising.

Se nærmere (incl. diagrammer) på:

[http://www.unmikonline.org/dpi/pressrelease.nsf/0/5BDA2E34B16A0947C125726000361E3E/\\$FILE/pr1628.pdf](http://www.unmikonline.org/dpi/pressrelease.nsf/0/5BDA2E34B16A0947C125726000361E3E/$FILE/pr1628.pdf)

Misrepresentation of facts relating to property ownership in Kosovo [Fejlinformation i en Serbisk

avis]

PRISTINA – UNMIK would like to correct issues regarding property ownership in Kosovo that were grossly misrepresented in a Belgrade newspaper report today. The article is factually incorrect and misrepresents the activities of UNMIK and Kosovo institutions to ensure property rights of all Kosovo residents regardless of their ethnic background.

One of the first actions of UNMIK in Kosovo was to establish in 1999 the Housing and Property Directorate (HPD) with the specific purpose to protect and restore residential property rights. The HPD reversed the discriminatory loss of residential property which occurred during the preceding decade, regularized informal sales of property and restored possession of property to persons displaced by the 1999 conflict.

The HPD completed its claims intake in July 2003, with 28,439 claims filed prior to the deadline. 100% of these claims have been processed and resolved by the Directorate. To date, HPD (and its successor, the Kosovo Property Agency) have physically implemented 27,728 or 97.5% of the total intake, allowing the lawful owners to repossess their property or to place it under HPD administration. The remaining 2.5% of cases are to be implemented by the end of March 2007.

To ensure a comprehensive approach to protection of property rights, UNMIK established in March 2006 the Kosovo Property Agency with exclusive jurisdiction to resolve claims for repossession of private immovable property, including commercial properties and agricultural land. So far the new agency has received 7,555 claims, but only 483 or 6.4% are residential property claims.

The newspaper article supplies wrong information on legal provisions regulating adverse possession in Kosovo. There is no Kosovo regulation on adverse possession; rather, it is the Federal Law of 1980 on Basic Property Relations (SFRY Official Gazette 6/80) that is applied in Kosovo, its provisions being applicable in Serbia as well.

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

Der er taget hul på det nye år

08-01-2007 kl. 13:43

Af forskellige

Hansen, militærpolitisergernt - Ligesom derhjemme i Danmark, så har vi her i Kosovo også forårsagnende vejr i øjeblikket. Det har betydet, at vi har været forskånet for større færdselsuheld, hvilket vi er meget glade for.

Det skal ikke være nogen hemmelighed, at den største trussel mod de danske soldater i Kosovo er trafikken, og risikoen for at blive indblandet i et færdselsuheld bliver bestemt ikke mindre, hvis der er faldet lidt sne. Derfor har vi forberedt en færdselskampagne, som skal virke præventiv i tilfældet af, at der skulle falde sne.

Som i en gammel cowboyfilm, så er der kommet en ny sherif til byen. Byen ligger ikke i "the Wild West", men i den danske lejr Camp Olaf Rye (COR). Vores gamle seniorsergent, M. Aggergaard, er nemlig blevet skiftet ud med en gammel kending, nemlig seniorsergent C. D. Hansen.

Den nye sherif er en erfaren herre, som har været på Cypren, i Bosnien, Irak og Afghanistan. Nu kan Kosovo så også tilføjes CV'et. Udskiftningen har hele tiden været planlagt, da M. Aggergaard skal være far for første gang i starten af 2007.

Efter en travl periode er der ved at falde lidt ro på igen. Det har betydet, at vi har haft tid til at færdiggøre vores igangværende projekter samt starte nogle nye op. Vi er efterhånden blevet færdige med reoveringen af facaden, som afgrænser vores fritidsområde. Næsten alle på militærpolitistationen har hjulpet til ved reoveringen, som efter vores egen mening er blevet ganske tilfredsstillende.

Hundehvalpe er noget, der kan gøre enhver varm om hjertet, selv en oversergent fra militærpolitiet. Derfor har han lavet et hundehus med isolering til en hundehvalp, som holder til ved politistationen i Zubin Potok, hvor vi ofte kommer forbi. Der er ingen tvivl om, at den lille hund bliver glad for det fine hundehus.

Selvom der er lidt ro på militærpolitistationen i øjeblikket, så er der ingen, som læner sig veltilfreds tilbage i kontorstolen og slapper af. Vi bruger tiden til at dygtiggøre os inden for forskellige områder. Sanitetsdelingen har for eksempel været god til at hjælpe os med at ajourføre vores førstehjælp med handlebaner og undervisning.

Vi er rigtig glade for førstehjælpsundervisningen, da førstehjælp uden tvivl er en af soldatens vigtigste redskaber. Skydning, vedligeholdelse af den fysiske form og evaluering af de tidligere sager bliver der også brugt en del tid på, så vi er 110% klar, hvis noget uforudset skulle ske.

Ellers så går hverdagene også med at patruljere rundt i Kosovo, hjælpe Kosovos Politi med speedchecks i samarbejde med belgisk militærpoliti og UN Security.

Vi er alle kommet godt gennem julen og nytåret, og det håber vi, at I derhjemme også er.

Til sidst vil vi gerne lige understrege, at der efterhånden er kort tid til vi ses igen.

Af K. H. Madsbjerg, major ACOS 3: Så nærmer vi os årsskiftet og nytårsaften er planlagt med alt hvad dertil hører. Når man nu ikke kan holde denne aften hjemme ved sine nærmeste og egne venner, kan jeg ikke forestille mig et bedre sted at holde den end her. Om dagen gennemfører vi forskellige konkurrencer med fantasifulde indslag som ølkassestabling, samarbejdsøvelser, sangskrivning (der skal synges om aftenen), en opgavestafet og trivial pursuit.

Bagefter er der kirketid og Hendes Majestæt Dronning Margrethe II nytårstale i gymnastiksalen. Det hele afsluttes med fællesspisning og samvær i messerne.

Der er naturligvis en del, som ikke kan deltage i disse aktiviteter eller dele af dem som følge af vores almindelige beredskab og patruljer.

Til gengæld deltager vores "danske" franske EEI eskadron med cirka to delinger i COR i stedet for ved de "franske franskmænd" i Belvedere (den franske lejr). Dette er et positivt tegn på vores samarbejde med denne eskadron.

Jeg håber, at alle vores pårørende der hjemme - trods familiefrafvær - og vores kollegaer i de andre INTOPS - trods et højere trusselsbillede end ved os - alle må få et godt Nytår 2006.

På den operative side er der meget stille i øjeblikket. Vi har i den seneste periode oplevet et operativt tomrum, efter at Final Status Talks blev udskudt til foråret 2007. Vi har naturligvis gennemført mange rammeoperationer med tyngde i vores patruljer og Long Duration Patrols (LDP), men der har ikke været større problemer hernede - i ansvarsområdet - der har givet anledning til rynker på panden.

Vinteren giver en naturlig ro på parternes interesse i demonstrationer og lignende, og kun mangel på emner som elektricitet giver lidt uro. Vi har i den seneste uge oplevet at der i Cabra (albansk) og Zupce (serbisk) har været lidt uro, fordi Cabra har været delvis uden strøm samtidig med, at man kan se, at dette ikke var tilfældet i Zupce. Man følte chikane af albanerne, men forklaringen var dog anderledes enkel, idet der er tale om strømforsyning fra forskellige steder. Vi vurderer ikke, at der kommer uroligheder derude, men måske lidt chikane i forbindelse med nytåret.

Denne rolige periode har givet os mulighed for at gennemføre vedligeholdende uddannelse, og i de kommende uger fortsætter vi med uddannelse i Crowd Riot Control (CRC) med den svenske bataljon samt "search-uddannelse". I sidstnævnte uddannelse har vi også modtaget inspiration fra den irske uddannelse, der trods alt bygger på en vis erfaring og en god tilgangsvinkel til opgaven.

Serberne gennemfører valg 21. januar, og vi har i går modtaget en foreløbig befaling for opgaveløsningen i perioden før og under dette valg. Denne operation kommer til at trække

hårdt på ressourcerne - især ved vores danske panserinfanterikompani - med en stor del rammeoperationer.

Perioden er fra starten af januar og til 22. januar. Dette falder sammen med rotationen af vores franske underafdeling, der roterer fra ca. 12.-25. januar. En rotation, der omfatter deres materiel og køretøjer.

Godt nytår!

Jan Rappmund, konstabel, logistiksektionen: - Vi skriver nu år 2007, og lyset for enden af tunnelen er nu klarere end nogensinde. Hold 16 kommer til Kosovo i den første del af februar, og de vil overtage kommandoen cirka midt i måneden. Vi går alle rundt og glæder os til at komme hjem til vores venner og familier, men tiden går heldigvis hurtigt.

Efter veloverstået jule- og nytårsaften tager vi fat på det nye års udfordringer og opgaver. Det nye år byder på mange opgaver, som indbefatter hjemrotation og overdragelse til hold 16. Der bliver i sektionen arbejdet hårdt på befalinger til hjemrotation, pakningslister og diverse andre formelle ting, som skal falde i hak inden vores afgang her fra.

Da lejren kommer til at være dobbelt bemandedt i nogen dage, betyder det at nogle af os formodentlig skal indkvarteres i telte. Det bliver en kold fornøjelse, men lad os håbe at der bliver stillet VAM-40-maskiner op, og at de virker! Ellers byder det nye år på mange betalinger, da alle lodsejerne i lejren skal betales til februar, og det må siges at være et større arbejde at holde styr på de mange kontrakter.

Men som sagt forløb nytårsaften godt. Om dagen havde vi noget underholdning i form af konkurrencer, og om aftenen var der dækket meget fint op, og cafeteriet bød på lækker mad

Som afslutning vil jeg gerne ønske alle et godt nytår. Håber, det bliver et godt år for vores venner her i missionerne, men også for Jer hjemme i Danmark. Ses til februar.

En af redaktionen kendt person har skrevet dette indlæg på vegne af efterretningssektionen

- Situationen i det danske ansvarsområde er stadig rolig - og med temperaturer ned til -8° om natten og sneklædte bjerge i horisonten, gør vi os klar til at modtage den længe ventede vinter. Sidste år på denne tid skulle der efter sigende have været en halv meter sne, så vi må sige at være sluppet billigt indtil videre.

Jule- og nytårsaften blev fejret på behørig vis med de traditioner og festlige indslag, som situationen nu tillod - det vil nu altid være lidt mærkeligt at fejre jul og nytår i kampuniform med et halvt øre på situationen udenfor, da lokalbefolkningen ynder at praktisere "happy shooting", det vil sige at skyde med automatvåben op i luften som erstatning for nytårsskyts.

Selv om kombinationen af automatvåben og alkohol som udgangspunkt ikke er god, så forløb både jul og nytår uden nævneværdige episoder.

I skrivende stund gør vi klar til ortodoks jul og nytår, der fejres henholdsvis 6.-7. og 13.-14. januar - ikke at vi skal fejre den, men størstedelen af Kosovoserberne tilhører den ortodokse tro, og som garant for fred og frihed har den danske bataljon naturligvis en interesse i, at begge begivenheder afvikles i god ro og orden.

Den næste store begivenhed, der står for døren, er det serbiske valg til parlamentet den 21. januar. Vi går nu en tid i møde med valgkampagner og politiske tilkendegivelser, ligesom der på valgdagen vil være et antal valgsteder i det danske ansvarsområde.

Som tidligere på året under valget om den nye serbiske forfatning vil vores bataljon igen løfte sin del af opgaven og sikre, at den demokratiske proces med valgmøder, valgkampagner og slutteligt selve stemmeafgivelsen kan finde sted i et fredeligt og sikkert miljø for alle borgere i Kosovo.

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.

Public debate on long-term economic development strategy for Serb communities in Kosovo-Metohija coming up. Den Serbiske Regering skriver:

Bujanovac, Jan 11, 2007 – Head of the economic team for Kosovo-Metohija and the South of Serbia Nenad Popovic announced today a wide public debate on long-term economic development strategy for Serb communities in Kosovo-Metohija as well as a development strategy for the south of Serbia.

In a statement to FoNet, Popovic said that the economic team intends to discuss issues with local businesspeople and politicians and added that the strategy should be presented in early February to international community representatives in Belgrade.

He also said that presentations in Brussels, Washington, Vienna, Moscow and Beijing are planned to take place in the first three months of 2007, adding that the strategy is being translated into English, Russian and Albanian.

Popovic said that the economic team was willing to work with local Albanians on the strategy for the whole of Kosovo-Metohija, but there was no readiness on the other side.

I think that soon we have to start drafting a development strategy for the whole province in cooperation with ethnic Albanians and international community, and if Albanians economists do not want that, we have to make this strategy together with the EU, the international community and the World Bank, he said.

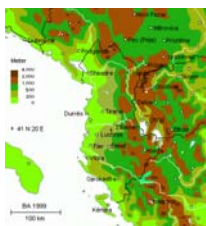
Speaking on the future status of Kosovo-Metohija, Popovic said that he is sure Kosovo-Metohija will not be independent but will have essential autonomy as part of Serbia and that in that way results of the strategy will be of use for all people living there.

He recalled that this long-term strategy is among most important issues for improving living standards, putting an end to emigrations as well as for return of internally displaced persons.

At the same time, the strategy for the economic development of the Serbian south envisages development of infrastructure and creating new jobs through the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, Popovic said adding that the state must motivate businesspeople to invest in the Serbian south through various benefits.

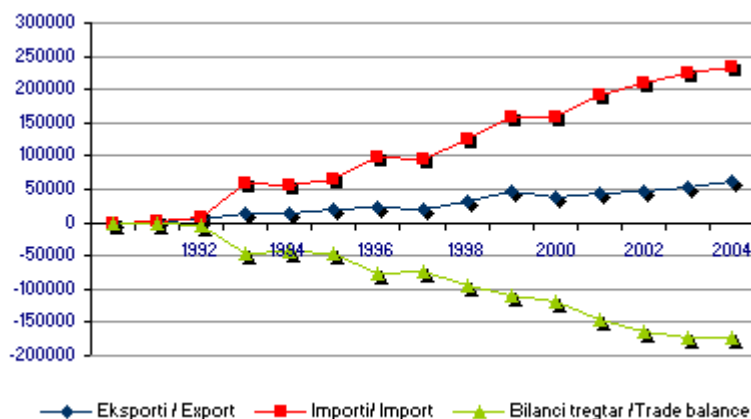
Creating such an environment is a long-term interest of the state, which will be repaid through higher taxes collected in the region, said Popovic.

ALBANIEN



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

Info fra Albanien 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: September 2006: Se: <http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt/330.htm#ALB-Handel-0609>

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>

Relationerne til EU: http://www.delalb.cec.eu.int/en/news/prog_report_2006.htm og http://www.delalb.cec.eu.int/en/news/Olli_Rehn_article.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>

Lokalvalgene bliver udskudt noget - formentlig en måneds tid - fordi de to politiske hovedblokke ikke har kunnet nå til enighed, især er der uenighed mellem Socialisterne og Demokraterne. At man ikke har kunnet nå til enighed er der tunge grunde til, fx er der problemer med at få produceret eller rettere ajourført vælgerlisterne, men eftersom det er et problem der har eksisteret længe - også under de tidligere Socialistiske Regeringer - viser det, mener de fleste udenlandske iagttagere, at de to store blokke ikke har lagt tilstrækkelig med kræfter og vilje i at få demokratiet til at fungere optimalt. Det er ikke kun et spørgsmål om 'teknik, i langt højere grad om 'politisk kultur'. Tilføjelse 13.01.2007: Der er opnået enighed mellem Partierne om gennemførelse af lokalvalg i Februar 2007, se [nedefor](#).

Tirana Times skriver 070105 [uddrag fra artiklen]:

First, the solution of the latest political crisis, yet again linked to electoral processes, does not at all mean a final solution of the country's political crisis. In Albania, there is a permanent political crisis which arises, in particular, from the deep going political mistrust and the almost hostile spirit that exists between the government and the opposition. ... For as long as there is no basic trust between the government and the opposition, there can never be a normal political process. And in a situation where the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition do not even shake hands with each other, there can hardly be anything but something approaching a state of war between the two political camps.

Albania has frequently failed to organize legitimate electoral processes, not because of the absence of capacities, but because of the absence of political will.

Instead of a partisan administration, the country may need a civil electoral administration which

is responsible to and controlled by the Law and not by political parties.

Leaving aside the arguments presented by the opposition related to the electoral lists and the certificates, the public still lacks a clear view whether or not the lists and certificates are merely a technical problem.

Whenever either the SP or the DP have been in opposition, both sides have constantly raised the issues of certificates and voters' registers. And although the contesting of elections have always been based on voters' lists and state documents, such as these certificates, both parties when they have come to office, have postponed projects to print ID cards.

The political crisis and the methods used to search for a solution were a very negative investment for the country's image. A country's image depends, first and foremost, on its security or lack thereof. In the last few months, the political security barometer has heated up excessively which is bad news for investments and potential economic projects. While the signing of the SAA in June this year reflected a level of maturity of politics and Albanian policy makers, the political deadlock that followed brought back the fear and the suspicion to the international organizations and institutions to which our country wishes to adhere nullifying the gains of the SAA. From this point of view, it is of no great importance which political force is responsible for the situation.

The latest political crisis proved an unfortunate characteristic of Albanian politics — the inability of political parties to reach agreement by themselves without the help and/or pressure of the international players. In other words, it highlighted the high level of dependence on the international community. In this sense, one cannot speak of maturity of Albanian democracy. Even the agreement of one year ago on the elections was made possible by the diplomats in Tirana, an agreement which the Albanian parties failed to respect. And even this new agreement that appears to be taking hold, once again is requiring the intervention of a third party.

Præsident Moisiu og OSCE har udsendt flg. to telegrammer:

STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT MOISIU REGARDING THE ELECTORAL CRISIS IN THE COUNTRY.

January 8, 2007

Distinguished media representatives,

During this first appearance of 2007 in front of the media, wishing you once again a good year, I would like to share with you and convey through you to all the Albanian citizens, my deep concern about the unnecessary and damaging political crisis in the country. For quite some months the political and institutional life in Albania remains blocked by the debate about the upcoming local elections as it is already known.

Little has changed since December 2005 when I gathered the first round table composed by the parliamentarian political parties and October 2006 when the second round table was gathered regarding the electoral date and problems and after the continuous intensive meetings with the political sides. The political class through an unprecedented behavior which reflects irresponsibility, arrogance and lack of will and reciprocal faith, has failed in finding the consensus regarding the technical aspects of voting by causing a great damage to the country and its citizens.

The latest messages of the European Union and United States demonstrate that Albania is close to a critical point and that its major interests of Euro-Atlantic integration are being questioned. What has caused this are the political conflict and the electoral crisis in the country, for which the international reports hold responsible in one way or the other the political leadership of the two major parties.

As the Head of state I would like to express my concern and disaccord with the creation of an almost stimulated grave climate of political tension and lack of dialogue which have held hostage the electoral reform, and as a consequence, the deepening of democratic reforms in the country. It is intolerable for Albania and its national interests to be held hostage by political

individuals or subjects who have placed their personal political interests above anything else. I have made it clear that I am ready to support a consensual solution about a different voting date within the constitutional time frame, but at the same time I am categorically against any calculation wherever it might come which aims to eternally postpone the electoral process.

As I have already stated in front of you on the day when I decreed the date of local elections, I would like to make it clear to all the political parties and institutions involved in electoral issues that the elections are not a monopoly and privilege of political parties, but they are a constitutional and nonnegotiable obligation of the political parties in front of the people and voters. For this reason the political parties are obliged to find a compromise among them and to go to the elections. For as long as the deadlock that has blocked the process is connected to a sole technical issue, then the faith that is lacking must be created by offering guarantees and compromise on each side. This must be done immediately and without conditions. The stability of the country, the national interests and our Euro-Atlantic future cannot remain hostage of nonnegotiable conditions and positions. Whoever acts differently must realize that is taking upon himself a very heavy responsibility because no one can play around with the future of the country.

Once again I would like to emphasize that by keeping the promises and agreement signed in front of the President, international community and among them, the main political parties have the obligation and responsibility of finding way outs to come out of the crisis and to consensually pass in the parliament all the amendments that enable the holding of local elections in their constitutional time frame.

In order to contribute to the establishing of a dialogue among the political parties and solving the crisis, I am ready to gather a round table with the parliamentary political parties.

VIENNA/STRASBOURG, 8 January 2007 - The Secretary General of the OSCE and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe issued the following statement today on local elections in Albania:

"The Albanian people have the right to free and fair elections, untainted by irregularities and fraud. Against the background of serious difficulties in the preparation of the forthcoming local elections, we welcome the initiative of the President of Albania to convene a meeting of all political parties in an attempt to find an agreement on arrangements for the elections to be held in accordance with Albanian law and international standards.

We urge the leaders of all political parties to attend this meeting and demonstrate the highest possible degree of responsibility in the search for an agreement. This is in the clear interest of Albania and its international reputation.

The international community will continue to provide assistance in the electoral process, but cannot replace the Albanian political parties in discharging their responsibilities towards the Albanian people.

Following the publication of the interim report of the Election Observation Mission, the international election observers will continue to follow closely all further developments. A pre-electoral observation team from the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe will visit Albania from 10 to 14 January."

Marc Perrin de Brichambaut, Secretary General of the OSCE

Terry Davis, Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Der er påbegyndt rundbordssamtaler med Præsident Moisiu som vært. Inden da har Præsidenten haft forskellige sonderende møder med Partirepræsentanter. Præsidentkontoret har udsendt flg.:



January 9, 2007

The round table of the parliamentary political parties held its sessions today in the Presidency initiated by the President of the Republic and under his direction. At the round table it was put forth to be discussed a version to reach a political consensus which was proposed by President Moisiu with the consulting of foreign experts. After today's discussions of about this version, the negotiations will continue tomorrow.

The round table of parliamentary political parties continues.

January 11, 2007

The round table of the parliamentary political parties continued throughout yesterday last night and until today in the morning under the direction of the President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu. Both sides agreed on the most part of the point being discussed, but the negotiations still continue.

Præsident Moisiu har haft besøg af en række Repræsentanter for Udlandet. Præsidentkontoret har udsendt flg.:



January 11, 2007 - The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu held today a meeting with the Ambassador of Germany, which has the Presidency in Office of the European Union, Hans Peter Annen, the Chief of the European Commission Delegation to Albania, Helmut Lochan, the United States Ambassador to our country, Marcie B. Ries, the Director-General of the Spanish Foreign Affairs Ministry, Jose Pons who arrive to Albania as the Special Envoy of the Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister, Miguel Angel Moratino who has the Chairman in Office of the OSCE, the Head of the OSCE Presence to Albania and Pavel Vac'ek and the Spanish Ambassador to our country, Manuel Montobio de Balanzo. The talks focused on the latest developments of the pre-electoral situation in the country.

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

President Moisiu celebrates Eid al-Adha in Lushnja. Præsidentkontoret har udsendt flg.:



December 31, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu was today in Lushnja where he expressed the warmest and heartfelt wishes for a Happy Eid al-Adha to all the Albanian Muslim believers wherever they are and work.

Accompanied by the Mayor of Lushnja, Kadri Gega, parliamentarians of the area, Mrs. Arta Dade and Blerim Çela and also by other representatives of local government, President Moisiu visited the mosque of the city in which he was welcomed by the Mufti Tomor Boriçi, Imam Hysen Çela and members of the Muslim Council of Lushnja.

During the friendly talks held the precious traditions of religious harmony and tolerance was praised once again – a tradition that the Albanian people have inherited and preserved throughout the centuries. It was also pointed out that the religious institutions by preaching God's word play a very important role in conveying these values to the younger generations and educating them with the feeling of benevolence, understanding and respect for one another.

At the conclusion of the visit, answering to the media inquiries, the Head of state stated: "I would like to greet today all the Albanian Muslim believers and all the believers in our country because it is a tradition here to respect and celebrate all together the holidays of one another in our families. Once again I wish more brotherhood, love, understanding and more thoughts for those in need so we all together can take Albania forward and as the Holy books teach us, to fight the evil vices such as crime, thievery and lie. It is a beautiful coincidence that Eid al-Adha coincided also with the New Year's and availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to wish to the entire Albanian people a good New Year!"

061225 var Præsident Moisiu i Lezha i anledning af Julen. Præsidentkontoret har udsendt fig.:



The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu expressed the best and sincere wishes to the Albanian Catholic believers from Lezha, which the Head of state chose to celebrate the religious holiday of the birth of Christ.

In a warm and festive atmosphere, President Moisiu was received in this city by the Prefect of Lezha, Njazi Reçi, Mayor Gjok Jaku, parliamentarians Aldo Bumçi, Preç Zogaj, Petrit Gjoni and numerous inhabitants whom President Moisiu wholeheartedly greeted on the way to Lezha Diocese where the President of the republic was received by Monsignor Ottavio Vitale. During

the open and friendly talks on this occasion, Mr. Moisiu praised the importance carried by conveying the word of God to the mind and hear of believers and preaching the human feelings of brotherhood, tolerance, understanding and respect for one another, in order to enable the preservation of the precious values and virtues of Albanian society and their cultivation, especially amidst younger generation. In this context, the Head of state pointed out once again the need to educate new Albanian clergymen.

On his part, Monsignor Vitale expressed the gratitude for the visit of the president to Lezha on this Holy Day for all the Christian believers and pointed out that the celebration of this Holiday finds us all together in full harmony and understanding and faithful upon God and his will to help humanity.

Following, the Head of state paid a visit also to the Christian Orthodox Church of Lezha on the occasion of Christmas and held a conversation with the Bishop of Kruja, His Eminence, Andon Merdani. Also during the stay in the city, Mr. Moisiu visited the exhibition of the painter Pashk Përvathi where he viewed some of most noted and favorite paintings of the artist.

In the message addressed to all the Albanian Christian Catholic and Orthodox believers, where they live and work, President Moisiu stated: "May this day serve to be closer to one another, to think more about each other. On the day of Christ's birth, who brought to this world God's teachings that we all together are part of this world, we must know how to think, work, fraternize and help one another. This festive day unites people even more and makes them happier, more joyous and also thinking more about their future."

Answering to the inquiries of the media regarding the request to gather a round table composed by parliamentarian political forces, President Moisiu stated by stressing that "I am working and thinking so we can bring this unnecessary and inconceivable crisis to an end."

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

PM Berisha har haft møde med 'a pre-electoral observation team from the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe' [Kryeministri takohet me përfaqësues të Kongresit të Autoriteteve Lokale dhe Rajonale të Këshillit të Europës]:



Ved juletid var der et arrangement hos Demokraterne





Præsident Berisha og tidl. PM Fatos Nano har udsendt en bemærkelsesværdig fælleserklæring om den politiske situation. Nano's hensigt er formentlig at bringe sig tydeligt på banen som seriøs Præsidentkandidat (hvad Berisha naturligvis ikke er uvidende om):

Being aware of the gravity of the electoral crisis and the danger it may present to the country and its political stability and of the negative influence it may present for the region;

Being aware that these elections and the way they will take place are critical for the European future of the country, especially for its possibilities of NATO membership and fulfillment of all obligations towards EU integration stemming from the SAA;

Convinced that the dynamics of the relations between the majority and the opposition and the political multiparty competition in democracy do not and should not lead to conflicts and confrontations, but instead to solutions in the highest interest of our country;

Acknowledging that in country's recent political history crises have been resolved through agreements and that agreements and contracts and full respect of them are the foundations of the political and legal establishment of an western government;

We declare that:

Free, fair and periodic elections are the most important institution of democracy and a constitutional obligation;

We assess that the actual situation is not insurmountable and that local elections can be held within the already relaxed constitutional deadlines;

We emphasize the necessity for participation in the elections of 18 February 2007; and solemnly declare, before the country and the international community and partners, our full commitment to free and fair elections; and we call upon other political parties to work together for the success of the elections and to leave the evaluation of the electoral process to the local and international monitors, international institutions and organizations and our partners in our European integration process.

With regard to the much debated issue of certificates, we agree to build upon the precedent of the election of 3 July 2005 and the agreement of 30 December 2006 – using certificates accompanied by one of the other identification documents listed in the decision of the Central Electoral Commission No. 1076, dated 01.07.2005.

We declare that the long term stability of the country rests with free and fair elections, with thorough and comprehensive reforms of the electoral system, judicial system and other institutions, with the economic and social reforms, which must be carried out through a process of sustainable, bipartisan cooperation, in the spirit of the highest national interests of Euro–Atlantic integration and should no longer be held hostage by the up–to–now confrontational politics.

We declare that it is an obligation for all political forces to rightly interpret and implement the Constitution, which imposes a consensual solution in its requirement for qualified majority for the reformation of the electoral, judicial and fiscal systems, for the harmonization of country's basic codes with the European Law, as well as for the election of the President of the Republic. This patriotic political commitment should be the standard for all those who believe and work for a European Albania, as the best future for Albanians.

We call upon all the parties participating in the negotiation table, initiated by the President of the Republic, to work out their disagreements, in compliance with the agreement of 30 December 2006, so that the electoral process, vital for democracy and integration, is brought back into the right path, thus enabling Albania to start a new era of dynamic democratic developments, sustainable economic growth and accelerated reforms for global integration.

We express our gratitude and solidarity with the high representatives of foreign partner governments and organizations in continuing and bringing to fruition their efforts and joint contribution to the consolidation of the European democratic standards in our country and our region.

We invite all responsible political representatives, leaders of democratic institutions and actors of European interests in the Albanian open society and the free media to join and patriotically commit to bring the country out of the crises, which was generated by confrontational politics, and to join their energies and converge their initiatives behind the national objective of the Euro – Atlantic integration of Albania.

Tirana, 11 January 2007

Efter forhandlinger under Præsident Moisiu's forsæde er der indgået en aftale om afholdelse af lokalvalg. Præsidentkontoret har udsendt flg.:



The address of President Moisiu at the ceremony of the signing of the agreement on local elections 2007.

January 12, 2007

Distinguished politicians, representatives of the parliamentary political parties,

Distinguished representatives of the media present here,

Distinguished compatriots that are following us this late,

After three tiring days, after an intensive work day and night as you noticed, finally all that are here and their collaborators gave a great contribution to reach, to draft the document which was just signed and which paves the normal and legal way to the electoral process of the local elections of the year 2007. Nothing remains other than all the political representatives, the parliamentarians to begin their work to concretize the issues for the amendment of the Electoral Code and to turn on the green light to all the further pre-electoral procedures. This and the accumulated experience demonstrate that it is about time to begin the work immediately for the drafting of identification documents of the Albanian citizens in order not to run anymore into problems of such nature.

I have to sincerely and deeply thank all the gentlemen present here, the politicians for the contribution they gave not simply in the interest of the political forces they represent, but in the interest of the democratic development of Albania to prepare the right way an electoral platform in full compliance to the contemporary standards. I would also like to thank in front of you all those international personalities who contributed with their counseling and assistance in this very complicated process. I would like to thank the European Union, the Council of Europe, and OSCE/ODIHR which gave a truly immense and very valuable contribution.

No doubt I have to thank my political staff which has done a very tiring and great work during these days and which have been entirely organized and mobilized to carry this work out, also the technical staff of the Presidency which has been on its feet throughout these three days in order to create the necessary conditions so the negotiating procedure can go well. I also have to express the gratitude to you, the media representatives, especially regarding two days ago when you stayed up all night in the freezing weather waiting for the news, which we unfortunately could deliver, but we are delivering it tonight. You have truly done a very laudable and good work by communicating to the Albanian citizens all the problems, efforts being made and their conclusions.

Availing myself of this occasion I would like to address the entire Albanian people, all the citizens to take part in these elections, to offer their contribution in order to elect in the local bodies the best people, who deserve to lead and contribute to our society. I wish also to have a calm and civil and ethical electoral campaign. At the conclusion of this round table, with the just signed agreement, the Albanian democracy although a young one, the Albanian political class demonstrated that it is capable to face its obligations in front of the Albanian people, in front of the democracy and future of the country. I will decree the new date of the elections as soon I have received the new Electoral Code amended by the Albanian Parliament.

I wish you all a good night and a quiet sleep!

Erklæringen lyder:



Tirana, January 12, 2006

AGREEMENT

The round table of the twelve parliamentary political parties, which was initiated and supervised by the President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu was held from January 9 to 12, 2006. At its conclusion and after discussions regarding the problems and electoral reform, all the political parties praised the initiative of the President of the Republic and in his presence agree upon:

- to approve the accord, which interprets and guarantees the implementation of the Article 1(a)

the Agreement signed by the Democratic Party and the Socialist Party on December 30, 2006 as follows:

1. The voter who votes with a birth certificate issued from the moment of the founding of the Special Civil Register until one day before the elections is allowed to vote only if the certificate is registered in a special register kept by the respective official of the Civil Registry Office. In this register it marked the identity of the voter, the date when the certificate is issued and the serial number of the certificate.

2. No later than a day before the elections, the civil registry office sends to the ZVCC of the respective local unit the legally certified copies of the special register about the certificates issued during the period determined by the point 1 of this article. A copy of the special register legally certified is handed respectively to the political party that has the major number of seats in the Assembly and which is participating in the Government and to the political party with the major number and which is not part of the Government.

3. No later than 12 hours before the beginning of voting, ZVCC distributes to every VCC, to the respective electoral units certified copies of the special register of the issued certificates, sent by the civil registry office.

4. The civil registry office writes in a record held unilaterally by it the serial numbers of the birth certificates which it can issue during the period from a day before the voting day to its conclusion. This record is to be kept separately for every voting center. For what is foreseen above in this point, the civil registry office writes in the respective register of issuing the certificates all the possible certificates that it can issue for any scope also during the period from one day before the elections until the voting day.

5. The number of certificates which will be recorded cannot be greater than the number of voters in the final voters list of that local units and any voting center.

6. A legally certified copy of this record is to be handed over to the ZVCC of the respective local units no later than a day before the elections. No later than 12 hours before the voting begins the ZVCC distributes to every ZVC of the respective local unit a certified copy of this record according to the respective voting center.

7. The voters who come to vote with birth certificates equipped with pictures and issued one day before the date of the elections until the conclusion of voting is allowed to vote only when alongside others, the serial number of the birth certificate presented by him is the same with one of the serial numbers of the certificates registered in the record kept according to point 4 of this Article for that voting center.

8. No later than 3 (5) from the date this law goes into effect, the Ministry of Interior sends to every ZVCC a record in which are written the quantity and serial number of certificates distributed respectively to every civil registry office of any local unit. The original copies of this record for any local unit are distributed officially within the time frame mentioned above to the chairmen of parliamentary groups. No later than 3 (2) days before the day of the elections, ZVCC distributes certified copies of this record to every ZVC of the respective electoral unit.

9. Excluded from the rule foreseen in the point 1 of this Article, the voter who goes to vote with the birth certificate equipped with a picture and issued during the period before the founding of the Special Civil Registry is allowed to vote only if the serial number of the birth certificate with which he presents himself to vote complies with one of the serial numbers of the birth certificates reflected in the record kept according to point 8 of this Article and if at the same time are mandatory presented two of the original documents as follows:

- an expired passport with an undamaged picture ;
- a digitalized driving license;
- an original high school diploma with an undamaged picture;
- a document of property ownership issued by a notary public office in the respective municipality;
- an grades book of actual students;

- a license of private professional with a picture issued not earlier than the year 2000 from the fiscal body of the local unit where the voter's name appears in the final voting list;

- a fiscal certificate with a picture issued no later than the year 2000 from the fiscal body of the local unit where the voter's name appears in the final voting list;

The political parties and also the respective electoral subjects whenever they see fit, have the right to possess in order to verify before hand the lists of the register of the offices administered and issued the above mentioned documents. After the verification these lists are presented to the ZVCC and ZVC.

The voter presents to the ZVC the used certificate and photocopies of the additional original documents. The voter writes his name and signs the presented certificate and photocopies.

10. When the voter does not present additional identification documents foreseen in the point 9, he is allowed to vote only if he presents a new certificate.

11. The Albanian citizens who have emigrated abroad vote with a valid traveling passport or an expired passport and with the identity card of the country they reside. Evidencing with the letter E alongside the name in the voters lists is done by groups commissioned by CEC and the procedures laid out by this body.

12. In compliance to Paragraph iv, point 20 of this agreement, the procedure of equipping with a new certificate of those voters who cannot gather the package of the additional identification documents and who do not possess any other permitted documents to verify the voter's identity according to the Electoral Code would be done as follows;

The voters equipped with birth certificates with pictures issued before the moment of the founding of the Special registry of the certificates in the respective office of the civil registry have the right to:

I. Instead of these certificates they are equipped with priority at any time they come to the civil registry offices with free birth certificates equipped with picture and issued due to electoral effects by the Civil Registry Office where he has been registered and this certificate is mandatory registered in the respective Register.

II. For those voters that did not have the opportunity to exercise such a right 72 hours before the day of the elections and on the day of the elections until 14.00, their picture would be taken for free and equipped with free certificates any voter for voting effects. This certificate is mandatory registered in the respective register.

During this whole period the service of the Civil Registry Office will function with long hours and to monitor their activity in the municipalities and districts centers two persons appointed by the prefects are deputized (in any case a person proposed by the opposite political party of that locally governing in the respective unit).

13. The certificates used and photocopies of its additional documents, administered during the voting process are preserved together with the other electoral material and on the request of the political parties participating in the elections and would be available to the later for further verifications.

14. The Electoral Code provisions must determine the right of inspection from the parliamentary political parties for the activity of the General Directorate of the Civil Registry. The General Directorate of the Civil Registry must have the legal obligation to make available to the political parties the electronic list of doubles evidenced with all the respective data.

15. The production, distribution and use for the elections of the counterfeit certificates are punishable from 2 to 5 years of imprisonment. This act carried out with accomplices is punishable with 3 to 7 years of imprisonment and also by alternative sentences foreseen in the Penal Code.

16. During the administrative review of the complains for nullification, with the argued request of at least two members, the CEC is obliged to review the deposited certificates, their registers deposited in the electoral material and the supporting documents.

17. In case when the number of birth certificates equipped with pictures used in one electoral unit, proved as counterfeit by the decision of CEC or according to the Electoral Panel is greater than the difference between the winner and the runner-up in the voting of the respective unit, the elections are nullified in that specific electoral unit.

18. In any voting center, the serial number of the Basic Civil Registry is added to the voters list.

19. The Government pledges to allocate the necessary funds to implement this Agreement.

20. The CEC has the duty to make possible an inclusive information campaign in order to inform the voters the right way.

i. That the preferable means to verify the identity of the voters on the day of the elections is a valid passport, of course if the voter has one;

ii. About the need to have ready the additional identification documents if they would like to use the old birth certificates;

iii. That without the determined package of the additional identification documents which the voter must be present, the voting with old birth certificates would not be possible;

iv. That those voters with old birth certificates who could not gather the package of the additional identification documents and who do not possess any other permitted document to verify the voter's identity according to the Electoral Code, will ask the Civil Registry Office (CRO) a new certificate for electoral use which will be issued by the CRO for free;

v. That the birth certificates issued for the identification of the voters of election day will be all gathered by the VCC (and also the photocopies of the additional identification documents).

21. All the parties pledge to immediately compile and pass these provisions which will not have any effect on the use of birth certificates except for using them during the upcoming elections for the local government bodies, in the amendments of electoral legislation or normative legal acts of the Government.

The signing parties also:

- Pledge to immediately compile and pass these provisions which will not have any effect on the use of birth certificates except for using them during the upcoming elections for the local government bodies, in the amendments of electoral legislation or normative legal acts of the Government;

- Fully support through their parliamentarians in the Assembly the passing in the Assembly of the amendments package as it has been agreed in the Parliamentary Commission for Constitutional and Legal Issue on January 4, 2007 including also the provisions to set a new date for the elections by February 20, 2007;

- The passing of legislative amendments to change the composition of the Central Elections Commission (CEC), to fully support the process of nomination of ZVC as it has been foreseen in the Agreement of August 30, 2006;

- To do the utmost to finally ensure the conclusions without further delays of the process of the voters lists compilation in accordance to the date of the elections;

- To propose without further delays the officials of the electoral administration on all the levels and ensure that they will participated in the training organized by ZVC and also,

- To enable the registration without further delays of the electoral subjects through the electoral administration.

The Democratic Party

The Socialist Party

The Republican Party
The Social Democratic Party
The Socialist Movement for Integration
The Christian Democratic Party
The New Democratic Party Party
The Environmental Agrarian Party
The Union for Human Rights Party
The Democratic Alliance
The Social Democracy Party
The Liberal Democratic Union

OSCE har udsendt flg. erklæring:

MADRID, 13 January 2007 - The OSCE Chairman-in-Office, Spanish Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Moratinos, welcomed today the agreement of the political parties in Albania on a compromise that opens the way for local government elections to be held within the recognized legal deadline.

The Chairman-in-Office said he valued the immense effort at mediating the agreement by President Alfred Moisiu.

"I acknowledge the sense of responsibility shown by all the parties in Albania in choosing the path of constructive dialogue that led to a negotiated solution," said Minister Moratinos.

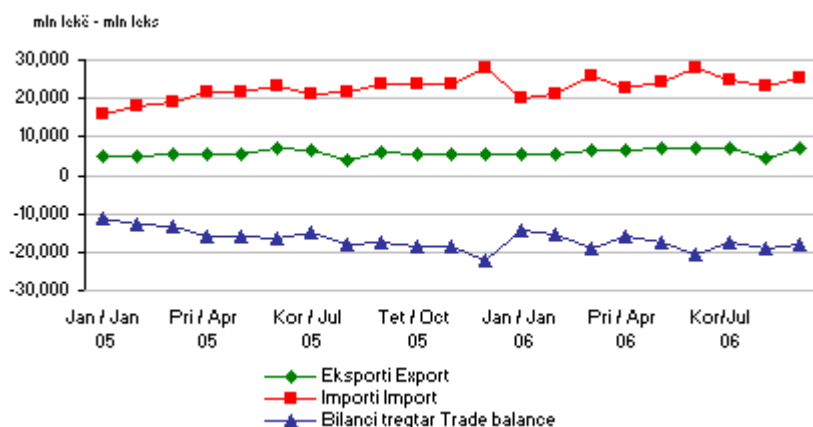
"This undoubtedly contributes to consolidating democratic institutions and practices. I urge all the political parties to continue this approach by adopting in parliament the amendments deriving from this pact and carrying on with other election preparations without any further delay."

The Chairman-in-Office noted he had sent a personal envoy, the Director General for Europe and North America, Ambassador Jose Pons, to assist in the search for a compromise after a request for assistance from the political parties in Albania.

Minister Moratinos said he considered the agreed reforms an important step in ensuring free and fair elections in the framework of a reform process that must continue until completed.

The OSCE, through the OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission, will closely monitor the development of the electoral process, assess it and make recommendations for the future.

"The agreement on these elections has set the foundation for the normal development of elections in the future," the Chairman-in-Office said. "I encourage the Albanian government and opposition political parties to maintain this spirit of consensus and respect for the rule of law and democratic institutions."



Handelstal. Albaniens Statistik skriver: During September of 2006 were exported 7012 mln lekë commodities, increasing 14.4 percent compared with September of 2005 and increasing 5.5 percent compared with the August of 2006.

During September of 2006 were exported 7012 mln lekë commodities, increasing 14.4 percent compared with September of 2005 and increasing 5.5 percent compared with the August of 2006.

There were imported 25212 mln lekë commodities increasing 6.9 percent compared with respectively month of the previous year and increasing 7.8 percent compared with August of 2006.

This month the trade deficit is 18200 mln lekë signing a decrease of 3.5 percent compared with August of 2006 and signing an increase of 4.6 percent compared with September of 2005.

Trade with the EU countries is 68.1 percent. The main trade partners remain Italy and Greece. With Italy the export is 73 percent and the import 27.7 percent, while with Greece the export is 9.9 percent and the import 17.8 percent.

Some of the partners countries with which our export and import is increased are: in exports, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Sweden, etc and in imports, Greece, Italy, Macedonia, Turkey, etc.

The comparison with the previous month of some group commodities shows that:

Export of group "Wood manufacture and article of paper", increased 95.4 percent, "Textile and footwear" increased 68.1 percent, etc. While export of group "Chemical and plastical products" decreased 13.3 percent.

Import of group "Textile and footwear" increased 51.7 percent, "Construction materials and metals" increased 41.1 percent, etc. While import of group "Food, beverages, tobacco" decreased 19.2 percent, "Minerals, fuels, electricity." decreased 5.9 percent, etc.

In September 2006, the import of goods with excise is 3001 mln lekë or 11.9 percent of the total import. During this month, the import of goods with excise is decreased 8.3 percent, compared with same month of 2005. Oil fuel products are the main imported goods in the group of goods with excise (76.7 percent).

Det Albanske Medieinstitut har udsendt nyhedsbrev for December 2006:

FOURTH COURSE ON TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS ON ALBANIAN EU ACCESSION PROCESS The fourth course of training of journalists in the main trends and aspects of Albania's accession process into the EU took place at the Albanian Media Institute on December 4-8, with the participation of 15 journalists from both print and electronic media. The main aspects of the integration process on which this course focused were legislation, chief institutions, integration issues, and economical aspects that involve the impact of the integration process. The participants became familiar with the nature of legislation in EU versus member states, the attempts made in harmonizing Albanian legislation to EU standards, and

the comparison of the present stage legislation to required standards.

Another topic of interest for participants was the establishment of particular institutions and the changes that Albania needs to make in order to adapt to the requirements in the context of EU accession. In addition, the participants were briefed on the role of the Ministry of Integration in this process, the coordination efforts among government bodies, the plan for ASA implementation, the economic benefits and risks expected, the importance of further strengthening of independent institutions in the country, etc. Finally, the Interim Agreement was another major topic, briefing the journalists on the main aspects of this economic agreement, its impact on domestic business, the expected effects, the limitations and benefits that may derive, and Albania's capacity to fulfill this agreement. Lecturers included high officials from the Ministry of Integration, international law experts, and high officials heavily involved in the process of negotiations with EU. These courses will continue with another group of journalists in Gjirokastra, in the framework of the project supported by the British Embassy.

TRAINING ON REPORTING ON TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS The seminar that focused on improving reporting on transatlantic relations took place at the Albanian Media Institute on December 18-19, with the participation of 15 journalists from both print and electronic media. The first lecturer was Ferit Hoxha, ex-Ambassador of Albania to France and expert on transatlantic relations. He started by presenting a general overview and history of relations between Europe and the USA, focusing on main events and moments of crisis that have shaped the relations between the two continents, on changes of policy course by the USA and divergences among European states vis-à-vis America and their differences on the vision of future Europe. The lecturer addressed then the changes in these relations against the backdrop of the end of Cold War and the new issues that arose afterwards. He also paid special attention to EU today, its main institutions and its limitations when it comes to transatlantic relations and foreign policies of member states. Then the lecturer focused on the role and perception of USA in the present world, its future vision and discussed with the participants its role as a changing superpower and its impact on the global scene.

The second lecturer was Luan Hajdaraga, ex-Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. He closely focused on USA's foreign policy in the last decade and the way this has shaped and sometimes divided EU member states' foreign policies, and consequently has influenced the transatlantic relations. Several periods and the respective scenarios of transatlantic relations were addressed and discussed, with a focus on Albania's foreign policy interests in the overall context. The lecturer focused on all the factors that influence the fragile balance of relations between Europe and USA nowadays, discussing with the participants Albania's positioning in the overall scheme and the future direction these relations might take. Other topics the lecturer tackled were the nature of partnership between Europe and USA, the different scenarios noticed, and the rules of diplomacy in this partnership, pointing out the need to preserve and further strengthen this delicate balance. This course was organized by the Albanian Media Institute, with the support of Media-Im-Pakt, a part of the Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations, IFA, Germany, and marked the completion of an extensive training project of journalists on foreign policy issues.

CRCA ANNOUNCES CHILD RIGHTS MEDIA AWARDS 2006 The Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania announced on January 4 the winners of the 2006 Child Rights Media Awards. This initiative of CRCA, supported by Palme Center and SIDA, aims at increasing better reporting of children issues and children rights in the mainstream print and broadcast media in Albania. The Child Rights Media Awards, are given for the second year to the journalists, based on three major categories: Child Rights Printed Media Award; Child Rights Radio Award; and Child Rights Television Award. The three Media Awards went to: Alban Dudushi, host of the well-known TV talk show "TOP SHOW," to Radio BBC World Service, Albanian Section, as the best Radio for Children Rights during 2006, and to Kamber Velaj, journalist at the daily newspaper 'SHQIP', as the best Journalist for Children's Rights during 2006 in the mainstream printed media.

TRAINING COURSE ON PHOTOJOURNALISM A training course on photojournalism took place at the Albanian Media Institute on December 20-22, with the participation of 10 reporters, from both mainstream print media and local ones. The main aim of the course was to introduce reporters to the main principles of photojournalism, an area that is little explored in present Albanian journalism. Trainer was Albes Fusha, well-known photographer. He started the training by reviewing the role of photos, layout, and graphics in present Albanian media scene. Then he focused on the main elements of the portrait in print media, such as artificial or natural light, elements to keep in mind for a successful portrait, what to notice in a person in order to

carry out a portrait, etc. Other topics he addressed included the concept of a photo story based on contemporary photojournalism, digital photos, formats, resolution, ethical dilemmas in digital photography and photojournalism in general, etc. the course was a constant combination of theory and practice, matching theory and numerous examples from contemporary photojournalism, as well as enabling participants to test the knowledge gained on realizing portraits and photo stories. The professional skills training was organized by the Albanian Media Institute, with the support of US Embassy in Tirana.

SOCIAL PROTECTION OF JOURNALISTS IS DISCUSSED The Albanian Center of Media Monitoring and the Union of Albanian Journalists organized a roundtable on the protection of journalists and media employees while on duty as an essential condition on freedom of press. This roundtable gathered members of several journalists' associations, journalists from mainstream media, representatives of civil society, etc. The roundtable marked the completion of a series of roundtable discussions on this topic held in major cities in the country, such as Vlora, Shkodra, Korca, and Gjirokastra. These discussions have focused on the present situation of protection of journalists and have gathered feedback from the journalists' community on what is needed to improve the situation. The final roundtable focused on the model of the collective work contract of journalists drafted by the Union of Albanian Journalists. The main speakers in this roundtable were Hamdi Jupe, director of the Albanian Media Monitoring Center, Aleksander Cipa, chairman of the Union of Albanian Journalists, and Ilir Dhima, publisher of the magazine "Tribuna Juridike." This activity was supported by Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

WORKSHOP ON INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING The German Embassy in Tirana and the Albanian Media Institute held a workshop on investigative journalism on December 11-15, with the participation of journalists from all media kinds, print, TV, radio, and online. The main aim of this workshop was to work with journalists that would produce investigative reports for each working area. These reports were submitted to a group of Albanian and German journalists in the form of a competition. The winners will be able to attend a two-week internship near some well-known German media outlet, such as Deutsche Welle for radio, daily Süddeutsche Zeitung, ZDF TV, etc. The group of experts worked with the story ideas of the participants in separate workgroups, providing advice and holding discussions focused on methods and skills of investigative reporting. This activity was organized by the German Embassy in Tirana and the Albanian Media Institute.

RADIO PROGRAMS PRODUCED ON TEENAGERS' PROBLEMS AND ISSUES A group of reporters from the public radio gathered to produce six radio programs of approximately 20 minutes each. The main aim of these programs is to promote media coverage of teenager's problems and to promote a healthy living of this age group. In this context, the programs focused on such issues as generation gap, education of teenagers on healthy lifestyle, sexually transmitted disease, the relations with parents and peers, drug addiction and its prevention, juvenile justice, youth education and opportunities, etc. The participants were guided in these productions by Zamira Koleci, Radio Tirana director and well-known radio journalist. These radio programs will be aired by Radio Tirana, the public service radio. The production of the programs was implemented by Albanian Media Institute, with the support of UNFPA.

SEENPM General Assembly decides to register SEENPM as an association in Tirana The South East European Network for Professionalization of Media (SEENPM) held its Tenth General Assembly (GA) meeting in Tirana on 15-16 December, 2006. Fifteen out of the eighteen member centers attended the event, hosted by the Albanian Media Institute. The General Assembly, the main decision making body of this regional network of media NGOs, adopted a new statute in order to register SEENPM as an association in Albania. The delegates elected the following members to the board of SEENMP: Remzi Lani, Albania (chairman), Ilona Móricz (Hungary), Bela Ajzenberger (Serbia), Boro Kontic (Bosnia), and Ognian Zlatev (Bulgaria). According to the adopted statute, SEENPM employed Sandor Orban (Hungary), as executive director for coordinating the network's media development, professional training, advocacy, and fundraising activities. The General Assembly also discussed interim reports on SEENPM activities for January-November 2006. These documents were presented by president Ilona Moricz whose terms expire once all projects, launched under the old SEENPM structure, are completed. At the meeting delegates tackled project and fundraising plans to be executed in 2007.

Albania. Om Aarhus Konventionen, se: <http://www.unece.org/env/pp/>. OSCE skriver:

TIRANA, 13 December 2006 - An environmental information centre featuring a specialized library and an Internet facility opened today in Tirana with the support of the OSCE Presence in Albania.

The Aarhus Information Centre promotes activities on environmental awareness and protection. It offers citizens access to legal expertise and advice on how to practically implement the Aarhus Convention, which grants the public rights to access information and justice in environmental matters, and to participate in related decision-making.

"We hope that the Aarhus Information Centre will act as a link between civil society and the state, and help address Albania's various environmental problems," said Ambassador Pavel Vacek, the Head of the OSCE Presence in Albania.

The centre was created with support from the Albanian Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration, and the Environment and Security Initiative for South Eastern Europe.

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.

Parlamentsvalget 21. Januar 2007: In Serbia 6,652,105 citizens have right to vote. Den Serbiske Regering skriver:

Belgrade, Jan 9, 2007 – The Serbian Electoral Committee (RIK) stated last night that at the parliamentary elections in Serbia, scheduled for January 21, a total of 6,652,105 citizens will have the right to vote, which is by around 14,000 more than at the referendum for the new Constitution that took place on October 28 and 29, 2006.

RIK announced that 31,370 voters will have the right to vote abroad at 58 polling stations, whereas 7,082 prison inmates will also be able to vote.

Voters may only be added to the list through a court ruling before January 18, whereas the final number of voters will be announced by January 19 at midnight.

All voters should be informed by January 15 about the date and time of elections.

The deadline for submitting election lists expired on January 5 at midnight and RIK announced 20 election lists.

By January 10 RIK is to adopt the final election list and publish it in the Official Herald. This date is also the deadline by which parties and coalitions may revoke their lists.

Den Serbiske Forfatning kan findes på: <http://bjoerna.net/balkan-dokumenter/SRB-Constitution.pdf>. Den indledes således:

Considering the state tradition of the Serbian people and equality of all citizens and ethnic communities in Serbia,

Considering also that the Province of Kosovo and Metohija is an integral part of the territory of

Serbia, that it has the status of a substantial autonomy within the sovereign state of Serbia and that from such status of the Province of Kosovo and Metohija follow constitutional obligations of all state bodies to uphold and protect the state interests of Serbia in Kosovo and Metohija in all internal and foreign political relations,

the citizens of Serbia adopt [the]

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Kosóva omtales derudover i flg. paragraffer:

Article 114

The President of the Republic shall be elected on direct elections, by secret ballot, in accordance with the Law.

Elections for the President of the Republic shall be scheduled by the Chairman of the National Assembly, 90 days before the end of term of office of the President of the Republic, so that elections finish within the following 60 days, in accordance with the Law. While assuming the office, the President of the Republic shall take the following oath before the National Assembly:

“I do solemnly swear that I will devote all my efforts to preserve the sovereignty and integrity of the territory of the Republic of Serbia, including Kosovo and Metohija as its constituent part, as well as to provide exercise of human and minority rights and freedoms, respect and protection of the Constitution and laws, preservation of peace and welfare of all citizens of the Republic of Serbia and perform all my duties conscientiously and responsibly.”

Article 182

Autonomous provinces shall be autonomous territorial communities established by the Constitution, in which citizens exercise the right to the provincial autonomy.

In the Republic of Serbia, there are the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina and the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija. The substantial autonomy of the Autonomous province of Kosovo and Metohija shall be regulated by the special law which shall be adopted in accordance with the proceedings envisaged for amending the Constitution.

New autonomous provinces may be established, and already established ones may be revoked or merged following the proceedings envisaged for amending the Constitution. The proposal to establish new, or revoke or merge the existing autonomous provinces shall be established by citizens in a referendum, in accordance with the Law.

Territory of autonomous provinces and the terms under which borders between autonomous provinces may be altered shall be regulated by the Law. Territory of autonomous provinces may not be altered without the consent of its citizens given in a referendum, in accordance with the Law.

Competences of autonomous provinces

Article 183

Autonomous provinces shall, in accordance with the Constitution and their Statutes, regulate the competences, election, organisation and work of bodies and services they establish.

Autonomous provinces shall, in accordance with the Law, regulate the matters of provincial interest in the following fields:

1. urban planning and development,
2. agriculture, water economy, forestry, hunting, fishery, tourism, catering, spas and health resorts, environmental protection, industry and craftsmanship, road, river and railway transport and road repairs, organising fairs and other economic events,

3. education, sport, culture, health care and social welfare and public informing at the provincial level. Autonomous provinces shall see to exercising human and minority rights, in accordance with the Law. Autonomous provinces shall establish their symbols, as well as the manner in which they shall be put to use.

Autonomous provinces shall manage the provincial assets in the manner stipulated by the Law.

Autonomous provinces shall, in accordance with the Constitution and the Law, have direct revenues, provide the resources for local self-government units for performing the delegated affairs and adopt their budget and annual balance sheet.

Financial autonomy of autonomous provinces

Article 184 An autonomous province shall have direct revenues for financing its competences.

A kind and amount of direct revenues shall be stipulated by the Law.

The Law shall specify the share of autonomous provinces in the part of revenue of the Republic of Serbia. The budget of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina shall amount to at least 7% in relation to the budget of the Republic of Serbia, bearing in mind that threesevenths of the budget of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina shall be used for financing the capital expenditures.

Legal acts of autonomous province

Article 185

The Statute shall be the supreme legal act of the autonomous province.

The Statute of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina shall be adopted by its Assembly, subject to prior approval of the National Assembly.

The autonomous province shall enact other decisions and general acts pertaining to matters within its competences.

Monitoring the work of bodies of autonomous province

Article 186

The Government may institute, before the Constitutional Court, the proceedings of assessing the constitutionality and legality of a decision adopted by the autonomous province, prior to its coming into force. In that sense, prior to passing its decision, the Constitutional Court may defer coming into force of the challenged decision of the autonomous province.

Protection of the provincial autonomy

Article 187

A body designated by the Statute of the autonomous province shall have a right to lodge an appeal with the Constitutional Court, if an individual legal act or action of a state body or body of local self-government unit obstructs performing the competences of the autonomous province.

A body designated by the Statute of the autonomous province may institute the proceedings of assessing the constitutionality or legality of the law and other legal act of the Republic of Serbia or the legal act of the local self-government unit which violates the right to the provincial autonomy.

Public debate on long-term economic development strategy for Serb communities in Kosovo-Metohija coming up. Den Serbiske Regering skriver:

Bujanovac, Jan 11, 2007 – Head of the economic team for Kosovo-Metohija and the South of

Serbia Nenad Popovic announced today a wide public debate on long-term economic development strategy for Serb communities in Kosovo-Metohija as well as a development strategy for the south of Serbia.

In a statement to FoNet, Popovic said that the economic team intends to discuss issues with local businesspeople and politicians and added that the strategy should be presented in early February to international community representatives in Belgrade.

He also said that presentations in Brussels, Washington, Vienna, Moscow and Beijing are planned to take place in the first three months of 2007, adding that the strategy is being translated into English, Russian and Albanian.

Popovic said that the economic team was willing to work with local Albanians on the strategy for the whole of Kosovo-Metohija, but there was no readiness on the other side.

I think that soon we have to start drafting a development strategy for the whole province in cooperation with ethnic Albanians and international community, and if Albanians economists do not want that, we have to make this strategy together with the EU, the international community and the World Bank, he said.

Speaking on the future status of Kosovo-Metohija, Popovic said that he is sure Kosovo-Metohija will not be independent but will have essential autonomy as part of Serbia and that in that way results of the strategy will be of use for all people living there.

He recalled that this long-term strategy is among most important issues for improving living standards, putting an end to emigrations as well as for return of internally displaced persons.

At the same time, the strategy for the economic development of the Serbian south envisages development of infrastructure and creating new jobs through the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, Popovic said adding that the state must motivate businesspeople to invest in the Serbian south through various benefits.

Creating such an environment is a long-term interest of the state, which will be repaid through higher taxes collected in the region, said Popovic.

Serbia has great economic potential. Den Norske UM Jonas Gahr Stoere har været i Beograd



Jonas Gahr Stoere: <http://www.dep.no/ud/norsk/dep/bn.html>

Belgrade, Jan 10, 2007 – Serbian Prime Minister Vojislav Kostunica and Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Jonas Gahr Stoere agreed today that Serbia and Norway have friendly and very good relations and emphasised the importance of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Stoere said that the investment of Norwegian Telenor is the largest amount invested by this company ever and stressed that it is particularly important that the whole process was carried

out transparently.

The Norwegian Minister noted that Serbia has large economic potential and is a good place to invest.

Kostunica pointed out that investment in Serbia last year amounted to \$4.1 billion, or four times more than 2004, whereas international institutions proclaimed Serbia leader in reforms.

The Prime Minister also noted that the Serbian economy invested elsewhere in the region as well, with the acquisition of Telekom Srpske by Telekom Srbija, which speaks of the recovery of the domestic economy.

Kostunica also stressed that the solution to the future status of Kosovo-Metohija must be based on respect of international law and the UN Charter guaranteeing preservation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

Kostunica pointed out that the solution to the province's status must not be imposed but based on dialogue and compromise, with respect of European standards in protecting national minorities. The Prime Minister also stressed that Serbia is ready to secure essential autonomy for Kosovo-Metohija as part of the Serbian state.

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.

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 (= imødekommenelse 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/. **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

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

GRÆKENLAND

Seneste Parlamentsvalg 040307.

TYRKIET

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

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

LANDE UDEN FOR BALKAN OG ØSTLIGE MIDDELHAV. NATO-LANDE

ITALIEN

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

USA



Præsident Bush's tale til nationen 070110: The new strategy I outline tonight will change America's course in Iraq, and help us succeed in the fight against terror. ... But in 2006 the violence in Iraq -- particularly in Baghdad -- overwhelmed the political gains the Iraqis had made. ... The year ahead will demand more patience, sacrifice, and resolve ...

BBC-resume på: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/6251211.stm>

Det Hvide Hus skriver:



President George W. Bush concludes his address to the nation Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, 2007, from the White House Library, where President Bush outlined a new strategy on Iraq. White House photo by Eric Draper [Billedet kan forstørres]

9:01 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good evening. Tonight in Iraq, the Armed Forces of the United States are engaged in a struggle that will determine the direction of the global war on terror -- and our safety here at home. The new strategy I outline tonight will change America's course in Iraq, and help us succeed in the fight against terror.

When I addressed you just over a year ago, nearly 12 million Iraqis had cast their ballots for a unified and democratic nation. The elections of 2005 were a stunning achievement. We thought that these elections would bring the Iraqis together, and that as we trained Iraqi security forces we could accomplish our mission with fewer American troops.

But in 2006, the opposite happened. The violence in Iraq -- particularly in Baghdad -- overwhelmed the political gains the Iraqis had made. Al Qaeda terrorists and Sunni insurgents recognized the mortal danger that Iraq's elections posed for their cause, and they responded with outrageous acts of murder aimed at innocent Iraqis. They blew up one of the holiest shrines in Shia Islam -- the Golden Mosque of Samarra -- in a calculated effort to provoke Iraq's Shia population to retaliate. Their strategy worked. Radical Shia elements, some supported by Iran, formed death squads. And the result was a vicious cycle of sectarian violence that continues today.

The situation in Iraq is unacceptable to the American people -- and it is unacceptable to me. Our troops in Iraq have fought bravely. They have done everything we have asked them to do. Where mistakes have been made, the responsibility rests with me.

It is clear that we need to change our strategy in Iraq. So my national security team, military commanders, and diplomats conducted a comprehensive review. We consulted members of Congress from both parties, our allies abroad, and distinguished outside experts. We benefitted from the thoughtful recommendations of the Iraq Study Group, a bipartisan panel led by former Secretary of State James Baker and former Congressman Lee Hamilton. In our discussions, we all agreed that there is no magic formula for success in Iraq. And one message came through loud and clear: Failure in Iraq would be a disaster for the United States.

The consequences of failure are clear: Radical Islamic extremists would grow in strength and gain new recruits. They would be in a better position to topple moderate governments, create chaos in the region, and use oil revenues to fund their ambitions. Iran would be emboldened in its pursuit of nuclear weapons. Our enemies would have a safe haven from which to plan and launch attacks on the American people. On September the 11th, 2001, we saw what a refuge for extremists on the other side of the world could bring to the streets of our own cities. For the safety of our people, America must succeed in Iraq.

The most urgent priority for success in Iraq is security, especially in Baghdad. Eighty percent of Iraq's sectarian violence occurs within 30 miles of the capital. This violence is splitting Baghdad into sectarian enclaves, and shaking the confidence of all Iraqis. Only Iraqis can end the sectarian violence and secure their people. And their government has put forward an aggressive plan to do it.

Our past efforts to secure Baghdad failed for two principal reasons: There were not enough Iraqi and American troops to secure neighborhoods that had been cleared of terrorists and insurgents. And there were too many restrictions on the troops we did have. Our military commanders reviewed the new Iraqi plan to ensure that it addressed these mistakes. They report that it does. They also report that this plan can work.

Now let me explain the main elements of this effort: The Iraqi government will appoint a military commander and two deputy commanders for their capital. The Iraqi government will deploy Iraqi Army and National Police brigades across Baghdad's nine districts. When these forces are fully deployed, there will be 18 Iraqi Army and National Police brigades committed to this effort, along with local police. These Iraqi forces will operate from local police stations -- conducting patrols and setting up checkpoints, and going door-to-door to gain the trust of Baghdad residents.

This is a strong commitment. But for it to succeed, our commanders say the Iraqis will need our help. So America will change our strategy to help the Iraqis carry out their campaign to put down sectarian violence and bring security to the people of Baghdad. This will require increasing American force levels. So I've committed more than 20,000 additional American troops to Iraq. The vast majority of them -- five brigades -- will be deployed to Baghdad. These troops will work alongside Iraqi units and be embedded in their formations. Our troops will have a well-defined mission: to help Iraqis clear and secure neighborhoods, to help them protect the local population, and to help ensure that the Iraqi forces left behind are capable of providing the security that Baghdad needs.

Many listening tonight will ask why this effort will succeed when previous operations to secure Baghdad did not. Well, here are the differences: In earlier operations, Iraqi and American forces cleared many neighborhoods of terrorists and insurgents, but when our forces moved on to other targets, the killers returned. This time, we'll have the force levels we need to hold the areas that have been cleared. In earlier operations, political and sectarian interference prevented Iraqi and American forces from going into neighborhoods that are home to those fueling the sectarian violence. This time, Iraqi and American forces will have a green light to enter those neighborhoods -- and Prime Minister Maliki has pledged that political or sectarian interference will not be tolerated.

I've made it clear to the Prime Minister and Iraq's other leaders that America's commitment is not open-ended. If the Iraqi government does not follow through on its promises, it will lose the support of the American people -- and it will lose the support of the Iraqi people. Now is the time to act. The Prime Minister understands this. Here is what he told his people just last week: "The Baghdad security plan will not provide a safe haven for any outlaws, regardless of [their] sectarian or political affiliation."

This new strategy will not yield an immediate end to suicide bombings, assassinations, or IED attacks. Our enemies in Iraq will make every effort to ensure that our television screens are filled with images of death and suffering. Yet over time, we can expect to see Iraqi troops chasing down murderers, fewer brazen acts of terror, and growing trust and cooperation from Baghdad's residents. When this happens, daily life will improve, Iraqis will gain confidence in their leaders, and the government will have the breathing space it needs to make progress in other critical areas. Most of Iraq's Sunni and Shia want to live together in peace -- and reducing the violence in Baghdad will help make reconciliation possible.

A successful strategy for Iraq goes beyond military operations. Ordinary Iraqi citizens must see that military operations are accompanied by visible improvements in their neighborhoods and communities. So America will hold the Iraqi government to the benchmarks it has announced.

To establish its authority, the Iraqi government plans to take responsibility for security in all of Iraq's provinces by November. To give every Iraqi citizen a stake in the country's economy, Iraq will pass legislation to share oil revenues among all Iraqis. To show that it is committed to delivering a better life, the Iraqi government will spend \$10 billion of its own money on reconstruction and infrastructure projects that will create new jobs. To empower local leaders,

Iraqis plan to hold provincial elections later this year. And to allow more Iraqis to re-enter their nation's political life, the government will reform de-Baathification laws, and establish a fair process for considering amendments to Iraq's constitution.

America will change our approach to help the Iraqi government as it works to meet these benchmarks. In keeping with the recommendations of the Iraq Study Group, we will increase the embedding of American advisers in Iraqi Army units, and partner a coalition brigade with every Iraqi Army division. We will help the Iraqis build a larger and better-equipped army, and we will accelerate the training of Iraqi forces, which remains the essential U.S. security mission in Iraq. We will give our commanders and civilians greater flexibility to spend funds for economic assistance. We will double the number of provincial reconstruction teams. These teams bring together military and civilian experts to help local Iraqi communities pursue reconciliation, strengthen the moderates, and speed the transition to Iraqi self-reliance. And Secretary Rice will soon appoint a reconstruction coordinator in Baghdad to ensure better results for economic assistance being spent in Iraq.

As we make these changes, we will continue to pursue al Qaeda and foreign fighters. Al Qaeda is still active in Iraq. Its home base is Anbar Province. Al Qaeda has helped make Anbar the most violent area of Iraq outside the capital. A captured al Qaeda document describes the terrorists' plan to infiltrate and seize control of the province. This would bring al Qaeda closer to its goals of taking down Iraq's democracy, building a radical Islamic empire, and launching new attacks on the United States at home and abroad.

Our military forces in Anbar are killing and capturing al Qaeda leaders, and they are protecting the local population. Recently, local tribal leaders have begun to show their willingness to take on al Qaeda. And as a result, our commanders believe we have an opportunity to deal a serious blow to the terrorists. So I have given orders to increase American forces in Anbar Province by 4,000 troops. These troops will work with Iraqi and tribal forces to keep up the pressure on the terrorists. America's men and women in uniform took away al Qaeda's safe haven in Afghanistan -- and we will not allow them to re-establish it in Iraq.

Succeeding in Iraq also requires defending its territorial integrity and stabilizing the region in the face of extremist challenges. This begins with addressing Iran and Syria. These two regimes are allowing terrorists and insurgents to use their territory to move in and out of Iraq. Iran is providing material support for attacks on American troops. We will disrupt the attacks on our forces. We'll interrupt the flow of support from Iran and Syria. And we will seek out and destroy the networks providing advanced weaponry and training to our enemies in Iraq.

We're also taking other steps to bolster the security of Iraq and protect American interests in the Middle East. I recently ordered the deployment of an additional carrier strike group to the region. We will expand intelligence-sharing and deploy Patriot air defense systems to reassure our friends and allies. We will work with the governments of Turkey and Iraq to help them resolve problems along their border. And we will work with others to prevent Iran from gaining nuclear weapons and dominating the region.

We will use America's full diplomatic resources to rally support for Iraq from nations throughout the Middle East. Countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Jordan, and the Gulf States need to understand that an American defeat in Iraq would create a new sanctuary for extremists and a strategic threat to their survival. These nations have a stake in a successful Iraq that is at peace with its neighbors, and they must step up their support for Iraq's unity government. We endorse the Iraqi government's call to finalize an International Compact that will bring new economic assistance in exchange for greater economic reform. And on Friday, Secretary Rice will leave for the region, to build support for Iraq and continue the urgent diplomacy required to help bring peace to the Middle East.

The challenge playing out across the broader Middle East is more than a military conflict. It is the decisive ideological struggle of our time. On one side are those who believe in freedom and moderation. On the other side are extremists who kill the innocent, and have declared their intention to destroy our way of life. In the long run, the most realistic way to protect the American people is to provide a hopeful alternative to the hateful ideology of the enemy, by advancing liberty across a troubled region. It is in the interests of the United States to stand with the brave men and women who are risking their lives to claim their freedom, and to help them as they work to raise up just and hopeful societies across the Middle East.

From Afghanistan to Lebanon to the Palestinian Territories, millions of ordinary people are sick

of the violence, and want a future of peace and opportunity for their children. And they are looking at Iraq. They want to know: Will America withdraw and yield the future of that country to the extremists, or will we stand with the Iraqis who have made the choice for freedom?

The changes I have outlined tonight are aimed at ensuring the survival of a young democracy that is fighting for its life in a part of the world of enormous importance to American security. Let me be clear: The terrorists and insurgents in Iraq are without conscience, and they will make the year ahead bloody and violent. Even if our new strategy works exactly as planned, deadly acts of violence will continue -- and we must expect more Iraqi and American casualties. The question is whether our new strategy will bring us closer to success. I believe that it will.

Victory will not look like the ones our fathers and grandfathers achieved. There will be no surrender ceremony on the deck of a battleship. But victory in Iraq will bring something new in the Arab world -- a functioning democracy that polices its territory, upholds the rule of law, respects fundamental human liberties, and answers to its people. A democratic Iraq will not be perfect. But it will be a country that fights terrorists instead of harboring them -- and it will help bring a future of peace and security for our children and our grandchildren.

This new approach comes after consultations with Congress about the different courses we could take in Iraq. Many are concerned that the Iraqis are becoming too dependent on the United States, and therefore, our policy should focus on protecting Iraq's borders and hunting down al Qaeda. Their solution is to scale back America's efforts in Baghdad -- or announce the phased withdrawal of our combat forces. We carefully considered these proposals. And we concluded that to step back now would force a collapse of the Iraqi government, tear the country apart, and result in mass killings on an unimaginable scale. Such a scenario would result in our troops being forced to stay in Iraq even longer, and confront an enemy that is even more lethal. If we increase our support at this crucial moment, and help the Iraqis break the current cycle of violence, we can hasten the day our troops begin coming home.

In the days ahead, my national security team will fully brief Congress on our new strategy. If members have improvements that can be made, we will make them. If circumstances change, we will adjust. Honorable people have different views, and they will voice their criticisms. It is fair to hold our views up to scrutiny. And all involved have a responsibility to explain how the path they propose would be more likely to succeed.

Acting on the good advice of Senator Joe Lieberman and other key members of Congress, we will form a new, bipartisan working group that will help us come together across party lines to win the war on terror. This group will meet regularly with me and my administration; it will help strengthen our relationship with Congress. We can begin by working together to increase the size of the active Army and Marine Corps, so that America has the Armed Forces we need for the 21st century. We also need to examine ways to mobilize talented American civilians to deploy overseas, where they can help build democratic institutions in communities and nations recovering from war and tyranny.

In these dangerous times, the United States is blessed to have extraordinary and selfless men and women willing to step forward and defend us. These young Americans understand that our cause in Iraq is noble and necessary -- and that the advance of freedom is the calling of our time. They serve far from their families, who make the quiet sacrifices of lonely holidays and empty chairs at the dinner table. They have watched their comrades give their lives to ensure our liberty. We mourn the loss of every fallen American -- and we owe it to them to build a future worthy of their sacrifice.

Fellow citizens: The year ahead will demand more patience, sacrifice, and resolve. It can be tempting to think that America can put aside the burdens of freedom. Yet times of testing reveal the character of a nation. And throughout our history, Americans have always defied the pessimists and seen our faith in freedom redeemed. Now America is engaged in a new struggle that will set the course for a new century. We can, and we will, prevail.

We go forward with trust that the Author of Liberty will guide us through these trying hours. Thank you and good night.

END 9:21 P.M. EST

Hervisninger: Fact Sheet: The New Way Forward in Iraq:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/01/20070110-3.html>

Highlights of the Iraq Strategy Review (PDF): <http://www.whitehouse.gov/nsc/iraq/2007/iraq-strategy011007.pdf>

ENGLAND

TYSKLAND

FRANKRIG

DANMARK (NORGE, SVERIGE)

Danmark overtager formandskabet for FN's udviklingsprogram (UNDP). Det Danske UM skriver: Danmark overtager den 11. januar 2007 hvervet som formand for bestyrelsen for FN's udviklingsprogram (UNDP). Formandskabet er ét-årigt (2007) og omfatter udover UNDP også hvervet som formand for FN's befolkningsprogram (UNFPA).



UM Per Stig Møller i DK4-udsendelsen

DK4 - dk4.dk - sendte tirsdag 09.01.2007 **Vejen til EU: Bosnien**. De første 25 minutter var en reportage fra Bosnien, de næste 45 minutter en diskussion i studiet mellem Torben Lund og hans gæster: UM Per Stig Møller, redaktør Michael Ehrenreich (Kristeligt Dagblad) og forsker Niels Aadal Rasmussen (DIIS) [se evt. <http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt/276.htm#Aadal>]. Emnet var udsigterne for optagelse i EU af de forskellige lande på Vestbalkan, Kroatien, Bosnien, Albanien, Makedonien, Montenegro og Serbien. Desuden blev de særlige forhold vedr. Kosóva drøftet.

Udsendelsen kan (indtil videre) findes under overskriften: Nyt i TV-arkivet. For at kunne se udsendelser fra arkivet på sin computer skal man være medlem af dk4-klubben (hvad der koster knap 200 kr om året).



Niels Erenreich i DK4-udsendelsen

Der var enighed om at **Kroatien** kunne optages temmelig snart; man var kommet langt i økonomisk og politisk henseende og syntes at opfylde EU's København-kriterier. Også **Montenegro** var kommet langt og kunne muligvis optages samtidig med Kroatien, evt. lidt senere. **Albanien, Makedonien og Serbien** er noget længere tilbage, men man sporer en positiv udvikling dér, så en optagelse er realistisk på sigt. Når **Kosóva**-spørgsmålet er afklaret og general Mladic udleveret, vil Serbien være endog meget tæt på en optagelse.



Torben Lund i DK4-udsendelsen

Milosevic og hans styre er for flere år siden erstattet af et demokratisk styre, men man har svært ved helt at acceptere at forholdene i Kosóva er ændret radikalt, fx vedtog man for nylig en ny forfatning, hvori det understreges at Kosovo er - og fortsat skal være - en del af Serbien [Se om forfatningen [nedenfor](#)]. Per Stig Møller mente at det - i virkeligheden - var i Serbiens interesse at Kosóva trådte ud af Serbien. Niels Aadal Rasmussen fandt at forløbet i Serbien var »lidt underligt« og mindede om det forestående parlamentsvalg senere i Januar.

Der var enighed om at udviklingen i Albanien gik hurtigt. Udgangspunktet var dog et - i enhver forstand - meget tilbagestående samfund; Én ting er hvad man kan konstatere på basis af de officielle statistikker, noget andet er hvordan situationen tegner sig i virkeligheden. Man måtte også være forberedt på at der kunne ske tilbageslag. Fx var der et meget alvorligt tilbageslag så sent som i 1996-97.



Niels Aadal Rasmussen i DK4-udsendelsen

Kosóva er et ganske særligt problem. EU er stærkt involveret allerede og vil have en stor forpligtelse mht at hjælpe Kosóva videre. Niels Aadal Rasmussen nævnedede at en Dansker [Casper Klynge] er involveret i opbygningen af en EU-Politistyrke [svarende til den nuværende internationale UNMIK-styrke].

Per Stig Møller fandt at EU (og Danmark) måtte stå fast hele vejen rundt ift landene på Vestbalkan - de opstillede kriterier *skulle* opfyldes af medlemslandene, før der kunne blive tale om en optagelse.

Note om Casper Klynge's udnævnelse

Det Danske UM har 060504 skrevet:

DANSKER UDNEVNT TIL CHEF FOR EU'S PLANLÆGNINGSMISSION TIL KOSOVO

Danskeren Casper Klynge er den 2. maj 2006 udnævnt til at skulle lede en planlægningsmission til Kosovo, som har til opgave i lyset af forhandlingerne om statusløsningen at undersøge mulighederne for eventuel indsættelse af en civil mission under EU's fælles sikkerheds- og forsvarspolitik i Kosovo i starten af 2007. Der vil blive tale om den største EU-mission til dato.

Planlægningsmissionen skal - i dialog med det internationale samfund og de lokale myndigheder - bl.a. forberede etableringen af en eventuel fremtidig EU-mission i Kosovo til mulig overtagelse af dele af FN's opgaver, særligt med fokus på politi- og retsstatssamfundet. Missionen forventes snart at påbegynde sit arbejde, som vil vare året ud. Missionen forventes at bestå af 24 personer, primært politifolk og jurister.

EU forventes samlet set at øge sit engagement i Kosovo efter statusløsningen. Kommissionens igangværende indsats inden for Stabiliserings- og Associeringsprocessen fortsætter. De forskellige indsatsområder og instrumenter vil give EU mulighed for at spille en fremtrædende og sammenhængende rolle i Kosovo.

Casper Klynge har siden 2003 arbejdet i EU's Ministerråd med opbygningen af EU's civile krisestyringskapacitet.

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Den Udenrigs- og Sikkerhedspolitiske Komité's afgørelse EUPT/1/2006

af 2. maj 2006

om udnævnelse af chefen for EU's planlægningsgruppe (EUPT Kosovo) med henblik på en eventuel EU-krisestyringsoperation på retsstatsområdet og eventuelt også andre områder i Kosovo

(2006/353/FUSP)

DEN UDENRIGS- OG SIKKERHEDSPOLITISKE KOMITÉ HAR —

under henvisning til traktaten om Den Europæiske Union, særlig artikel 25, stk. 3,

under henvisning til Rådets fælles aktion 2006/304/FUSP af 10. april 2006 om oprettelse af en EU-planlægningsgruppe (EUPT Kosovo) med henblik på en eventuel EU-krisestyringsoperation på retsstatsområdet og eventuelt også andre områder i Kosovo [1], særlig artikel 6, og

ud fra følgende betragtninger:

(1) Ifølge artikel 6 i fælles aktion 2006/304/FUSP bemyndiger Rådet Den Udenrigs- og Sikkerhedspolitiske Komité til at træffe relevante afgørelser i overensstemmelse med traktatens artikel 25 og giver den bl.a. beføjelse til at udnævne en chef for EU's planlægningsgruppe (EUPT Kosovo) efter indstilling fra generalsekretæren/den højtstående repræsentant.

(2) Generalsekretæren/den højtstående repræsentant har indstillet Casper KLYNGE —

TRUFFET FØLGENDE AFGØRELSE:

Artikel 1

Casper KLYNGE udnævnes hermed til chef for EU's planlægningsgruppe (EUPT Kosovo) med henblik på en eventuel EU-krisestyringsoperation på retsstatsområdet og eventuelt også andre områder i Kosovo.

Artikel 2

Denne afgørelse har virkning fra dagen for vedtagelsen.

Den anvendes indtil den 31. december 2006.

Udfærdiget i Bruxelles, den 2. maj 2006.

På Den Udenrigs- og Sikkerhedspolitiske Komité's vegne

F. J. Kuglitsch

Formand

[1] EUT L 112 af 26.4.2006, s. 19.

- - -

Se også: http://www.mzz.gov.si/fileadmin/pageuploads/Razpisi/Annex_1_-_Essential_Requirements_and_Job_Descriptions.doc

ICTY oplyser i Januar 2007 at Professor, Dr Frederik Harhoff er tiltrådt som midlertidig Dommer:

Judge Frederik Harhoff (Denmark) was today sworn in as ad litem, or temporary, judge of the Tribunal. His arrival brings the number of ad litem and reserve judges serving at the Tribunal to eleven.

The Judge was appointed by the Secretary General to serve on the Dragomir Milošević case, Commander of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps of the Bosnian Serb Army (VRS) based around Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, charged with the sniping and shelling attacks on the city of Sarajevo. The trial is scheduled to start on Thursday, 11 January 2007.

The biography for Judge Harhoff, as well as all other permanent and ad litem judges, can be found on the Tribunal's website at www.un.org/icty/glance/index.htm.

The Tribunal has 16 permanent judges elected by the UN General Assembly, as well as a maximum at any one time of 12 ad litem judges. The ad litem judges are appointed to sit on a specific trial. This appointment is made by the Secretary-General at the request of the Tribunal's president, from a pool of 27 judges elected by the UN General Assembly.

Serbia has great economic potential. Den Norske UM Jonas Gahr Stoere [Støre] har været i Beograd



Jonas Gahr Stoere: <http://www.dep.no/ud/norsk/dep/bn.html>

Belgrade, Jan 10, 2007 – Serbian Prime Minister Vojislav Kostunica and Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Jonas Gahr Stoere agreed today that Serbia and Norway have friendly and very good relations and emphasised the importance of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Stoere said that the investment of Norwegian Telenor is the largest amount invested by this company ever and stressed that it is particularly important that the whole process was carried out transparently.

The Norwegian Minister noted that Serbia has large economic potential and is a good place to invest.

Kostunica pointed out that investment in Serbia last year amounted to \$4.1 billion, or four times more than 2004, whereas international institutions proclaimed Serbia leader in reforms.

The Prime Minister also noted that the Serbian economy invested elsewhere in the region as well, with the acquisition of Telekom Srpske by Telekom Srbija, which speaks of the recovery of the domestic economy.

Kostunica also stressed that the solution to the future status of Kosovo-Metohija must be based on respect of international law and the UN Charter guaranteeing preservation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

Kostunica pointed out that the solution to the province's status must not be imposed but based on dialogue and compromise, with respect of European standards in protecting national minorities. The Prime Minister also stressed that Serbia is ready to secure essential autonomy for Kosovo-Metohija as part of the Serbian state.

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

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

RUSLAND

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

KINA

Information om »Sidste Nyt«

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

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

»Sidste Nyt« sættes på nettet én gang om måneden, hvor der sendes besked til dem der ønsker det.

Bestilling / afbestilling sker ved at sende en [e-mail](#) med teksten »Nyheder udbedes« / »Nyheder afmeldes«.



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*].

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

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

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

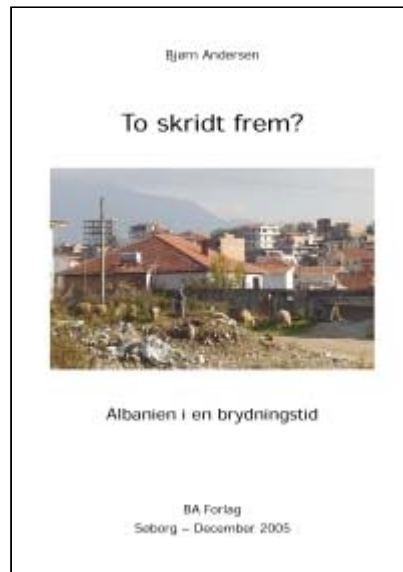
Hvis du vil være med til at finansiere udgivelsen kan du lettest gøre det ved at købe én eller flere af mine bøger.

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

[Bemærkninger om EDB-sikkerhed](#).

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

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



»To skridt frem? Albanien i en brydningstid«

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

»Albansk Almanak 2004«

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

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

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

Se pris på: [Bestillingsliste](#).

»Albansk Almanak 2005«

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

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

Se pris på: [Bestillingsliste](#).

» Albanske Studier« bd. 1-2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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