

Sidste Nyt fra Albanien, Kosóva og Makedonien

The Latest News from Albania, Kosóva and Macedonia

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Premierminister Agim Çeku fra Kosóva har netop været på besøg hos Præsident Moisiu og Premierminister Sali Berisha fra Albanien. På billedet Çeku og Berisha.



The framework of *The Latest News from Albania, Kosóva and Macedonia* is in Danish - nevertheless, the news are mostly in English. You may send information, comments and questions to: [»The Latest News«](#) [please click].

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Kosóva *Kosóva [Kosovo]*

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Makedonien *Macedonia [FYRoM]*

Grækenland *Greece*

Tyrkiet *Turkey*

Italien *Italia*

USA *United States (US)*

England *England*

Tyskland *Germany*

Frankrig *France*

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

Rusland *Russia*

Kina *China*

UGEOVERSIGT (resumé)

ICTY / Serbien: 31. maj 2006 offentliggjorde ICTY en rapport om Milošević' død, der var udarbejdet af dommer K.H. Parker. Rapporten bekræfter meddelelsen fra den offentlige anklager i Haag, både med hensyn til dødsårsagen og med hensyn til at Milošević' tidligere har indtaget ikke-ordinerede lægemidler. Det anføres tillige at Milošević' ikke altid fulgte de givne lægeråd. En russisk læge, professor Bockeria fra Moskva, har fremført - siges det - at Milošević' burde have været opereret. De læger, som ICTY anvendte, var ikke af samme opfattelse; de mente ikke at en operation var fornøden, og efterfølgende har de sagt at de ikke mente at en operation ville have kunnet forhindre dødsfaldet.

Kosóva: Den Serbiske Regering skriver: **Sixth round of talks on Kosovo wraps up without results.**

Meddelelser fra SRSG: SRSG welcomes promulgation of updated return policies and procedures. - KPCDG congratulates KPC on efforts to reach out to ethnic minorities. - SRSG condemns incident in a village of Prizren municipality . - Ethnically motivated crimes on the decline in Kosovo

OSCE skriver: **Kosovo's new institutions ready to take over full responsibility** for next elections.

Albanien: Præsident Moisiu deltog 060601-060602 i et **Summit om The Communication of Heritage i Kroatien.**

Præsident Moisiu, PM Berisha m.fl. har haft besøg af PM Agim Çeku fra Kosóva.

Serbien / Montenegro: International Crisis Group har udsendt en 'briefing note' om **folkeafstemningen i Montenegro.** Man er generelt optimistiske mht betydningen for stabiliteten i området, positive mht udviklingen i Montenegro og skeptisk mht den Serbiske politiske ledelses evne til at orientere sig i den internationale kontekst.

Makedonien: Præsident Crvenkovski har også deltaget i Summit'et i Kroatien.

USA: General Hayden er godkendt af Senatet som Direktør for CIA.

Danmark: Flygtninge fra Kosovo / Kosóva: »Afviste asylansøgere fra Kosovo sidder i en vanskelig situation i Danmark. Mulighederne for at blive i Danmark synes udtømte, mens det ofte heller ikke er uden problemer at vende tilbage til Kosovo.« Dansk Flygtningehjælp har udsendt nyt nyhedsbrev til flygtninge fra Kosovo / Kosóva, der opholder sig i Danmark.

Danmark har Formandsskabet i FNs Sikkerhedsråd i Juni 2006

Det Danske UM har udsendt rapportmateriale om Det Arabiske Initiativ og om Tegningesagens betydning i dén sammenhæng.

INTERNATIONALE ORGANISATIONER m.v.

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

FN

VERDENSBANKEN, IMF M.FL.

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

OSCE, Europarådet

Se under de enkelte lande / områder.

EU

NATO

ICTY - TRIBUNALET I HAAG

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

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

31. maj 2006 offentliggjorde ICTY en **rapport om Milošević' død**, der var udarbejdet af dommer K.H. Parker. Rapporten bekræfter meddelelsen fra den offentlige anklager i Haag, både med hensyn til dødsårsagen og med hensyn til at Milošević' tidligere har indtaget ikke-ordinerede lægemidler. Det anføres tillige at Milošević' ikke altid fulgte de givne lægeråd. En russisk læge, professor Bockeria fra Moskva, har fremført - siges det - at Milošević' burde have været opereret. De læger, som ICTY anvendte, var ikke af samme opfattelse; de mente ikke at en operation var fornøden, og efterfølgende har de sagt at de ikke mente at en operation ville have kunnet forhindre dødsfaldet. Rapporten kan downloades fra:
<http://www.un.org/icty/milosevic/parkerreport.pdf> [PDF, 200 K]. Nedenfor de afsluttende sider:

Findings and recommendations

Having regard to the matters considered in this Report the following findings and recommendations for future action are made:

1. Slobodan Milosevic died in his cell at the United Nations Detention Unit in the Scheveningen Penitentiary Facility on Saturday morning, 11 March 2006. He was alone in the locked cell.
2. Entirely independently of this Tribunal, a coronial and police investigation under the aegis of the District Office of the Public Prosecutor in The Hague was undertaken. This included an autopsy with full pathological and toxicological investigations conducted by the Netherlands Forensic Institute. The findings of this inquiry confirm that Mr. Milosevic died of natural causes from a heart attack. No poison was found in his body. No other chemical substance present in his body contributed to his death. No rifampicin was found in his body. There were no indications of external violence.
3. Nothing has been found to support allegations reported in some sections of the media that Mr. Milosevic had been murdered, in particular by poisoning. The results of the independent investigation by the Dutch authorities demonstrate that such allegations are entirely false.
4. Mr. Milosevic had serious health problems when he arrived at UNDU. Mr. Milosevic was referred to an experienced cardiologist of high standing, Dr van Dijkman, when he arrived at UNDU. Dr van Dijkman remained his primary treating cardiologist throughout his detention at UNDU. On several occasions his condition and treatment were reviewed by other doctors,

including consultant cardiologists, some of whom were retained by Mr. Milosevic himself. The treatment plan was subject to ongoing review, in particular because it proved difficult to adequately control his hypertension.

5. At different times during his detention, if other significant health problems arose, Mr. Milosevic was referred on such occasions to experienced doctors specialising in the appropriate field.

6. Throughout his detention the primary treating physician of Mr. Milosevic was the medical officer of UNDU, Dr Falke. Dr Falke managed the treatment of Mr. Milosevic in accordance with available advice of Dr van Dijkman and other specialists.

7. On a number of occasions Mr. Milosevic refused to accept the advice of his treating doctors. He refused to take some prescribed medications and varied prescribed dosages of others. He also self-medicated as evidenced by the finding on occasions of non-prescribed medications in his privileged office and his cell, and the presence of non-prescribed medications in blood tests. Such events occurred at different times throughout his detention, the most recent being 1 February 2006. On occasions he refused to be tested or refused to be hospitalised.

8. In addition, during the trial the Trial Chamber sought and obtained expert cardiological and other reports about the health of Mr. Milosevic, variously from treating doctors and from doctors not involved in the treatment of Mr. Milosevic. This provided a further means of evaluating the treatment being provided at UNDU. The trial schedule was progressively reduced by the Trial Chamber twice during the trial, each time on cardiological advice. From September 2003 the trial schedule was limited to three sitting days a week. In addition, on many occasions the Trial Chamber adjourned the trial on medical advice because of Mr. Milosevic's health.

9. Having regard to these matters proper care was taken by the Tribunal in the provision of medical care to Mr. Milosevic during his detention at UNDU.

10. There is a difference of expert opinion whether surgical intervention was appropriate and would have prevented Mr. Milosevic's death. Professor Bockeria of Moscow has indicated this view to the Inquiry since the death of Mr. Milosevic. This was not advised by Dr van Dijkman. Other cardiologists, Professor Leclercq from France and Professor Tavernier from Belgium, who are independent of the treating doctors, agree with the treatment provided to Mr. Milosevic at UNDU. They do not agree that surgery was necessary or that it would have prevented the death of Mr. Milosevic. In these circumstances it cannot be concluded that there was a failure to provide proper care by those treating Mr. Milosevic at UNDU.

11. The unique arrangements established at UNDU to enable Mr. Milosevic to conduct his own defence compromised the security at UNDU. Since September 2003 these arrangements were pursuant to an order of the Trial Chamber. Because of these arrangements Mr. Milosevic was able to obtain medications not prescribed for him by treating doctors at UNDU. The security deficiencies had been partially, but not entirely, remedied. The recent relocation of UNDU to a different cell block facilitated this.

12. It is recommended that regard be given to the experience of this case in determining arrangements in future cases where a detainee conducts his own defence. Specific training should also be given to enable staff to be clear of the effects on their normal powers and duties of any such arrangements.

13. Twice in 2006 Mr. Milosevic refused to consent to medical information being provided as ordered by the Trial Chamber. Further, a number of Dutch doctors, acting on legal advice, have refused to provide this Inquiry with medical information concerning Mr. Milosevic. These issues involve the operation of existing Dutch laws concerning the confidentiality of medical information relating to a patient. There is a need to reconsider provisions of the Rules of Detention, in particular Rules 34 and 35, taking into account the position under the law of the Netherlands on this topic. Such reconsideration is recommended. 14. It is recommended that the written procedures of UNDU be clarified so that it is clear that, in a medical emergency, the medical officer is the first person called. This should also be reinforced by staff training. In this case the Commanding Officer was called first. This had no consequence as Mr. Milosevic was already dead.

[signed]

The Hague 30 May 2006

K.H. PARKER
VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

BALKAN LANDE, LANDE VED ØSTLIGE MIDDELHAV

BALKAN GENERELT



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

KOSÓVA

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

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

Kosovo's / Kosóva's fremtid. Forhandlingerne:

Sixth round of talks on Kosovo wraps up without results. Den Serbiske Regering skriver:

Sixth round of talks on Kosovo wraps up without results

Belgrade/Vienna, May 31, 2006 – Member of the negotiating team for talks on the future status of Kosovo-Metohija Leon Kojen said today following the sixth round of talks held in Vienna and devoted to economic issues, that the meeting was the hardest so far and that agreement was

reached on few issues, adding that the only useful thing is the fact that the two sides have set out their viewpoints.

Kojen told a press conference that judging by the current state of affairs, there is almost no chance of reaching agreement on the important issues.

"We think that the reason for the lack of any progress is the artificial limitation of talks that have so far been organised in a neutral way from the viewpoint of the province's status. The talks have shown that it is impossible to make headway since a lot of issues are status-related", stressed Kojen.

He warned that it is impossible to conduct privatisation of Trepca and the Kosovo Electric Power Industry (KEK) in six months and added that the Serbian delegation was astonished to hear that Pristina intends to conclude privatisation by year's end.

Another team member and Advisor to the Serbian Prime Minister Aleksandar Simic said that it was the duty of international mediators to better prepare this negotiating round.

"It turned out that Pristina representatives and the international community have insufficient data on loans and debts and are therefore demanding them from Belgrade. This serves to show that agreements on loans were carried out by Serbia and that Belgrade has no need to conceal the data", said Simic.

UN deputy envoy for Kosovo talks Albert Roan stressed that the most complex issue so far was debated today.

"We tried to keep the discussion at the technical level. An economic divide must take place, regardless of how Kosovo status is ultimately resolved", said Roan.

EU envoy for negotiations on Kosovo's future status Stefan Lehne, who co-pressed the meeting with Roan, explained that certain issues could not have been solved since they are connected with the province's status.

Lehne said that both sides agreed that foreign debt must be divided, emphasising that Kosovo is prepared to take upon itself its portion of the debt which should be evenly distributed. The issue of the so-called non-located debts should be solved in cooperation with international organisations, he added.



Pressemeddelelser fra UNMIK:

SRSG welcomes promulgation of updated return policies and procedures

PRISTINA – Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo (SRSG) Søren Jessen-Petersen today welcomed the promulgation of updated return policies and procedures by the Kosovo Government. He also expressed satisfaction at the agreement of Pristina and Belgrade to cooperate more closely in the return of displaced persons to Kosovo.

The SRSG said, "These initiatives bode well for furthering the process of returns, which is a keystone of a multi-ethnic Kosovo that everyone wants. The new returns policy shows the commitment and seriousness of the Government of Kosovo towards ensuring return of more and more displaced persons and allowing them to make a free and informed choice about the return options available to each individual."

"I am sure that this will go a long way in convincing members of the minority community that their future is secure in a democratic Kosovo, bound by international conventions on human

rights and the protection of minorities,” he added.

The return policies and procedures have been updated by the Kosovo Government following eight months of consultation involving experts from the government, political parties, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) associations, minority groups and civil society representatives. These seek to increase IDP access to assistance for returning in Kosovo, simplify the steps for return and delivery of social services for returnees, strengthen the protection mechanisms for minority returnees against discrimination and incorporate return needs in municipal and central development and budget planning.

The SRSG also welcomed the agreement of Pristina and Belgrade to cooperate more closely in the return of displaced persons to Kosovo. “The agreement reached in the Protocol will allow greater technical cooperation at municipality levels and this is where the real efforts for sustainable returns must rest,” the SRSG said.

KPCDG congratulates KPC on efforts to reach out to ethnic minorities

PRISTINA – Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo (SRSG) Søren Jessen-Petersen and KFOR Commander Lt-Gen. Giuseppe Valotto this afternoon cochaired the quarterly meeting of the Kosovo Protection Corps Development Group (KPCDG) at UNMIK HQ. Participants at the meeting included Prime Minister Agim Çeku, KPC Co-ordinator Maj.-Gen. Chris Steirn, KPC Commander Lt.-Gen. Syleman Selimi, and representatives of the Quint Liaison Offices, the Dutch Liaison Office, the European Commission and European Union.

This is the first meeting that Prime Minister Çeku and Lt.-Gen. Selimi attended in their new capacities. The SRSG, Lt-Gen. Valotto and Prime Minister Çeku praised the new KPC Commander for his leadership and his success in ensuring that the implementation of Standard 8 remains a priority for the KPC. The SRSG said, “In all areas there is continuing impressive progress and you are the lead institution and model in the implementation of Standards.”

Lt-Gen. Giuseppe Valotto expressed confidence in the KPC and briefed the meeting on the training support provided by KFOR which is being consolidated into a comprehensive package and which will considerably aid the KPC in its efforts to further professionalise and modernise. Lt.-Gen. Selimi informed the KPCDG of the work the KPC is undertaking in this regard. Quint representatives and others were urged to support these efforts of the KPC through lending financial support and key experts.

The KPCDG congratulated the KPC for what it is doing for all the people of Kosovo and for the continued efforts and results in the implementation of Standard 8, particularly the efforts made to reach out to ethnic minorities, notably Kosovo Serbs. Lt.-Gen. Selimi demonstrated his determination for the KPC to be a multi-ethnic organisation by informing the KPCDG of his decision to reserve the second Deputy Commander’s post for a Kosovo Serb and to recently appoint two Kosovo Serbs into his Cabinet.

The KPCDG meeting followed a successful Public Standard 8 Meeting that was held at the KPC HQ earlier in the day, in which Lt.-Gen. Selimi, Maj.-Gen. Steirn and Maj.-Gen. Philippe Sommaire made presentations on the KPC’s progress in implementing Standard 8.

SRSG condemns incident in a village of Prizren municipality

PRISTINA – Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo (SRSG) Søren Jessen-Petersen has strongly condemned the incident in the village of Krushe e Vogel/Mala Krusa in Prizren Municipality today, where two Serbian members of a defence team accredited to the ICTY and escorted by Police, were attacked by villagers.

“I am outraged and disappointed at this incident. It is important for the people of Kosovo to understand that their quest for justice can only be achieved through the course of justice, not by extra-judicial means. This requires, first and foremost, that there should be respect for the rule of law,” the SRSG said.

“I understand that there will always be emotions involved in such situations. However, actions like this work against the future that we all want for Kosovo. As Kosovo goes through the status process, this is the time when all its people have to define the parameters for a democratic,

multi-ethnic and rule of law based society. At this crucial time, their every action has a bearing on the future of Kosovo," he added.

According to an UNMIK Police report, at approximately 10:00 hours today in the village of Krushe e Vogel/Mala Krusa, a group of villagers blocked the road in front of a convoy of UNMIK Police officers supported by one KPS Regional Operations Support Unit (ROSU) that was escorting the two members of the defence team.

Police officers attempted to clear the road peacefully, but the citizens responded by throwing rocks at the Police and the convoy. Three Police officers and one language assistant were injured in the attack. Police then had to clear the crowd, unfortunately resulting in injuries to a number of citizens who received medical treatment from an ambulance at the scene.

UNMIK Police Commissioner Kai Vittrup has initiated an investigation of the incident and action taken by the Police. In this connection, the Police Commissioner will also meet with villagers following their request.

Ethnically motivated crimes on the decline in Kosovo

PRISTINA – Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General in Kosovo (SRSG) Søren Jessen-Petersen today called on all concerned to refrain from propagating misinformation on the security situation in Kosovo particularly with respect to the Kosovo Serb community. "I have noted with concern periodic statements from certain quarters that risk creating a climate of fear and insecurity among the Kosovo Serbs," the SRSG said, "All too often ethnic motive is alleged for crimes merely because the victims happen to be from the Kosovo Serb community. Whereas we always deplore any attack on any citizen, statements of misleading nature are not helpful and are in fact contrary to the interests of the Kosovo Serbs. This kind of misinformation not only erodes their confidence level, but has a cascading negative impact on inter-ethnic relations."

Crime statistics for the first quarter of this year (January – March 2006) reveal a marked decline in potentially ethnically motivated crimes, that is, cases where the possibility of an ethnic motive has not yet been ruled out. As compared to 72 incidents recorded during January to March 2005, there were only 19 such incidents during the same period this year. Of these incidents, 12 involved Kosovo Serb, six Kosovo Albanian and one Kosovo Croatian victims. Among Kosovo Serb victims, one was a case of attempted murder, two assaults, three intimidations and six cases of criminal damage.

UNMIK Police recently analysed 1,408 Kosovo Serb convoys that were escorted by the Kosovo Police Service (KPS) during January to early May this year. It was found that there had been six incidents of stone throwing at these convoys and police had made five arrests in those cases.

In December 2005, on the directions of the SRSG, the Police launched 'Operation Stringent Security' focusing on vulnerable communities and localities. This operation has since involved 85,502 vehicle check points, 94,315 foot/vehicle patrols and 18,758 police visits to graveyards. 1,269 arrest warrants have been executed, 1,735 persons arrested for various crimes and 476 weapons seized. This high intensity police operation has, among other things, substantially contributed to reducing crime levels particularly with respect to the minority communities.

In view of continuing perception of insecurity among the Kosovo Serbs, the SRSG has asked the Police Commissioner to further enhance international police deployment in minority areas to support the KPS efforts to prevent any incident and to help increase community confidence.

Kosovo's new institutions ready to take over full responsibility for next elections. OSCE skriver:

The OSCE Mission in Kosovo has organized and supervised four elections since 1999 - two municipal and two general.

As an integral part of the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), the OSCE is also responsible for democratization and institution building (the "third pillar" of UNMIK's operational framework).

So when it began preparing for the first municipal elections, which were held in 2000, it also began creating the conditions for the establishment of local election institutions. The most important part of that process was the transfer of know-how.

"Our goal here was never purely operational," says Lars Lagergren, Director of the Mission's Elections Department. "We came to conduct the first few elections, but more importantly, we came to help create local institutions that would be able to take on those responsibilities in the future."

Local election institutions

Early 2000 saw the creation of the first of Kosovo's local election institutions, the Central Election Commission (CEC). It was originally charged with developing the legal framework for the conduct of elections, based on UN regulations.

The OSCE worked closely with the CEC (in fact, the Head of the OSCE Mission, Ambassador Werner Wnendt, still chairs it), providing legal advice and logistical support. On a broader scale, the OSCE was also responsible for implementing all the operational and technical aspects of the electoral process.

This, however, all changed in 2003 with the establishment of the CEC Secretariat. "At that point, the CEC began taking on some of the operational responsibilities and our role changed from organizing and administering elections to more of a training and advisory one," says Lagergren.

Transfer of knowledge

The CEC Secretariat's Deputy Chief Executive, Bogoljub Staletovic, says that the support they have received from the OSCE is very valuable.

"Through the numerous training sessions and all the advice they have offered, the OSCE is gradually transferring its knowledge and expertise to us so that we can conduct the next elections independently," he says.

The CEC demonstrated its ability during the 2004 general election, co-ordinating the work of the municipal election commissions, establishing polling station committees, certifying political entities participating in the elections, running a voter information campaign, accrediting observers and distributing election materials.

"We are now working with the Secretariat to build their capacity and transfer the last of our responsibilities to them," says Lagergren. These include running the out-of-Kosovo voting, maintaining and updating the voter lists, and compiling and verifying the results.

Improving the legal framework

In addition to transferring its remaining operational responsibilities, the OSCE is currently assisting the CEC, which also handles election administration, with the development of an improved legal framework for future elections.

In late 2005, the CEC formed an Election Forum to draft a proposal for the UN regulations and CEC rules that will govern the forthcoming local elections. The Forum includes all ten local members of the CEC (which also has four international members including the Chair), as well as four civil society representatives and one from the Ministry of Local Government Administration.

"We are advising our counterparts on pros and cons of different electoral systems and the regulations that govern them," notes Lagergren.

Once the CEC decides on the electoral system and approves the legal framework, it will forward its proposal to UNMIK for review and ratification by the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General and Head of UNMIK, Søren Jessen-Petersen.

Mission accomplished

With the CEC Secretariat taking over last of the operational responsibilities and becoming the sole administrator of elections in Kosovo, one of the major institution-building efforts of the OSCE Mission is close to completion.

"We will provide advice and intervene where necessary if any irregularity or deviation from the electoral rules and regulations is detected, but the elections which are currently anticipated for this October will be the first to be fully administered by local institutions," says Lagergren.

Written by Betime Hoxha and Nikola Gaon

31 May 2006

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

Rotation i Den Danske Bataljon. Vi har det stadig godt i Kosovo. Vejret er blevet endnu lunere, hvilket betyder, at vi i den forløbne uge har haft 34 graders varme i skyggen.

29-05-2006 kl. 11:12

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

Særligt varmt blev det dog i de lukkede indkvarteringsbygninger, hvor temperaturen sneg sig over de 40 grader. De høje temperaturer bevirker også, at blomster og træer står i fuldt flor. Når den ene sort er ved at være afblomstret, springer en ny ud. I det hele taget et pragtscenarie, som I derhjemme med rette kan være lidt misundelige over.

Desuden bør det vel nævnes, at de høje temperaturer nu gør, at vi skal drikke endnu mere end tidligere. De "ondskabsfulde" mennesker på infirmeriet forsøger nu at tvinge seks liter væske i os om dagen.

Den forgangne uge har været travl for langt de fleste i Den Danske Bataljon, idet bataljonens "gamle" franske spejdereskadron er blevet afløst af en "ny" fransk spejdereskadron. Dette har medført, at de andre af bataljonens enheder har løst en stor del af de opgaver, som den franske enhed plejer at tage sig af.

Heldigvis har den "gamle" franske eskadron overdraget sin erfaring til den "nye" på en god måde, hvilket også har betydet, at den nye enhed hurtigt er blevet en integreret del af bataljonen.

Multinationaliteten er generelt en af Den Danske Bataljons styrker. Samarbejde mellem estere, franskmænd og danskere skaber til tider nogle sjove engelske sætninger og ord, men når det nu er sagt, er den daglige koordination alligevel let og forståeligt gennemført. Der er ingen tvivl om, at de forskellige kulturer og måder at løse opgaver på styrker bataljonens samlede opgaveløsning.

Container til låns

I mandags drog chefen og kontorhjelper fra logistiksektionen ud for at afslutte en aftale med en lokal mand. Aftalen går ud på, at han kan låne en af vores containere på ubestemt tid, da hans lade brændte ned tidligere på året, og han har derfor ikke noget sted til sine dyr. Han var utrolig taknemmelig og glad for at se os, da vi ankom, og inden vi havde set os om, sad vi og drak kaffe og var blevet inviteret på frokost.

Chefen og kontorhjelper takkede dog pænt nej, da chefen havde en veludfyldt tidsplan den dag.

Tirsdag var en stille dag, men det fik vi lavet om på. I sektionen havde vi nemlig aftalt, at vi skulle ud at spise denne dag. Vi drog hen ad aftenen mod Vushtrii, en by øst for lejren, og fandt frem til hotel Kalaja. Et super lækker hotel med en rigtig lækker restaurant.

Vi spiste godt og nød den fine aften ved at spise udendørs. Da vi kom tilbage til lejren, sagde vi far-vel til chefen, der senere på natten drog hjem mod Danmark for at holde to ugers velfor-

tjent ferie.

Hastighedsmåling i Kosovo

Uge 21 har været en uge som de fleste andre, der har været de daglige patruljer og checkpoints i løbet af ugen. Vi har endvidere støttet UN Security Service med at lave speed check af deres egne folk. Fredag aften tog en patrulje bestående af en estisk og en dansk MP'er ud for at støtte UN Security Services med at lave speed check af deres egne folk. Årsagen til dette er, at UN Security Services ikke har en laserhastighedsmåler, men UN Security Services er de ene-ste i Kosovo, der kan skrive andre fra UN, fordi de har diplomatisk immunitet.

MP-patruljen mødte UN Security Services ved UN stationen i Mitrovica. Her mødte vi lederen af patruljen, der er fra Sverige. Han forklarede, at en del fra UN igennem længere tid har kørt hasarderet, og at man nu vil gøre noget ved problemet.

Vi kørte så op til den nordlige del af Mitrovica, hvor hastighedsbegrænsningen er 40 km/t og opsatte et checkpoint. Vi målte UN køretøjernes hastighed, og UN Security Services klarede resten.

Det blev dog ikke nogen fartsager, da trafikken på stedet umuliggjorde en hastighed højere end 30-35 km/t. Vi foreslog et bedre sted, der ligger i den sydlige del af Mitrovica.

Lørdag eftermiddag tog en ny patrulje ind til UN Security Services i Mitrovica. Patruljen og lederen fra UN Security Services blev enige om, at checkpointet skulle opstilles på det sted, som patruljen aftenen før havde forslået.

Checkpointet blev opstillet ved hotel Palace, hvor hastighedsbegrænsning er 40 km/t. MP stod igen for at måle køretøjernes hastighed, og det hele forløb rigtig godt.

2.delings joint træning med belgisk kompagni.

Tirsdag skulle vi alle sammen fra 2.del ud for at lave joint patruljer med et belgisk kompagni. Ud over dette skulle vi endvidere også prøve at skyde med deres våben.

Vi startede ud med, at vi mødtes med belgierne på skydebanen. Efter godt et lille kvarter var vi alle klar. Af de forskellige slags våben, belgierne havde medbragt, var deres standard våben plus et let støttevåben også kaldet "mini-mi".

Vi havde taget vores gevær M-95, LSV (let støttevåben) og LMG (let maskingevær) med. Belgierne var mest interesseret i at skyde med vores LMG.

Efter en god formiddags tid på skydebanen, kørte vi til Belvedere (franske lejr), hvor vi spiste frokost, ved 13 tiden fik vi angivet det sted, hvor vi skulle overnatte i en lille lejr, som de har oppe på et bjerg. Da vi ankom til lejren, fik vi at vide, at vi skulle køre patrulje i belgiernes HMMWW.

Til aftensmad blev der kørt mad op til os fra COR (vores lejr), idet vi skulle grille til alles store fornøjelse. Da kl. blev 21 skulle A-gruppen ud at køre patrulje, under patruljen skiftedes vi til at køre i Hummer. Selve kørslen i "Hummeren" var fantastisk, man mærkede næsten ikke at man kørte.

Onsdag stod vi op ved otte tiden og fik ryddet resterne fra aftenens grill måltid op, herefter returnerede vi til COR. Alle var enige om, da vi kørte derfra, at vi havde haft et glimrende ophold.

Patrulje med serbiske grænsevagter.

Onsdag d. 24-5-06. klokken 1830-0015.

Vi kørte sammen med S2 (efterretning) op til den serbiske grænse på patrulje. Turen var lang i vores Mercedes GD op til den serbiske grænse, da vejene ikke er de bedste, når man kommer væk fra de store hovedveje.

Selve patruljen var stille og rolig, vi skulle gå ca. fire kilometer. Frem og tilbage. Vi måtte

næsten ikke snakke med serberne om noget, hvilket gjorde det svært at koordinere vores patrulje. Udover det var det en god oplevelse endnu engang at få lov til at gå rundt i et fuldstændigt ukendt terræn og tilmed i total mørke.

Imod patruljens afslutning var vi uheldige, idet en af patruljemedlemmerne vred om på høj-re fod. Han måtte hjælpes af vores sygehjælper og blev derefter kørt tilbage til vores egne køretøjer af en af serberne.

Den skadede blev sikkert bragt tilbage til infirmeriet i COR, hvor han fik kyndig behandling.

Ydermere har alle skrevet blå bog gennem hele ugen, hvilket har gjort, at alle render rundt og smiler lidt skummelt. Det ser ud til, at folk går op i det, så der er noget at se frem til. Måske står der noget, som alle Jer derhjemme ikke lige ved om den enkelte person.

Man skal dog selv godkende den først.

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.

OSCE-besøg i Øst Kosóva. OSCE skriver:

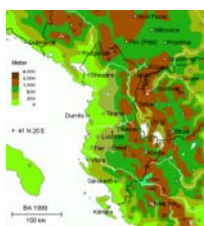
BELGRADE, 30 May 2006 - The Head of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro, Ambassador Hans Ola Urstad, will visit the municipality of Bujanovac tomorrow together with Rasim Ljajic, the Acting Head of the Co-ordination Body for South Serbia and the SaM Human Rights and National Minorities Minister.

The visit demonstrates the OSCE's continued interest in the stability and security of South Serbia prior to local elections scheduled for 4 June.

In meetings with candidates for municipal assembly and mayoral posts, Ambassador Urstad and Minister Ljajic will emphasize the importance of holding elections in accordance with domestic legislation and international standards, in an atmosphere of tolerance and mutual respect.

Media representatives are invited to attend a joint Press Conference with Ambassador Urstad and Minister Ljajic in the OSCE Office in Bujanovac from 15.15 to 15.45 on Wednesday 31 May.

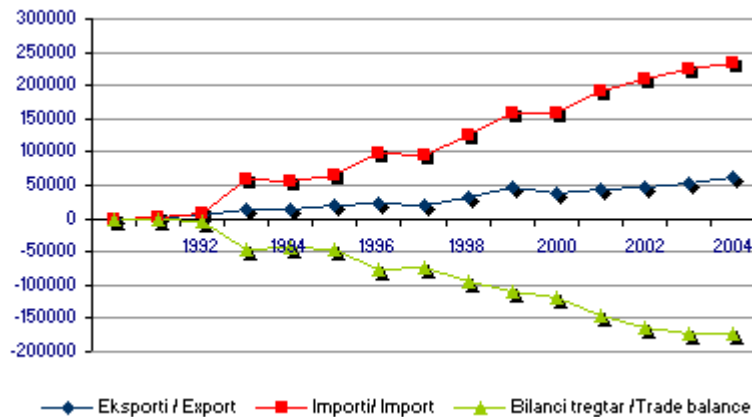
ALBANIEN



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)



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

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

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

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

Præsident Moisiu deltog 060601-060602 i et Summit om *The Communication of Heritage* i Kroatien. Her har han sagt flg.:



THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT MOISIU AT THE MEETING ON COMMUNICATION OF HERITAGE.

Opatija, June 1, 2006

Distinguished President Mesic,

Distinguished Presidents,

Mr. Matsuura, Mr. Davis,

It is a pleasure to meet again and to continue the fruitful dialogue started in Ohrid, Tirana and Varna on the cultural heritage of our region. From our experience in Tirana, I can express the conviction that such discussions at the highest level of the states powerfully influence the strengthening of regional understanding, dialogue and cooperation. Now, when South East Europe has gone through great transformations and has distanced itself from the period when cultural values were censured or were dominated by nationalistic ideologies, it is exactly the moment to get our peoples and countries closer to one another through the regeneration and strengthening of cultural ties.

Because of the historical developments of geographic position, the cultural heritage of South East Europe is rich, diverse, entwined with and influenced by neighboring countries. There are minorities of other ethnicities in each country of our region, which through their traditions and cultural identity help the enrichment of the country where they live. This precious cultural asset makes South East Europe an attractive area for the scholars and tourists from Europe and the rest of the world. Our aim to enhance our cultural potential and full integration of our heritage into the European one can be achieved through the wide as possible recognition, preservation, enrichment and promotion of this asset. This would be a major contribution to the positive transformation of the image of our region in front of the rest of the world by increasing the tendency of strengthening the regional cultural communication and dialogue.

Albania highly appreciates the significance of this process and it is an active part of it. We are a country which has historical ties with the Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman empires; we have three religions and God has blessed us with mountain ridges and sea at the same time, which have enabled us to possess a diverse cultural asset. The Albanian state has transformed this asset into a priority by assessing the tourist aspect of the cultural heritage. Very soon, alongside various projects in this direction, with the assistance of UNESCO and Italian government we will open the first graduate school of restoration. It will be available to Albanian specialists and others from countries of the region.

In this framework, it is also necessary to strengthen the communication of heritage through a better and more intensive coordination and cooperation among the countries of the region and international partners in order to put in place an informative system for the promotion of heritage and a modern working system for its preservation and enrichment. Our societies, especially the young generations need to accumulate more knowledge about the cultures and traditions of each country by fulfilling this way an important function of heritage: that of connecting the generations, the past with the future, the culture and a country with other cultures and countries. All this would also be a help in the efforts of the region to be fully integrated in the Euro-Atlantic structures.

In the concrete aspect, we can also do a great deal more to enhance the unique electronic network, to introduce modern technologies of presentation and information, to regenerate the traditional local products, to strengthen the cultural corridors and structures for the civil sensitizing towards the heritage, to put out joint scientific and informative publications on heritage and to also continue the work for the inclusion of more sites in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Albania has already a few such areas and sites, for example the 2000 years old city of Berat, which consist in a precious asset contributing at the mean time to our potential of cultural heritage.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Even when the language of politicians has created division among the peoples, the cultures have been those that have kept alive the human communication and dialogue. Now we have the chance of politics being integrated in the dedication towards cooperation. Let us use this

opportunity to intensify the cultural, educational and academic exchanges in all the aspects, by being convinced that today's meeting will give a visible encouragement to the recognition and enrichment of the cultural heritage in South East Europe in all its forms.

Thank you!

Præsident Moisiu, PM Berisha m.fl. har haft besøg af PM Agim Çeku fra Kosóva. Præsidentkontoret skriver:



May 27, 2006

The President of the Republic, Alfred Moisiu received today in a meeting the Prime Minister of Kosova, Agim Çeku in the framework of his official visit in our country.

The Head of state, while expressing his appreciation for the Kosovar contribution in the negotiating group for a just solution of the status according to the will of the people of Kosova, and by praising the decision of the United Nations Security Council for the solution of the status of Kosova, re-iterated the stand of the Albanian state that the independence of Kosova is the only solution and that we Albanians must try together to achieve that by this year. In this

framework, President Moisiu emphasized the care that must be shown by the Kosovar government and political class to respect the rights and freedom of minorities and the necessity to improve the dialogue between Albanians and Serbs in Kosova in order for the message that Kosova is moving towards building a truly democratic and multi-ethnic state to be clearly transmitted.

The, President Moisiu pointed out the positive affirmation of the Albanian factor and its role in preserving peace, stability and security in the Balkans region. The Head of state stressed that already we all together must fight to achieve the major objective of common integration in the Euro-Atlantic structures and a special significance in this direction has the strengthening and deepening of the good relations of all sided cooperation with the countries of the region.

On his part, Prime Minister Çeku thanked for the reception and expressed his consideration for the contribution that Mr. Moisiu is giving for the Albanian community by raising the voice for important issues in the process of solving the status of Kosova. During the talks, Mr. Çeku pointed out the efforts of the Kosovar government and political class to fulfil and implement the standards in order for Kosova to be an independent and stable state and to play a constructive role in the region.

Præsident Moisiu har været på besøg i Dardha-området, hvor han bl.a. mødte Borgmester Flamur Sala



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

De Handicappede. Hvad er Regeringens planer? Konference. OSCE skriver:

TIRANA, 29 May 2006 - Representatives of key Albanian government ministries will present their plans on how to improve the quality of lives of people with disabilities during a ministerial conference tomorrow.

Participants in the conference, co-organized by the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and the OSCE Presence in Albania, will discuss Albania's priorities in implementing the country's National Strategy on People with Disabilities. NGOs working in the field of disability are also set to participate.

The OSCE Presence assisted in drafting the Strategy, which was adopted by the Government in January 2005. The Presence also has paid for a contracted consultant to help define the priorities of the Strategy's implementation.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Albania, Mr. Ilir Rusmajli and the Head of the OSCE Presence in Albania, Ambassador Pavel Vacek, will open the event, which will take place on Tuesday, 30 May, starting at 9.30 at the Rogner Hotel, Tirana. Media representatives are invited to attend the conference.

Vælgerlister. OSCE skriver:

OSCE Presence and Albanian Interior Ministry to hold roundtable discussion on voter lists

TIRANA, 23 May 2006 - The legal and sub-legal framework for the preparations of voter lists ahead of the forthcoming local government elections will be the focus of a roundtable discussion tomorrow, jointly organized by the OSCE Presence in Albania and the Albanian Interior Ministry.

The Ministry and its General Directorate of Civil Status will present instructions to mayors of local government units on how voter lists are to be compiled. The instructions have been drafted by a working group of the Interior Ministry, supported by the OSCE Presence under an EU-funded technical assistance project for the preparation of voter lists. Tomorrow's event will bring together key government officials, members of the newly established Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee on Electoral Reform, and of the Central Election Commission, mayors and civil society representatives, as well as experts from the OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, the European Commission Delegation to Albania, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems and the US Agency for International Development.

Samarbejde mellem det Albanske og det Makedonske Forsvar. Det Albanske FM skriver:

May 30, 2006. In the framework of the bilateral cooperation between our country and Macedonia, a delegation of Macedonian Ministry of Defence held an official visit headed by its Deputy Minister, Mr. Talat Xhaferri.

The aim of this visit was signing of Military Cooperation Protocol in the Field of Education, which will serve to further strengthen the cooperation between the two countries, in the field of defence in general and especially in that of education.

A few days ago, Head of DUI of Macedonia Mr. Ali Ahmeti, in the meeting he had with minister of Defence, Mr. Fatmir Mediu, focused the attention in the issue of education, estimating as an extraordinary aid signing of an agreement in the field of education.

Mr. Xhaferri and the delegation accompanying him were received in a special meeting by Minister of Defence, Mr. Fatmir Mediu. In this meeting were present also the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mrs Zana Xhuka and other high chiefs of MOD. The meeting took place without the presence of the media.

Later took place the signing of the Military Cooperation Protocol in the Field of Education, by both personalities.

The Deputy Minister Xhuka estimated as a positive event signing of the abovementioned protocol highlighting at the same time the close cooperation that exists between our two countries in the framework of A3. We speak today of cooperation and not of division,- she emphasized in the press conference, that followed the signing ceremony.

On his side, Mr. Xhaferri thanked the Albanian Ministry of Defence for the support given in the realization given for signing of the Military Cooperation Protocol in the Field of Education. After signing it, it will be possible that students from Macedonia to attend studies in the Military University Skënderbej. According to Mr. Talat Xhaferri the first students from Macedonia will come in the future academic year.

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.

International Crisis Group har udsendt en 'briefing note' om folkeafstemningen i Montenegro. Man er generelt optimistiske mht betydningen for stabiliteten i området, positive mht udviklingen i Montenegro og skeptisk mht den Serbiske politiske ledelses evne til at orientere sig i den internationale kontekst. ICG's opsummering kan læses under: [Montenegro](#).

Den Serbiske Regering skriver:

Serbia inherits state and legal continuity of Serbia-Montenegro

Belgrade, May 31, 2006 - Director of the Serbian government's Office of Media Relations Srdjan Djuric said that following today's decision of President of the Montenegrin Referendum Commission Frantisek Lipka, the Serbian government concluded that the Republic of Serbia will take over the state and legal continuity of Serbia-Montenegro and become the inheritor of the state union.

Lipka stated today that the referendum on Montenegro's independence, held on May 21, fulfilled the condition set by the European Union and that is that 55.5% of voters who cast their ballots voted in favour of the republic's independence.

31. maj 2006 offentliggjorde ICTY en **rapport om Milošević' død**, der var udarbejdet af dommer K.H. Parker. Rapporten bekræfter meddelelsen fra den offentlige anklager i Haag, både med hensyn til dødsårsagen og med hensyn til at Milošević' tidligere har indtaget ikke-ordinerede lægemidler. Det anføres tillige at Milošević' ikke altid fulgte de givne lægeråd. En russisk læge, professor Bockeria fra Moskva, har fremført - siges det - at Milošević' burde have været opereret. De læger, som ICTY anvendte, var ikke af samme opfattelse; de mente ikke at en operation var fornøden, og efterfølgende har de sagt at de ikke mente at en operation ville have kunnet forhindre dødsfaldet. Rapporten kan downloades fra: <http://www.un.org/icty/milosevic/parkerreport.pdf> [PDF, 200 K]. De afsluttende sider kan findes under: [ICTY](#).

EBRD helps boost Serbian mortgage market

26 May 2006

EBRD helps boost Serbian mortgage market

Hundreds to benefit from €10 million loan to HVB Bank Serbia & Montenegro

Serbia's mortgage market is set to expand and become more competitive following a €10 million loan from the EBRD to HVB Bank Serbia & Montenegro, one of the country's leading commercial banks.

HVB Bank Serbia & Montenegro will use the loan to on-lend to new or existing clients wishing to buy, build or renovate their homes. Hundreds of people are expected to benefit. Under a similar EBRD loan extended to the bank in 2004, more than 335 clients received mortgages from the bank.

While Serbia's mortgage market has grown rapidly over recent years, the sector is still significantly under-developed, accounting for less than 2 per cent of the country's gross domestic product.

There is clearly a large potential for developing the mortgage market in Serbia, said Jean-Marc Peterschmitt, Director for Bank Relationships at the EBRD. The EBRD is working with local banks like HVB Bank Serbia & Montenegro to help many people across the country realise their dreams of owning a home. Since the first similar long-term mortgage loan was granted in 2004, with this latest loan the EBRD has lent three Serbian banks a total of €40 million to promote this sector, thus supporting the development of a competitive market.

The latest loan builds on good cooperation between the EBRD and HVB Bank Serbia & Montenegro. As well as supporting the mortgage sector, both banks have worked together to help, for example, small and medium-sized enterprises gain access to more finance to develop

their businesses with loans and support for international trade transactions.

Established in 2001, HVB Bank Serbia & Montenegro has over 43 branches and units in key towns and cities across Serbia. The mortgage market is a strategic development for the bank as one of the leaders of the market said Alexander Picker, Chief Executive Officer of HVB Bank Serbia and Montenegro. Our bank will continue to focus on the Serbian primary mortgage market for the time being, but, at the same time, will take the necessary steps to enter the secondary mortgage market in due time, for example, through the securitisation of a portfolio of standardised mortgage loans. The co-operation with the EBRD in this respect is very important, he added.

The EBRD is one of the largest investor in Serbia having committed almost €900 million at the end of April 2006 in 61 projects.

MONTENEGRO

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

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

International Crisis Group har udsendt en 'briefing note' om folkeafstemningen. Man er generelt optimistiske mht betydningen for stabiliteten i området, positive mht udviklingen i Montenegro og skeptisk mht den Serbiske politiske ledelses evne til at orientere sig i den internationale kontekst. Noter opsummeres således:

Although there are some shoals still to be navigated, the narrow pro-independence victory in Montenegro's 21 May 2006 referendum should, on balance, increase rather than diminish stability in the western Balkans. It is in the interest of the European Union (EU), now that its previous policy of keeping Serbia and Montenegro together has run its course, to welcome the new state and speed its accession to international institutions. Podgorica still faces significant challenges associated with transition, but none should affect regional stability, and all can be resolved as the country moves forward with the Stabilisation and Association process towards EU membership. Given the positive international response to the referendum, Montenegro can aspire to becoming a "boring" country moving toward integration with Europe. But its opposition, and Belgrade, need to be persuaded not to renege on their commitments to the EU to accept the referendum result, lest this generate new uncertainties in the region as a Kosovo status decision approaches.

Official Belgrade has sent mixed signals, with President Boris Tadic reacting positively and visiting Montenegro, while Premier Vojislav Kostunica and the nationalists pout and protest. Part of Montenegro's unionist opposition – with the backing of nationalist circles in Serbia's government – is publicly backing away from its pledge to the EU, although this may yet prove to be nothing more than posturing before the next round of parliamentary elections late in 2006. The Belgrade media is creating an atmosphere that will make it difficult for those who wield real power in Serbia to honour their pre-referendum promises. Many Serbian politicians appear shell-shocked: this rebuff by fellow Serbs of the dream of all Serbs living in one state should be a wake-up call for the political elite, but many are having difficulty adjusting to the new reality that Serbia, too, is now independent. Some in nationalist circles in Serbia, along with Republika Srpska Premier Milorad Dodik, are indulging in loose talk about holding a similar referendum in Bosnia's Republika Srpska as compensation for the loss of Kosovo, and – as with the opposition in Montenegro – it remains to be seen whether this is more than election year rhetoric.

Serbia's minority government continues to demonstrate that it does not understand the international environment in which it must operate and that it lacks the capacity to deal sensibly

with impending Kosovo decisions. The government lacked a contingency plan for independence and must now reconstitute itself, pass new governing statutes, add ministries, redefine the state and possibly create a new constitution, all while relying on the increasingly powerful Serbian Radical Party (SRS) and vocal Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) for support. However, Prime Minister Vojislav Kostunica is likely to stay in power, despite his government's visible weakness, as no opposition party wants to be in office when Serbia loses Kosovo, probably at the end of 2006.

In the broader region, Montenegrin independence will probably lead to the rapid resolution of a fifteen-year old territorial dispute between Croatia and Serbia (Prevlaka peninsula), and increased regional cooperation with Croatia, Albania, Slovenia, Kosovo, Macedonia and Bosnia. Montenegrin independence makes it more difficult for the international community to deny Albanians a similar outcome in Kosovo. However, the Montenegrin referendum process is unlikely to serve as a model for Kosovo (or anywhere else), except in the highly improbable circumstances of an advance buy-in from Belgrade, the Kosovo Serbs and Pristina, mirroring that of the relevant players before the Montenegrin referendum.

Noten kan hentes i sin helhed (som PDF) fra: <http://www.crisisgroup.org/home/getfile.cfm?id=2385&tid=4144&l=1>

MAKEDONIEN

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

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

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

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

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

Præsident Crvenkovski har også deltaget i Summit'et i Kroatien. Han sagde flg.:

Skopje, June 1 (MIA) - I am strongly convinced that by strengthening our mutual cooperation and with the support from UNESCO, the EU and the Council of Europe we will be able to implement our decisions taken at these important meetings and we will be able to leave to our future generations in the Region a heritage of an established communication that will be based on mutual tolerance, culture of peace, established dialogue and respect of cultural differences. This should be the vision in South East Europe, President Branko Crvenkovski stressed Thursday at the Summit of Southeast European countries Communication of heritage: New vision for Southeastern Europe in Opatija.

President Crvenkovski commended - UNESCO and Director General of UNESCO, Koichiro Matsuura for the strong support and understanding given to the countries of South East Europe in their efforts and strive to promote their mutual cooperation and to integrate in the European and Euro Atlantic structures, MIA reports.

The communication of the South East European countries in all fields of cultural, social economic and political life, is not only possible, but an indispensable prerequisite to the development, integration and inclusion of the region in modern cultural trends of the European Union, Crvenkovski added.

According to him, true value of heritage can be acknowledged only when people will be able to

make it a foundation for a better future for all of us. In that context even the most suspicious will accept that civilizing differences that have always existed are a virtue not a handicap.

The Summit provides a unique opportunity to acknowledge the fundamental role that culture and science have in the development of Southeastern Europe. Following discussions on cultural corridors, the aim is to enable experts to look closely at central elements of cultural corridors – the cultural and natural sites themselves. The central theme of the discussion will be to explore potentials for enhanced cooperation within the region in order to promote a common European heritage. Special emphasis will be placed on the consolidation of knowledge of existing activities and initiatives so as to achieve greater regional cooperation and a synergy and coordination of existing projects and initiatives – whether they are projects developed by UNESCO, the Council of Europe or European Union or projects specifically initiated in or for this region.

Croatian President Stipe Mesic opened the Summit, which also includes the participation of Presidents of Albania Alfred Mojsiu, of Bulgaria Georgi Prvanov, of Montenegro Filip Vujanovic and Chairman of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Presidency Sulejman Tihic, as well as Croatian PM Ivo Sanader, Turkish State Minister Mehmet Ajdini, Romanian State Secretary Virgil Nitulescu, Serbian Minister of Culture Dragan Kojadinovic, Secretary General of the Council of Europe Terry Davis and UNESCO General Director Koichiro Matsuura.

Moreover, President Crvenkovski is scheduled to hold bilateral meetings with Montenegrin President Filip Vujanovic and Secretary General of the Council of Europe Terry Davis.

IMF har udsendt materiale vedr. samarbejdet med Makedonien: Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: First Review Under the Stand-By Arrangement, and Requests for Waiver of Performance Criteria, and Extension of Repurchase Expectations—Staff Report; Staff Statement; Press Release on the Executive Board Discussions; and Statement by the Executive Director for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Materialet kan hentes fra: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2006/cr06188.pdf>

Samarbejde mellem det Albanske og det Makedonske Forsvar. Det Albanske FM skriver:

May 30, 2006. In the framework of the bilateral cooperation between our country and Macedonia, a delegation of Macedonian Ministry of Defence held an official visit headed by its Deputy Minister, Mr. Talat Xhaferri.

The aim of this visit was signing of Military Cooperation Protocol in the Field of Education, which will serve to further strengthen the cooperation between the two countries, in the field of defence in general and especially in that of education.

A few days ago, Head of DUI of Macedonia Mr. Ali Ahmeti, in the meeting he had with minister of Defence, Mr. Fatmir Mediu, focused the attention in the issue of education, estimating as an extraordinary aid signing of an agreement in the field of education.

Mr. Xhaferri and the delegation accompanying him were received in a special meeting by Minister of Defence, Mr. Fatmir Mediu. In this meeting were present also the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mrs Zana Xhuka and other high chiefs of MOD. The meeting took place without the presence of the media.

Later took place the signing of the Military Cooperation Protocol in the Field of Education, by both personalities.

The Deputy Minister Xhuka estimated as a positive event signing of the abovementioned protocol highlighting at the same time the close cooperation that exists between our two countries in the framework of A3. We speak today of cooperation and not of division,- she emphasized in the press conference, that followed the signing ceremony.

On his side, Mr. Xhaferri thanked the Albanian Ministry of Defence for the support given in the realization given for signing of the Military Cooperation Protocol in the Field of Education. After signing it, it will be possible that students from Macedonia to attend studies in the Military University Skënderbej. According to Mr. Talat Xhaferri the first students from Macedonia will come in the future academic year.

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



General Hayden er godkendt af Senatet som Direktør for CIA. Hans CV kan findes på: <http://www.cia.gov/cia/information/hayden.html>

ENGLAND

TYSKLAND

FRANKRIG

DANMARK (NORGE, SVERIGE)

Flygtninge fra Kosovo / Kosóva: »Afviste asylansøgere fra Kosovo sidder i en vanskelig situation i Danmark. Mulighederne for at blive i Danmark synes udtømte, mens det ofte heller ikke er uden problemer at vende tilbage til Kosovo.« Dansk Flygtningehjælp har udsendt nyt nyhedsbrev til flygtninge fra Kosovo / Kosóva, der opholder sig i Danmark. Nedenfor følger den danske udgave:

Ingen amnesti til kosovarer og irakere Dansk Flygtningehjælp har forslået at visse grupper af afviste asylansøgere, uden udsigt til at kunne blive sendt hjem, skulle have en midlertidig opholdstilladelse. Efter møde med Integrationsministeren må det konstateres, at forslaget ikke har politisk opbakning.

Dansk Flygtningehjælp præsenterede for nylig en række forslag, som samlet havde til formål at forbedre forholdene for asylsøgerne på de danske asylcentre. Et af forslagene var at give midlertidig opholdstilladelse til de afviste asylsøgere fra Irak og Kosovo, som har siddet mange år i Danmark, og ikke kan hjemsendes med tvang.

Efter en drøftelse med den ansvarlige minister, Integrationsminister Rikke Hvilshøj, må Dansk Flygtningehjælp konkludere, at der ikke er politisk opbakning til forslaget. Asylsøgere fra Irak og Kosovo kan således ikke forvente ændringer i forhold til deres status i Danmark. Dansk Flygtningehjælp har som humanitær organisation ikke mulighed for at ændre dette. Det kan kun de danske udlændingemyndigheder.

Dansk Flygtningehjælp vil på denne baggrund arbejde videre med at støtte så mange kosovarer som muligt med at få en værdig hjemrejse. Vi vil arbejde for og opfordre til, at de afviste asylsøgere forberedes bedst muligt her i Danmark og vi vil også gøre hvad vi kan for, at der er støttemuligheder ved ankomsten til Kosovo.

Læs alle forslagene på <http://www.flygtning.dk> (kun på dansk)

Muligheder i Danmark Kosovarer som har fået endeligt afslag på opholdstilladelse i Danmark opfordres til at henvende sig til Dansk Flygtningehjælp, Dansk Røde Kors og Care4You Association, som alle tilbyder forskellige rådgivnings- og uddannelses tilbud. Du forpligter dig ikke til noget ved henvendelse. Læs mere om dine muligheder nedenfor.

Rådgivning og samtaler med Dansk Flygtningehjælp Dansk Flygtningehjælp tilbyder individuel rådgivning til alle kosovarer med afslag på opholdstilladelse i Danmark. I rådgivningen vil du have mulighed for både at tale med en jurist om din asylsag og med en erfaren repatrieringsrådgiver om muligheder og udfordringer ved at rejse hjem til Kosovo.

Dansk Flygtningehjælp kommer løbende rundt på asylcentrene. Du er naturligvis også velkommen til at kontakte os – evt. via en centermedarbejder – på tlf.: 3373 5230. Vær opmærksom på, at der tirsdage mellem kl. 13 – 14 er telefonrådgivning på albansk/serbokroatisk på samme nummer.

Tilbage til arbejdsmarkedet – kurser hos Dansk Røde Kors På center Jelling i Jylland og i Kulturhuset i København kan du deltage i forskellige kurser, hvor undervisningen tilpasses den enkelte deltagers behov.

Du kan tage førstehjælpsbevis, få sundhedsundervisning, tage PC-kursus eller et iværksætterkursus, hvis du overvejer at starte egen virksomhed. Der er også mulighed for at kombinere kurserne med praktik i en virksomhed.

Alle deltagere udarbejder et CV, der viser den enkeltes ressourcer og arbejdsmarkedskompetencer. Efter endt forløb udarbejder vi en portfolio til diplomer og CV. Vi tilbyder også vejledning, samtaler og undervisning for hele familien samlet, som forbereder

familien på fremtiden, når man vender tilbage til et nyt liv efter tiden som asylansøger.

For tilmelding eller mere information, kontakt Lars Brügger i Dansk Røde Kors Kulturhus på telefon 3296 0088 eller lab@redcross.dk

Care4You vejledningsforløb for kosovarer. I slutningen af kurset hos Røde Kors indgår har du mulighed for at deltage i et særligt vejledningsforløb, som giver mulighed for at sætte dine personlige, almene og faglige kvalifikationer i relation til fremtiden i Kosovo eller andet nyt hjemland – herunder især at udarbejde en plan for beskæftigelse hvad enten dette er som lønmodtager eller selvstændig. Der gives desuden vejledning i nye muligheder for aktivitet for afviste asylansøgere pr. 1. september 2006.

Vejledningsforløbet vil være en blanding af gruppeorienteret og individuelle aktiviteter – helt afhængig af den enkeltes behov og ressourcer. I den udstrækning det er muligt, vil der indgå computer i aktiviteterne. Her tænkes f.eks. på muligheden for informationssøgning på internettet samt gennemførelse af SPOR (vejledningsprogram).

Forløbet gennemføres af Care4You over 3 dage på Center Jelling (vest for Storebælt) og i Røde Kors Kulturhus (øst for Storebælt). Der vil efterfølgende være mulighed for opfølgende samtaler og vejledning hos Care4You. Du kan kontakte Søren Egdal fra Care4You Association på email: se@care4you.dk eller mobiltelefon: 2044 2468.

Husk at al henvendelse til de danske humanitære organisationer er uforpligtende og anonym, hvis du ønsker det.

Dine muligheder i Kosovo? Hvad skal jeg leve af og er der sikkert for mig og min familie i Kosovo? Disse spørgsmål og mange andre blev vendt under møderne mellem kosovarer i Danmark og 3 kosovarer fra Dansk Flygtningehjælps kontor i Kosovo.

Afviste asylansøgere fra Kosovo sidder i en vanskelig situation i Danmark. Mulighederne for at blive i Danmark synes udtømte, mens det ofte heller ikke er uden problemer at vende tilbage til Kosovo. De 3 personer som var på besøg fra Kosovo arbejder på forskellige måder med at støtte personer, som vender tilbage til det hjem, de i sin var nødt til at flygte fra. Én arbejder med at forbedre forholdene for romaer i Mitrovica, en anden giver erhvervsrådgivning og gode råd ved køb af erhvervsudstyr, mens den tredje person arbejder med planlægning og overvågning af tilbagevenden til Kosovo.

Roma Mahalla i Mitrovica Der sidder mere end 30 afviste roma-familier i Danmark. Langt de fleste kommer fra Gnjilane. Milena B. Djeric, én af personerne fra Dansk Flygtningehjælps kontor i Kosovo, arbejder på et projekt i Mitrovica kaldet Roma Mahalla, som på forskellige områder skal forbedre forholdene for romaer. Milena B. Djeric fortæller: "I Mitrovica har der virkelig været stort behov for at skabe ordentlige leveforhold – især for romaerne. I dag er der skoler med roma-lærere, der er ambulancer med læger, der er ved at blive lavet en politistation, og der trænes politifolk blandt romaer. I Danmark talte jeg med flere romaer om, at de kan få hjælp til at få registreret deres børn i Kosovo. Hvis børnene ikke er registreret vil det give problemer senere i forhold til at opnå retten til fx sociale ydelser". Der er i øjeblikket ikke så mange aktiviteter for romaer i Gnjilani. Men ifølge Milena B. Djeric er situationen i Gnjilani ikke så slem som i Mitrovica. Der bor roma-familier nu i Gnjilani og de kan færdes frit blandt albanerne.

Arbejde i Kosovo Der er en høj arbejdsløshed i Kosovo, som gør det vanskeligt at få en ordentlig indkomst. Der er da også startet forskellige projekter, som skal gøre det lettere at starte en lille virksomhed, landbrug mv. Fatmir Hapciu, også fra Dansk Flygtningehjælp i Kosovo, siger: "Der er forskellige mikrokreditinstitutioner i Kosovo, som tilbyder billige lån til opstart af forskellig small business. Vores kontor kan herudover tilbyde rådgivning og støtte til køb af erhvervsudstyr til personer, som vender tilbage fra Danmark". Fatmir Hapciu understreger, at opstart af mindre virksomhed i Kosovo, trods mulighed for mindre støtte, er en meget stor udfordring for den enkelte. Arbejdsløsheden er høj, og det kræver gode ideer og hårdt arbejde at skabe sig en indkomst i en vanskelig økonomi.

Sikkerhed i Kosovo Både FN og lokale organisationer rapporterer, at sikkerheden generelt er i fremgang i Kosovo. I 2006 er der således ikke rapporteret om voldelige episoder mellem to eller flere forskellige etniske grupper. Generelt kan flere og flere minoriteter bevæge sig frit og sikkert. I visse lokalområder kan der dog være problemer, fx for serbere, hvis de vil bevæge sig uden for deres umiddelbare lokalområde. Politiet i Kosovo er multietnisk sammensat, dvs. at

både albanere, serbere, romaer, ashkalier, egyptere og tyrkere er repræsenteret. KFOR er til stede over hele Kosovo, dog kun på lejlighedsvis patruljer.

Dine muligheder for støtte i Kosovo: Efter konkret vurdering kan der efter behov gives økonomisk støtte i Kosovo til: Modtagelse og transport til oplyst hjemadresse, startpakke med møbler, mad, hygiejneartikler, udstyr mv. Støtte til mindre reparation af huse, husleje for en kortere periode og lign. Støtte til indkomstskabende aktiviteter fx til erhvervsudstyr.

Mere generelt gælder det, at: Fra 2005 blev der mulighed for at optage lavtforrentede lån til opstart af små og mellemstore virksomheder. Lånes optages hos et såkaldt mikrofinansieringsinstitut til lavere rente end i bankerne. Den 4. marts 2006 erstattede Kosovo Property Agency (KPA) det tidligere Housing and Property Directorate. KPA har til formål at behandle ansøgninger om tabt ejendom inklusive landbrugs- og forretningsejendomme. Tabet af ejendom skal have fundet sted under den væbnede konflikt i perioden fra 27. februar 1998 til 20. juni 1999. Læs mere på <http://www.kpaonline.org>

Kontakt Dansk Flygtningehjælp for mere information på tlf.: 3373 5230. Vær opmærksom på, at der tirsdage mellem kl. 13 – 14 er telefonrådgivning på albansk / serbokratisk på samme nummer.

Serbisk-sproget udgave kan downloades fra: <http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt/DFH-Serbisk-0606.pdf>, Albansk-sproget udgave kan downloades fra: <http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt/DFH-Albansk-0606.pdf>

Se om tidligere nyhedsbrev (i # 300): <http://bjoerna.net/sidste-nyt/300.htm#DFH>

Danmark har Formandsskabet i FNs Sikkerhedsråd i Juni 2006

Det Danske UM har udsendt rapportmateriale om Det Arabiske Initiativ og om Tegningesagens betydning i dén sammenhæng. Materialet præsenteres således på ministeriets web-site:

UDENRIGSMINISTER PER STIG MØLLER OFFENTLIGGJORDE I DAG "ANALYSE AF DET ARABISKE INITIATIV" Udenrigsminister Per Stig Møller har i dag offentliggjort "Analyse af Det Arabiske Initiativ og Anbefalinger til Næste Fase" på et pressemøde i Eigtveds Pakhus.

Rapporten sammenfatter de vigtigste erfaringer fra pilotfasen (2004 – 2005) af Det Arabiske Initiativ, og giver anbefalinger for initiativets videreførelse. Rapporten er Udenrigsministeriets syntese af et omfattende analysemateriale bestående af et uafhængigt udredningsarbejde vedrørende udviklingen i regionen, en spørgeskemaundersøgelse blandt involverede danske organisationer samt en bred høring af den danske ressourcebase og af de danske repræsentationer i regionen.

Det Arabiske Initiativ, der blev lanceret i 2003, dækker Mellemøsten og Nordafrika fra Marokko i vest til Iran i øst og er en integreret del af dansk udenrigspolitik. I analysen konstateres det, at der i regionen har været stor interesse for at deltage i initiativet. Danmark er således inviteret til at samarbejde om en række reformprocesser, der potentielt kan bidrage til væsentlige langsigtede reformer. I analysen vurderes det, at initiativets grundlæggende princip om at udvikle bilaterale partnerskabsprogrammer i dialog med og efter efterspørgsel fra de enkelte lande i regionen har været afgørende for den positive interesse for Det Arabiske Initiativ i regionen.

Med tegningesagen er Danmark blevet udsat for et imageskifte i regionen. Blandt regeringer, hos organisationer og i befolkningerne konstateres dog fortsat interesse for en ligeværdig dialog og et gensidigt samarbejde med Danmark. Analysen giver herudover en række indsigter, som vil være vigtige at tage højde for i initiativets videreførelse og opstiller en række centrale anbefalinger for initiativets videreførelse.

I analysen anbefales det bl.a., at initiativet fremover fokuseres geografisk og tematisk for at sikre maksimalt udbytte af indsatsen. Geografisk lægges der op til at begrænse det bilaterale samarbejde til 6 partnerskabslande ud af 18 mulige lande i regionen. De nuværende bilaterale indsatslande er Marokko, Jordan, Yemen og Egypten. Derudover peges der på Algeriet og Libanon som nye potentielle partnerskabslande. Samtidig foreslås det at koncentrere

indsatserne om 3 temaer: 1. frihedsrettigheder og god regeringsførelse, 2. kvinder/ligestilling og 3. udvikling af videnssamfund. Disse tre temaer fremhæves også i UNDP's Arab Human Development Report.

Rapporten kan downloades (PDF) fra: [Materiale om Det Arabiske Initiativ, incl. Synteserapporten](#)

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

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

RUSLAND

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

KINA

Information om »Sidste Nyt«

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

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

»Sidste Nyt« sættes på nettet senest hver fredag morgen, hvor der sendes besked til dem der ønsker det.

Bestilling / afbestilling sker ved at sende en e-mail med teksten »Nyheder udbedes« / »Nyheder afmeldes«.

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

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

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

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

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

[Bemærkninger om EDB-sikkerhed](#).

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

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



»To skridt frem? Albanien i en brydningstid«

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

»Albansk Almanak 2004«

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

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

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

Se pris på: [Bestillingsliste](#).

»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 ugebrevne og det supplerende materiale - i alt omkring 2.150 sider).

Se pris på: [Bestillingsliste](#).

»Albanske Studier« bd. 1-2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seneste udgave af denne »annonce« kan ses på:

[»Sidste Nyt«](#) (klik)