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Žižić i Bošović na
zasjedanju PSS

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Dans ce compte rendu:

1. Les discours prononcés en français sont reproduits in extenso.
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**PLENARY SESSIONS
OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY**

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON KOSOVO & METOHIA

Mr Bozidar M. Bojovic (EPP)

Kosovo and Metohia is part of Serbia and Montenegro (SMN) – a member of United Nations and Council of Europe. The measures taken by UN and KFOR on the territory of one sovereign state, member of UN and CE, are temporary and their goal should be protection of human rights through implementation of standards and establishment of democratic institutions. These are preconditions of achievement of goals from Resolution 1244 – building multiethnic, multicultural and tolerant society on Kosovo and Metohia. In this ambient will be possible to reintegrate definitive status of Kosovo and Metohia, that needs to have two ultimate approaches:

- The territorial integrity and sovereignty of Serbia and Montenegro may not be threatened with one-sided act of secession, and
- For the Albanian people, as a majority on Kosovo and Metohia, has to be provided full autonomy under highest international standards.

Implementation of standards and democratic institutions before bringing a decision on definitive status of Kosovo and Metohia, is a precondition for future peace and stability, but also a long and hard way that includes filigree steps, which at this moment remind on walking on a mine-field.

Serb-Albanian relations are characterised with confrontations, that indicate numerous characteristics of ethnic conflicts, with long Balkan history roots and passing over it fact, on the strategy road of implementation of objectives, not only neglect a solution, but will provoke new confrontations. The best proof of this is reflexly defensive ethnic homogeneity of threaten minorities of Serbs and non-Albanian population on Kosovo and Metohia, especially on border-line enclaves.

Regardless of definitive respect for the efforts of UNMIK and KFOR, the fact is that even today, five years after, Kosovo's Serbs and other non-Albanian population live in Kosovo and Metohia fear atmosphere in isolated non-secure enclaves, under constant repression and non-tolerance. Aren't the human rights endangered and isn't the fear of Serbs and other non-Albanian population justified if it is well-known that until the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK to Kosovo and Metohia there were 500.000 of so-called long-barrel weapons, and now that number exceeds a million. This is why is important not to cross over these mistakes of some high officials of international institutions, who are using their engagement in Kosovo and Metohia for personal benefits and carrier progress, that provoke distrust with non-Albanian population. The March exodus of Serbs and other non-albanian population, during terrorist attacks of Albanian extremist, in cooperation with Albanian political parties (even the one that should have leadership in introducing democratic institutions and protect human rights on Kosovo and Metohia), showed that their fear is highly justified and that their human rights are in danger as nowhere in the world. With this programme, they want to make Serbs and other non-Albanian population evacuate from Kosovo and Metohia, by constant conflicts, making unbearable living conditions and threats for human rights, monthly disconnection of electricity and water in December last year, to Serbian and non-Albanian population in municipality Leposavic. Being aware of the fact that such unhygienic conditions envolve the risk of epidemics, the question artises as to the accountable party for the possible consequences.

Within their program of creation of ethnically clean Albanian territory, are activities of Albanian extremists and their so-called 'revenge activities' that are continuing on the south of Serbia and in Macedonia. In the same time, in the Republic of Montenegro, that is by its current Constitution a civil state, leaders of Albanian parties are starting to question and ask for territorial autonomy. Also, leader of Albanian minority in Montenegrin Parliament - Mr Dinosa, has stimulated revenge as a character side of Montenegrins. It is well known that Albanian national minority in Montenegro, is already in the structures of ruling regime in Montenegro, and has all the rights under highest international standards, and that there is no reason for this kind of their demands, than is clear that within their separatist programme they have territorial pretensions. These demands for the Republic of Montenegro, are mention just after their official talks with Mr Haradinaj, the President of the Government of Kosovo and Metohia. In this situation on Kosovo and Metohia and its environment, the establishment of democratic institutions and standards with

full respect for human rights and freedom, is possible to achieve by decentralisation and essential autonomy for Kosovo's Serbs, together with other nonalbanian people. If we are devoted to essential autonomy of Kosovo's Albanians, than we can not disclaim need of same autonomy for Serbs with institutions from Resolution 1244, on their territory, in enclaves where they are majority. Protection of human and minority rights with greater security, can be achieved by employing more Serbs and other nonalbanian people in Kosovo's police forces, than it is the case now, and that should to be positioned in enclaves with nonalbanian population.

As the time passes by, Serbia and Montenegro are developing their economic and legal framework, being closer to EU, and also healthy multiethnic relations will be developed, and formal ethnical separation will fall off. This model showed positive effects in B&H, where the consequences of multiethnic conflicts are going towards mutual tolerance and understanding. If the multiethnic confrontations could burst with such violence, after 50 years of life in former Yugoslavia, built under slogan of brotherhood and unity, we can imagine what will come out if insisting on unity when the consequences of multiethnic conflicts are still fresh.

Considering the proposal of Resolution comes from realistic facts that gives a hope that we are on the right road in protecting human rights on Kosovo and Metohia, but we, also, must pointed out that establishment of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo presupposes the futher status of Kosovo and Metohia, becoming an independent state.

At the end we must pointed out the fact that Podgorica's regime mislead international community with claiming that Kosovo and Metohia problem is not the problem of Montenegro.

Solving the problem of Kosovo and Metohia and protection of human rights on this territory, is the problem of the Republic of Montenegro, no less than is for Republic of Serbia, at least for the 65% of population in Montenegro that speaks Serbian language and for whom Kosovo and Metohia is a mainstream - DNK.

Those moves are entirely counterproductive, and the process of standards cannot wait for a more realistic set of policies from the government of Mr Kostunica. The international community and this Parliamentary Assembly should support all efforts to hasten the end of Kosovo's uncertain status, which keeps 2 million Kosovars in international limbo. Contrary to many received views, self-rule for Kosovo is far less of a threat to Balkan security than a return to the status quo ante, which is in any case politically and practically impossible.

It can easily be argued that Balkan integration under the European aegis cannot succeed until all the federal "factors" of former Yugoslavia—to use the language of the constitution of 1974 – acquire the status of political subjects, because only free subjects can genuinely integrate.

THE PRESIDENT (Translation). – Thank you. The next speaker is Mr Bojović.

Mr BOJOVIĆ (Serbia and Montenegro). – Kosovo and Metohia is part of Serbia and Montenegro, a member of the United Nations and the Council of Europe. The measures taken by the United Nations and Kfor are temporary, and their goal should be the protection of human rights through the implementation of standards and the establishment of democratic institutions. Those are preconditions of achieving the goals of Resolution 1244, the building of a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural and tolerant society in Kosovo and Metohia.

To restore the definitive status of Kosovo and Metohia, two conditions must be met. First, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Serbia and Montenegro must be maintained and, secondly, the Albanian people must have full autonomy under the highest international standards. The establishment of standards and democratic institutions needed to settle definitively the status of Kosovo and Metohia is a precondition for future peace and stability, but also a long and hard road that requires delicate steps, reminiscent of walking through a minefield.

Serb-Albanian relations are characterised by confrontations with ethnic aspects, and the long historical roots in the Balkans needing strategic implementation of objectives are not only unsolved but will provoke new confrontations. The best proof of that is the reflexively defensive ethnic homogeneity of threatened minorities of Serbs and other non-Albanians in Kosovo and Metohia, and especially in the border enclaves.

Despite definitive respect for the efforts of Unmik and Kfor, the fact is that for five years Kosovo's Serb and other non-Albanian people have lived in Kosovo and Metohia in an atmosphere of fear, in isolated and insecure enclaves, under constant repression and intolerance. The mass exodus of Serbs and other non-Albanians during attacks by Albanian extremists, in co-operation with Albanian political parties, showed that their fear is entirely justified and that their human rights are in danger as nowhere else in the world. There is a programme designed to evacuate Serbs and other non-Albanians from Kosovo and Metohia through constant conflict, making their living conditions unbearable and threatening their human rights, as shown by the month-long disconnection of electricity and water in December last year in the municipality of Leposavic.

Within the programme for creating an ethnically clean Albanian territory are the activities of Albanian extremists in the south of Serbia and in Macedonia. At the same time, in the Republic of Montenegro, which is by its current constitution a civil state, leaders of Albanian parties are starting to apply pressure in pursuit of territorial autonomy. It is well known that the Albanian national minority in Montenegro is already in the structures of the regime there, and has all rights under the highest international standards, so there is no reason for such demands. It is clear that within the separatist programme there are territorial pretensions.

THE PRESIDENT (Translation). – Please conclude now.

Mr BOJOVIĆ – The proposals in the resolution give us hope that we are on the right road to protecting human rights in Kosovo and Metohia, but it should also be noted that the establishment of the constitutional court of Kosovo presupposes the future status of Kosovo and Metohia as an independent

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ПАРЛАМЕНТАРНА СКУПШТИНА САВЈЕТА ЕВРОПЕ

ЗАШТИТА ЈУДСКИХ ПРАВА НА КОСОВУ И МЕТОХИЈИ
Ножидар М. Ђорђевић (ЕРР)

КиМ је део територије СЦГ, чланице УН и Савјета Европе. Мјере предузете од стране УН и КФОРА на територији једне суверене државе, чланице УН и СЕ су првостепене и њихов основни циљ треба да буде заштита људских права кроз усвајање стандарда и успостављање демократских институција. Ове су предуслове остваривања циљеве заптавају Резолуцији 1244- изградње мултиетничког, културно-историјског и толерантног друштва на КиМ. У таквим условима мораће да заживи дефинитивно решење статуса КиМ које треба да има два темељна приступа:

- Не може се угрозити територијална цјеловитост и суверенитет СЦГ, и
- Албанском народу, се мора обезбједити дуга аутономија по највишим међународним стандардима.

Успостављање стандарда и демократских институција прије решавања дефинитивног статуса предуслов је будући мира и стабилности,али то је дуг и тежак пут који подразумијева филтрирање кораке, који у овом моменту подсећају на ход по минском поду.

Српско-Албански однос поизазује бројне карактеристике етничког конфликта, са балканским дубоким коријинима у прошлости и другим трајањем и скакајућим запостављањем чињенице не само да не доноси решење него и генерира нове конфлигурације. Најважнији доказ тога је рефлексна, одбранбена етничка хомогенизација угрожених мањина спротив и најдлабоком становништву на КиМ, посебно у граничним сникавама.

Без обзира на реалистичност према напорима УНМИКА и КФОРА, чињеница је да и данас, пет година послије њиховог присуства, косовски Срби и друго најдлабоком становништво на КиМ живи у атмосфери страху у изолационим несигурним сникавама изложеног репресији и неголемантији. Да је страх Срби и други најдлабоком становништвом оправдан и да су им људска права угрожена као питање у смијету, показао је њихов мртвовски егзодус у току терористичких дивљања албанских екстремиста, у сарадњи са албanskim политичким странцима, чак и оних које треба да буду посвоји у успостављању демократских институција и заштити људских права на КиМ. Да је то програм којим се желе ојети Срби и друго најдлабоком становништво са КиМ, скубома, стварањем неподношљивих услова живота и угрожавањем људских права, говори и једномјесечне ужидане струје и воде овih dana, спрском и најдлабоком стагоништву у ошигтици Лепосавић.

У склону програма стиглици чисте албанске територије су активисти албанских екстремиста на Југу Србије и у Македонији. Истовремено у Црној Гори, која је према важећем Уставу грађанска држава, лидери албанских странака покрећу питање територијалне аутономије. Ако се зна да је албанска национална мањина у структуром владајућег режима у Црној Гори и има сна права по највишим међународним стандардима, и да заиста немају разлога за тајкоље захтјеве, онда је сасвим јасно да у склону стратешког сензартичког програма и они покрећу питање територијалне претензије. Тим прије што се овај захтјев Црној Гори поставља непосредно послије њихових разговора са Харадинјем, предсједником Владе КиМ.

У оваквој ситуацији успостављање демократских институција и стандарда уз поштовања људских права и слобода на КиМ, могуће је остварити само децентрализацијом и обезбјеђивањем суштинске аутономије Србима са другим најдлабоком становништвом. Ако се заједно са суштинском аутономијом косметички Албанија, онда су можемо испречити потребу суштинске аутономије Србима, у сникавама таје су већанско становништво. Задад веће сигурности, потребно је да у посљедици КиМ буде пине Срби и најдлабоком становништвом него је то сада, и њих треба распоредити у сникавама са већинским најдлабоким становништвом.

Сматрајући да предлог Резолуције даје најбољу да се пређе правим путем у заштити људских права на КиМ, морамо указати да формулације Уставног суда на Косову и Метохији преједују буђући статус Косова и Метохије ка позивностима. То је супротно Резолуцији 1244 и значи њено исправљење.

На крају, морамо указати на чињеницу да подгорички режим обајује међународну таједанну утвђењавањем да проблем КиМ није проблем Црне Горе.

Решавање проблема КиМ и заштите људских права на тој територији је проблем Црне Горе и првоступајући њене интересе, бар ових 65% грађана Црне Горе који говоре српским језиком и који је КиМ, матица, ДНК.Хвала зам.