



大会

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人权理事会  
第七届会议  
议程项目 3

增进和保护所有人权、公民、政治、经济、  
社会和文化权利，包括发展权

2008 年 3 月 21 日塞尔维亚  
大使兼常驻代表给人权理事会主席的信

我就目前人权理事会第七届会议高级别部分会议的掌握问题给你写信。

3 月 4 日，在高级别部分会议期间，就塞尔维亚共和国外交部长武克·耶雷米奇先生阁下前一天所做发言，阿尔巴尼亚共和国代表团被给予了答辩权。引起关注的第一个程序问题是，为什么让阿尔巴尼亚共和国代表发言，因为耶雷米奇先生的发言中没有提到阿尔巴尼亚。阿尔巴尼亚代表的答辩全部涉及塞尔维亚南部科索沃和梅托希亚省，其中有关于该省科索沃阿尔巴尼亚族人情况的虚假之词，带有偏见和完全不实的指称。为了对阿尔巴尼亚代表的发言作出反应，塞尔维亚共和国代表团要求第二天即 3 月 5 日在同次高级别部分会议期间行使答辩权。但是，塞尔维亚代表团却被剥夺了这一权利，尽管阿尔巴尼亚代表团在答复中直接提到塞尔维亚共和国。

鉴于上述事实，我谨请理事会主席团就高级别会议期间会议的掌握问题作出解释。而且，鉴于塞尔维亚共和国代表团被剥夺了行使答辩权的权利，我谨要求将本信件所附资料<sup>\*</sup>作为第七届会议的文件印发，分发给理事会所有成员和观察员。

常驻代表

斯洛博丹·武克切维奇(签字)

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<sup>\*</sup> 附件不译，仅以收到和提交的原文分发。

## **Annex**

### **THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA ON THE RIGHT OF REPLY EXERCISED BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA DURING THE HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT OF THE SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL**

The Government of the Republic of Serbia is surprised by the fact that the representative of the Republic of Albania used the right of reply to the address of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Serbia Vuk Jeremic during the High Level Segment, because he made no reference whatsoever to the Republic of Albania in his address.

The representative of the Republic of Albania has obviously abused his right of reply, with the sole purpose of reiterating the position of his country with respect to the attempt at illegal secession of Kosovo and Metohija. The position of the Republic of Serbia concerning the illegal unilateral declaration of independence of Kosovo and Metohija by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government in the Province and possible recognition of this illegal act by other states are well known and it is not necessary to repeat them on this occasion.

The reply of the representative of the Republic of Albania was mostly devoted to the crimes committed against the Albanian population in Kosovo and Metohija. It is an opportunity to recall the principled position of the democratic government of the Republic of Serbia that all peoples in the territory of the former Yugoslavia have, above all, a moral and civilizational obligation to face their recent past. On their part, the democratic authorities of Serbia have condemned all crimes committed against members of other nations and ethnic groups during the regime of Slobodan Milosevic and have undertaken all measures that those responsible be brought to justice and punished.

Although the Kosovo Liberation Army, condemned for its terrorist acts by a number of UN Security Council resolutions, had also committed a series of crimes against the Serb population and the representatives of Serbian authorities in Kosovo and Metohija, none of these crimes have been condemned thus far by the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government nor have any measures been taken against the perpetrators. This is the difference between the democratic authorities in Serbia and the “democrats” in Pristina.

The representative of the Republic of Albania also made insinuations about the alleged dangers to individuals in the Republic of Serbia because of their ethnic or religious affiliation or political belief. These allegations are absolutely false. The Republic of Serbia guarantees all the internationally recognized human rights and freedoms to all its citizens, without any discrimination. At the same time, my country is actively engaged in the promotion of human rights issues at all domestic and international fora. The only real human rights problems exist in the Province of Kosovo and Metohija, to which Minister of Foreign Affairs of Serbia, Vuk Jeremic, referred at the session for High Level Segment.

As the Albanian representative stated himself, the time of conflicts and hatred in the Balkans is behind us. The Republic of Serbia remains fully committed to regional stability and the realization of the region's common European future. Unfortunately, some acts of the Republic of Albania, such as the contents of the right of reply of its representative in the Human Right Council, do not contribute to the strengthening of good-neighbourly relations, cooperation and trust in the region, which has no European perspective without it.

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