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人权委员会
第五十三届会议
议程项目 10

在世界任何地区、特别是在殖民地和
其他未独立国家和领土上人权和基本自由
遭受侵犯的问题

1997年4月11日保加利亚常驻联合国日内瓦办事处
代表团临时代办给人权委员会主席的信

保加利亚常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表团谨请将所附文件作为人权委员会第五十三届会议议程项目 10 下的正式文件散发。

临时代办
KONSTANTIN ANDREEV
(签名)

* 附件不译，原文照发。

**Comments on the letter of Mr. Miroslav Milosevic - Chargé
d'affaires, a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal
Republic of Yugoslavia dated 18 March 1997
(doc.E/CN.4/1997/125)**

These comments are in response to the letter of the Charge d'affaires, a.i. of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) at Geneva, which was circulated as an official document of the 53rd session of the Commission on Human Rights under reference E/CN.4/1997/125.

We would not have referred to the above letter, if its Annex did not contain certain curious interpretations aimed at diverting the attention of the Commission on Human Rights away from existing human rights violations in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

We were quite amazed at the "revelation" that one third of Bulgaria's population is of non-Bulgarian origin. In addition to really existing ethnic groups in my country, this one-third supposedly includes also groups which could not be found even in the most exotic ethnographic studies. Among them, for instance, is the newly-invented "Yugoslav minority" which presumably exists also in other neighbouring countries of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). It is quite obvious that "Yugoslav" is not an ethnic, religious or linguistic feature, but only and uniquely a definition for citizenship. Furthermore, prior to enlisting the Moslems among the non-Bulgarians, the Yugoslav charge d'affaires, a.i. should have been better advised that Moslem is a religious but not an ethnic identity. In fact, in accordance with the latest population census in Bulgaria, carried out in 1992, 86% of the Bulgarian citizens are Bulgarians. Obviously, the remaining 14% are far below the claimed one-third of the population. The remaining part includes Turks (9.4%), Gypsies (3.7%), Armenians (0.16%), Tatars (0.05%), Jews (0.04%), Gagauses (0.017%), and others.

It would be quite difficult to solve the existing open minority issue in the relations between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on a "reciprocal basis" since it is related solely and only to the situation of the Bulgarian national minority in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The Yugoslav side is well aware that it was from Bulgaria, and not from Serbia, that following World War I a sizeable territory was cut off together with its compact 120 000 strong

Bulgarian population. A population which has been since then subjected to a systematic pressure of assimilation.

In his letter the Yugoslav charge d'affaires a.i. demonstrates an enviable "knowledge" of Bulgarian foreign policy, particularly as far as Bulgarian minorities abroad are concerned. He alleges that Bulgaria is not interested in the situation of its larger minorities abroad, that it does not maintain a dialogue with the countries where they live - such as Ukraine, Russia and Moldova. However, attempts to incite minority problems in Bulgaria's bilateral relations with these countries, are doomed to failure. As a matter-of-fact Bulgaria follows closely the situation of the Bulgarian minorities in the above-mentioned countries. Mainly as a result of this interest and concern we are aware that Bulgarian communities in these countries enjoy rights and opportunities to preserve their ethnic self-identification and to promote their traditions and culture. It is to be regretted that the same cannot be said about the Bulgarian national minority in Serbia, in spite of the numerous steps initiated by the Bulgarian side within the framework of bilateral relations. The facts about the situation of this minority are contained in detail in document 49/455, as well as in a number of reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights in Former Yugoslavia. Concerns over this situation have been reflected in resolution 51/116 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, as well as in resolutions 1995/89 and 1996/71 of the Commission on Human Rights.

We consider it unacceptable to substitute internationally recognized really existing problems, for instance the one of the practical implementation of the rights of the Bulgarian national minority in the Republic of Serbia, with non-existing issues.

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