

2011-10-17

Landinformationsenheten

Fråga-svar

Islamism i Serbien

Fråga

Inkom 2011-10-11

Hur utbredd är rekryteringen till islamistiska grupper i Serbien (bland muslimer)? Hur stort problem är våld och hot från extrema islamistiska grupper i Serbien gentemot muslimer i allmänhet och muslimer som motsätter sig propåer om anslutning? Vad är de serbiska myndigheternas hållning? Bekämpar man islamism? Är detta ett eventuellt problem i hela Serbien eller i delar av landet?

Svar

Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia skriver 2008 om rekryteringen till islamistiska grupper i Serbien:

"Referring to South Serbia, BIA [Ombudsperson's Office and the Kosovo Islamic Community (known by its Albanian-language acronym, BIK) Director said the illegal organization ANA (Albanian National Army) was the main destabilizing factor in the region. According to him, BIA has tracked down its strongholds and found out its raised combat readiness, provision of arms and recruitment of new members. As for operation of Islamic movements, Bulatović called Vehabits in the Raska region the biggest threat. His report also referred to the tensions inside the Islamic Religious Community, extremism of some members of minority communities and actions by neo-Nazi and rightist groups."

Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF) rapporterar i juni 2010 om att meningsskiljaktigheter mellan politiska partier och rivaliserande islamistiska grupper ofta har lett till våldsamheter i Sandjak regionen, att

radikala islamiska rörelser i Sandjak, wahhabiter, har observerats, att polisen anses vara beredd att skydda mot islamisters angrepp:

"7 UE 1365/05.A). Es gibt keine Anzeichen für die Existenz bewaffneter Gruppen oder paramilitärischer Formationen. Meinungsverschiedenheiten zwischen politischen Parteien und rivalisierenden islamistischen Gruppierungen führten immer wieder zu Gewaltausbrüchen in der Region Sandzak. Seit 2006 sind Strömungen radikal islamischer Wahabiten im Sandzak festzustellen. Seitdem kommt es verstärkt zu gewalttätigen Auseinandersetzungen innerhalb der religiösen Gemeinschaften (Commission of the European Communities, Progress Report Serbia, October 2009). Es kann aber nicht davon ausgegangen werden, dass für jeden Bosniaken eine aktuelle Gefahr eigener Betroffenheit besteht. Die serbische Polizei ist grundsätzlich in der Lage und bereit, Personen vor solchen Übergriffen zu schützen."

"...Im Laufe der Protestkundgebungen nach der Unabhängigkeitserklärung Kosovos wurden zahlreiche Geschäfte im Besitz der Albaner und Goraner (der aus Kosovo stammenden, serbisch sprechenden Volksgruppe islamischen Glaubensbekenntnisses) demoliert. Die Polizei ging in einigen Fällen gegen die Randalierer vor (Human Rights Watch, 26.02.2008, Protect Civil Society and Minorities). Mögliche Übergriffe Dritter aus nationalistischen oder politischen Motiven sind daher nicht auszuschließen..."

US Department of State skriver 2010 gällande terrorism 2009 i Serbien:

"On July 5, the trial of Islamist extremists charged with conspiracy to commit terrorism, illegal possession of firearms, and attempted murder concluded. The Belgrade District Court's Special Department for Organized Crime convicted 12 individuals and acquitted two others. Authorities found evidence that the group was planning attacks on infrastructure in the city of Novi Pazar, on a local religious leader, and on several sites in Belgrade, including the U.S. Embassy. In a follow-up trial on September 8, an additional four individuals were convicted of planning attacks on police in Novi Pazar and storing large quantities of weapons and ammunition."

BBC News skriver i april 2009:

"Twelve alleged Muslim radicals who were mostly arrested in Serbia's southern region of Sandzak have been jailed for plotting attacks on an imam and others."

Amnesty International rapporterar 2009:

"Disputes between political parties and rival Islamist groups continued to provoke violence in the Sandžak region, including the burning of a mosque near Novi Pazar."

The trial opened in January and continued throughout the year against 15 men from Sandžak believed to be of the Wahhabi faith indicted in September 2007 for conspiring against Serbia's security and constitutional order and the illegal possession of weapons and explosives."

Freedom House skriver i juni 2008:

"The situation in Sandzak was further complicated by the emergence of Wahabis, a group of Islamists who were arrested on March 17 in their camp near Novi Pazar. Serbian police found large quantities of ammunition in the camp. On September 14, fifteen arrested members of the group were charged with terrorism, and their trial is expected to take place in 2008. This group has been in conflict with local Islamic leaders but has not been connected to either of the two Sandzak parties."

Council of Europe - Secretary General skriver i juli 2007:

"Press reports have mentioned several instances of action taken by the Ministry of the Interior and/or courts against misconduct, criminal actions or corruption of police officials. It has not been possible to gain precise information on any of these cases because of the confidentiality of on-going procedures and of the presumption of innocence. There have been several incidents involving Wahhabis (Islamic fundamentalists) in the Sandzak region, most recently in March and April 2007 there were several arrests and one fatal shooting by police of Islamists suspected of plotting terrorist acts."

Konsulterade källor

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