

Albanian Parliament

Resolution for the “Condemnation of crimes committed during the communist regime in Albania” October 29th, 2006

1. The Albanian Parliament refers to the Resolutions of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, and in more concrete terms, to the Resolution 1096 (1996) “Measures for the eradication of the heritage from communist totalitarian systems”, as well as to the Resolution 1481 (2006) “Necessity for the international condemnation of the crimes of communist totalitarian regimes”, and to the resolutions of the first National Convent of the Association for the Integration of Political Persecuted People and the Albanian Rehabilitation Centre for Trauma and Torture “For the condemnation of the crimes of communism in Albania”, dated on May 12th 2006.
2. The communist totalitarian regime of Enver Hoxha that ruled in Albania right after the Second World War until 1990, was characterized by: massive violation of human rights, individual and collective executions (with or without trial), deaths in concentration camps, starving, tortures, deportations, slavery work, physical and psychological terror, genocide due to the political origin or property’s inheritance, violation of freedom of consciousness, judgment and expression, freedom of press, religious belief, and the political pluralism.
3. Parties that legally inherited structures, membership and property of the Labor Party of Albania haven’t yet expressed the will to distance away from the communist totalitarian regime, the “class struggle”, and the “dictatorship of proletariat”.
4. The collapse of the communist regime in Albania wasn’t followed by investigation of the committed crimes, moreover the authors were never confronted with justice seriously and it was never asked for public remission to the victims of the communist genocide.
5. Consequently, the awareness of the public opinion, notably of the new generation for the cruel crimes committed by the dictatorial regime of Enver Hoxha, is extremely weak.
6. The Albanian Parliament expresses the certitude that the acknowledgement and denouncing of the communist dictatorship’s crimes, avoids the recurrence of similar crimes in the future. The condemnation of the committed crimes and the real evaluation of history play an important role in the education of new generations.

7. The Albanian Parliament strongly denounces the massive violation of human rights committed during the communist totalitarian dictatorship of Enver Hoxha.
8. The Albanian Parliament denounces the dictator Enver Hoxha as the designer, leader and executor of the cruelest communist dictatorships of the Eastern Europe, which brought the country into isolation and extreme poverty. The Parliament requests the dismissal of titles and medals given to Him or his collaborators by the communist regime.
9. The Albanian Parliament requests the revision of symbol dates of the communist regime that indicate the establishment of the communist dictatorship and the removal of these dates from the official state protocols.
10. The Albanian Parliament requests to make public all documents that testify the crimes of the communist regime, including the files created by the former institutions of political persecution such as the State Security, Prosecutions, Courts and Committees of Internment - Deportations.
11. The Albanian Parliament requests the disclosure of files of the State Security former collaborators for politicians, leaders of constituent institutions, justice system, central and local public administration, and to the national audiovisual and written media.
12. The Albanian Parliament invites all communist and post communist parties in Albania to reconsider the history of communism and the past, to distance themselves clearly from the crimes committed during the regime and the dictatorship of Enver Hoxha, punishing them without hesitation.
13. The Albanian Parliament invites the academics, historians and independent experts to intensify their research for an objective verification of history of Albania during the communist dictatorship.
14. The Albanian Parliament estimates that victims of the communist regime and their families deserve respect and sympathy for their sufferings as well as gratitude for the resistance to the dictatorship.
15. The Albanian Parliament supports the design of a National Strategy for eliminating the consequences of the semi centennial dictatorship in Albania, and invites the state institutions to fulfill their loyal obligations with regards to the status for the integration, education, employment, housing and restitution/compensation of political persecuted people as fast as possible, and the allocation of a fund for the discovery of the disappeared and executed people for political reasons with or without trial.
16. The Albanian Parliament encourages the initiation of a National Campaign for raising the awareness over the crimes committed on behalf of the communist ideology, including the revision of school curricula, the annunciation of a national day in memoriam of the victims of communism, opening of museums, including the imaging of the political prisons in museums, and the

establishment of memorials in honor of Albanians that were executed for their contraposition to the totalitarian regime.

17. The Albanian Parliament supports the organization of a National Conference with the participation of parliamentary members, the government's representatives, and political parties, associations of political persecuted people, academics, historians, and experts of non-profit organizations, on the crimes committed by the totalitarian communist regimes.