



2010

RESOLUCIJA EVROPSKEGA PARLAMENTA z dne 15. januarja 2009 O SREBRENICI

Evropski parlament,

- ob upoštevanju svoje resolucije z dne 7. julija 2005 o Srebrenici(1),
- ob upoštevanju Stabilizacijsko-pridružitvenega sporazuma med Evropskima skupnostma in njunimi državami članicami na eni strani ter Bosno in Hercegovino na drugi strani, podpisanega dne 16. junija 2008 v Luxembourg, ter obovetov za članstvo v EU, ki so bili vsem državam Zahodnega Balkana dani na vrhu EU v Solunu leta 2003,
- ob upoštevanju člena 103(4) svojega Poslovnika,

A. ker je julija 1995 bosansko mesto Srebrenica, takrat ločena enklava, ki jo je Varnostni svet Združenih narodov v svoji resoluciji z dne 16. aprila 1993 razglasil za varovano območje, padla v roke srbskih sil pod vodstvom generala Ratka Mladića, kot je zahteval takratni predsednik Republike Srbske Radovan Karadžić,

B. ker so sile bosanskih Srbov pod poveljstvom generala Mladića in paravojaške enote, vključno s srbskimi neregularnimi policijskimi enotami, ki so na bosansko ozemlje vstopile iz Srbije, v več dneh pobijanja po padcu Srebrenice po hitrem postopku usmrtele več kot 8.000 muslimanskih moških in fantov, ki so se zatekli na območje pod zaščito sil Združenih narodov (UNPROFOR-ja); ker je bilo skoraj 25.000 žensk, otrok in starejših prisilno deportiranih in je to bil največji vojni zločin v Evropi od konca druge svetovne vojne,

C. ker je ta tragedija, ki jo je Mednarodno kazensko sodišče za vojne zločine na območju nekdanje Jugoslavije (MKSJ) razglasilo za genocid, potekala na območju, ki so ga Združeni narodi razglasili za varno, ter je zato simbol za nezmožnost mednarodne skupnosti, da bi posredovala v konfliktu ter zaščitila civilno prebivalstvo,

D. ker so enote bosanskih Srbov zagrešile številne kršitve Ženevskih konvencij nad civilnim prebivalstvom v Srebrenici, vključno z deportacijo tisoč žensk, otrok in ostarelih ter s posililimi številnih žensk,

E. ker kljub izredno velikim prizadevanjem, da bi odkrili in izkopali množična grobišča in posamezne grobove ter identificirali žrtve, na podlagi doslej opravljenega iskanja ni mogoče opraviti popolne rekonstrukcije dogodkov v Srebrenici in okoli nje,

F. ker ne more biti pravega miru brez pravice in ker je polno ter neomejeno sodelovanje z MKSJ osnovni pogoj za nadaljevanje postopka za vključitev držav Zahodnega Balkana v Evropsko unijo,

G. ker je MKSJ generala Radislava Krstića iz vojske bosanskih Srbov kot prvega spoznalo za krivega sodelovanja v srebreniškem genocidu, ker pa je najpomembnejši obtoženeec, Ratko Mladić, štirinajst let po tragičnih dogodkih še vedno na prostosti in ker pozdravlja dejstvo, da je bil Radovan Karadžić izročen MKSJ,

H. ker je vzpostavitev spominskega dneva primeren način, da se poklonimo žrtvam pokola ter damo jasno sporočilo naslednjim generacijam,

1. se spominja vseh žrtev grozodejstev med vojnami v nekdanji Jugoslaviji in se jim poklanja; izraža sožalje in solidarnost družinam žrtev, od katerih jih veliko ni dobilo dokončne potrditve glede usode svojih sorodnikov; ugotavlja, da je ta nenehna bolečina še večja, ker se odgovornim zanjo še ni sodilo;

2. poziva Svet in Komisijo k primerni počastitvi spomina ob obletnici genocida v Srebrenici in Potočarjih s potrditvijo predloga Parlamenta, da bi po vsej Evropski uniji ter v državah Zahodnega Balkana 11. julij razglasili za dan spomina na genocid v Srebrenici;

3. poziva k dodatnim prizadevanjem, da bi ostale ubežnike privedli pred sodišče, ter izraža podporo delu MKSJ in poudarja, da je sojenje odgovornim za poboje v Srebrenici in okoli nje pomemben korak k miru in stabilnosti v tej regiji, ter v zvezi s tem poudarja, da je treba večjo pozornost nameniti sojenjem za vojne zločine na nacionalni ravni;

4. poudarja pomen sprave kot dela procesa evropskega vključevanja; poudarja pomembno vlogo, ki jo imajo v tem procesu verske oblasti, mediji in izobraževalni sistem, zato da bi vsi civilisti, ne glede na etnično pripadnost, premagali nasprotja iz preteklosti in začeli mirno in iskreno sobivati v ozračju miru, stabilnosti in gospodarske rasti; poziva vse države, naj si še bolj prizadevajo, da bi se pomirile z nemirno preteklostjo;

5. naroči svojemu predsedniku, naj to resolucijo posreduje Svetu in Komisiji, vladam držav članic, vladi in parlamentu Bosne in Hercegovine in njenih entitet, ter vladam in parlamentom držav Zahodnega Balkana.

»Ta Resolucija ni namenjena preteklosti. Čeprav govori tudi o mrtvih je namenjena živim in njihovi boljši skupni prihodnosti.«

Jelko Kacin na plenarnem zasedanju evropskega parlamenta, 15. januarja 2009

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION of 15 January 2009 ON SREBRENICA

The European Parliament,

- having regard to its resolution of 7 July 2005 on Srebrenica(1),
- having regard to the Stabilisation and Association Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, of the other part, signed in Luxembourg on 16 June 2008, and the prospect of EU membership held out to all the countries of the western Balkans at the EU summit in Thessaloniki in 2003,
- having regard to Rule 103(4) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas in July 1995 the Bosnian town of Srebrenica, which was at that time an isolated enclave proclaimed a Protected Zone by a United Nations Security Council Resolution of 16 April 1993, fell into the hands of the Serbian militias led by General Ratko Mladić and under the direction of the then President of the Republika Srpska, Radovan Karadžić,

B. whereas, during several days of carnage after the fall of Srebrenica, more than 8 000 Muslim men and boys, who had sought safety in this area under the protection of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), were summarily executed by Bosnian Serb forces commanded by General Mladić and by paramilitary units, including Serbian irregular police units which had entered Bosnian territory from Serbia; whereas nearly 25 000 women, children and elderly people were forcibly deported, making this event the biggest war crime to take place in Europe since the end of the Second World War,

C. whereas this tragedy, declared an act of genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), took place in a UN-proclaimed safe haven, and therefore stands as a symbol of the impotence of the international community to intervene in the conflict and protect the civilian population,

D. whereas multiple violations of the Geneva Conventions were perpetrated by Bosnian Serb troops against Srebrenica's civilian population, including deportations of thousands of women, children and elderly people and the rape of a large number of women,

E. whereas, in spite of the enormous efforts made to date to discover and exhume mass and individual graves and identify the bodies of the victims, the searches conducted until now do not permit a complete reconstruction of the events in and around Srebrenica,

F. whereas there cannot be real peace without justice and whereas full and unrestricted cooperation with the ICTY remains a basic requirement for further continuation of the process of integration into the EU for the countries of the western Balkans,

G. whereas General Radislav Krstić of the Bosnian Serb army is the first person found guilty by the ICTY of aiding and abetting the Srebrenica genocide, but whereas the most prominent indicted person, Ratko Mladić, is still at large almost fourteen years after the tragic events, and whereas it is to be welcomed that Radovan Karadžić now has been transferred to the ICTY,

H. whereas the institutionalization of a day of remembrance is the best means of paying tribute to the victims of the massacres and sending a clear message to future generations,

1. Commemorates and honours all the victims of the atrocities during the wars in the former Yugoslavia; expresses its condolences to and solidarity with the families of the victims, many of whom are living without final confirmation of the fate of their relatives; recognizes that this continuing pain is aggravated by the failure to bring those responsible for these acts to justice;

2. Calls on the Council and the Commission to commemorate appropriately the anniversary of the Srebrenica-Potočari act of genocide by supporting Parliament's recognition of 11 July as the day of commemoration of the Srebrenica genocide all over the EU, and to call on all the countries of the western Balkans to do the same;

3. Calls for further efforts to bring the remaining fugitives to justice, expresses its full support for the valuable and difficult work of the ICTY and stresses that bringing to justice those responsible for the massacres in and around Srebrenica is an important step towards peace and stability in the region; reiterates in that regard that increased attention needs to be paid to war crimes trials at domestic level;

4. Stresses the importance of reconciliation as part of the European integration process; emphasizes the important role of religious communities, the media and the education system in this process, so that civilians of all ethnicities may overcome the tensions of the past and begin a peaceful and sincere coexistence in the interests of enduring peace, stability and economic growth; urges all countries to make further efforts to come to terms with a difficult and troubled past;

5. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the governments of the Member States, the Government and Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its entities, and the governments and parliaments of the countries of the western Balkans.

«This Resolution is not meant for the past. Even though it also speaks about the dead, it is dedicated to the living and their better common future.»

Jelko Kacin at the plenary session of European Parliament, January 15, 2009



Koledar, izdan ob 15. obletnici genocida nad Bošnjaki v Srebrenici.
Calendar printed at the 15th anniversary of the genocide of Bosniaks in Srebrenica.

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Black and white photos by Muhamed Mujkic show funeral services at the burial of the genocide victims in Srebrenica. Motives of the color postcards that picture sights of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the beginning of 20th century are from private collection.

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