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In relation to the denial of genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina, by Judge Christoph Flügge, a member of the ICTY Trial Chamber III Judge, in the case against Radovan Karadžić (IT-95-5/18), the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the Sarajevo University organized on 17 July 2009 the scientific discussion **on the definition of genocide**, the legal and general implications of the notion of genocide and the relevance of the statement by Judge Flügge, which involved a number of scholars from the Sarajevo University as well as representatives of the associations of the Genocide Victims. Following the intensive, overall, constructive, and very fruitful scientific discussion, the participants adopted **the text of an integral message – protest**, which we deliver to all scholars and members of the International Association of Genocide Scholars (IAGS) and other associations that gather the genocide scholars, different Embassies, ICTY, ICTR, International Court of Justice (ICJ), International Criminal Court (ICC), Security Council, and General Assembly of the United Nations, Council of Europe, and other relevant and important public, political, scientific, and cultural figures with recognizable humane, professional, moral characters, and clear positions in their public addressing, whereas our intention is to inform them fully and timely on the recognizable messages from the interview with the Judge Christoph Flügge published in the magazine *Spiegel International* (9 July 2009), so that all these competent subjects and authorities use their powers and influence and do not allow an attack against the law, justice, and piety of the genocide victims in Bosnia, Rwanda, Armenia, Cambodia, and other genocides. In other words, the only logical solution in this situation is – the resignation or removal from office of Judge Christoph Flügge because he, by direct denial of genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina violated fundamental postulates and norms of legal profession: impartiality provided for in the ICTY Rules on Procedure and Evidence (Art. 14 and 15), and he also in the most direct manner manifested his determination towards the evil and against the good, that must not be tolerated; not only in his case but rather in case of any judge of the international court in this globally and historically important case of criminal prosecution.