



At the initiative of the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, in cooperation with the Congress of North America Bosniaks, Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law at the University of Sarajevo, the Bosniak Cultural Association "Preporod", Sarajevo, at the Academy on the occasion of the twenty years since the independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in Toronto, Canada and Atlanta and Dallas, USA, was adopted.

Bosniak Proclamation

1. Bosniaks as a sovereign nation should be resolutely opposed to all deniers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Bosniak people.
2. In their full intellectual, political and economic capacity, Bosniaks must insist on the application of all final judgments of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and also the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague. In this regard, continuous and permanent scientific research activities on crimes against humanity and international law, particularly the crime of genocide in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of the twentieth century is imperative. It is essential that the most responsible government authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina request the implementation of decisions made by the International Criminal Tribunals - the ICTY (International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia) and the ICJ (International Court of Justice). All relevant court decisions made after the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement and to same, the court established facts about the serious violations of international humanitarian law, must reflect on the Annex IV of the General Framework Agreement, or constitutional-legal system of Bosnia and Herzegovina and have an impact on the political and legal solutions.
3. Bosniaks and Bosniaks from Srebrenica in particular, on the basis of the final judgments of International Courts in The Hague, must resolutely insist on the right of the Srebrenica genocide as a setting exempt from the jurisdiction of the smaller entity, the so-called Serbian Republic. This management belongs to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosnjaks know that ending the genocide in Srebrenica, which was exercised over them



during the war years, 1992 to 1995 affected the whole territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina it is therefore important not to lose the major position in Srebrenica..

4. It is essential that the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina pass two Laws. First a law that facilitates prohibition and punishment of the actions of a neo-fascist organization. Second, a law prohibiting and punishing the denial of the Holocaust, genocide and crimes against humanity in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
5. Bosniaks should mark January 9th as the day of genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On this day in 1992 the project of the greater destruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina was initiated, illegally and illegitimately installing the so called Republic of the Serbian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina. These unconstitutional transgressions led to the terrible suffering of the citizens of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This was the basis from which those who were fundamentally wrong began an aggressive campaign to destroy the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Ultimately committing genocide against all Bosniaks. All current scientific and similar research by competent operators - holders of research in both our country and the entire world, up to and including the judgment of the international and national courts - clearly proves that the Republic of Serbian entity was built on the results of genocide and horrible crimes against humanity and international law. The Bosniak nation is at 49% of what it was. Our people and our territory were decimated, totally disempowered and discriminated against. Karadzic and Mladic's genocidal plan to reduce the number of Bosniaks to only three percent via psychological genocide continued in the post-war government of the Republic of Serbian entity. Strategy for preventing the survival of Bosniak returnees has led to the RS Serbian populations becoming the majority.
6. Bosniaks should mark 28th of September as the Day of Bosniaks. On this day in 1993, in wartime Sarajevo under siege by Serbian paramilitaries Bosnian Parliament was held in which, among other things, the decision to return to the old, traditional name Bosniak was implemented. Since then, the Bosniak public, institutionally and constitutionally declared that the name Bosniak which they inherited from their ancestors was to be utilized. This stand has made a decisive step for the further development of the Bosniaks nation on the basis of state-legal, territorial and patriotic self-understanding. It



has also led to cultural and ethnic structuring identity through language, literature, tradition, history, science, art, religion and other elements.

7. Bosniaks have to fight for national, state institutions. This is true especially with institutions of culture, science and education. We must establish the Museum of Genocide in which all assembled can grasp a tiny element of martyred experience so as to begin the understanding that nothing like this must ever occur again against our people or others.
8. Bosniaks must continue to develop awareness in terms of being Bosniak. We must help all of our people develop knowledge about themselves. Bosniak and Bosnian awareness will emerge from the country of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore we can safely say that Bosnia-Herzegovina is the Bosniak source. Bosniak awareness should be developed through spiritual and cultural institutions and institutions of science and education. This will happen with continued financial support of Bosniaks both in the homeland and around the world. It is therefore necessary to develop the Fund for Culture and Education encompassing all Bosniaks.
9. Bosniak diaspora, along with all the patriotic pro-Bosnian forces must be involved in strengthening the state Bosnian institutions. They are an important part of the Bosniak national identity. Bosniaks hold a demographic potential of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The demographic potential can be expressed through their political position. Bosniaks have the potential demographic focus to strengthen their political position in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosniaks, measure approximately ten million. This number includes about two million in the mainstream and about eight million in the diaspora. The process of strengthening the political power of Bosniaks in Bosnia and Herzegovina must also include all Bosniaks around the world. Unified Bosniaks diaspora must activate their political, economic, intellectual, and educational power to strengthen the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
10. Bosniaks cannot accept that their political leaders or their political establishment allow any private and non-transparent policies of "negotiations" with Serbian politicians at the expense of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosniaks in this sense should not be traditional leaders, but should evoke efficient system institutions. Bosniaks are the citizens and the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is unacceptable that on the



national territory, on the basis of the genocide and ethnic cleansing, Bosniaks have turned into one nation and that nation is part of the territory called a Serbian name. It is never acceptable and it is a direct attack on the historical and cultural continuity of life in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosniak policy must protect the interests of Bosniaks at all times and in all fields of social life. This means that it must respect the principle that every citizen of Bosnia and Herzegovina must feel free to every part thereof. What is valid for the Bosniaks must be valid for others.

11. The further development of Bosnia and Herzegovina cannot be in the hands of several decades of political brokers who "in the name of the Bosniak people" carry extremely dubious politics and behave very irresponsibly. Bosniak politicians and intellectuals must not be allowed to legalize the results of aggression and genocide. Bosniak politicians must continue to defend the values that were defended under double the hegemonic aggression of Milosevic and Tudjman's regime. The integrity and territorial integrity, as well as the preservation of unity and common life of Bosniaks, Croats and Serbs as the majority of the people in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a real political program of action in Bosniak policy. From this it is clear that Bosniaks do not need any "Bosniak territory," or ghettoized religious enclaves, in which we are imprisoned by an old ideology. Bosniaks have the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
12. Bosniaks must be continuously organized and institutionally oppose equalizing processes of criminals and victims leading relativism crimes committed against them. Bosniaks have to fight for the truth of multiple aggressions on Bosnia and Herzegovina and numerous genocides against them. In the interest of lasting peace, stability and state, the realization and development of rule of law, respecting the principle of equality and equal responsibility before the law, it is necessary to prosecute the with criminal law the crimes against humanity and international law and affirm the principles of justice, fairness and legality, including offenses that the International Criminal Tribunal for areas of the former Yugoslavia ruled in the case against Galic, D. Milosevic, Perisic, and the trial of Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic.
13. It is necessary to open the process of determining the damages of war committed against private and public goods, which are responsible for the holders of aggression and genocide, and ensuring fair compensation for these damages. At all universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina is necessary to introduce a compulsory subject Sociology of



Genocide and Anthropology of Genocide, Genocide and Science. Bosniaks in the countries where they live currently, also, need to stand up for the study of genocide that occurred in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Doing so will preserve the truth and the knowledge of the suffering of Bosniaks.

14. Bosniaks do not accept the occupation of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Bosniaks do not accept a division of national territory into two entities and the creation of the RS. The International Court of Justice in The Hague in 2007 confirmed that the Army of the RS and the RS police made genocide against Bosniaks in the Srebrenica region, thus criminal and genocidal creation is illegitimate. This is the judgment Bosniaks must use to release themselves from the clutches of the Great-Serbia conquest that is attempting to destroy the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
15. Bosniak political establishment must be engaged to modify the so called Dayton agreement. Discussions to amend this constitution shall initiate the creation of the Constitution of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This Constitution will be a first step to counteract the illegality of a Dayton Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosniaks must work to repeal the cantons within the Federation entity, which prevents a unified policy for the development of Bosnia and Herzegovina and opposition to the separatist ambitions of the Republic of Serbia and their leaders.