



"Almost five months have passed since the verdict against Radovan Karadzic was delivered, and although it was made public, and despite our pointing out the fact that in paragraph 3460 of the verdict Slobodan Milosevic is exonerated of all allegations of ethnic cleansing and war crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the West was utterly quiet on the issue. This is the reason why the idea of a justified Western policy towards Serbia is collapsing.

The verdict states that Slobodan Milosevic claimed that all members of other nationalities and ethnic groups had to be protected and that it was not in Serbia's national interest to discriminate against anyone (paragraph 3288), as well as that it was necessary to resolutely combat crime (paragraph 3284). Furthermore, paragraph 3292 states that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia encouraged Bosnian Serbs to accept peace proposals. In paragraph 3280, the Tribunal concluded that Slobodan Milosevic had not been part of the joint criminal enterprise and that he, just the opposite, had denounced ethnic cleansing.

In this way, the Hague Tribunal admitted not only that Milosevic was not guilty, but also that the allegations against Serbia, the FR of Yugoslavia and Milosevic were unfounded and false. And these allegations were used to impose strict economic sanctions. That is why I recently said that, like in the case of Iraq, time will come when the question will be asked about the justification of the West's policy towards Serbia, including the NATO bombing.

Judge Kwon of South Korea, one of the judges in the case against Radovan Karadzic and a judge at Milosevic's trial, would probably have reached the same verdict in the case against Milosevic. That is why even today there are doubts concerning Milosevic's death, because the ICTY denied his request for a heart surgery in Russia two weeks prior to it, and the ICTY's official report on his death determined that there were traces of a medication in Milosevic's blood which had not been administered to him and which offset the effect of other medicaments, ultimately causing his death. The ICTY confirmed that the Tribunal had been aware of that before Milosevic died, but failed to inform him. No one has been held responsible for this so far.

It is evident that the Hague Tribunal did not want to bring Milosevic's trial to a conclusion, because he would probably have been cleared of all charges, as it was done in the verdict against Karadzic ten years after his death. Today, Western politicians likewise discourage discussing and writing about this issue, and that is why five months after Karadzic's verdict, this

issue was not discussed.

However, Serbia must not and will not remain silent on this issue. Milosevic, Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia have been exonerated and the lies about genocide and war crimes which were the reason for punishing Serbia and the Serbian people have been exposed. I am certain that the time for admitting that Serbia was attacked on the basis of false and unfounded accusations will eventually come, like in the case of Iraq. Either consciously or unconsciously, the ICTY has already done it in this verdict."