

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

CASE NO. IT-04-79-PT

THE PROSECUTOR
OF THE TRIBUNAL

AGAINST

MIĆO STANIŠIĆ

AMENDED INDICTMENT

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, pursuant to her authority under Article 18 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (“the Statute of the Tribunal”), charges:

MIĆO STANIŠIĆ

with **CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**, and **VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR**, as set forth below:

THE ACCUSED

1. **Miće STANIŠIĆ** was born on 30 June 1954, in the village of Ponor, Pale Municipality, in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“BiH”). He graduated from law school in Sarajevo. From 21 December 1991, **Miće STANIŠIĆ** was Minister Without Portfolio of the Council of Ministers which was named by the Assembly of the Serbian People of BiH. From 1 April 1992, he was Minister of the newly established Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs in BiH (“RS MUP”).

INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Position of Accused/Superior Authority

2. **Mičo STANIŠIĆ**, as Minister of the RS MUP, was the highest authority in the MUP. His official responsibility included public and state security.

3. In his capacity as Minister of the RS MUP, **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** had overall authority and responsibility for the functioning of the members and agents of the RS MUP. All members and agents of the RS MUP were subordinate to **Mičo STANIŠIĆ**. He had authority to appoint and dismiss from duty the heads of the units into which the RS MUP was organised, including Police Administration, the Security Service Centres ("CSB"), the National Security Services ("SDB"), the Public Security Services ("SJB"), reserve police forces, police stations and special police units. He exercised command and control of the police forces of the RS MUP in co-ordination with the Army of Republika Srpska ("VRS"), the Territorial Defence ("TO"), paramilitary forces and volunteer units, as well as civilian political authorities.

4. **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** had the authority to punish or initiate disciplinary proceedings against his subordinates for any crimes that they may have committed.

Article 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal

5. **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** is individually criminally responsible pursuant to Article 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal for crimes referred to in Articles 3 and 5 of the Statute of the Tribunal as alleged in this Indictment, which he committed, instigated, or in whose planning, preparation or execution he aided and abetted. By using the word "committed" in this Indictment, the Prosecutor does not allege that the accused personally committed any of the crimes charged. "Committed" in this Indictment includes participation in a joint criminal enterprise ("JCE").

Joint Criminal Enterprise

6. A JCE came into existence no later than the establishment of the Assembly of the Serbian People in BiH on 24 October 1991 and continued throughout the period of the conflict in BiH until the signing of the Dayton Accords in 1995. The objective of the JCE was to permanently remove and ethnically cleanse, by force or other means,

Bosnian Muslims, Bosnian Croats and other non-Serbs from the territory of the planned Serbian state by the commission of the crimes alleged in Counts 1-10.

7. Numerous individuals participated in this JCE. Each participant, by acts or omissions, contributed to achieving the overall objective of the enterprise. **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** worked in concert with other members of the JCE, including Stojan ŽUPLJANIN, Radoslav BRĐANIN, General Momir TALIĆ (*deceased*), Slobodan DUBOČANIN (*deceased*), Simo DRLJAČA (*deceased*), Darko MRĐA, Ljuban EČIM, General Ratko MLADIĆ, Radovan KARADŽIĆ, Nikola KOLJEVIĆ (*deceased*), Momčilo KRAJIŠNIK, Biljana PLAVŠIĆ, and other members of the Bosnian Serb leadership and of the Serbian Democratic Party (“SDS”) at the republic, regional and municipal levels; members of civilian bodies within BiH, including regional and municipal crisis staffs; members of the Yugoslav People’s Army (“JNA”), the Yugoslav Army (“VJ”), the VRS, the TO, the RS MUP, the Serbian MUP, and members of Serbian and Bosnian Serb paramilitary forces and volunteer units, as well as military and political figures from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (“SFRY”).

8. **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** acting individually and through the positions and powers described above, and/or in concert with other members of the JCE, participated in the JCE from no later than 1 April 1992 until at least 31 December 1992 in one or more of the following ways:

(a) Commanding and directing members and agents of the RS MUP who were engaged in implementing the objective of the JCE or who participated in the perpetration of the crimes listed in this Indictment;

(b) Encouraging and facilitating and thus instigating the commission of crimes against Bosnian Croats, Bosnian Muslims and other non-Serbs by not taking any active steps to investigate, arrest, and/or punish the perpetrators of such crimes;

9. **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** participated in the JCE as co-perpetrator.

10. The crimes charged in this Indictment were within the objective of the JCE. **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** and the other members of the JCE shared a mutual understanding or agreement to commit the charged crimes and acted with the state of mind required for the commission of each of these offences. In addition, each member of the JCE was aware that his or her

conduct occurred in the context of an armed conflict and was part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.

11. **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** knew of the establishment and operation of camps and detention facilities within the RS; he intended to facilitate the ill-treatment of non-Serb detainees held in these facilities; he took no effective measures to prevent or stop the ill-treatment in the camps and detention facilities or punish the perpetrators thereof.

12. Alternatively, the crimes enumerated in Counts 1 to 8 of this Indictment were the natural and foreseeable consequences of the execution of the object of the JCE and **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** was aware that such crimes were the natural and foreseeable outcome of the execution of the JCE.

Article 7 (3) of the Statute of the Tribunal

13. **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** while holding the position of superior authority, is also individually criminally responsible for the acts or omissions of his subordinates pursuant to Article 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal. **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** in his capacity as Minister of Interior exercised *de jure* and *de facto* command and control over the members and agents of the RS MUP who participated in the crimes alleged in this indictment.

14. **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** knew or had reason to know that crimes alleged in this indictment were about to be committed or had been committed by his subordinates and he failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or punish the perpetrators thereof. **Mičo STANIŠIĆ's** duty included an obligation to investigate and establish the facts of the crime, to put an end to the criminal activity, to impose appropriate punitive measures on the perpetrator, and to take measures to prevent or deter further criminal acts committed by his subordinates.

THE CHARGES

COUNT 1

PERSECUTIONS

15. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** knew or had reason to know that the crime of persecution as alleged below was about to be committed or had been committed by his subordinates, and he knowingly and intentionally failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or punish the perpetrators thereof. His omissions were such as to amount to his instigation to the commission of further crimes by his subordinates. He thus individually or in concert with other participants in the JCE committed, instigated or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of Persecution on political, racial or religious grounds of the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat populations in the areas designated as the Serbian Autonomous Regions ("SAO"), including the municipalities of Prijedor, Kotor Varoš, Sanski Most, Ključ, Teslić, Donji Vakuf, and Banja Luka in the Autonomous Region of Krajina ("ARK"), and further in the municipalities of Bileća, Bosanski Šamac, Brčko, Doboj, Gačko, Ilijaš, Pale, Vlasenica, Višegrad, Vogošća and Zvornik ("Municipalities").

16. Bosnian Serb forces under the command and control of **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** committed persecution in the ARK and the Municipalities upon Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population. The persecution included:

- (a) killings of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats during and after attacks on villages and non-Serb parts of towns as listed in Schedule A;
- (b) killings related to detention facilities, or committed during transfers to and out of detention facilities, listed in Schedule B;
- (c) Torture, cruel treatment or inhumane acts, including beatings, humiliation, harassment and psychological abuse, during and after attacks on villages and non-Serb parts of towns, as listed in Schedule A;
- (d) Torture, cruel treatment and inhumane acts in detention facilities, as listed in Schedule D. This treatment included beatings, sexual violence, humiliation, harassment and psychological abuse;

- (e) unlawful detention in detention facilities, listed in Schedule C;
- (f) the establishment and perpetuation of inhumane living conditions in detention facilities, listed in Schedule C. These conditions included the failure to provide adequate:
 - accommodation or shelter;
 - food or water;
 - medical care;
 - hygienic sanitation facilities;
- (g) forcible transfer and deportation of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats from the ARK and Municipalities to areas under the control of the government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (including Travnik, Bugojno, Zenica and Sarajevo), to Croatia, to Serbia and to Montenegro. The forcible transfer started as early as April and continued throughout the year 1992;
- (h) the appropriation or plunder of property during and after attacks on villages and non-Serb parts of towns as listed in Schedule F, in detention facilities and in the course of deportations or forcible transfers. The appropriation of property included the practice of forcing Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats to sign documents transferring title to their real and personal property to Bosnian Serb governmental authorities in order to be allowed to leave the ARK and the Municipalities;
- (i) the wanton destruction of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat villages and areas as listed in Schedule F, including the destruction of religious and cultural buildings as listed in Schedule E and the looting of residential and commercial property;
- (j) the imposition and maintenance of restrictive and discriminatory measures on Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats, which began shortly after the takeovers of power in the municipalities as listed in Schedule G and continued throughout the year 1992. The measures included:
 - the denial of freedom of movement;
 - the denial of employment through removal from positions of authority in local government institutions, the military, and the police and general dismissal from employment;
 - the invasion of privacy through arbitrary searches of homes;

- the denial of the right to judicial process; and
- the denial of equal access to public services.

By these acts and omissions, **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** participated in:

Count 1: Persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(h), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNT 2, 3 and 4

EXTERMINATION and MURDER

17. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** knew or had reason to know that the crimes of extermination and murder as alleged below were about to be committed or had been committed by his subordinates, and he knowingly and intentionally failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or punish the perpetrators thereof. His omissions were such as to amount to his instigation to the commission of further crimes by his subordinates. He thus individually or in concert with other participants in the JCE committed, instigated or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of the extermination and murder of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats in the ARK and the Municipalities. The extermination and murder was effected by killings during and after attacks on towns and villages as listed in the Schedule A, in detention facilities and during transfers to and from detention facilities as listed in the Schedule B.

By these acts and omissions, **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** participated in:

Count 2: Extermination, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(b), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal;

Count 3: Murder, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(a), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal;

Count 4: Murder, a **VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR**, as recognised by Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNTS 5, 6, 7 and 8

TORTURE, CRUEL TREATMENT and INHUMANE ACTS

18. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** knew or had reason to know that the crimes of torture, cruel treatment and inhumane acts as alleged below were about to be committed or had been committed by his subordinates, and he knowingly and intentionally failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or punish the perpetrators thereof. His omissions were such as to amount to his instigation to the commission of further crimes by his subordinates. He thus individually or in concert with other participants in the JCE committed, instigated or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of inhumane acts inflicted on the non-Serb population in the ARK and the Municipalities.

19. Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats were confined in inhumane conditions and subjected to intentional infliction of severe pain or suffering by beatings, torture, sexual violence, humiliation, harassment, and psychological abuses in camps, police stations, military barracks and other detention facilities as listed in Schedule D, as well as during and after attacks on towns and villages as listed in Schedule A.

By his acts and omissions **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** participated in:

Count 5: Torture, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Article 5 (f), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal;

Count 6: Torture, a **VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR**, as recognised by Common Article 3 (1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, punishable under Articles 3, 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal;

Count 7: Cruel treatment, a **VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR**, as recognised by Common Article 3(1) of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, punishable under Articles 3, 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal;

Count 8: Inhumane acts, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Article 5(i), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNTS 9 and 10**DEPORTATION, INHUMANE ACTS**

20. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** knew or had reason to know that the crimes of deportation and forcible transfer as alleged below were about to be committed or had been committed by his subordinates, and he knowingly and intentionally failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or punish the perpetrators thereof. His omissions were such as to amount to his instigation to the commission of further crimes by his subordinates. He thus individually or in concert with other participants in the JCE committed, instigated or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of the unlawful forcible transfer and deportation of tens of thousands of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats from the ARK and the Municipalities to areas under the control of the government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (including Travnik, Bugojno, Zenica and Sarajevo), to Croatia, to Serbia and to Montenegro.

21. In order to achieve this objective, Bosnian Serb forces including the members and agents of the RS MUP under the effective control of **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** or other members of the JCE, subjugated villages and towns in the areas of BiH which were proclaimed a part of Republika Srpska, and participated with members of the SDS in the disarming of the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population. The towns and villages, as listed in Schedule F, including areas in which the inhabitants complied and offered no resistance, were then attacked. These attacks were intended to compel the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population to flee. After taking control of the towns and villages as listed in Schedule G, the Bosnian Serb forces often rounded up the remaining Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population and forcibly removed them from the area or the Bosnian Serb forces in co-operation with the local Bosnian Serb authorities imposed restrictive and discriminatory measures on the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population and engaged in a campaign of terror designed to drive them out of the territory. The majority of the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population that remained was eventually deported or forcibly transferred from their homes.

By his acts and omissions **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** participated in:

Count 9: Deportation, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(d), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal;

Count 10: Inhumane Acts (forcible transfer), a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(i), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

22. All acts and omissions charged as Crimes Against Humanity were part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilian populations of BiH.

23. At all times relevant to this indictment, a state of armed conflict existed in BiH.

24. At all times relevant to this indictment, the Accused was required to abide by the laws and customs governing the conduct of armed conflicts.

ADDITIONAL POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL FACTS

25. In November 1990, multi-party elections were held in BiH for the first time since the Second World War. There were three main parties, each of which was identified with one of the three principal ethnic groups in BiH. The Party of Democratic Action, (the "SDA"), was identified, in the main, as the party of the Bosnian Muslims; the SDS was identified as the party of the Bosnian Serbs; and the Croatian Democratic Union, (the "HDZ"), was primarily identified as the party of the Bosnian Croats. The SDA won the most seats in the Republic Assembly, followed by the SDS and then the HDZ.

26. The SDS political platform concentrated on the goal of unifying ethnic Serbs in a common state. The election results, however, made apparent the fact that as time went on the SDS would be unable to keep BiH in a Serb-dominated Yugoslavia through democratic and peaceful means alone. As a result, Bosnian Serbs began to organise certain areas of BiH into formal regional structures through the concept of "Associations of Municipalities" which existed under the 1974 Yugoslav constitutional regime. These Associations, although nominally non-ethnic, were the first step toward establishing separate Bosnian Serb governmental bodies in BiH.

27. On 25 June 1991, Slovenia and Croatia declared their independence from the SFRY. The following day, the JNA was engaged

in armed conflict in Slovenia, and fighting broke out in Croatia soon thereafter. In the autumn of 1991, the JNA began to withdraw its forces from Croatia and re-deploy them into BiH. Working in conjunction with certain elements in the JNA, the SDS started arming the Bosnian Serb population of BiH.

28. As early as mid-1991, **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** collaborated with key figures in the Bosnian Serb leadership in formulating and subsequently implementing plans to form a Bosnian Serb MUP.

29. In September 1991, the various Associations of Municipalities were transformed into SAO's, including the transformation, on or about 16 September 1991, of the Association of Bosanska Krajina Municipalities into the ARK. The ARK came to include (among others) the following municipalities: Banja Luka, Prijedor, Sanski Most, Ključ, Kotor Varoš, Teslić, and Donji Vakuf.

30. Around this period of time the SAO of Herzegovina (including the municipalities of Bileća, Gačko, Višegrad), the SAO of Romanija-Birać (including the municipalities of Pale, Vlasenica, Vogošća, Ilijaš,), the SAO of Semberija and Majevisa (including the municipalities of Zvornik, Brčko and Bijeljina) and the SAO of Northern Bosnia (including the municipality of Doboj and Bosanski Šamac) were also established.

31. As the war continued in Croatia, and it appeared increasingly likely that BiH would also declare its independence, the SDS began in earnest the creation of a separate Serbian entity within BiH together with separate bodies of authority. A separate Assembly of the Serbian People in BiH, dominated by the SDS, was founded on 24 October 1991 as the highest representative and legislative organ of Serbs in BiH. During the first session, Radovan Karadžić made it clear that the Bosnian Serbs were prepared to use force and fear to achieve their ends if they were otherwise unsuccessful.

32. On 19 December 1991, the SDS issued instructions for the "Organisation and Activity of the Organs of the Serbian People in Bosnia and Herzegovina in Extraordinary Circumstances" which provided a plan for the SDS take-over of municipalities in BiH. The instructions included plans for the creation of Crisis Staffs.

33. The Crisis Staffs were modelled on similar entities that had existed as part of the Yugoslavian defence system. They were designed to take over the functioning of the municipalities or republic government during

times of war or a state of emergency when the Assembly, normally the highest authority of government, could not function. When activated, a Crisis Staff had complete executive and regulatory authority and was comprised of representatives of the police, military and government organs.

34. On 9 January 1992, the Bosnian Serb Assembly adopted a declaration on the Proclamation of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("SR BiH"). On 28 February 1992, the Constitution of the Serbian Republic of BiH declared that the territory of that Republic included "the territories of the Serbian Autonomous Regions and Districts and of other Serbian ethnic entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the regions in which the Serbian people remained in the minority due to the genocide conducted against it in World War Two", and it was declared to be a part of the SFRY. On 12 August 1992, the name of the Bosnian Serb republic was changed to RS.

35. On 11 February 1992, a meeting of Serb officials of the BiH MUP was held in Banja Luka. At the meeting, **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** insisted that it was necessary to establish a separate RS MUP at the municipal, regional and republic level.

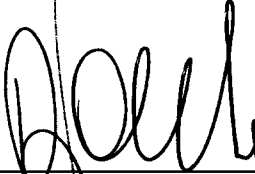
36. On 1 April 1992, pursuant to the Serb Law on Internal Affairs, which was issued on 23 March 1992 and entered into force on 31 March 1992, a separate RS MUP was established with **Mičo STANIŠIĆ** as Minister. According to Article 28 of the Law, CSBs were established in Banja Luka for the ARK, in Trebinje for the SAO of Herzegovina, in Doboј for the SAO of Northern Bosnia, in Sarajevo for the SAO of Romanija-Birać, and in Bijeljina for the SAO of Semberija and Majevisa. The RS MUP was considered part of the armed forces of the RS.

37. On 12 May 1992, at the 16th session of the Bosnian Serb Assembly, Radovan Karadžić announced the six strategic objectives of the Serbian people in BiH. In essence, these strategic goals constituted a plan to seize and control territory, establish a Bosnian Serb state, defend defined borders and separate the ethnic groups within BiH.


38. Between 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, RS MUP forces under the authority of **Mičo STANIŠIĆ**, acting together with the VRS, the TO, and paramilitaries carried out a campaign to disarm the non-Serb population. This campaign was conducted under the guise of action against "Muslim and Croat extremists" or to collect "illegally held weapons". Although in public statements and publications the disarmament orders were not always expressly directed at the non-Serb

populations, in practice only Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats were disarmed. The disarmament campaign was frequently used as a pretext for unlawful armed attacks on non-Serb villages and their inhabitants.

39. At the same time the forces under the control of the RS authorities seized power in those municipalities deemed to pose a threat to the accomplishment of the overall plan to create a Serbian state within BiH. These take-overs initiated a series of events, organised and directed by the RS authorities, including the RS MUP, which by the end of 1992, resulted in the death of thousands and the forced departure of tens of thousands of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats from those areas.



Carla Del Ponte
Prosecutor



Dated this twenty second day of August 2005
At The Hague
The Netherlands

Schedule A
Killings not related to detention facilities

Autonomous Region of Krajina		
1. Ključ	1.1 The killing of a number of people in Biljani.	10 July 1992
	1.2 The killing of a number of men in Velagići.	1 June 1992
2. Kotor Varoš	2.1 The killing of a number of men in the settlement of Kotor and on the way from Kotor to the Medical centre in Kotor Varoš and in front of the Medical Centre in Kotor Varoš.	25 June 1992
3. Prijedor	3.1 The killing of a number of people in Kozarac and the surrounding areas.	May and June 1992
	3.2 The killing of a number of people in Hambarine.	May and June 1992
	3.3 The killing of a number of people in the villages of the Brdo area including Čarakovo and surrounding areas and Biščani	On or about 20 July 1992
	3.4 The killing of a number of men at the Ljubija football stadium and the surrounding areas	On or about 25 July 1992
Other Serb Autonomous Regions		
4. Višegrad	4.1 The killing of about 70 people in the house of Adem Omeragić on Pionirska street in Nova Mahala in Višegrad	On or about 14 June 1992
	4.2 The killing of about 70 people in the house of Meho Aljić in the settlement of Bikavac	On or about 27 June 1992
5. Vlasenica	5.1 The killing of a number of people in the village of Drum	On or about 2 June 1992

Schedule B
Killings related to detention facilities

Autonomous Region of Krajina		
1. Banja Luka	1.1 A number of non-Serb prisoners suffocated in trucks while being transported from Betonirka detention facility in Sanski Most to Manjača camp	7 July 1992
	1.2 The killing of a number of men in front of the Manjača camp	On or about 6 August 1992
2. Donji Vakuf	2.1 A number of men died as a result of beatings at Vrbas Promet factory or after they were taken away	Between June and August 1992
	2.2 A number of men died as a result of beatings at the TO warehouse	Between June and July 1992
3. Kotor Varoš	3.1 A number of men died as a result of beatings in the SUP building	Between June and September 1992
	3.2 A number of men died as a result of beatings in the prison building	Between June and September 1992
4. Prijedor	4.1 The killing of a number of men in "Room 3" at Keraterm camp	On or about 24 and 25 July 1992
	4.2 The killing of a number of people at Omarska camp and at various places after they were taken from the camp	Between 27 May and 21 August 1992
5. Sanski Most	5.1 The killing of a number of men in the area called Hrastova Glavica	On or about 5 August 1992
6. Skender Vakuf	6.1 The execution of a large number of men from the Trnopolje camp at the Vlasić mountain	21 August 1992
7. Teslić	7.1 A number of men died as a result of	Between

	beatings in the TO warehouse	June and July 1992
Other Serb Autonomous Regions		
8. Bileća	8.1 A number of men died as a result of beatings in the SUP building in Bileća.	In October 1992
9. Brčko	9.1 The killing of a number of men at the Luka camp.	Between 8 May and 6 June 1992
	9.2 The killing of a number of men at the Partisan Sports Hall in Brčko.	On or about 5 May 1992
	9.3 A number of men were taken out of the Laser Bus Company and killed.	On or about 5 and 6 May 1992
	9.4 The killing of number of men in the SJB building in Brčko and in the surrounding areas of the SJB building in Brčko	On or about 7 May 1992
10. Bosanski Šamac	10.1 The killing of 18 men taken out of the warehouse in Crkvina	During May 1992
11. Pale	11.1 A number of men died as a result of beating in the building of the former Cultural Centre in Pale (also referred to as a gym)	Between June and July 1992
12. Višegrad	12.1 The killing of a number of men on the bank of the Drina river	On or about 7 June 1992
13. Vlasenica	13.1 The killing of a number of men in the Sušica camp	Between June and August 1992
	13.2 The killing of a number of men in the SJB building in Vlasenica	Between May and July 1992
	13.3 The killing of a number of men in the prison building in Vlasenica	Between May and June 1992
	13.4 The killing of a number of men taken away from the Civil Defence Warehouse	Between May and June 1992
14. Zvornik	14.1 The killing of a number of men in the Drinjača school.	On or about 30 May 1992

	14.2 The killing of a number of men at the Čelopek Dom Kulture.	Between 10 and 28 June 1992
	14.3 The killing of a large number of men at the Karakaj Technical School.	Between 1 and 5 June 1992
	14.4 The killing of a large number of men at the Gero's slaughterhouse.	Between 5 and 8 June 1992
	14.5 The killing of a number of men taken from the Novi Izvor factory.	Between May and June 1992

Schedule C
Detention Facilities

Municipality	Name and/or location of detention facility	
	Autonomous Region of Krajina	
1. Banja Luka	1.1 CSB building Banja Luka	At least between June and December 1992
	1.2 Manjača camp	Between May and December 1992
2. Donji Vakuf	2.1 SJB building in Donji Vakuf	Between 27 May and mid September 1992
	2.2 TO warehouse building	Between mid-June and mid-September 1992
	2.3 Vrbaspromet warehouse	Between May and mid-September 1992
	2.4 "A house" opposite the SJB building in Donji Vakuf	At least between May and mid-September 1992
3. Ključ	3.1 SJB building in Ključ	At least between May and August 1992
	3.2 Nikola Mačkić Elementary school	At least between 1 May and July 1992
4. Kotor Varoš	4.1 SJB building in Kotor Varoš	At least between 11 June 1992 and August 1992
	4.2 Kotor Varoš prison	Between 11 June 1992 and December 1992
	4.3 Sawmill	At least between the end of June and August 1992
5. Prijedor	5.1 SJB building in Prijedor	Between 24 May and September 1992
	5.2 Omarska camp	Between 27 May and 21 August 1992
	5.3 Keraterm camp	Between 24 May and 5 August 1992
	5.4 Trnopolje camp	Between 24 May and 30 September 1992
	5.5 Miška Glava Dom	Between about 21 and 25 July 1992

	5.6 Ljubija football stadium	On or about 25 July
6. Sanski Most	6.1 SJB building and prison in Sanski Most	At least between 26 May and August 1992
	6.2 Betonirka	At least between June and July 1992
	6.3 Hasan Kikić school sport halls	At least between 26 May and July 1992
7. Teslić	7.1 SJB building	At least between the end of May and October 1992
	7.2 TO warehouse building	At least between the end of May and July 1992
	Other Serb Autonomous Regions	
8. Bileća	8.1 SJB building in Bileća and the building behind the SJB	Between 10 June and December 1992
	8.2 Đački dom in Bileća	At least between mid-June and mid-October 1992
	8.3 Moše Pijade's Barracks	At least between mid-June and July 1992
9. Bosanski Šamac	9.1 SJB building and prison	From 17 April until the end of December 1992
	9.2 Warehouse building in Crkvina	At least during May 1992
	9.3 Secondary School Centre	From 17 April until the end of November 1992
	9.4 Mitar Trifunović-Učo primary school	From 17 April until the end of November 1992
	9.5 The TO Headquarters	From 17 April until the end of October 1992
10. Brčko	10.1 SJB building in Brčko	At least from about 7 May until mid July 1992
	10.2 Luka camp	At least from about 7 May until mid July

		1992
	10.3 Laser Bus Company building	At least from about 7 May until mid July 1992
	10.4 Brčko Partisan Sports Hall	At least from about 7 May until mid July 1992
11. Doboj	11.1 Kasim Perćo's discotheque building	At least between June and July 1992
	11.2 Central Prison	At least between 8 May and December 1992
	11.3 SJB building in Doboj	At least between May and December 1992
	11.4 Usora Barracks	At least during June and August 1992
12. Gacko	12.1 SJB building in Gacko	At least between June and July 1992
	12.2 Power station Hotel	At least during June 1992
	12.3 Culture Centre (Dom kulture) at Avtovac	At least during June 1992
13. Ilijaš	13.1 SJB building in Ilijaš	At least during June and July 1992
	13.2 Podlugovi Railway Station	At least during June 1992
	13.3 Podlugovi Warehouse (former school)	At least during June 1992
	13.4 Gornja Bioča elementary school	At least during the beginning of June 1992
14. Pale	14.1 SJB building in Pale	At least between May and July 1992
	14.2 Former Culture Centre in Pale (also Gymnasium)	At least between May and August 1992
15. Vlasenica	15.1 SJB building in Vlasenica	From 22 May
	15.2 The Prison building in Vlasenica	At least between June and July 1992
	15.3 Sušica camp	At least between early June and about 30 September 1992
	15.4 Civil Defence Warehouse	At least between May and July 1992

16. Vogošća	16.1 Plana's house (Planina Kuča) in Svrače	At least from August until December 1992
	16.2 SJB building in Vogošća	At least between May and July 1992
	16.3 Aircraft base in Rajlovac	At least between May and July 1992
	16.4 "Bunker" in Vogošća	At least between May and July 1992
17. Višegrad	17.1 Vilina Vlas Hotel	At least during May 1992
18. Zvornik	18.1 SUP building in Zvornik and prison	At least between May and July 1992
	18.2 Čelopek Dom Kulture	At least between May and June 1992
	18.3 Karakaj Technical School	At least between May and June 1992
	18.4 Gero's Slaughterhouse	At least between May and June 1992
	18.5 Novi Izvor company (also known as Ciglana)	At least between May and July 1992
	18.6 Drinjača school building (Dom Kulture)	At least between May and June 1992

Schedule D
Torture, cruel treatment or inhumane acts in Detention Facilities

Banja Luka	CSB building –detainees were beaten by all kind of objects during and after interrogations including A Muslim man suffered broken ribs and cuts to his face.	From June 1992
	Manjača - received detainees from various municipalities. Detainees were subjected to regular beatings in areas throughout the camp including outside the make-shift medical clinic, stables and other buildings. Beatings were inflicted by fists, feet, batons, wooden poles, rifle butts and electric cables. In some cases the beatings were so severe as to result in permanent serious injury and deaths;	Between May and end of December 1992
Donji Vakuf	SJB building –detainees were beaten with police batons, electric cables, clubs, chains, steel rods and feet;	From June 1992
	TO warehouse in Donji Vakuf detainees were beaten with electric cables, bats, rifle butts, fists and feet. Detainees were forced to beat each other. Detainees died as a result of beatings.	Between June and July 1992
	Vrbas Promet - detainees were beaten with police batons, sticks and fists and subjected to other inhumane acts. Detainees died as a result of beatings	From June until 17 September 1992
	“The House” opposite the SJB building –detainees, who were brought from the SJB building, were beaten with fists, rifle butts and police batons and subjected to other inhumane acts.	During June and July 1992
	At all facilities detainees witnessed the beatings and deaths of other inmates.	
Ključ	SJB building Ključ - detainees were beaten on a regular basis during and outside periods of interrogations. They were beaten by fists, feet, batons, pieces of wood and electric cables. In some cases the beatings were protracted and so severe as to result in serious injury.	At least during May and August 1992
	Nikola Mačkić Elementary school –detainees were beaten on regular basis with all kind of objects. In some cases the beatings resulted in serious injury. Detainees witnessed the beatings of other inmates.	At least during May and July 1992

Kotor Varoš	SJB Kotor Varoš - detainees were beaten with batons, rifle butts and chair legs. Beatings in some cases were extremely severe and lengthy. Male and female detainees were forced to perform sexual acts with each other. Detainees were tortured and abused during interrogation.	At least between June and September 1992
	Kotor Varoš Prison detainees were beaten and wounded, often very severely, with wooden bats, rifles, batons, chair legs, electric cables, rubber coated springs with handles, and knives. Some detainees were beaten to death or were executed after their beating.	At least between June and the end of 1992
	Kotor Varoš Sawmill - the detainees were predominantly non able-bodied men, women and children. Women were systematically raped and a mentally retarded man was beaten.	At least during August of 1992
Prijedor	SJB Prijedor – detainees were regularly beaten and humiliated during and after interrogations. Some detainees had their bones fractured.	From at least 25 May 1992
	Omarska Camp – detainees were beaten on arrival at the camp and beaten and tortured both routinely and during interrogation with electric cables, rifle butts, police batons and wooden clubs. Detainees were humiliated and tortured. In numerous cases the beatings were so severe as to result in serious injury, permanent disfigurement and death. Beatings and humiliations were often administered in front of other detainees. Female detainees were raped, men were sexually assaulted.	Between 27 May and 21 August 1992
	Keraterm Camp – detainees were beaten on arrival at the camp, during interrogations and while they waited to receive food. Beatings were carried out with wooden clubs, baseball bats, electric cables, police batons and rifle butts. Detainees were humiliated and tortured. Certain detainees were singled out for particularly harsh treatment. In numerous cases the beatings were so severe as to result in serious injury, permanent disfigurement and death. Beatings and humiliation were often administered in front of other detainees.	Between 25 May and 5 August 1992
	Trnopolje Camp - detainees were predominantly women, children and the elderly. However, younger men were also detained. Male detainees	At least between 24 May and 30

	were interrogated and beaten. Detainees were beaten in front of other detainees. Female detainees were raped.	September 1992
	Miska Glava community centre – detainees were beaten with police batons and rifle butts in the presence of other detainees. They suffered concussions, bleeding and heavy bruising.	Between about 21 and 25 July 1992
	Ljubija football stadium detainees were beaten and numerous men were killed. The surviving detainees were forced to load the dead onto a truck.	On or about 25 July
Sanski Most	SJB building – detainees were beaten during and after interrogation with rifle butts, electric cables, poles, feet and fists. In some cases the beatings were so severe as to result in serious injury, permanent disfigurement and death.	At least between 26 May and August 1992
	Betonirka factory garage – numerous detainees were forced into 3 x 5 metre cells with no ventilation, no toilet facilities, no beds, no running water and with insufficient room to sleep. Detainees were forced to eat tainted food causing severe abdominal pain and dehydration. Detainees were forced to line up and beat other detainees severely. Some detainees were forced to assume a praying position and were beaten severely with wooden chair legs.	Between June and July 1992
	Hasan Kikić Sport Halls –detainees were beaten on regular basis.	At least between May and July 1992
Teslić	SJB building in Teslić –detainees were beaten with rubber and wooden batons, rifle butts, fists and feet. Detainees witnessed the beatings of other inmates.	At least between May and October 1992
	Territorial Defence warehouse in Teslić –detainees were beaten with electric cables, baseball bats, pieces of wood, a meat axe, fists and batons and were subjected to other inhumane acts. Prisoners died as a result of these beatings. Detainees witnessed the beatings and deaths of other inmates.	At least between May and July 1992
	Pribinić camp –detainees were beaten with police batons, rubber sticks, chains and wooden objects. Several men died as a result of the beatings.	During June and July 1992

Other Serb Autonomous Regions		
Bileća	SJB Bileća and prison behind the SJB building - detainees were beaten during and after interrogations with fists, feet, and batons and were subjected to other inhumane acts.	From 10 June until 17 December 1992
	Dački Dom – detainees were beaten on regular basis; at least three of the detainees was given electric shocks in September 1992.	From 25 June until December 1992
Bosanski Šamac	SJB building and prison – detainees were beaten with batons, rifle butts, electric cable, an iron bar, and with boots. In numerous cases the beatings were so severe as to result in serious injury. Six men were ordered to perform fellation on each other during May and June 1992. The beating and humiliating took place in presence of their fellow inmates. At least one man died as a result of a beating.	Between 17 April and 21 November 1992
	Warehouse in Crkvina – detainees were severely beaten with batons, kicked with boots. In numerous cases the beatings were so severe as to result in serious injury. The beating and humiliating took place in presence of their inmates and several men died and as result of beating and shooting.	During May 1992
	TO headquarters – detainees were severely beaten with batons, and kicked with boots. Teeth were pulling from prisoners. In numerous cases the beatings were so severe as to result in serious injury. The beating and humiliating took place in presence of their fellow inmates.	From 17 April until end of October 1992
Brčko	SJB building – detainees were beaten during interrogations with all kind of objects. Some of the detainees were taken out and executed.	At least during May and June 1992
	Luka camp – detainees were severely beaten on a regular basis. In numerous cases the beatings were so severe as to result in serious injury and death. The beating and humiliating took place in presence of fellow inmates. Female detainees were raped. Detainees were forced to sexually assault each	At least between May and July 1992

	other.	
	Laser Bus Company building –detainees were daily beaten with all kind of objects. In numerous cases the beatings were so severe as to result in serious injury and death.	At least during May 1992
	Brčko Partisan Sport Halls –detainees were beaten on a daily basis. Lots of them were bleeding and lost consciousness	At least during May 1992
Doboj	Kasim Perćo's discotheque –detainees were severely beaten, some of them lost teeth. They were made to watch when their fellow inmates were beaten. At least one man was killed – AČAK Stipo.	During June and July 1992
	Central Prison – detainees were regularly beaten, and were subjected to ethnic slurs	At least during May December 1992
	SJB building – detainees were subjected to severe beatings.	At least during May and December 1992
Gačko	SJB building –detainees were subjected to beatings during and after interrogation. They were beaten with fists, feet, batons and other objects. They were humiliated and some were beaten to death in the presence of other inmates. At least one woman was raped.	During June and July 1992
	Culture Centre at Avtovac – detainees were subjected to severe beatings and a number of men died as a result or were executed.	At least during June 1992
	Power Station hotel – detainees were subjected to regular beatings and sexual humiliation.	At least during June 1992
Ilijaš	SJB building – detainees were forced to lie down on their stomachs and they were beaten with hands, feet and batons	At least during June and July 1992
	Podlugovi Railway Station – detainees suffered from the lack of water. On one occasion gas was thrown into the cell.	At least during June 1992
Pale	SJB building – detainees were beaten by slapping and kicking.	Between May and

		August 1992
	Former Cultural Centre (Gymnasium) – detainees were regularly beaten and at least three men died as a result.	Between May and August 1992
Vlasenica	SJB Vlasenica – detainees were randomly beaten with a police baton or other similar objects. Some were killed as a result	At least between May 1992 and July 1992
	Vlasenica prison – detainees were beaten regularly with all kind of objects including a chair. In numerous cases the beatings were so severe as to result in serious injury, disfigurement and death.	Between June and July 1992
	Sušica camp – detainees were beaten. Female detainees were raped and on at least one occasion this was done in front of other detainees. Detainees were killed in the presence of fellow inmates.	At least between May and August 1992
	Civil Defence warehouse – detainees were beaten, insulted and abused constantly. They were beaten with rifle butts, metal bars, and police batons. Some detainees were taken out and obliged to fight among themselves. Some detainees died as a result of beatings. At least 32 men were executed in the place called Nova Kasaba after being taken out of the warehouse.	At least during May 1992
Vogošća	Plana's house – detainees were humiliated and many of them were then executed.	At least between August and October 1992
	SJB building – detainees were beaten during and after interrogations. They were beaten with police truncheons, and by kicking until they lost consciousness.	At least in May 1992
	Prisons in Rajlovac – detainees were regularly beaten. Occasionally they were ordered to beat each other.	at least during May 1992
	“Bunker” in Vogošća – detainees were taken out and severely beaten. They lost their teeth, they were bleeding and some of them were brought back	At least during May 1992

	unconscious. Detainees were ordered to rape each other.	
Zvornik	Čelopek Dom culture – detainees were beaten and mutilated or otherwise humiliated On one occasion fathers and sons were forced to sexually abuse each other in the presence of fellow inmates. A number of men were killed in the presence of fellow inmates.	At least during June 1992
	Karakaj Technical School – detainees were regularly beaten with various objects. A number of times they were ordered to beat each other. A number of detainees died as a result of beatings.	At least during May and June 1992
	Gero' Slaughterhouse – detainees were executed and those few who survived were left to suffer without help.	At least during June 1992
	Novi Izvor company – detainees were taken out and beaten on a regular basis.	At least during May and June 1992
	Drinjača school building – detainees were regularly beaten with an iron bar and a wooden stick. Many men lost consciousness during beatings and some died as a result. A number of men were taken out and executed.	At least during May and June 1992

Schedule E
Destruction of cultural monuments and sacred sites

Municipality		
1. Donji Vakuf	Mehmed Ćelebi-Dužica mosque; Bas Džamija; Hadži Jusuf (Fadilova) mosque; Sokolina mesdžid; Šeherdžik mosque; Prusak's three mosques	At least between July and September 1992
2. Ključ	Town mosque; Biljani – Džaferagići mosque; Pudin Han mosque; Velagići mosque; Donji budelj mosque; Humići mosque; Krasulje mosque; Sanica mosque; Town Catholic church	At least between July and August 1992
3. Kotor Varoš	Town Catholic church; Hrvačani mosque; Hanifići mosque; Old mosque in Večići ; New mosque in Večići; Vrbanjci mosque; Vrancici mosque; Ravne mosque; Donji Varoš mosque ; Hadrovci mosque	At least between June and November 1992
4. Prijedor	Kozaruša mosque; Stari Grad mosque; Ćarakovo mosque; Hambarine old mosque; Ćaršijska mosque – town of Prijedor; Zagrad mosque – town of Prijedor; Biščani mosque; Gornja/Donja Puharska mosque; Rizvanovići mosque; Brežičani mosque; Ališići mosque; Zecovi mosque; Ćejreci mosque; Gomjenica mosque; Kevljani mosque; Kamičani mosque; Kozarac – Mutnik mosque; Prijedor town Catholic church; Briševo church	At least between May and December 1992
5. Sanski Most	Town mosque; Pobrjeđe mosque; Hrustovo-Kukavice mosque; Hrustovo-Keranovići mosque; Vrhpolje mosque; Šehovci mosque (November 1992); Trnova mosque; Stari Majdan (Palanka) mosque; Stari Majdan (Utriška) mosque; Dževar mosque; Husimovci mosque; Donji Kamengrad mosque; Skučani Vakuf mosque; Lukavice mosque; Tomina mosque; Čaplje mosque; Town Catholic church	At least between May and December 1992
6. Teslić	Barići mosque; Ružević mosque; Town	At least between

	Catholic church	July and September 1992
7. Bileća	Three mosques	At least between June and December 1992
8. Bosanski Šamac	Bosanski Šamac town mosque, Bosanski Šamac Catholic church	At least between mid-April and July 1992
9. Brčko	Bijela mosque; Sava mosque; Old Hadži Paša mosque; Dizdaruša mosque; Rijeka mosque; Omerbegova mosque; Palanka mosque; Brčko church; Dubrave church, Gorica church; Poljaci church	At least between May and September 1992
10. Doboj	Gornji Pridjel mosque, Miljkovac old and new mosques, Orašje mosque; Kotorско mosque; Sjenina mosque; Suho Polje mosque ;Town mosque in Doboj; Ševarlija mosque; Catholic church in the town of Doboj; Prisada church; Johovac church;	At least between May and September 1992
11. Gačko	Town mosque; Avtovac mosque	At least between June and August 1992
12. Ilijaš	Town mosque; Old mosque in Ilijaš; Bioča mekteb; Tarančin Dol church	At least between May and September 1992
13. Pale	Three mosques including mosques at Praca, Podvitez, Bogovići	At least between July and and September 1992
14. Višegrad	Town mosque Gazanfer Bay; Mosque at Dobrun; Drinska mosque; Bikavac mosque; Mededa mosque	At least between April and September 1992
15. Vlasenica	Town mosque, Drum mosque	At least between June and September 1992
16. Vogošća	Ugorsko mosque; Karauka-Donja Vogošća mosque; Semizovac church	At least between April and September 1992
17. Zvornik	At least 28 mosque including Dulići mosque; Kula Grad mosque; Kozluk mosque, Divić mosque, Snagovo mosque, Novo Selo mosque, Skočić	At least between April and November 1992

	mosque, Svrake mosque, Drinjača mosque, Glumina mosque, Donja Kamenica mosque, Gornja Kamenica mosque, Klisa mosque, Kovačevići mosque, Rijeka mosque, Selimović mosque	
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Schedule F
Attacks on towns and villages

		Dates of attacks
1. Donji Vakuf	Non-Serb parts of the town of Donji Vakuf, Prusac, Korenići, Doganovci, Torlakovac,	At least between May and September 1992
2. Ključ	Non-Serb parts of the town of Ključ, Krasulje, Gornja and Donja Sanica, Crljeni,, Draganovići, Pudín Han, Velagići, Biljani, Prhovo, Ramići, Humići, Barići, Plamenica, Hadžići,	At least between mid-May 1992 and August 1992
3. Kotor Varoš	Non-Serb parts of the town of Kotor Varoš, Vrbanjci, Dabovci,, Hanifići, Plitska, Večići, Ravne, Egrlići, Velečevo, Doljani,	At least between June and August 1992
4. Prijedor	Non-Serb parts of the town of Prijedor, Briševo, Kamičani, Čarakovo, Kozarac, Kozaruša, Biščani, Hambarine, Rizvanovići, Kevljani, Rakovčani, Brđani,	At least between May and August 1992
5. Sanski Most	Non-Serb parts of the town of Sanski Most, Hrustovo, Begići, Lukavice, Trnova, Sasina, Šehovci, Kamengrad,	At least between May and August 1992
6. Teslić	Non-Serb parts of the town of Teslić, Stenjak, Gornja and Donja Komušina, Rajševa, Kamenica, Gornja Vručica, Gornji Hrankovići, Barići,	At least between June and September 1992
7. Bileća	Non-Serb parts of the town of Bileća, Đeče, Plana, Krivaća,	At least during June and July 1992
8. Bosanski Šamac	Non-Serb parts of the town of Bosanski Šamac, Vidovice, Garevac,	At least between mid-April and June 1992
9. Brčko	Non-Serb parts of the town of Brčko	At least between May and August 1992
10. Doboj	Non-Serb parts of the town of Doboj, Grapska, Orašje, Krčevina, Njeganovići,	At least between May and September 1992
11. Gačko	Non-Serb Parts of the town of Gačko, Fazlagić Kula, Borać communities,	At least between April and

	Čemerno, Ravno, Kotolina, Previla,	August 1992
12. Ilijaš	Non-Serb parts of the town of Ilijaš, Kadirići, Lješevno, Gornja Bioča, Mlini,	At least between the end of April and August 1992
13. Pale	Non-Serb parts of the town of Pale, Renovica,	At least between April and July 1992
14. Vlasenica	Non-Serb parts of the town of Vlasenica, Zaklopača, Drum	At least between April and August 1992
15. Vogošća	Non-Serb parts of the town of Vogošća, Semizovac, Svrake	At least between April and September 1992
16. Višegrad	Non-Serb parts of the town of Višegrad, Bikavac, Koritnik, Nova Mahala, Mededa	At least between April and August 1992
17. Zvornik	Non-Serb parts of the town of Zvornik, Rašidov Han, Drinjača, Kozluk, Divić, Sapna, Kovačevići	At least between April and September 1992

Schedule G
Takeovers of power in the municipalities

Donji Vakuf	Beginning of May 1992
Ključ	On or about 7 May 1992
Kotor Varoš	On or about 10 June 1992
Prijedor	On or about 30 April 1992
Sanski Most	Mid-April 1992
Teslić	Beginning of June 1992
Bileća	On or about 10 June 1992
Bosanski Šamac	Mid April 1992
Brčko	On or about 30 April 1992
Doboj	On or about 2 May 1992
Gačko	At the beginning of April 1992
Ilijaš	Mid-May 1992
Pale	End of March 1992
Vlasenica	On or about 21 April 1992
Višegrad	Mid-April 1992
Vogošća	End of April 1992
Zvornik	On or about 9 April 1992