

**THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

Case No. IT-05-87/1-PT

IN THE TRIAL CHAMBER

**Before: Judge Patrick Robinson, Presiding
Judge Tsvetlana Kamenova
Judge Frederik Harhoff, Pre-Trial Judge**

Registrar: Mr. Hans Holthuis

Date Filed: 09 July 2008

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ

PUBLIC

**PROSECUTION NOTICE OF FILING OF FOURTH AMENDED
INDICTMENT**

The Office of the Prosecutor:

Mr. Thomas Hannis
Mr. Chester Stamp
Ms. Patricia Neema
Ms. Daniela Kravetz

Counsel for the Accused:

Mr. Dragoljub Đorđević
Mr. Veljko Đurđić

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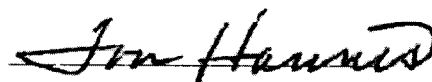
PUBLIC

**PROSECUTION NOTICE OF FILING OF FOURTH AMENDED
INDICTMENT**

1. The Prosecution hereby files the Fourth Amended Indictment pursuant to the Trial Chamber's "Decision on Prosecution Motion for Leave to Amend the Third Amended Joinder Indictment" dated 07 July 2008.

Word Count: 40

Dated This 9th Day of July 2008
In The Hague, The Netherlands



Thomas Hannis
Senior Trial Attorney

**THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

Case No. IT-05-87/1-PT

THE PROSECUTOR

AGAINST

VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ

FOURTH AMENDED INDICTMENT

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, pursuant to his authority under Article 18 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia ("Statute of the Tribunal"), charges:

VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ

with **CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY** and **VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR** as set forth herein.

1-5. REDACTED.

THE ACCUSED

6. **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** was born on 17 November 1948 in Koznica, Vladičin Han municipality, in Serbia. **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** was Assistant Minister of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs ("MUP") and Chief of the Public Security Department ("RJB") of the MUP (initially in an acting capacity for the latter position) as of 1 June 1997 and held this position until 30 January 2001. **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** was awarded the Order of the Yugoslav Flag of the First Degree by Slobodan Milošević on 5 July 1999.

7. REDACTED.

POSITION OF THE ACCUSED

8-13. REDACTED.

14. Since at least 4 June 1997 and at all times relevant to this indictment, **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** was the Assistant Minister of the MUP and Chief of the RJB. As Assistant Minister of the MUP and Chief of the RJB:

- i. **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** led the RJB under the direction of the Minister of the Interior, Vlajko Stojiljković. He was responsible for all

units and personnel of the RJB in Serbia, including Kosovo, between 1 January and 20 June 1999.

15. REDACTED.

INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

16. The accused is individually responsible for the crimes alleged against him in this indictment under Articles 3, 5 and 7 of the Statute of the Tribunal.

17. The accused planned, instigated, ordered, committed, or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of these crimes. For the modes of liability of planning, instigating or ordering the crimes charged, the accused acted with the awareness of the substantial likelihood that the crimes would be committed in the execution of the plan, order or instigation. For the mode of liability of aiding and abetting, the accused acted with the knowledge that the acts performed would assist in the commission of the crimes.

18. By using the word "committed" in this indictment, the Prosecutor does not intend to suggest that the accused physically perpetrated any of the crimes charged, personally. "Committing" in this indictment, when used in relation to the accused, refers to participation in a joint criminal enterprise as a co-perpetrator, either directly or indirectly.

19. The purpose of this joint criminal enterprise was, *inter alia*, the modification of the ethnic balance in Kosovo in order to ensure continued Serbian control over the province. This purpose was to be achieved by criminal means consisting of a widespread or systematic campaign of terror and violence that included deportations, murders, forcible transfers and persecutions directed at the Kosovo Albanian population during the Indictment period. To fulfil this purpose, the accused, acting individually and/or in concert with other persons, contributed to the joint criminal enterprise using the *de jure* and *de facto* powers available to him.

20. This joint criminal enterprise came into existence no later than October 1998 and continued throughout the time period when the crimes alleged in Counts 1 to 5 of this indictment occurred: beginning on or about 1 January 1999 and continuing until 20 June 1999. A number of individuals participated in this joint criminal enterprise during the entire duration of its existence, or, alternatively, at different times during the duration of its existence, including Milan Milutinović, Nikola Šainović, Dragolub Ojdanić, Nebojša Pavković, Vladimir Lazarević, **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ**, Sreten Lukić, Slobodan Milošević and Vljako Stojiljković. Others members included Radomir Marković, Obrad Stevanović, Dragan Ilić and unidentified persons who were members of command and coordinating bodies and members of the forces of the FRY and Serbia who shared the intent to effect the purpose of the joint criminal enterprise. In addition, and/or in the alternative, Milan Milutinović, Nikola Šainović, Dragolub Ojdanić, Nebojša Pavković, Vladimir Lazarević, **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ**, Sreten Lukić, Slobodan Milošević, Vljako Stojiljković, Radomir Marković, Obrad Stevanović, and Dragan Ilić implemented the objectives of the joint criminal enterprise through members of the forces of the FRY and Serbia, whom they controlled, to carry out the crimes charged in this indictment. The phrase "forces of the FRY and Serbia" in this indictment encompasses the following forces and units: VJ, including the Third Army, in particular the Priština Corps of the Third Army, and other units temporarily or permanently deployed to

Kosovo or otherwise participating in the conflict; MUP, including Special Police Units (“PJP”), the Special Anti-terrorist Unit (“SAJ”), police reservists, MUP secretariat (“SUP”) personnel, the Special Operations Unit (“JSO”) and State Security (“RDB”) operatives; the Priština Military District and military-territorial units within it; Civil Defence units; Civil Protection units; civilian groups armed by the VJ and/or the MUP and formed into village defence units acting under the control and authority of the VJ and/or the MUP, and volunteers incorporated into units of the VJ and/or the MUP. At least one VJ and at least one MUP unit participated in each of the crimes enumerated in Counts 1 to 5 of this Indictment.

21. The crimes enumerated in Counts 1 to 5 of this Indictment were within the object of the joint criminal enterprise and the accused shared the intent with the other co-perpetrators that these crimes be perpetrated. Alternatively, the crimes enumerated in Counts 3 to 5 were natural and foreseeable consequences of the joint criminal enterprise and the accused was aware that such crimes were the possible consequence of the execution of that enterprise. Despite his awareness of the foreseeable consequences, **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** decided to participate in the joint criminal enterprise. The accused and other participants in the joint criminal enterprise further shared the intent and state of mind required for the commission of each of the crimes charged in counts 1 to 5. On this basis, under Article 7(1) of the Statute, the accused bears individual criminal responsibility for the crimes alleged in Counts 1 to 5.

22. **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ**, while holding positions 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 for the crimes alleged in Counts 1 to 5 of this indictment. A superior is responsible for the criminal acts of his subordinates if he knew or had reason to know that his subordinates were about to commit such acts or had done so, and the superior failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators.

OVERVIEW OF THE JOINT CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE

23. At all relevant times there existed a functioning chain of command that ensured that command and control ran from the highest levels in Belgrade to the forces of the FRY and Serbia in the field. The sophistication of the command and control structures in place ensured that there was a constant monitoring of the situation on the ground, with prompt responsiveness and continuous contact between superior commanders at the highest level and their subordinates. According to the Constitution and relevant laws and regulations of the FRY the highest authority responsible for strategic matters relating to the defence of the FRY was the Supreme Defence Council which during the indictment period was composed of, *inter alia*, Slobodan Milošević, Milan Milutinović and Dragolub Ojdanić. The SDC had supreme authority over the VJ and other organisations engaged in defence of the country. During the state of war declared on 24 March 1999, the Supreme Command became the highest military-civilian leadership body. It was headed by Slobodan Milošević and included Milan Milutinović and Dragolub Ojdanić. It formulated strategy, issued directions and commanded operations by forces of the FRY and Serbia. Members of the SDC, the Supreme Command and the command of the VJ exercised command and control over the MUP and its subordinate units as the relevant FRY law provided that during a state of imminent threat of war (23 March 1999) or state of war (from 24 March 1999 to 26 June 1999) the MUP was subordinated to the VJ when engaged in combat operations.

24. Slobodan Milošević, Milan Milutinović and Nikola Šainović, also exercised command over the forces of the FRY and Serbia through other bodies including the Joint Command, headed by Nikola Šainović, which was mandated to co-ordinate the work of civil affairs organs with the activities of the organisations that constituted the forces of the FRY and Serbia in Kosovo and to ensure that they conducted operations in accordance with political objectives. The Joint Command also exercised *de facto* command authority over these bodies. This command authority complemented the VJ and the MUP internal chains of command to ensure co-operation and co-ordination. The Joint Command included senior members of the civilian, political and military leadership including Nebojša Pavković, the commander of the Third Army, Vladimir Lazarević, the commander of Priština Corps, Sreten Lukić, the Head of the MUP Staff, the Head of the Temporary Executive Committee ("TEC"), and other leaders from the VJ and MUP.

25. Forces of the FRY and Serbia, in a deliberate and widespread or systematic manner, forcibly expelled and internally displaced hundreds of thousands of Kosovo Albanians from their homes across the entire province of Kosovo. To facilitate these expulsions and displacements, forces of the FRY and Serbia intentionally created an atmosphere of fear and oppression through the use of force, threats of force, and acts of violence.

26. Throughout Kosovo, forces of the FRY and Serbia engaged in a deliberate and widespread or systematic campaign of destruction of property owned by Kosovo Albanian civilians. This was accomplished by the widespread shelling of towns and villages; the burning and destruction of property, including homes, farms, businesses, cultural monuments and religious sites; and the destruction of personal property. As a result of these orchestrated actions, villages, towns, and entire regions were made uninhabitable for Kosovo Albanians.

27. In addition to the deliberate destruction of property owned by Kosovo Albanian civilians, forces of the FRY and Serbia committed widespread or systematic acts of brutality and violence against Kosovo Albanian civilians in order to perpetuate the climate of fear, create chaos and a pervading fear for life. Forces of the FRY and Serbia went from village to village and, in the towns and cities, from area to area, threatening and expelling the Kosovo Albanian population. Kosovo Albanians were frequently intimidated, assaulted or killed in public view to enforce the departure of their families and neighbours. Many Kosovo Albanians who were not directly forcibly expelled from their communities fled as a result of the climate of terror created by the widespread or systematic beatings, harassment, sexual assaults, unlawful arrests, killings, shelling and looting carried out across the province. Forces of the FRY and Serbia persistently subjected Kosovo Albanians to insults, racial slurs, degrading acts and other forms of physical and psychological mistreatment based on their racial, religious, and political identification. All sectors of Kosovo Albanian society were displaced including women, children, the elderly and the infirm.

28. Thousands of Kosovo Albanians who fled their homes as a result of the conduct of the forces of the FRY and Serbia and the deliberate climate of terror that pervaded the territory of Kosovo joined convoys of persons that moved toward Kosovo's borders with Albania and Macedonia. Along the routes to the border crossings, forces of the FRY and Serbia manned checkpoints where the displaced Kosovo Albanians were subject to further beatings, extortion, robbery, harassment, assaults, illegal arrests and killings. At other times, forces of the FRY and Serbia escorted groups of expelled Kosovo Albanians to the borders. By these methods, the

forces of the FRY and Serbia maintained control over the movement of displaced Kosovo Albanians to the borders. Displaced Kosovo Albanians often arrived at the borders of Kosovo on foot in convoys of several thousand persons, or carried by tractors, trailers and trucks, as well as on trains, buses or trucks which were organised and provided by forces of the FRY and Serbia.

29. In addition, thousands of Kosovo Albanians who fled their homes and were thereby forcibly transferred as a result of the conduct of the forces of the FRY and Serbia and the deliberate climate of terror that pervaded the territory of Kosovo, were forced to seek shelter for days, weeks or months in other towns and villages, and/or in forests and mountains throughout the province. Some of these internally displaced persons remained inside the province of Kosovo throughout the time period relevant to this indictment and many persons died as a consequence of the harsh weather conditions, insufficient food, inadequate medical attention and exhaustion. Others eventually crossed over one of the Kosovo borders into Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro, or crossed the provincial boundary between Kosovo and Serbia. Forces of the FRY and Serbia controlled and coordinated the movements of many internally displaced Kosovo Albanians until they were finally expelled from Kosovo.

30. Throughout Kosovo, in a deliberate and widespread or systematic effort to deter expelled Kosovo Albanians from returning to their homes, forces of the FRY and Serbia looted and pillaged personal and commercial property belonging to Kosovo Albanians. Forces of the FRY and Serbia used wholesale searches, threats of force, and acts of violence to rob Kosovo Albanians of money and valuables, and in a widespread or systematic manner, authorities at the FRY border stole personal vehicles and other property from Kosovo Albanians being deported from the province.

31. In addition, throughout Kosovo, forces of the FRY and Serbia systematically seized and destroyed the personal identity documents and licenses of vehicles belonging to Kosovo Albanian civilians. As Kosovo Albanians were forced from their homes and directed towards Kosovo's borders, they were subjected to demands to surrender identity documents at selected points *en route* to border crossings and at border crossings into Albania and Macedonia. These actions were undertaken in order to erase any record of the deported Kosovo Albanians' presence in Kosovo and to deny them the right to return to their homes.

32. The crimes perpetrated in each of the municipalities and locations set forth below in paragraphs 71-77 followed a clear pattern and were perpetrated by forces of the FRY and Serbia working in co-ordination and co-operation and performing complementary roles in order to achieve the common purpose.

33. The accused participated in the joint criminal enterprise in the ways set out in the paragraphs below, 60 to 64. The accused is also liable under the planning, instigating, ordering and aiding and abetting modes of liability, pursuant to Article 7(1), and under Article 7(3) on the basis of the facts set out in the following paragraphs, 60 to 64.

34-59. REDACTED

VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ

60. The Prosecution re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 6 and 14.

61. **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ**, acting individually and/or in concert with other members of the joint criminal enterprise, participated in the joint criminal enterprise in, among others, the following ways:

- a. As Assistant Minister of the MUP and Chief of the RJB and as a member of the MUP Collegium, he commanded, controlled, directed and otherwise exercised effective control over all RJB units and subordinate units in Kosovo, which were involved in the perpetration of the crimes charged in this indictment.
- b. As a member of the Joint Command, he commanded, controlled, directed or otherwise exercised effective control over the forces of the FRY and Serbia in Kosovo, which were involved in the perpetration of the crimes charged in this indictment in Kosovo.
- c. He participated in the planning, instigating and ordering of the operations and activities of the forces of the FRY and Serbia in Kosovo, which were involved in the perpetration of the crimes charged in this indictment, in particular the RJB and subordinate units.
- d. Together with Stojiljković and others, he took a lead role in the planning, instigating, ordering and implementation of the program of concealment by members of the RJB and subordinated units of the crime of murder, in coordination with persons in the RDB and in the VJ.
- e. He promoted, instigated, facilitated, encouraged and/or condoned the perpetration of crimes during 1998 and during the indictment period as Assistant Minister of the MUP and Chief of the RJB.
- f. He incorporated into the MUP volunteers and volunteer groups, including those with a history of allegations of involvement in serious crimes against civilians in other conflicts, including in Kosovo in 1998.
- g. He encouraged and gave legitimacy to crimes committed against Kosovo Albanians by failing to report and/or investigate crimes or alleged crimes against them, to follow up on such allegations and/or investigations, and/or to punish or discipline members of the MUP and subordinated units.
- h. He was involved as Assistant Minister of the MUP and Chief of the RJB, and as a member of the Joint Command, in the arming and training of predominantly non-Albanian civilians into local or village defence units while disarming predominantly Albanian villages.

62. **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ**'s participation in the crimes charged is, in addition and in the alternative, the only inference to be drawn from the facts above, as well as, among other factors:

- a. His authority over the forces of the FRY and Serbia, particularly over the MUP and subordinated units, resulting from his role in the Joint Command.
- b. His authority as Assistant Minister of the MUP and Chief of the RJB over the RJB and subordinated units in Kosovo.
- c. The proper functioning of the MUP reporting systems in 1998 and during the indictment period.
- d. His knowledge of events in Kosovo derived from his role in the Joint Command and from his position as Assistant Minister of the MUP and Chief of the RJB and all the reporting lines in RJB units and from media reports.

- e. His knowledge of the crimes in Kosovo committed by the forces of the FRY and Serbia in 1998 and during the indictment period.
- f. His knowledge of the involvement of, in particular, the RJB and subordinate units in the crimes committed in 1998 and during the indictment period.
- g. His knowledge of the likelihood that the MUP and subordinate units, and in particular volunteers incorporated into the MUP, would commit crimes in Kosovo during the indictment period resulting from the widespread reporting from many sources about allegations of crimes committed in Kosovo in 1998 by forces of the FRY and Serbia.
- h. The widespread and systematic nature of the crimes charged in the area of responsibility of the RJB and subordinated units.
- i. The time period over which these crimes were perpetrated.
- j. His failure to take reasonable measures to prevent or punish persons responsible for the crimes charged.
- k. His role in the creation of an environment permissive of criminal behaviour, including by failing to take reasonable measures to prevent or punish the commission of the crimes charged in Counts 1 to 5.
- l. His knowledge of the intent of persons in the joint criminal enterprise to effect the crimes charged in this indictment.

63. As Assistant Minister of the MUP and Chief of the RJB, **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** exercised command authority and/or effective control over units of the MUP deployed in Kosovo (including the PJP, SAJ, police reserve units, SUP personnel, volunteers and volunteer groups incorporated into the RJB) and those units subordinated to, or operating in concert with, the MUP, including military-territorial units, civil defence units, civil protection units, and civilian groups armed by the MUP and formed into village defence units under the command of the MUP.

64. That **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** had the requisite *mens rea* for liability under Articles 7(1) and 7(3) is based on, and/or is the only inference to be drawn from many factors, including the factors set out above, as well as the following:

- a. His knowledge of the commission of crimes committed by the forces of the FRY and Serbia in 1998 which he gained from being in Kosovo in 1998 with MUP units.
- b. His knowledge of the likelihood that MUP units, and in particular volunteers and volunteer units which he knew had committed serious crimes in other situations of ethnic tension, would commit crimes in Kosovo resulting from the widespread reporting from many sources about allegations of crimes committed in Kosovo in 1998.
- c. These allegations were publicly and prominently raised by, among other things, foreign diplomats, the United Nations, the OSCE, human rights organizations, the domestic and foreign media, and by Kosovo Albanians.
- d. Allegations of crimes by the forces of FRY and Serbia led, among other things, to the establishment of the KDOM and EUMM missions, as well as to the intense negotiations in Belgrade in October 1998 (which involved the civilian leadership of the FRY and of Serbia, and the senior staff of the MUP and the VJ) which led to, among other things, the KVM mission.
- e. Such allegations were known throughout the world, including in the FRY, as the basis upon which NATO declared it was launching its air-

strike against the FRY, regardless of whether one agreed or disagreed with that basis.

- f. He was informed of the massive displacement of Kosovo Albanians and the perpetration of numerous other crimes through, among other things, the reporting systems of the VJ and the MUP, the media, his meetings with VJ, MUP and senior civilian staff, and through meetings of the Joint Command and the TEC.
- g. His involvement in the Račak/Reçek incident of 15 January 1999, including his notification to other members of the joint criminal enterprise that terrorists had been killed there, prior to the conduct of any investigation.
- h. His involvement in discussion of crimes committed in Kosovo by the VJ and the MUP, including in meetings of the highest civilian, VJ and MUP leadership.

65-69. REDACTED.

CHARGES

70. The Prosecutor hereby charges the accused for **Crimes Against Humanity** and **Violations of the Laws or Customs of War** as set forth below.

COUNT 1 DEPORTATION

71. The Prosecutor re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 16-33, and 60-64.

72. Beginning on or about 1 January 1999 and continuing until 20 June 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia, acting at the direction, with the encouragement, or with the support of Milan Milutinović, Nikola Šainović, Dragolub Ojdanić, Nebojša Pavković, Vladimir Lazarević, **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** and Sreten Lukić perpetrated the actions set forth in paragraphs 25-32, which resulted in the forced deportation of approximately 800,000 Kosovo Albanian civilians. To facilitate these expulsions and displacements, forces of the FRY and Serbia deliberately created an atmosphere of fear and oppression through the use of force, threats of force and acts of violence, as described above in paragraphs 25-32. Throughout Kosovo, forces of the FRY and Serbia systematically shelled towns and villages, burned homes and farms, damaged and destroyed Kosovo Albanian cultural and religious institutions, murdered Kosovo Albanian civilians and other persons taking no active part in the hostilities, and sexually assaulted Kosovo Albanian women. These actions were undertaken in all areas of Kosovo, and these deliberate means and methods were used throughout the province, including the following municipalities:

- a. Orahovac/Rahovec: On the morning of 25 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia surrounded the village of Celina/Celinë with tanks and armoured vehicles. After shelling the village, forces of the FRY and Serbia entered the village and systematically looted and pillaged everything of value from the houses, set houses and shops on fire and destroyed the old mosque. Most of the Kosovo Albanian villagers had fled to a nearby forest before the army and police arrived. On 28 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia

forced the thousands of people hiding in the forest to come out. The men were separated from the women and were beaten, robbed, and all of their identity documents were taken from them. The men were then marched to Prizren and eventually forced to go to Albania.

(i) On 25 March 1999, a large group of Kosovo Albanians went to a mountain near the village of Nogavac/Nagavc, also in Orahovac/Rahovec municipality, seeking safety from attacks on nearby villages. Forces of the FRY and Serbia surrounded them and on the following day, ordered the 8,000 people who had sought shelter on the mountain to leave. The Kosovo Albanians were forced to go to a nearby school and then they were forcibly dispersed into nearby villages. After three or four days, forces of the FRY and Serbia entered the villages, went from house to house and ordered people out. Eventually, they were forced back into houses and told not to leave. On 2 April 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia started shelling the villages, killing a number of people who had been sleeping in tractors and cars. Those who survived headed for the Albanian border. When the villagers arrived at the border, all their identification papers were taken from them. In the course of the expulsions, throughout the entire municipality of Orahovac/Rahovec, forces of the FRY and Serbia systematically burned houses, shops, cultural monuments and religious sites belonging to Kosovo Albanians. Several mosques were destroyed, including the mosques of Bela Crkva/Bellacërkvë, Brestovac/Brestovc, Velika Kruša/Krushë e Madhe and others.

b. Prizren: On 25 March 1999 the village of Pirane was surrounded by forces of the FRY and Serbia, tanks and various military vehicles. The village was shelled and a number of the residents were killed. Thereafter, forces of the FRY and Serbia entered the village and burned the houses of Kosovo Albanians. After the attack, the remaining villagers left Pirane and went to surrounding villages. In the town of Landovica/Landovice, an old mosque was burned and heavily damaged by forces of the FRY and Serbia. Some of the Kosovo Albanians fleeing toward Srbica/Sërbica were killed or wounded by snipers. Forces of the FRY and Serbia then launched an offensive in the area of Srbica/Sërbica and shelled the villages of Donji Retimlje/Reti e Ulët, Retimlje/Reti and Randubrava/Randobravë. Kosovo Albanian villagers were forced from their homes and sent to the Albanian border. From 28 March 1999, in the city of Prizren, forces of the FRY and Serbia went from house to house, ordering Kosovo Albanian residents to leave. They were forced to join convoys of vehicles and persons travelling on foot to the Albanian border. En route, members of the forces of the FRY and Serbia beat and killed Kosovo Albanian men, separated Kosovo Albanian women from the convoy and sexually assaulted the women. At the border personal documents were taken away from the Kosovo Albanians by forces of the FRY and Serbia.

c. Srbica/Skenderaj: Beginning on or about 25 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia attacked and destroyed the villages of Vojnike/Vocnjak, Leocina/Lecine, Kladernica/Klladernicë, Turicevac/Turiçec and Izbica/Izbicë by shelling and burning. Many of the houses, shops and mosques were destroyed, including the mosque in the centre of the village of Cirez/Qirez. Some women and children were taken away by members of the forces of the

FRY and Serbia and held in a barn in Cirez/Qirez. The women were subjected to sexual assault, and their money and property were stolen. At least eight of the women were killed after being sexually assaulted, and their bodies were thrown into three wells in the village of Cirez/Qirez. On or about 28 March 1999, at least 4,500 Kosovo Albanians from these villages gathered in the village of Izbica/Izbicë where members of the forces of the FRY and Serbia demanded money from these Kosovo Albanians and separated the men from the women and children. A large number of the men were then killed. The women and children were forcibly moved as a group towards Klina/Klinë, Đakovica/Gjakovë and eventually to the Albanian border.

d. Suva Reka/Suharekë: On the morning of 25 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia surrounded the town of Suva Reka/Suharekë. During the following days, police officers went from house to house, threatening, assaulting and killing Kosovo Albanian residents, and removing many of the people from their homes at gunpoint. Many houses and shops belonging to Kosovo Albanians were set on fire and a mosque in Suva Reka/Suharekë was damaged. The women, children and elderly were sent away by the police and then a number of the men were killed by the forces of the FRY and Serbia. The Kosovo Albanians were forced to flee, making their way in trucks, tractors and trailers towards the border with Albania. While crossing the border, many had their identification documents and money taken away by forces of the FRY and Serbia.

(i) By 31 March 1999, approximately 80,000 Kosovo Albanians displaced from villages in the Suva Reka/Suharekë municipality gathered near Belanica/Bellanicë. The following day, forces of the FRY and Serbia shelled Belanica/Bellanicë, forcing the displaced persons to flee toward the Albanian border. Prior to crossing the border, their identification documents were taken away by forces of the FRY and Serbia.

e. Peć/Pejë: On or about 27 and 28 March 1999, in the city of Peć/Pejë, forces of the FRY and Serbia went from house to house forcing Kosovo Albanians to leave. Some houses were set on fire. Soldiers and police were stationed along every street directing the Kosovo Albanians toward the town centre. Once the people reached the centre of town, those without cars or vehicles were forced to get on buses or trucks and were driven to the town of Prizren and then on towards the Albania border. Outside Prizren, the Kosovo Albanians were forced to get off the buses and trucks and walk approximately 15 kilometres to the Albanian border where, prior to crossing the border, they were ordered to turn their identification papers over to forces of the FRY and Serbia.

f. Kosovska Mitrovica/Mitrovicë: Beginning on or about 25 March 1999 and continuing through the middle of April 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia began moving systematically through the town of Kosovska Mitrovica/Mitrovicë. They entered the homes of Kosovo Albanians and ordered the residents to leave their houses at once and go to the bus station. Some houses were set on fire, forcing the residents to flee to other parts of the town. At least one of the mosques of the town was burned and damaged. Over a three-week period the forces of the FRY and Serbia continued to expel the Kosovo Albanian residents of the town. During this period, properties

belonging to Kosovo Albanians were destroyed, Kosovo Albanians were robbed of money, vehicles, and other valuables. A similar pattern was repeated in other villages in the Kosovska Mitrovica/Mitrovicë municipality, where forces of the FRY and Serbia forced Kosovo Albanians from their homes and destroyed the villages. The Kosovo Albanian residents of the municipality were forced to join convoys going to the Albanian border via the towns of Srbica/Skenderaj, Peć/Pejë, Đakovica/Gjakovë and Prizren. *En route* to the border, forces of the FRY and Serbia officers robbed them of valuables and seized their identity documents.

g. Priština/Prishtinë: Beginning on or about 24 March 1999 and continuing through the end of May 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia went to the homes of Kosovo Albanians in the city of Priština/Prishtinë and forced the residents to leave. During the course of these forced expulsions, a number of people were killed. Many of those forced from their homes went directly to the train station, while others sought shelter in nearby neighbourhoods. Hundreds of ethnic Albanians, guided by Serb police at all the intersections, gathered at the train station and then were loaded onto overcrowded trains or buses. Those on the trains went as far as Đeneral Janković/Hani i Elezit, a village near the Macedonian border. On the way to the border many people had their identification papers taken from them. After getting off the trains, forces of the FRY and Serbia told the Kosovo Albanians to walk along the tracks into Macedonia since the surrounding land had been mined. Those who tried to hide in Priština/Prishtinë were eventually expelled in a similar fashion. During the course of these forced expulsions, a number of people were killed and several women were sexually assaulted.

(i) During the same period, forces of the FRY and Serbia entered the villages of Priština/Prishtinë municipality where they beat and killed many Kosovo Albanians, robbed them of their money, looted their property and burned their homes. Many of the villagers were taken by truck to the town of Glogovac/Gillogoc in the municipality of Lipljan/Lipjan. From there, they took the train to Đeneral Janković/Hani i Elezit and walked to the Macedonian border. Others, after making their way to the town of Uroševac/Ferizaj, were ordered by forces of the FRY and Serbia to take a train to Đeneral Janković/Hani i Elezit, from where they walked across the border into Macedonia.

h. Đakovica/Gjakovë: By March 1999, the population of the town of Đakovica/Gjakovë had increased significantly due to the large number of internally displaced persons who fled their villages to escape deliberate shelling by forces of the FRY and Serbia during 1998, and to escape the armed conflict between these forces and members of the Kosovo Liberation Army. The continual movement of these internally displaced persons increased after 24 March 1999 when, following violent expulsions in the town of Đakovica/Gjakovë, many internally displaced persons returned from the town of Đakovica/Gjakovë to the outlying villages, only to be expelled from these villages again by forces of the FRY and Serbia. Those forces controlled and coordinated the movement of these internally displaced persons as they travelled from these villages to and from the town of Đakovica/Gjakovë, and finally to the border between Kosovo and the Republic of Albania. Persons

travelling on foot were sent from the town of Đakovica/Gjakovë directly toward one of several border crossings. Persons travelling in motor vehicles were routed first towards the town of Prizren before approaching the border and crossing into the Republic of Albania.

- (i) From on or about 24 March 1999 through 11 May 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia began forcing residents of the town of Đakovica/Gjakovë to leave. Forces of the FRY and Serbia spread out through the town and went from house to house ordering Kosovo Albanians from their homes. In some instances, people were killed, and many persons were threatened with death. Many of the houses and shops belonging to Kosovo Albanians were set on fire, while those belonging to Serbs were protected. On 24 March 1999, the old mosque in Rogovo/Rogovë and the old historic quarter of Đakovica/Gjakovë, which included the bazaar, the Hadum Mosque and adjoining Islamic Library, were among the several cultural sites substantially and/or totally destroyed. During the period from 2 to 4 April 1999, thousands of Kosovo Albanians living in the town of Đakovica/Gjakovë and neighbouring villages joined a large convoy, either on foot or driving in cars, trucks and tractors, and moved to the border with Albania. Forces of the FRY and Serbia directed those fleeing along pre-arranged routes, and at checkpoints along the way most Kosovo Albanians had their identification papers and license plates seized by the forces of the FRY and Serbia. In some instances, Yugoslav army trucks were used to transport persons to the border with Albania.
- (ii) In addition, during late March and April 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia forcibly expelled the Kosovo Albanian residents of many villages in the Đakovica/Gjakovë municipality, including the villages of Dobroš/Dobrosh, Korenica/Korenicë and Meja/Mejë. Many of these residents were subsequently ordered or permitted to return to their communities, only to be expelled again by forces of the FRY and Serbia. On or about the early morning hours of 27 April 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia launched a massive attack against the Carragojs, Erenik and Trava Valleys (Đakovica/Gjakovë municipality), including the remaining residents of the aforementioned villages, in order to drive the population out of the area. A large number of soldiers and policemen were deployed, and several checkpoints were established. In Meja/Mejë, Korenica/Korenicë and Meja Orize/ Orize, a large number of Kosovo Albanian civilian males were separated from the mass of fleeing villagers, abducted and executed. Throughout the entire day, villagers under direct threat from the forces of the FRY and Serbia left their homes and joined several convoys of refugees using tractors, horse carts and cars and eventually crossed into Albania. Forces of the FRY and Serbia confiscated the identity documents of many of the Kosovo Albanians before they crossed the border.
- i. Gnjilane/Gjilan: Forces of the FRY and Serbia entered the town of Prilepnica/Përlepticë on or about 6 April 1999, and ordered residents to leave. The townspeople left and tried to go to another village but forces of the FRY and Serbia turned them back. On 13 April 1999, residents of Prilepnica/Përlepticë were again informed that the town had to be evacuated

by the following day. The next morning, Kosovo Albanians left in a convoy of approximately 500 vehicles. Shortly after they left, the houses in Prilepnica/Përlepnicë were set on fire by forces of the FRY and Serbia. Throughout the entire municipality of Gnjilane/Gjilan, forces of the FRY and Serbia systematically burned and destroyed houses, shops, cultural monuments and religious sites belonging to Kosovo Albanians, including a mosque in Vlačica/Vlastica. Kosovo Albanians in other villages in Gnjilane/Gjilan municipality were also forced from their homes. Thousands of displaced persons from villages such as Žegra/Zhegër, Nosalje/Nosalë and Vladovo/Lladovë sought shelter in the village of Donja Stubla/Stubëlle E Poshtme, located in the Vitina municipality. Many of these displaced persons from Gnjilane/Gjilan crossed Kosovo's boundary with the province of Serbia, where some of them suffered similar harassment and mistreatment to that which they experienced in Kosovo, before entering Macedonia. Others travelled directly to Macedonia. When the Kosovo Albanians reached the border with Macedonia, forces of the FRY and Serbia confiscated their identification papers.

j. Uroševac/Ferizaj: During the period between 24 March and 14 April 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia shelled and attacked villages in the Uroševac/Ferizaj municipality, including Biba/Bibe, Muhadžer Prelez/Prelez i Muhaxherëve, Raka/Rakaj and Staro Selo, killing a number of residents. After the shelling, forces of the FRY and Serbia entered some of the villages, including Papaz and Sojevo/Sojevë, and ordered the residents to leave. Other Kosovo Albanians from Varoš Selo/Varosh and Mirosavljje/Mirosalë fled their villages as the forces of the FRY and Serbia entered. After the residents left their homes, the soldiers and policemen burned the houses. The displaced persons went to the town of Uroševac/Ferizaj, where most boarded trains which carried them to the Macedonia border crossing at Đeneral Janković/Hani i Elezit. Forces of the FRY and Serbia directed the train passengers to walk on the railroad tracks to the border. Others travelled in convoys from Uroševac/Ferizaj to the same border crossing. At the border, forces of the FRY and Serbia confiscated their identity documents.

k. Kačanik/Kaçanik: Between March and May 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia attacked villages in the Kačanik municipality and the town of Kačanik/ Kačanik itself. This attack resulted in the destruction of houses and religious sites including, but not limited to, the mosques of Kotlina/Kotlinë and Ivaja/Ivajë.

(i) On or about 8 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia attacked and partially burned the village of Kotlina/Kotlinë. On 24 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia attacked Kotlina/Kotlinë again with heavy weapons systems and soldiers. Many of the male residents of Kotlina/Kotlinë fled into nearby forests during this attack, while forces of the FRY and Serbia ordered the women, children and elderly to board trucks which took them towards the town of Kačanik/ Kačanik. Those who could not fit into the trucks were compelled to walk behind them towards Kačanik/Kaçanik. A number of male residents of Kotlina/Kotlinë were killed during this attack, including at least 17 men whose bodies were thrown into wells. Before departing

Kotlina/Kotlinë, forces of the FRY and Serbia burned the remainder of the village. Many of the survivors fled to Macedonia.

- (ii) On or about 27 and 28 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia attacked the town of Kačanik/Kaçanik. Forces of the FRY and Serbia harassed, detained, beat, and shot many Kosovo Albanian residents of Kačanik/Kaçanik. Thousands of persons fled to nearby forests and eventually walked across the border into Macedonia. Other displaced persons from the town of Kačanik/Kaçanik and nearby villages walked to the village of Stagovo/Stagovë, where they boarded trains that took them to the Macedonian border.
- (iii) On or about 13 April 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia surrounded the village of Slatina/Sllatinë and the hamlet of Vata. After shelling the village, infantry troops and police entered the village and looted and burnt the houses. During this action, 13 civilians were shot and killed. Following this attack, much of the population of Slatina/Sllatinë fled to Macedonia.
- (iv) On or about 25 May 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia attacked the village of Dubrava/Lisnaje in the municipality of Kačanik/Kaçanik. During the attack, forces of the FRY and Serbia killed several Kosovo Albanian residents of Dubrava/Lisnaje. Many residents of Dubrava/Lisnaje formed a convoy of tractors and trailers and fled to Macedonia. Other residents fled to other villages or into forests before eventually crossing the border into Macedonia.

l. Dečani/Deçan: On or about 29 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia surrounded and attacked the village of Beleg, and other surrounding villages in the Dečani/Deçan municipality. Forces of the FRY and Serbia went from house to house and told villagers to leave their houses immediately. These forces then looted and burned the houses. Several men, women and children were moved out of their homes and gathered in a nearby field in the village of Beleg. Forces of the FRY and Serbia ordered all men and women to undress and all their personal property was taken away. Men were separated from women and children and taken to the basement of a building near the field. Women and children were ordered to go to another building. During the night at least 3 women were sexually assaulted. The next day, forces of the FRY and Serbia told the villagers to leave the village in trucks and tractors and go to Albania.

m. Vuçitrn/Vushtrri: On or about 27 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia began to burn houses in the town of Vuçitrn/Vushtrri and burned the main mosque in that town. On or about 2 May 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia attacked a number of villages north-east of the town of Vuçitrn/Vushtrri, including Skrovna/Skromë, Slakovce/Sllakofc, Cecelija/Ceceli and Gornja Sudimlja/Studime e Epërme. The villagers were forced out of their homes, and many of their houses, shops and religious sites were completely burnt. The villagers, as well as persons previously displaced from other communities in the Vuçitrn/Vushtrri municipality, were forced to form a convoy of approximately 20,000 people travelling on the "Studime Gorge" road, in the direction of the town of Vuçitrn/Vushtrri. During the night

of 2-3 May 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia harassed, beat and killed approximately 105 Kosovo Albanians and robbed many others of their valuables. Thousands of Kosovo Albanians in this convoy were detained by forces of the FRY and Serbia in the agricultural cooperative near the town of Vučitrn/Vushtrri. On or about 3 May 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia at the agricultural cooperative separated Kosovo Albanian men of military age from women, children and the elderly. The Kosovo Albanian women, children and elderly were directed to travel to Albania and a number of Kosovo Albanian men were forced to drive vehicles that carried the women, children and elderly to the Albanian border. The forces of the FRY and Serbia transported hundreds of Kosovo Albanian men of military age from the agricultural cooperative to a prison in the village of Smrekovrica/Smrakoncë. After several weeks of detention in inhumane conditions where they were subjected to beatings, torture and murder, many of these Kosovo Albanian men were transported to the village of Zur/Zhur, near the Albanian border, and forced to cross the border into Albania.

By these acts and omissions, **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted the planning, preparation or execution of:

Count 1: Deportation, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Article 5(d) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNT 2 OTHER INHUMANE ACTS (FORCIBLE TRANSFER)

73. With respect to those Kosovo Albanians who were internally displaced within the territory of Kosovo, the Prosecutor re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 16-33, 60-64, and 71-72.

By these acts and omissions, **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted the planning, preparation or execution of:

Count 2: Other Inhumane Acts (Forcible Transfer), a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Article 5(i) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNTS 3-4 MURDER

74. The Prosecutor re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 16-33, and 60-64.

75. Beginning on or about 1 January 1999 and continuing until 20 June 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia, acting at the direction, with the encouragement, or with the support of Milan Milutinović, Nikola Šainović, Dragolub Ojdanić, Nebojša Pavković, Vladimir Lazarević, **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** and Sreten Lukić murdered hundreds of Kosovo Albanian civilians and other persons taking no active part in the hostilities. These killings occurred in a widespread or systematic manner throughout the province of Kosovo and resulted in the deaths of numerous men,

women, and children. Included among the incidents of mass killings are the following:

a. WITHDRAWN.

b. On or about 25 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia surrounded and attacked the village of Bela Crkva/Bellacërkë (Orahovac/Rahovec municipality). Many of the residents of Bela Crkva/Bellacërkë fled along the Belaja River outside the village and were forced to seek shelter near a railroad bridge. As the forces of the FRY and Serbia approached the bridge, they opened fire on a number of villagers, killing 12 persons including 10 women and children. A two-year old child survived this incident. The forces of the FRY and Serbia then ordered the remaining villagers out of the streambed, at which time the men and older boys were separated from the elderly men, women and small children. The forces of the FRY and Serbia ordered the men and older boys to strip and then systematically robbed them of all valuables. The women and children were then ordered to leave towards an adjacent village called Zrze/Xërxë. A doctor from Bela Crkva/Bellacërkë attempted to speak with a commander of the attacking forces, but he was shot and killed, as was his nephew. The remaining men and older boys were then ordered back into the streambed. After they complied, the forces of the FRY and Serbia opened fire on these men and older boys, killing approximately 65 Kosovo Albanians. A number of men and older boys survived this incident and other persons hiding in the vicinity also witnessed this incident. In addition, forces of the FRY and Serbia also killed six men found hiding in an irrigation ditch in the vicinity. (Those persons killed who are known by name are set forth in Schedule B, which is attached as an appendix to the indictment.)

c. On or about 25 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia attacked the villages of Mala Kruša/Krusë e Vogël and Velika Kruša/Krushë e Mahde (Orahovac/Rahovec municipality). The villagers of Mala Kruša/Krusë e Vogel took refuge in a forested area outside Mala Kruša/Krusë e Vogel, where they were able to observe the forces of the FRY and Serbia systematically looting and burning their houses. The villagers subsequently took refuge in the house of Sedje Batusha, which is located on the outskirts of Mala Kruša/Krusë e Vogel. During the morning of 26 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia located the villagers. The forces of the FRY and Serbia ordered the women and small children to leave the area and go to Albania. The forces of the FRY and Serbia detained and searched the men and boys and confiscated their identity documents and valuables. Subsequently, the forces of the FRY and Serbia ordered the men and boys, under threat of death, to walk to an unoccupied house in Mala Kruša/Krusë e Vogel. The forces of the FRY and Serbia forced the men and boys to enter the house. When the men and boys were assembled inside, the forces of the FRY and Serbia opened fire with machine guns on the group. After several minutes of gunfire, the forces of the FRY and Serbia set fire to the house in order to burn the bodies. As a result of the shooting and fire, approximately 105 Kosovo Albanian men and boys died. (Those persons killed who are known by name are set forth in Schedule C, which is attached as an appendix to this indictment.)

d. On or about 26 March 1999, in the morning hours, forces of the FRY and Serbia surrounded the vicinity of the BERISHA family compound in the town of Suva Reka/Suharekë (Suva Reka/Suharekë municipality). Tanks were

positioned close to, and pointing in the direction of, the houses. The forces of the FRY and Serbia ordered the occupants out of one of the houses. Men were separated from women and children and six members of the family were killed. The remaining family members were herded towards a coffee shop by forces of the FRY and Serbia. Those family members were herded, along with three extended BERISHA family groups, into the coffee shop. Forces of the FRY and Serbia then opened fire on the persons inside. Explosives were also thrown into the shop. An additional family member was later also brought to the coffee shop and shot dead. At least 47 civilians were killed and others seriously wounded during this action. The bodies of the victims were placed in the rear of a truck, which was then driven in the direction of Prizren. Three injured persons, thrown in among the dead bodies, jumped out of the truck *en route* to Prizren. Human remains of the BERISHA killings have since been recovered at two locations; the first at a firing range site in Prizren municipality and the second being a mass grave site at the SAJ training centre at Batajnica, near Belgrade, Serbia. (Those persons killed who are known by name are set forth in Schedule D, which is attached as an appendix to this indictment.)

e. WITHDRAWN.

f. On or about 27 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia shelled the village of Izbica/Izbicë (Srbica/Skenderaj municipality) with heavy weapons systems. At least 4,500 villagers from Izbica/Izbicë and surrounding villages took refuge in a meadow in Izbica/Izbicë. On 28 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia surrounded the villagers and approached them, demanding money. After the forces of the FRY and Serbia stole the villagers' valuables, the men were separated from the women and small children. The men were then further divided into two groups, one of which was sent to a nearby hill, and the other was sent to a nearby streambed. The forces of the FRY and Serbia then fired upon both groups of men and at least 116 Kosovo Albanian men were killed. Also on 28 March 1999, the women and children gathered at Izbica/Izbicë were forced to leave the area and walk towards Albania. Two elderly disabled women were sitting on a tractor-trailer unable to walk. Forces of the FRY and Serbia set the tractor-trailer on fire and the two women were burned to death. (Those persons killed at Izbica/Izbicë who are known by name are set forth in Schedule F, which is attached as an appendix to this indictment.)

g. On or about the late evening of 1 April 1999 and continuing through the early morning hours of 2 April 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia launched an operation against the Qerim district of Đakovica/Gjakovë. Over a period of several hours, forces of the FRY and Serbia forcibly entered houses of Kosovo Albanians in the Qerim district, killed the occupants, and then set fire to the buildings. Dozens of homes were destroyed and over 50 persons were killed. For example, in a house located at 157 Miloš Gilić/Millosh Giliq Street, forces of the FRY and Serbia shot the occupants and then set the house on fire. As a result of the shootings and the fires set by the forces of the FRY and Serbia at this single location, 20 Kosovo Albanians were killed, of whom 19 were women and children. (The names of those killed at this location are set forth in Schedule G, which is attached as an appendix to this indictment.)

h. On or about the early morning hours of 27 April 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia launched a massive attack against the Kosovo Albanian population of the Carragojs, Erenik and Trava Valleys (Đakovica/Gjakovë municipality) in order to drive the population out of the area. A large number of forces of the FRY and Serbia were deployed, and several checkpoints were established. Throughout the entire day, villagers under direct threat from the forces of the FRY and Serbia left their homes and joined several convoys of refugees using tractors, horse carts and cars. In Meja/Mejë, Korenica/Korenicë and Meja Orize/Orize, a large, and as yet undetermined, number of Kosovo Albanian civilian males were separated from the mass of fleeing villagers and abducted. Many of these men were summarily executed, and approximately 300 persons went missing. Identity documents pertaining to at least seven persons and human remains of many of those 300 persons last seen at Meja/Mejë on 27 April 1999 were found in a clandestine mass grave located at the SAJ training centre in Batajnica, near Belgrade, Serbia. (Those persons killed who are known by name are set forth in Schedule H, which is attached as an appendix to this indictment).

i. On or about 2 May 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia attacked several villages north-east of the town of Vuçitrn/Vushtrri including Skrovna/Skromë, Slakovce/Sllakofc, Ceceli/Cecelija and Gornja Sudimlja/Studime e Epërme. The villagers were forced out of their homes, and many of their houses, shops and religious sites were completely burnt. They were subsequently forced into a convoy of approximately 20,000 people travelling on the "Studime Gorge" road, in the direction of the town of Vuçitrn/Vushtrri. In the course of these actions, forces of the FRY and Serbia harassed, beat and robbed Kosovo Albanians travelling in the convoy and killed approximately 105 Kosovo Albanians. (Those persons killed who are known by name are set forth in Schedule I, which is attached as an appendix to this indictment.)

j. WITHDRAWN.

k. During the period between March 1999 and May 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia launched a series of massive offensives against several villages in the municipality of Kačanik/Kaçanik, which resulted in the deaths of more than one hundred civilians.

(i) On or about 24 March 1999, the village of Kotlina/Kotlinë was attacked by forces of the FRY and Serbia. In the course of the attack, most of the houses were burnt down and at least 17 persons were killed. Some of those killed were captured in the woods, executed and then thrown into wells. Explosives were thrown on top of the wells.

(ii) On or about 13 April 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia surrounded the village of Slatina/Sllatinë and the hamlet of Vata/Vata. After shelling the village, infantry troops and police entered the village and looted and burnt the houses. During this action, 13 civilians were shot and killed.

(iii) WITHDRAWN.

(iv) On or about 25 May 1999, forces of FRY and Serbia surrounded the village of Dubrava/Lisnaje. As the forces entered the village, the population was ordered to gather at the school and leave the village on tractors. Men were then separated from women and children. During this action 4 men were killed. In addition, 4 members of the Qorri family were killed while trying to escape toward the woods. (Those persons killed in the municipality of Kačanik/Kaçanik who are known by name are set forth in Schedule K, which is attached as an appendix to this indictment.)

1. On or about 28 March 1999, forces of the FRY and Serbia killed at least 14 members of the Bogujevci, Duriqi and Llugaliu families, all women and children, in the courtyard of a house in the town of Podujevo/Podujeve. A group of 19 women and children were ordered to gather in the courtyard. Fourteen were killed and five children were seriously injured in the shooting. (Those persons killed who are known by name are set forth in Schedule L, which is attached as an appendix to this indictment.)

By these acts and omissions, **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted the planning, preparation or execution of:

Count 3: Murder, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Article 5(a) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

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

COUNT 5 PERSECUTIONS

76. The Prosecutor re-alleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 16-33, 60-64, 72 and 75.

77. Beginning on or about 1 January 1999 and continuing until 20 June 1999, the forces of the FRY and Serbia, acting at the direction, with the encouragement, or with the support of Milan Milutinović, Nikola Šainović, Dragolub Ojdanić, Nebojša Pavković, Vladimir Lazarević, **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** and Sreten Lukić, utilised the means and methods set forth in paragraphs 25 through 32 to execute a campaign of persecution against the Kosovo Albanian population, including Kosovo Albanian civilians based on political, racial, or religious grounds. The accused intended to discriminate against the Kosovo Albanian population on political, racial or religious grounds or was aware of the substantial likelihood that the forces of the FRY and Serbia would perpetrate the crimes set forth in paragraphs 25 through 32 against the Kosovo Albanian population on political, racial, or religious grounds, as is evident from, among other things, the overwhelming predominance of Kosovo Albanians of Muslim faith among the victims of crimes and the widespread use of terms derogatory to Kosovo Albanians. These persecutions included, but were not limited to, the following means:

- a. The forcible transfer and deportation by forces of the FRY and Serbia of approximately 800,000 Kosovo Albanian civilians as described in paragraphs 25-32, and 72.
- b. The murder of hundreds of Kosovo Albanian civilians and other persons taking no active part in the hostilities by forces of the FRY and Serbia as described in paragraphs 27-28, and 75.
- c. The sexual assault by forces of the FRY and Serbia of Kosovo Albanians, in particular women, including the sexual assaults described in paragraphs 27 and 72.
- d. The wanton destruction or damage of Kosovo Albanian religious sites. During and after the attacks on the towns and villages, forces of FRY and Serbia systematically damaged and destroyed cultural monuments and Muslim sacred sites. Mosques were shelled, burned and dynamited throughout the province. Included among the incidents are the following: the damage and/or destruction of mosques in Vucitrn/Vushtrii, Suva Reka/Suharekë, Celina/Celinë, Rogovo/Rogovë, Bela Crkva/Bellacërke, Cirez/Qirez, Kotlina/Kotlinë, Ivaja/Ivajë, Brestovac/Brestovc, Velika Kruša/Krushë e Mahde, Kosovska Mitrovica/Mitrovicë, Vlastica/Vlastica, Landovica/Landovice and Đakovica/Gjakovë, as described in paragraphs 26 and 72.

By these acts and omissions, **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted the planning, preparation or execution of:

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

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

78. At all times relevant to this indictment, a state of armed conflict existed in Kosovo in the FRY.

79. All acts and omissions charged as crimes against humanity were part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against the Kosovo Albanian civilian population and other persons taking no active part in the hostilities.

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT FOR THE ALLEGATIONS

80. Kosovo is located in the southern part of the Republic of Serbia, a constituent republic of Serbia and Montenegro ("SCG"). The territory now comprising SCG was part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ("SFRY"). Kosovo is bordered on the north and north-west by the Republic of Montenegro, on the south-west by the Republic of Albania ("Albania"), and to the south by the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ("Macedonia"). The capital of Kosovo is Priština/Prishtinë.

81. In the 1981 census, the last census with near universal participation, the total population of Kosovo was approximately 1,585,000 of which 77% were Albanians and 13% were Serbs. Kosovo Albanians boycotted the census administered

in 1991, but general estimates about the population during the period relevant to this indictment suggest that it was approximately 85-90% Kosovo Albanian and 5-10% Serb.

82. In 1974, a new SFRY Constitution provided for a devolution of power from the central government to the six constituent republics of the country. Within Serbia, Kosovo and Vojvodina were given considerable autonomy including control of their educational systems, judiciary, and police. They were represented in the Assembly, the Constitutional Court, and the Presidency of the SFRY.

83. During the 1980s, Serbs voiced concern about discrimination against them by the Kosovo Albanian-led provincial government while Kosovo Albanians expressed concern about economic underdevelopment and called for greater political liberalisation and republican status for Kosovo. From 1981 onwards, Kosovo Albanians staged demonstrations which were suppressed by SFRY military and police forces of Serbia.

84. On 24 April 1987, Slobodan Milošević, who had been elected Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia in 1986, travelled to Kosovo. In meetings with local Serb leaders and in a speech before a crowd of Serbs, Slobodan Milošević endorsed a Serbian nationalist agenda. Thereafter, Slobodan Milošević exploited a growing wave of Serbian nationalism in order to strengthen centralised rule in the SFRY.

85. In early 1989, the SFRY government launched a process aimed at stripping Kosovo of the autonomy it had gained under the 1974 constitution. Due to the political unrest, in February 1989, the SFRY Presidency declared that the situation in Kosovo had deteriorated and had become a threat to the constitution, integrity, and sovereignty of the country and imposed "special measures" reassigning responsibility for public security from the provincial government of Kosovo to the government of the SFRY. This prompted massive demonstrations by Kosovo Albanians.

86. In July 1990, the Assembly of Serbia passed a decision suspending the Assembly of Kosovo shortly after 114 of the 123 Kosovo Albanian delegates from that Assembly passed an unofficial resolution declaring Kosovo an equal and independent entity within the SFRY. In September 1990, many of these same Kosovo Albanian delegates proclaimed a constitution for a "Republic of Kosovo." One year later, in September 1991, Kosovo Albanians held an unofficial referendum in which they voted overwhelmingly for independence. On 24 May 1992, Kosovo Albanians held unofficial elections for an assembly and president for the "Republic of Kosovo."

87. Slobodan Milošević was elected President of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia on 8 May 1989. Following the adoption of the new Constitution of Serbia and multi-party elections, he was elected President of Serbia on 26 December 1990, and re-elected to this post on 20 December 1992. In December 1991, Nikola Šainović was appointed a Deputy Prime Minister of Serbia.

88. The political situation in Kosovo became increasingly divisive following the first moves to revoke Kosovo's autonomy, and the imposition of "special measures". Serbia took complete control of Kosovo's police, courts, as well as its educational, social and economic policy and the choice of official language in the region. Throughout late 1990 and 1991 thousands of Kosovo Albanian doctors, teachers, professors, workers, police and civil servants were dismissed from their

positions. The local court in Kosovo was abolished and many judges removed. Police violence against Kosovo Albanians increased.

89. On 16 July 1990, the League of Communists of Serbia and the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Serbia joined to form the SPS and Slobodan Milošević was elected its President. Milan Milutinović and Nikola Šainović both held prominent positions within the SPS. Slobodan Milošević used the SPS majority in the federal and republic assemblies to pass legislation in furtherance of nationalist policies in Kosovo and relied on loyal members chosen from among the SPS main board – including Milan Milutinović and Nikola Šainović—to implement his policies in Kosovo.

90. During this period, the unofficial Kosovo Albanian leadership pursued a policy of non-violent civil resistance and began establishing a system of unofficial, parallel institutions in the health care and education sectors.

91. Beginning in June 1991, the SFRY began to disintegrate in a succession of wars fought in the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Croatia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. While the wars were being conducted in Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, the situation in Kosovo, while tense, did not erupt into the violence and intense fighting seen in the other countries. Nevertheless, many of the patterns of criminal conduct observed in those conflicts were seen again in Kosovo during the period covered by this Indictment. Active hostilities ceased with the signing of the Dayton peace agreement in December 1995. The status of Kosovo was not on the Dayton agenda.

92. In the mid-1990s, a faction of the Kosovo Albanians organised a group known as Ushtria Çlirimtare e Kosovës (UÇK) or, known in English as the Kosovo Liberation Army ("KLA"). This group advocated a campaign of armed insurgency and violent resistance to the Serbian authorities, and was the principle Kosovo Albanian organised, armed group conducting operations against forces of the FRY and Serbia.

93. In mid-1996, the KLA began launching attacks primarily targeting Serbian police forces, but also at Albanians loyal to the Serbian authorities. In 1996 and 1997, the KLA only consisted of a small group of people who were poorly armed, disorganised, and distributed in small groups with its leadership abroad. Thereafter, and throughout 1997, Serbian police forces responded with forceful operations against suspected KLA bases and supporters in Kosovo and persecution of Kosovo Albanian civilians intensified. The collapse of law and order in neighbouring Albania in 1997 resulted in a greater flow of weapons to the KLA. By 1998, the KLA grew to a group of several thousand members and became more active.

94. In late February 1998, the conflict intensified between the KLA and the forces of the FRY and Serbia. The forces of the FRY and Serbia engaged in a campaign against the KLA in the course of which they applied excessive and indiscriminate force against Kosovo Albanian civilians. In February and March, in clashes with the KLA in the Drenica area, forces of the FRY and Serbia shelled predominantly Kosovo Albanian towns and villages and expelled residents from their homes. In early March, forces of the FRY and Serbia attacked the village of Donji Prekaze/Prekazi i Pshthem (Srbica/Skenderaj municipality), killing around 50 people, including most of the family members of Adem Jashari, women, children and the

elderly. Around Easter, the old part of the village of Dečani / Deçan was destroyed by forces of the FRY and Serbia.

95. In mid-July 1998, the forces of the FRY and Serbia launched a large-scale offensive operation throughout the province of Kosovo. This involved, inter alia, brigades of the Priština Corps and special units of the MUP. At the end of July, heavy shelling causing wanton destruction was reported in the area of Dulje / Duhel, Blace, Junik and Mališevo / Malishevë. Around 5 and 6 August, operations were conducted in the area of Drenica, Junik and Jablanica. Most villages along the Peć-Priština / Peja – Prishtina road and along the Gornja Klina-Rudnik-Rakoš / Klina e Epërme – Rudnik – Rakosh road were wantonly destroyed. By the end of September, forces of the FRY and Serbia had shelled and burned down about half of the villages in Dečani / Deçan, and had razed the village of Prilep / Prelep to the ground with heavy artillery. Representatives of the international community who were visiting the province at the time observed ongoing shelling and burning of villages by forces of the FRY and Serbia in the Suva Reka / Suha Reka valley. On 26 September, in the course of an anti-terrorist operation in and around the compound of the Delijaj family in Gornje Obrinje / Dobrinja e Epërme, forces of the FRY and Serbia killed 21 members of this family, among them women and children.

96. As a result of the use of excessive and indiscriminate force by the forces of the FRY and Serbia, many Kosovo Albanian residents were displaced within Kosovo or fled the province. From approximately February 1998 until May 1998, approximately 15,000 Kosovo Albanians fled to Northern Albania. By mid-October, the United Nations estimated that approximately 285,000 persons, roughly fifteen percent of the population, had been internally displaced within Kosovo or had left the province. By the end of 1998 and up to 23 March 1999, some 349,000 Kosovo Albanians were displaced.

97. From at least March 1998 onwards, the United Nations, human rights organizations such as Human Rights Watch, foreign diplomats, the OSCE, domestic and international media, and Kosovo Albanian leaders publicly and repeatedly condemned the use of excessive and indiscriminate force by the forces of the FRY and Serbia in resolutions and reports, and in meetings with the civilian and military leadership of the FRY and Serbia. At least between the end of July and the end of October 1998, Joint Command meetings dealing with the situation in Kosovo were held in Priština / Prishtina on an almost daily basis.

98. In an attempt to defuse tensions in Kosovo, negotiations between Slobodan Milošević and representatives of the international community were conducted in October 1998. These negotiations resulted in a number of agreements being signed. An "Agreement on the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission" was signed on 16 October 1998. On 25 October 1998, Nikola Šainović and **VLASTIMIR ĐORĐEVIĆ** signed agreements on behalf of the FRY and Serbia respectively. These agreements provided for the partial withdrawal of forces of the FRY and Serbia from Kosovo, a limitation on the introduction of additional forces and equipment into the area, and the deployment of unarmed OSCE verifiers.

99. In a further response to the continuing conflict in Kosovo, an international peace conference was organised in Rambouillet and Paris, France beginning on 6 February 1999. Nikola Šainović was the political head of the Serbian delegation at Rambouillet. Milan Milutinović was also present during the negotiations. The Kosovo Albanians were represented by the KLA and a delegation of Kosovo Albanian

political and civic leaders. During the peace negotiations in France, the violence in Kosovo continued. In late February and early March, forces of the FRY and Serbia launched a series of offensives against dozens of predominantly Kosovo Albanian villages and towns. The peace talks collapsed in mid-March 1999.

100. On 24 March 1999, NATO began launching air strikes against targets in the FRY. The FRY issued decrees of an imminent threat of war on 23 March 1999 and a state of war on 24 March 1999. After the air strikes commenced, forces of the FRY and Serbia intensified their widespread or systematic campaign and forcibly expelled hundreds of thousands of Kosovo Albanians from Kosovo.

101. On 3 June 1999, the FRY and Serbia accepted a document of principles towards a resolution of the crisis in Kosovo, which was presented to their representatives to the European Union and the Russian Federation. That document, which was followed by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), provided for a political solution to the Kosovo crisis, including an immediate end to violence and a rapid withdrawal of forces of the FRY and Serbia and the deployment of international civil and security presence in Kosovo under United Nations auspices.

102. On 9 June 1999, the Military Technical Agreement was signed between NATO, and representatives of the VJ and the MUP, providing for the withdrawal of all forces of the FRY and Serbia from Kosovo. Under the terms of the Military Technical Agreement, the NATO bombing campaign against targets in the FRY would terminate upon the complete withdrawal of forces of the FRY and Serbia. On 20 June 1999, KFOR, the Kosovo Force, announced that the withdrawal of forces of the FRY and Serbia from the territory of Kosovo was complete.


for Serge Brammertz
Prosecutor

Dated this Second Day of June 2008
The Hague
The Netherlands

Schedule A

WITHDRAWN.

Schedule B

Persons Known by Name Killed at Bela Crkva / Bellacërkvë - 25 March 1999

<i>Name</i>	<u>Approximate Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>
BEGAJ, Abdullah	25	Male
BERISHA, Murat	60	Male
GASHI, Fadil	46	Male
MORINA, Musa	65	Male
POPAJ, Abdullah	18	Male
POPAJ, Agon	14	Male
POPAJ, Alban	21	Male
POPAJ, Bedrush	47	Male
POPAJ, Belul	14	Male
POPAJ, Ethem	46	Male
POPAJ, Hazer	77	Male
POPAJ, Hysni	37	Male
POPAJ, Irfan	41	Male
POPAJ, Isuf	76	Male
POPAJ, Kreshnik	18	Male
POPAJ, Lindrit	18	Male
POPAJ, Mehmet	46	Male
POPAJ, Mersel	53	Male
POPAJ, Nazmi	45	Male
POPAJ, Nisim	35	Male
POPAJ, Rrustem	63	Male
POPAJ, Sahid	40	Male
POPAJ, Sedat	47	Male
POPAJ, Shendet	17	Male
POPAJ, Vehap	58	Male
POPAJ, Xhavit	32	Male
SPAHIU, Marigona	10	Female
SPAHIU, Iliriana	12	Female
SPAHIU, Lirim	7	Male
SPAHIU, Qamile	69	Female
SPAHIU, Xhemal	70	Male
ZHUNIQI, Abein	37	Male
ZHUNIQI, Agim	51	Male
ZHUNIQI, Bajram	51	Male
ZHUNIQI, Bilall	67	Male
ZHUNIQI, Clirim	40	Male
ZHUNIQI, Dardan	6	Male
ZHUNIQI, Dardane	8	Female
ZHUNIQI, Destan	68	Male
ZHUNIQI, Eshref	55	Male
ZHUNIQI, Fatos	42	Male
ZHUNIQI, Dhurata	4	Male

ZHUNIQI, Lumnie	39	Female
ZHUNIQI, Labinot	16	Male
ZHUNIQI, Hysni	70	Male
ZHUNIQI, Ibrahim	68	Male
ZHUNIQI, Kasim	33	Male
ZHUNIQI, Medi	55	Male
ZHUNIQI, Muhammet	70	Male
ZHUNIQI, Muharrem	30	Male
ZHUNIQI, Qamil	77	Male
ZHUNIQI, Qemal	59	Male
ZHUNIQI, Reshit	32	Male
ZHUNIQI, Shemsi	52	Male

Schedule C
Persons Known by Name Killed at Mala Kruša/Krushë e Vogel -- Velika Kruša /
Krushë e Mahde - 26 March 1999

<i>Name</i>	<u>Approximate Age</u>	<i>Sex</i>
ASLLANI, Adem	68	Male
ASLLANI, Asim	34	Male
ASLLANI, Feim	30	Male
ASLLANI, Muharrem	66	Male
ASLLANI, Nexhat	27	Male
ASLLANI, Nisret	33	Male
ASLLANI, Perparim	26	Male
AVDYLI, Bali	72	Male
AVDYLI, Enver	28	Male
BATUSHA, Ahmet	38	Male
BATUSHA, Amrush	32	Male
BATUSHA, Asllan	46	Male
BATUSHA, Avdi	45	Male
BATUSHA, Bekim	22	Male
BATUSHA, Beqir	68	Male
BATUSHA, Burim	18	Male
BATUSHA, Enver	22	Male
BATUSHA, Feim/Fehim	23	Male
BATUSHA, Mergim	20	Male
BATUSHA, Haxhi	28	Male
BATUSHA, Lirim	16	Male
BATUSHA, Milaim	32	Male
BATUSHA, Muharrem	69	Male
BATUSHA, Njazi	39	Male
BATUSHA, Osman	65	Male
WITHDRAWN		
BATUSHA, Sejdi	68	Male
BATUSHA, Skifer	22	Male
BATUSHA, Sulejman	46	Male
BATUSHA, Zaim	50	Male
HAJDARI, Abaz	40	Male
HAJDARI, Abedin	17	Male
HAJDARI, Halil	42	Male
HAJDARI, Halim	70	Male
HAJDARI, Hysni	20	Male
HAJDARI, Marsel	17	Male
HAJDARI, Nazim	33	Male
HAJDARI, Qamil	46	Male
HAJDARI, Rasim	25	Male
HAJDARI, Sahit	36	Male
HAJDARI, Selajdin	38	Male
HAJDARI, Shani	40	Male
HAJDARI, Vesel	19	Male
HAJDARI, Zenun	28	Male

LIMONI, Avdyl	45	Male
LIMONI, Limon	69	Male
LIMONI, Luan	22	Male
LIMONI, Nehbi	60	Male
RAMADANI, Afrim	28	Male
RAMADANI, Asllan	34	Male
RAMADANI, Bajram	15	Male
RAMADANI, Sabit	23	Male
RAMADANI, Hysen	62	Male
RAMADANI, Murat	60	Male
RAMADANI, Ramadan	59	Male
RAMADANI, Selajdin	27	Male
RASHKAJ, Kadri	16	Male
RASHKAJ, Demir	18	Male
RASHKAJ, Refki	17	Male
SHEHU, Adnan	20	Male
SHEHU, Arben	20	Male
SHEHU, Arif	36	Male
SHEHU, Bekim	22	Male
SHEHU, Burim	19	Male
SHEHU, Destan	68	Male
SHEHU, Din	68	Male
SHEHU, Dritan	18	Male
SHEHU, Fadil	42	Male
SHEHU, Flamur	15	Male
SHEHU, FNU (son of Haziz)	20	Male
SHEHU, FNU (son of Sinan)	18	Male
SHEHU, Haxhi	25	Male
SHEHU, Haziz	42	Male
SHEHU, Ismail	68	Male
SHEHU, Ismet	40	Male
SHEHU, Mehmet	13	Male
SHEHU, Mentor	18	Male
SHEHU, Myftar	44	Male
SHEHU, Nahit	15	Male
SHEHU, Nehat	22	Male
SHEHU, Nexhat	38	Male
SHEHU, Sahit	23	Male
SHEHU, Sali	44	Male
SHEHU, Sami	24	Male
SHEHU, Sefer	44	Male
SHEHU, Shani	34	Male
SHEHU, Shefqet	38	Male
SHEHU, Sinan	50	Male
SHEHU, Veli	28	Male
SHEHU, Vesel	19	Male
SHEHU, Xhafer	38	Male
SHEHU, Xhavit	20	Male
SHEHU, Xhelal	13	Male
ZYLFIU, Afrim	22	Male
ZYLFIU, Halim	60	Male

ZYLFIU, Hamdi	62	Male
ZYLFIU, Hamit	22	Male
ZYLFIU, Hysen	50	Male
ZYLFIU, Njazim	24	Male
ZYLFIU, Xhelal	18	Male

Schedule D
Persons Known by Name Killed at Suva Reka / Suharekë –
26 March 1999

<u>Name</u>	<u>Approximate Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>
BERISHA, Afrim	24	Male
BERISHA, Altin	11	Male
BERISHA, Arta	18	Female
BERISHA, Avdi	43	Male
BERISHA, Besim	26	Male
BERISHA, Bujar	40	Male
BERISHA, Dafina	15	Female
BERISHA, Dorentina	4	Female
BERISHA, Drilon	13	Male
BERISHA, Edon	12	Male
BERISHA, Eron	1	Male
BERISHA, Fatime	37	Female
BERISHA, Fatime	48	Female
BERISHA, Fatmire	22	Female
BERISHA, Faton	27	Male
BERISHA, Flora	38	Female
BERISHA, Hajbin	37	Male
BERISHA, Hamdi	54	Male
BERISHA, Hanumusha	9	Female
BERISHA, Hanumusha	81	Female
BERISHA, Hava	63	Female
BERISHA, Herolinda	13	Female
BERISHA, Ismet	2	Male
BERISHA, Kushtrin	11	Male
BERISHA, Lirije	24	Female
BERISHA, Majlinda	15	Female
BERISHA, Merita	10	Female
BERISHA, Mevlude	26	Female
BERISHA, Mihrije	26	Female
BERISHA, Mirat	7	Male
BERISHA, Musli	63	Male
BERISHA, Nefije	54	Female
BERISHA, Nexhat	43	Male
BERISHA, Nexhmedin	37	Male
BERISHA, Redon	1	Male
BERISHA, Sait	83	Male
BERISHA, Sebahate	25	Female
BERISHA, Sedat	45	Male
BERISHA, Sherine	17	Female
BERISHA, Sofia	58	Female
BERISHA, Vesel	61	Male
BERISHA, Vlorjan	17	Male
BERISHA, Zana	13	Female
BERISHA, Zelihe	50	Female
BERISHA, Graniti	2	Male

BERISHA, Genc	4	Male
BERISHA, Jashar	46	Male

Schedule E

WITHDRAWN.

Schedule F
Persons Known by Name Killed at Izbica / Izbicë - 28 March 1999

<i>Name</i>	<u>Approximate Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>
ALUSHI, Jetullah	93	Male
AMRUSHI, Asllan (Q)		Male
BAJRA, Asslan	60	Male
BAJRA, Bajram	62	Male
BAJRA, Bajram C.	60	Male
BAJRA, Bajram S.	68	Male
BAJRA, Brahim	81	Male
BAJRA, Fazli	60	Male
BAJRA, Ilaz	70	Male
BAJRA, Sami	19	Male
BAJRAKTARI, Bislim	58	Male
BAJRAKTARI, Hajdar	53	Male
BEHRAMI, Demush	63	Male
BEHRAMI, Muhamet	61	Male
BEHRAMI, Nuredin	76	Male
DAJAKU, Asllan	63	Male
DANI, Dibran (A)	67	Male
DERVISHI, Sali	61	Male
DERVISHI, Bajram	73	Male
DERVISHI, Ilaz	73	Male
DOCI, Musli	63	Male
DOQI, Hamdi	42	Male
DRAGA, Ali	65	Male
DRAGA, Cen	68	Male
DRAGA, Hajriz	43	Male
DRAGA, Ismet	31	Male
DRAGA, Murat	68	Male
DRAGA, Rahim	70	Male
DRAGA, Rustem	81	Male
DRAGAJ, Zade	71	Male
DURAKU, Avdullah	55	Male
DURAKU, Bel (A)	81	Male
DURAKU, Dibran	65	Male
DURAKU, Rexhep	87	Male
EMRA, Muhamet or KADRIU Muhamet	56	Male
FETAHU, Lah	67	Male
GASHI, Ibrahim	70	Male
GASHI, Ram		Male
HAJDARI, Halil	50	Male
HAJRA, Mehmet	65	Male
HALITI, Haliti	60	Male
HAXHA, Fejz	75	Male
HOTI, Hazir	67	Male
HOTI, Qerim	42	Male

HOTI, Rifat	54	Male
HOTI, Rrustem	70	Male
HOTI, Tahir	55	Male
HOTI, Muhamet	52	Male
HOTI, Sadik	66	Male
HOTI, Shefqet (A)		Male
HOTI, Vehbi		Male
ISUFI, Zenel	72	Male
JETULLAHU, Beqir	27	Male
KAJTAZDI, Kajta Z	68	Male
KELMENDI, Bajram	66	Male
KELMENDI, Jetullah	56	Male
KOTOORI/KOTORRI, Ram		Male
KOTOORI/KOTORRI, Brahim		Male
KOTOORI/KOTORRI, Hajzer		Male
KRASNIQI, Deli	77	Male
KRASNIQI, Mustaf	63	Male
KRASINIQI, Rrahim	69	Male
KUQICA, Azem	88	Male
LOSHI, Sami	25	Male
LOSHI, Jashar	48	Male
LOSHI, Selman	78	Male
MORINA, Halil	38	Male
MURSELI, Sokol (H)	63	Male
MUSLIU, Beqir	45	Male
MUSLIU, Ilaz	73	Male
MUSLIU, Shaban	87	Male
MUSLIU, Halit	62	Male
MUSLIU, Naim	23	Male
MUSLIU, Mehmet	46	Male
MUSTAFA, Hasan	70	Male
OSMANI, Azem	75	Male
OSMANI, Fatmir	24	Male
OSMANI, Hetem	70	Male
OSMANI, Muharrem	90	Male
QAKA, Pajazit (D)	70	Male
QALLAPEKU, Sabit	55	Male
QELAJ, Ismajl	61	Male
QELAJ, Rexhep	72	Male
QELAJ, Metush	68	Male
QUPEVA, Hamz	49	Male
RACI, Ramadan	56	Male
RAMAJ, Halit	60	Male
REXHEPI, Muj	49	Male
SEJDIU, Mustaf	46	Male
SHABANI, Azem		Male
SHALA, Hysen A	65	Male
SHALA, Idriz	69	Male
SHALA, Isuf	64	Male
SHALA, Muj	62	Male
SHALA, Sali	38	Male

SHALA, Zymer	63	Male
SHALA, Halim	63	Male
SHALA, Hijraz	70	Male
SHERIFI, Sadik		Male
SHPATI, Zeqir	60	Male
SPAHIU, Rizah	70	Male
SYLA, Ram	63	Male
TAHIRI, Brahim	83	Male
TEMAJ, Gani	41	Male
TEMAJ, Hamdi	49	Male
THAQI, Hamit B.	70	Male
THAQI, Ram H.		Male
THAQI, Ajet (D)	71	Male
THAQI, Sheremet	49	Male
UKA, Uke	80	Male
VELIQI, Zenel	75	Male
XHEMAJLI, Idriz	73	Male
XHEMAJLI, Qazim	57	Male
ZEKA, Jahir	60	Male
ZEKA, Milazim	52	Male
Unidentified Male		Male

Burned To Death at Izbica / Izbicë - 28 March 1999

FEJZA, Zyre	65	Female
OSMANI, Zoje	67	Female

Schedule G
Persons Killed at Đakovica / Gjakovë - 2 April 1999

<i>Name</i>	<u>Approximate Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>
CAKA, Dalina	14	Female
CAKA, Delvina	6	Female
CAKA, Diona	2	Female
CAKA, Valbona	34	Female
GASHI, Hysen	50	Male
HAXHIAVDIJA, Doruntina	8	Female
HAXHIAVDIJA, Egzon	5	Male
HAXHIAVDIJA, Rina	4	Female
HAXHIAVDIJA, Valbona	38	Female
HOXHA, Flaka	15	Female
HOXHA, Shahindere	55	Female
NUÇI, Manushe	50	Female
NUÇI, Shirine	70	Female
VEJSA, Arlind	5	Male
VEJSA, Dorina	10	Female
VEJSA, Fetije	60	Female
VEJSA, Marigona	8	Female
VEJSA, Rita	2	Female
VEJSA, Sihana	8	Female
VEJSA, Tringa	30	Female

Schedule H
Persons Known by Name Killed at Meja / Mejë - 27 April 1999

Name	Approximate Age	Sex
ABAZI, Mark	37	Male
ABAZI, Pashk	40	Male
ABAZI, Pjeter	53	Male
ADEMAJ, Bekim	18	Male
ADEMAJ, Shemsi	38	Male
ADEMI, Isuf	36	Male
ADEMI, Mazllum	17	Male
AHMETAJ, Liridon	17	Male
AHMETI, Ahmet	54	Male
AHMETI, Ahmet	65	Male
AHMETI, Blerim	19	Male
AHMETI, Hysen	68	Male
AHMETI, Male	63	Male
ALIAJ, Adem	55	Male
ALIAJ, Agron	17	Male
ALIAJ, Ali	50	Male
ALIAJ, Sali	53	Male
ALIAJ, Zenun	44	Male
ALIAJ, Arben	19	Male
AVDULLAHU, Ymer	17	Male
AVDYLI, Avdyl		Male
AVDYLI, Afrim	19	Male
AVDYLI, Bajrush	16	Male
AVDYLI, Hysen	56	Male
AVDYLI, Mehmet	42	Male
AVDYLI, Muhedin	26	Male
AVDYLI, Pajazit	32	Male
BAJRAKTARI, Lavdim	22	Male
BAJRAMI, Ali	55	Male
BAJRAMI, Shaban	27	Male
BAJRAMI, Syle	37	Male
BAJRAMI, Xhafer	35	Male
BAJRAMI, Xhavit	27	Male
BALA, Ali	75	Male
BALA, Bajram	46	Male
BALA, Mehmet	38	Male
BALA, Perparim	28	Male
BALIU, Ragip	30	Male
BARDHECI, Demush	29	Male
BARDHECI, Idriz	25	Male
BATUSHA, Haki	29	Male
BEQAJ, Armend	17	Male
BEQAJ, Bajram	41	Male
BEQAJ, Bedri	36	Male
BEQAJ, Brahim	28	Male
BEQAJ, Dritan	17	Male

BEQAJ, Emin	34	Male
BEQAJ, Kujtim	16	Male
BEQAJ, Mentor	19	Male
BEQAJ, Milazim	31	Male
BEQAJ, Ramadan	57	Male
BEQAJ, Rasim	46	Male
BEQAJ, Tafe	54	Male
BEQAJ, Ymer	50	Male
BEQIRAJ, Albert	21	Male
BEQIRAJ, Arsim	16	Male
BEQIRAJ, Syle	55	Male
BEQIRAJ, Tahir	58	Male
BERISHA, Ahmet	45	Male
BERISHA, Halil	50	Male
BINAKU, Avni	42	Male
BINAKU, Binak	34	Male
BINAKU, Ismail	36	Male
BOBI, Ismet	21	Male
CUNI, Fixhri	46	Male
CUNI, Muharrem	67	Male
CUNI, Sutki	20	Male
CURRI, Istref	32	Male
CURRI, Izet	26	Male
DEDA, Linton	16	Male
DEDA, Mark	47	Male
DEDA, Martin	32	Male
DEDA, Pashk	42	Male
DEDAJ, Frrok	34	Male
DEDAJ, Gjon	62	Male
DEDAJ, Mikel	37	Male
DEDAJ, Pjeter	64	Male
DELIU, Deli	37	Male
DEMAJ, Ali	39	Male
DUZHMANI, Agron	17	Male
DUZHMANI, Frane	23	Male
DUZHMANI, Gezim	25	Male
DUZHMANI, Gostin	35	Male
DUZHMANI, Manuel	20	Male
DUZHMANI, Marjan	31	Male
DUZHMANI, Mikel	32	Male
DUZHMANI, Pal	33	Male
DUZHMANI, Pashk	34	Male
FAZLIJAJ, Male	44	Male
FAZLIJAJ, Shani	36	Male
FETAJ, Haxhi	40	Male
GASHI, Lulzim	30	Male
GASHI, Robert	29	Male
GAXHERRI, Brahim	38	Male
GAXHERI, Hasan	28	Male
GAXHERI, Xhafer	66	Male
GJOCAJ, Deme	39	Male

GJOKAJ, Ardian	23	Male
GOLAJ, Asllan	41	Male
GOLAJ, Avdi	31	Male
GOLAJ, Idriz	56	Male
GOLAJ, Musa	24	Male
GOLAJ, Rame	35	Male
GOLAJ, Rexhe	54	Male
HADERGJONAJ, Skender	18	Male
HAJREDINI, Faik	43	Male
HAJREDINI, Hysni	35	Male
HAJREDINI, Qamil	34	Male
HASANAJ, Elson	28	Male
HASANAJ, Gjon	66	Male
HASANAJ, Luan	17	Male
HASANAJ, Mitër	56	Male
HASANAJ, Ndue	60	Male
HASANAJ, Shyt	45	Male
HAXHA, Mentor	25	Male
HAXHIU, Afrim	36	Male
HAXHIU, Avdi	23	Male
HAXHIU, Florim	33	Male
HAXHIU, Tahir	49	Male
HOXHA, Ardian	16	Male
HOXHA, Bajram	44	Male
HOXHA, Blendian	18	Male
HOXHA, Fadil	39	Male
HOXHA, Fitim	32	Male
HOXHA, Hajrullah	27	Male
HOXHA, Naim	25	Male
HOXHA, Ramiz	42	Male
HOXHA, Rifat	33	Male
HYKOSMANAJ, Gafurr	23	Male
HYSENI, Binak	17	Male
IBRAHIMI, Ali	37	Male
IBRAHIMI, Hysni	40	Male
IDRIZI, Masar	21	Male
ISLAMAJ, Demë	63	Male
ISUFI, Bajram	16	Male
ISUFI, Isa	19	Male
KABASHI, Andrush	18	Male
KABASHI, Arben	14	Male
KABASHI, Nikoll	32	Male
KACOLI, Pjeter	23	Male
KACOLI, Tom	23	Male
KAMERI, Besim	29	Male
KAMERI, Gëzim	29	Male
KAMERI, Muharrem	36	Male
KAMERI, Rustem	41	Male
KAMERI, Shpend	49	Male
KOMANI, Nikolle	26	Male
KOMANI, Fran	28	Male

KOMANI, Pashk	33	Male
KQIRA, Mikel	37	Male
KQIRA, Pashk	40	Male
KQIRAJ, Luz	39	Male
KRASNIQI, Albert	19	Male
KRASNIQI, Lazer	39	Male
KRASNIQI, Mark	24	Male
KRASNIQI, Ndue	33	Male
KRASNIQI, Pjeter	33	Male
KUQI, Hasan	37	Male
KUQI, Shpend	19	Male
KURPALI, Ilmi	19	Male
KURTAJ, Haki	19	Male
KURTAJ, Isa	30	Male
KURTAJ, Muhamet	45	Male
KURTAJ, Sami	29	Male
LLESHI, Anton	25	Male
MALA, Kllaudie	15	Female
MALA, Kol	44	Male
MALA, Monika	66	Female
MALAJ, Blerim	15	Male
MALAJ, Vat	37	Male
MALAJ, Vilson	29	Male
MALOKU, Blerim	40	Male
MALOKU, Burim	17	Male
MALOKU, Petrit	22	Male
MALOKU, Ymer	39	Male
MALUSHAJ, Besim	32	Male
MALUSHAJ, Esad	29	Male
MALUSHAJ, Shefki	38	Male
MARKAJ, Bekim	23	Male
MARKAJ, Mark	65	Male
MARKAJ, Dede	36	Male
MARKAJ, Gezim	21	Male
MARKAJ, Gjovalin	36	Male
MARKAJ, Mark	65	Male
MARKAJ, Milan	35	Male
MARKAJ, Pashk	38	Male
MARKAJ, Petrit	27	Male
MARKAJ, Pren	60	Male
MARKAJ, Sokol	63	Male
MEHMETI, Agron	21	Male
MEHMETI, Arben	19	Male
MEHMETI, Gani	45	Male
MEHMETI, Hysen	44	Male
MEHMETI, Hysni	40	Male
MEHMETI, Mehmet	18	Male
MEHMETI, Muharrem	68	Male
MEHMETI, Quash	45	Male
MEHMETI, Rame	43	Male
MEHMETI, Sami	20	Male

MERTURI, Marash	29	Male
META, Bajram	15	Male
MIFTARI, Ismet	22	Male
MIROCI, Brahim	18	Male
MIROCI, Fahredin	24	Male
MIROCI, Isuf	44	Male
MIROCI, Sokol	42	Male
NDREJAJ, Kole	45	Male
NDUE, Nue	68	Male
NEZIRI, Ahmet	25	Male
NIMANAJ, Naim	22	Male
NDREJAJ, Pashk	44	Male
NREJAJ, Nrec	32	Male
NUO ose NDUE Sokol	45	Male
NUZA, Sokol	51	Male
OSMANI, Shpend	71	Male
PAJAZITI, Avdyl	41	Male
PAJAZITI, Gani	37	Male
PAJAZITI, Halil	24	Male
PAJAZITI, Haxhi	15	Male
PAJAZITI, Idriz	45	Male
PAJAZITI, Ismet	30	Male
PAJAZITI, Muje	52	Male
PAJAZITI, Qerim	40	Male
PAJAZITI, Shkelzen	19	Male
PAJAZITI, Shpend	58	Male
PAJAZITI, Smajl	48	Male
PAJAZITI, Zenel	49	Male
PALOKAJ, Mark	55	Male
PEPAJ, Uke	16	Male
PJETRI, Gasper	33	Male
PJETRI, Ilirian	24	Male
PJETRI, Skender	27	Male
PRELAJ, Ardian	18	Male
PRELAJ, Driton	24	Male
PRELAJ, Gjergj	29	Male
PRELAJ, Sokol	34	Male
PRELAJ, Tome	37	Male
PRENDI, Gjergj	22	Male
PRENDI, Leonard	21	Male
PRENDI, Mark	26	Male
PRENDI, Pal	49	Male
PRENDI, Prend	55	Male
PRENDI, Robert	24	Male
PRENDI, Sokol	37	Male
PRENDI, Viktor	28	Male
QESTAJ, Hajdar	61	Male
RAMA, Adem	22	Male
RAMA, Bujar	27	Male
RAMA, Nijazi	22	Male
RAMA, Sadri	50	Male

RAMA, Sezaj	36	Male
RAMA, Zenun	33	Male
RAMA, Zeqir	80	Male
RAMAJ, Rame	27	Male
RAMAJ, Tahir	70	Male
REXHA, Adem	44	Male
REXHA, Anton	20	Male
REXHA, Avni	28	Male
REXHA, Bashkim	20	Male
REXHA, Iber	53	Male
REXHA, Ruzhdi	25	Male
REXHAI, Hamza	62	Male
REXHAI, Isuf	27	Male
REXHAI, Tahir	19	Male
REXHAI, Xhevdet	40	Male
RRUSTEMI, Bekim	28	Male
RRUSTEMI, Dan	35	Male
RRUSTEMI, Xhafer	27	Male
SADIKU, Iber	40	Male
SADIKU, Ismet	28	Male
SADIKU, Osman	59	Male
SADIKU, Ramiz	33	Male
SADIKU, Sadik	57	Male
SADRIU, Hysni	37	Male
SADRIU, Rexhep	44	Male
SADRIU, Shaqir	47	Male
SAHITI, Esat	34	Male
SALCAJ, Xhavit	26	Male
SALIHAI, Osman	47	Male
SALIHU, Bajram	50	Male
SALIHU, Nimon	49	Male
SELMANAJ, Beqir	40	Male
SELMANAJ, Nexhat	16	Male
SELMANI, Ali	54	Male
SELMANI, Baki	26	Male
SELMANI, Burim	19	Male
SELMANI, Jonuz	30	Male
SELMANI, Sherif	66	Male
SELMANI, Shpend	20	Male
SELMANI, Ujkan	18	Male
SELMANI, Xheme	65	Male
SELMANI, Zenun	45	Male
SHALA, Deme	29	Male
SHEHU, Agim	34	Male
SHEHU, Ahmet	53	Male
SHEHU, Bujar	18	Male
SHEHU, Ismet	30	Male
SHEHU, Mehmet	25	Male
SHEHU, Rame	44	Male
SHOSHI, Elvis	19	Male
SHOSHI, Naser	25	Male

SHOSHI, Perparim	21	Male
SMAJLI, Gani	41	Male
SOKOLI, Filip	45	Male
SOKOLI, Gjergj	38	Male
SOKOLI, Kastriot	18	Male
SOKOLI, Kriste	30	Male
SOKOLI, Simon	37	Male
SYLA, Ismet	48	Male
SYLA, Rexhep	77	Male
SYLAJ, Bajram	51	Male
TAHIRAJ, Bajram	55	Male
TAHIRAJ, Halil	34	Male
TAHIRAJ, Isuf	63	Male
TAHIRAJ, Osman	47	Male
TAHIRAJ, Ramadan	37	Male
TAHIRAJ, Rustem	22	Male
TAHIRAJ, Selman	47	Male
TAHIRAJ, Xhevdet	24	Male
XHEMAJLI, Uke	30	Male
XHEMAJLI, Alban	19	Male
XHEMAJLI, Hasan	64	Male
XHEMAJLI, Ilija	23	Male
XHEMAJLI, Isa	55	Male
XHEMAJLI, Miftar	34	Male
XHEMAJLI, Muharrem	26	Male
XHEMAJLI, Rifat	19	Male
XHEMAJLI, Shkelzen	20	Male
XHEMAJLI, Shpend	21	Male
XHEMAJLI, Xhemajl	46	Male
YMERI, Elez	59	Male
YMERI, Gani	41	Male
YMERI, Halit	57	Male
YMERI, Hasan	24	Male
YMERI, Hysen	18	Male
YMERI, Musa	36	Male
YMERI, Xhafer	68	Male
YMERI, Zenel	41	Male
ZENUNI, Bajram	36	Male
ZENUNI, Xhevat	43	Male
ZENUNI, Zenel	42	Male
ZEQIRI, Hasan	56	Male
ZYBERI, Arber	17	Male
ZYBERI, Gani	36	Male
ZYBERI, Skender	30	Male

Schedule I
Persons Known by Name Killed at Vucitrn / Vushtrii - 2 May 1999

<i>Name</i>	<u>Approximate Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>
ABAZI, Musa	55	Male
ADEMI, H. Rrahman	26	Male
ALIU, Z. Ramadan	38	Male
ALIU, B. Remzi	55	Male
BEKTESHI, M. Afrim	23	Male
BEQIRI, Nezir	54	Male
BUNJAKU, M. Hysni	21	Male
FEJZULLAHU, Qamile	84	Female
FERATI, Xh. Istref	27	Male
FERATI, Milazim	20	Male
FERATI, Rifat	36	Male
FERIZI, M. Bislim	63	Male
FERIZI, B. Mihrije	63	Male
FERIZI, B. Ruzhdi	35	Male
GERGURI, B. Agim	38	Male
GERGURI, Sh. Enver	50	Male
GERGURI, S. Musli	45	Male
GERXHALIU, Fahri		Male
GERXHALIU, A. Haki	39	Male
GERXHALIU, H. Kadri	42	Male
GERXHALIU, H. Shaban	49	Male
GERXHALIU, I. Skender	43	Male
GERXHALIU, H. Zejnullah	42	Male
GERGURI, A Shukri	44	Male
GERGURI, M. Skender	26	Male
GERGURI, Sh. Naman	39	Male
GERGURI, N. Ramush	63	Male
GERXHALIU, B. Avdyl	43	Male
GERXHALIU, F. Avdyl	47	Male
GERXHALIU, B. Bajram	40	Male
GERXHALIU, A. Fatmir		Male
GERXHALIU, U. Fatmir	35	Male
GERXHALIU, I. Imer	42	Male
GERXHALIU, Sh. Nuhi	25	Male
GERXHALIU, H. Sejdi	39	Male
GERXHALIU, N. Xhevdet	18	Male
GJATA, Meriton	23	Male
GJATA, Sevdije	48	Female
GJATA, Tefik	44	Male
HAXHAJ, Bahri	28	Male
HAZIRI, Nafije	27	Female
HYSENI, R. Agim	38	Male
HYSENI, B. Ali		Male
HYSENI, K. Beqir	40	Male

HYSENI, Kada	86	Female
HYSENI, Q. Hysen	26	Male
HYSENI, D. Qazim	54	Male
HYSENI, Ramadan	18	Male
HYSENI, Rrahman	61	Male
HYSENI, Q. Xhevdet	24	Male
IBISHI, H. Selman	63	Male
IBISHI, I. Sylejman	20-30	Male
IBISHI, Rahim	72	Male
IBISHI, Tafil	55	Male
KURTI, Bajram	43	Male
KONJUHI, B. Afrim	29	Male
KONJUHI, Z. Rexhep	40	Male
KRASNIQI, B. Shaban	64	Male
KRASNIQI, R. Syle	70	Male
LUSHAKU, A. Ibadete	26	Female
LUSHAKU, H. Shehide	89	Female
MAXHUNI, Z. Driton	32	Male
MAXHUNI, F. Sabri	34	Male
MERNICA, Sh. Ali	49	Male
MORINA, Sh. Remzi	35	Male
MULAKU, A. Ekrem	32	Male
MULAKU, L. Xhavit	30	Male
MULI, I. Gani	21	Male
MULI, N. Asllan	49	Male
MULI, N. Hazir	52	Male
MULIQI, I.. Bajram	60	Male
MUSA, F. Islam	56	Male
MUSA, Kadrush	37	Male
MUSA, H. Nexhmi	54	Male
MUSLIU, M. Mehdi	24	Male
MUSLIU, Ragip	30-35	Male
MUZAQI, I. Besim	32	Male
MUZAQI, H. Salih	37	Male
PARDUZI, Shehide	84	Female
PECI, Murat	60	Male
POPOVA, A. Ismajl	29	Male
PRRONAJ, Sh. Enver	32	Male
PRRONAJ, Sh. Zymer	35	Male
RASHICA, I. Ali	45	Male
RASHICA, I. Deli	48	Male
RASHICA, S. Eshref	38	Male
REXHEPI, I. Ahmet	20-25	Male
REXHEPI, Ilaz		Male
REXHEPI, Ismet	38	Male
SADIKU, H. Agim	23	Male
SHALA, R. Hamdi	26	Male
SFARQA, Shehide	50-60	Female
SFARQA, Sh. Sherif	43	Male
SFARQA, S. Skender	39	Male
TAHIRI, Fetah	39	Male

TERNAVA, Fehmi	39	Male
TIKU, A. Sahit	68	Male
VERSHEVCI, Azemine	75	Male
VIDISHIQI, Faik	35	Male
XHAFA, Driton	30-40	Male
XHAFA, Nazif	55	Male
XHAFA, S. Veli	45	Male
ZHEGROVA, R. Naser	34	Male
XHAFA, Miran	71	Male

Schedule J

WITHDRAWN.

Schedule K

Persons Known by Name Killed at Kacanik - March to May 1999

Kotlina / Kotlinë - 24 March 1999

<u>Name</u>	<u>Approximate Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>
KUQI, Idriz	55	Male
KUQI, Ismail	21	Male
KUQI, Nexhadi	31	Male
KUQI, Xhemjal	22	Male
LOKU, Agim	31	Male
LOKU, Atan	28	Male
LOKU, Garip	47	Male
LOKU, Ibush	20	Male
LOKU, Ismajl	28	Male
LOKU, Izijah	19	Male
LOKU, Milaim	34	Male
LOKU, Naser R.	17	Male
LOKU, Sabit	20	Male
LOKU, Zymer	67	Male
REXHA, Neshat	16	Male
VLASHI, Sali M.	42	Male
VLASHI, Vesel	55	Male

Slatina / Sllatinë 13 April 1999

<u>Name</u>	<u>Approximate Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>
CAKA, Ilir Osman	15	Male
CAKA, Jakup Mustaf	37	Male
CAKA, Mahmut Hasan	45	Male
DEDA, Qemajl	47	Male
ELEZI, Nazmi	29	Male
ELEZI, Vesel	41	Male
LAMA, Brahim	52	Male
LAMA, Hebib	18	Male
LAMA, Ibrahim	52	Male
SALIHU, Izahir Ilaz	22	Male
SALIHU, Kemajl Ilaz	40	Male
SALIHU, Sabri Ilaz	38	Male
SHIQUERIBER, Haliali	46	Male

Stagovo / Stagovë - 21 May 1999

WITHDRAWN.

Dubrava / Lisnaje 25 May 1999

<u>Name</u>	<u>Approximate Age</u>	<u>Sex</u>
QORRI, Arton Hajrush	17	Male
QORRI, Fatije Hajrush	7	Female
QORRI, Hajrush Mehmet		Male
QORRI, Rexhep Zejnulla		Male
TUSHA, Ali	17	Male
TUSHA, Xhemajl	39	Male
VISHI, Rrahim Begir		Male
VISHI, Milaim Misim		Male

Schedule L
Persons Known by Name Killed at Podujevo/Podujevo -28 March 1999

Name	Approximate Age	Sex
BOGUJEVČI, Šefkate(Shefkate)	43	Female
BOGUJEVČI, Nora	15	Female
BOGUJEVČI, Salja (Sala)	39	Female
BOGUJEVČI, Špend (Shpend)	13	Male
BOGUJEVČI, Špetim (Shpetim)	10	Male
BOGUJEVČI, Šehide (Shehide)	69	Female
LLUGALIU, Fezdrije	21	Female
LLUGALIU, Nefise	54	Female
DURIQI, Isma	69	Female
DURIQI, Fitnete	36	Female
DURIQI, Dafina	9	Female
DURIQI, Arbr (Arber)	7	Male
DURIQI, Mimoza	4	Female
DURIQI, Albion	2	Male