

**UNITED
NATIONS**

International Tribunal for the
Prosecution of Persons
Responsible for Serious Violations of
International Humanitarian Law
Committed in the Territory of
former Yugoslavia since 1991

Case No. IT-95-5/18-PT

Date: 6 April 2009

BEFORE TRIAL CHAMBER III

Before: Judge Iain Bonomy, Presiding
Judge Christoph Flügge
Judge Michèle Picard

Acting Registrar: Mr. John Hocking

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ

PUBLIC

**THIRD PROSECUTION MOTION FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE OF
ADJUDICATED FACTS**

The Office of the Prosecutor:

Mr. Alan Tieger
Ms. Hildegard Uertz-Retzlaff

The Accused:

Mr. Radovan Karadžić

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

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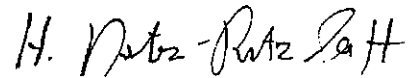
**THIRD PROSECUTION MOTION FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE OF
ADJUDICATED FACTS**

1. Pursuant to Rule 94(B) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence ("Rules"), the Prosecution respectfully requests the Trial Chamber to take judicial notice of the adjudicated facts listed in Appendix A of this motion. These facts relate to events in the enclave of Srebrenica charged under counts 2 – 8 of the Third Amended Indictment against Radovan Karadžić ("Accused").
2. The table in Appendix A provides the following information:
 1. Column 1: The number of each adjudicated fact.¹
 2. Column 2: The text of each adjudicated fact.
 3. Column 3: The paragraph number(s) of the Trial and/or Appeals Chamber Judgement(s) from which the adjudicated facts are taken.
 4. Column 4: References to other Trial Chamber decisions taking judicial notice of the adjudicated facts, where applicable.
3. The Prosecution incorporates by reference its submissions in the First and Second Prosecution Motions for Judicial Notice of Adjudicated Facts concerning the legal requirements to be met before judicial notice can be taken

¹ The proposed fact numbers in Appendix A continue sequentially from the Second Prosecution Motion for Judicial Notice of Adjudicated Facts.

of an adjudicated fact.² The facts listed in Appendix A meet these requirements. By taking judicial notice of these facts, the Trial Chamber will reduce the length of the upcoming trial by condensing the process to those matters which are essential to each party's case. The admission of these facts will therefore ensure judicial economy without offending the Accused's right to a fair, expeditious and public trial.

Word Count: 288 (excluding Appendix A)



Hildegard Uertz-Retzlaff
Senior Trial Attorney

Dated this 6th day of April 2009
At The Hague,
The Netherlands

² First Prosecution Motion for Judicial Notice of Adjudicated Facts, 27 October 2008, paras. 3-4, 6, 8; Second Prosecution Motion for Judicial Notice of Adjudicated Facts and *Corrigendum* to First Prosecution Motion for Judicial Notice of Adjudicated Facts, 16 March 2009, footnote 7.

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APPENDIX A

OVERVIEW OF ADJUDICATED FACTS

1. The Conflict in Srebrenica: 1992 to 1993 (Proposed facts 1393-1404)
2. The Security Council Declares Srebrenica a Safe Area: April 1993 (Proposed facts 1405-1428)
3. Srebrenica: Early to Mid-1995 (Proposed facts 1429-1441)
4. Background to the Drina Corps (Proposed facts 1442-1460)
5. The Main Staff Sector for Intelligence and Security Affairs (Proposed fact 1461)
6. Units Subordinated to the Main Staff of the VRS (Proposed fact 1462)
7. Temporary Units in the Drina Corps Zone of Responsibility (Proposed facts 1463-1471)
8. The Takeover of Srebrenica (Proposed facts 1472-1499)
9. The Crowd of Bosnian Muslims at Potočari (Proposed facts 1500-1515)
10. First Meeting at the Hotel Fontana (Proposed facts 1516-1526)
11. Second Meeting at the Hotel Fontana (Proposed facts 1527-1536)
12. Third Meeting at the Hotel Fontana (Proposed facts 1537-1547)
13. The Separation of the Bosnian Muslim Men (Proposed facts 1548-1553)
14. The Presence of Drina Corps Officers in Potočari on 12 and 13 July 1995 (Proposed facts 1554-1564)
15. Organisation of the Buses to Remove the Bosnian Muslim Women, Children and Elderly from Potočari (Proposed facts 1565-1570)
16. The Removal of the Bosnian Muslim Women, Children and Elderly from Potočari (Proposed facts 1571-1593)
17. The Column of Bosnian Muslims who Attempted to Breakthrough Towards Bosnian Muslim-held Territory (Proposed facts 1594-1641)
18. The Killing of the Bosnian Muslim men from Srebrenica (Proposed facts 1642-1650)
19. Potočari - Schedule E, 14.1 (Proposed fact 1651)
20. Potočari - Schedule E, 14.2 (Proposed facts 1652-1667)
21. Bratunac Town - Schedule E, 15.1 (Proposed facts 1668-1687)
22. Bratunac Town - Schedule E, 15.3 (Proposed fact 1688)
23. Jadar River - Schedule E, 1 (Proposed facts 1689-1691)
24. Cerska Valley - Schedule E, 2 (Proposed facts 1692-1704)
25. Kravica Warehouse - Schedule E, 3 (Proposed facts 1705-1728)
26. Sandići Meadow - Schedule E, 4 (Proposed facts 1729-1736)
27. Luke School near Tisća - Schedule E, 5 (Proposed facts 1737-1746)
28. Movement of Prisoners from Bratunac to the Zvornik Area (Proposed facts 1747-1752)

29. School in Orahovac - Schedule E, 6.1 (Proposed facts 1753-1762)
30. Field near School in Orahovac - Schedule E, 6.2 (Proposed facts 1763-1789)
31. Petkovci School - Schedule E, 7.1 (Proposed facts 1790-1792)
32. Petkovci Dam - Schedule E, 7.2 (Proposed facts 1793-1807)
33. Orahovac & Petkovci Dam - Schedule E, 6.1, 6.2 & 7.2 (Proposed fact 1808)
34. Kozluk - Schedule E, 8.2 (Proposed facts 1809-1825)
35. Kula School near Pilica - Schedule E, 9.1 (Proposed facts 1826-1835)
36. Branjevo Military Farm - Schedule E, 9.2 (Proposed facts 1836-1858)
37. Pilica Cultural Centre - Schedule E, 10 (Proposed facts 1859-1863)
38. The Reburials (Proposed facts 1864-1873)
39. Summary of the Forensic Evidence of the Executions and Reburials (Proposed facts 1874-1889)

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ADJUDICATED FACTS TABLE

<i>Šešelj</i> Trial Decision	<i>Prosecutor v. Vojisla Šešelj</i> , IT-03-67-T, Decision on the Prosecution Motion to take Judicial Notice of Facts under Rule 94(B) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, 10 December 2007
<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision	<i>Prosecutor v. Perišić</i> , IT-04-81, Decision on Prosecution's Motions for Judicial Notice of Facts relevant to the Srebrenica Crime Base, 22 September 2008
<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> AJ	<i>Prosecutor v. Vidoje Blagojević & Dragan Jokić</i> , IT-02-60-A, Judgement, 9 May 2007
<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision	<i>Prosecutor v. Popović et al.</i> , IT-05-88-T, Decision on Prosecution Motion for Judicial Notice of Adjudicated Facts with Annex, 26 September 2006
<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ	<i>Prosecutor v. Vidoje Blagojević & Dragan Jokić</i> , IT-02-60-T, Judgement, 17 January 2005
<i>Krstić</i> AJ	<i>Prosecutor v. Radislav Krstić</i> , IT-98-33-A, Judgement, 19 April 2004
<i>Krstić</i> TJ	<i>Prosecutor v. Radislav Krstić</i> , IT-98-33-T, Judgement, 2 August 2001

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1. The Conflict in Srebrenica: 1992 to 1993			
1393.	The town of Srebrenica is nestled in a valley in eastern Bosnia.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 11; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 2; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 94.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 9.
1394.	Srebrenica town is one kilometre wide and two kilometres long.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 119.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 10.
1395.	Before the war, many of Srebrenica's residents worked in the factories at Potočari, a few kilometres north of Srebrenica, or in the zinc and bauxite mines to the south and northeast of the town.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 11; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 94.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 11.
1396.	In 1991, the population of the municipality was 37,000, of which 73 percent were Muslim and 25 percent were Serb.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 11; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 94; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 15, footnote 15.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 12.
1397.	On 12 May 1992, Momčilo Krajišnik, the President of the National Assembly of the Serbian People of Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed the "Decision on Strategic Objectives of the Serbian People", which includes one objective relating to the area of Srebrenica, namely, to "establish a corridor in the Drina river valley, that is eliminate the Drina as a border separating Serb states."	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 96.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 17.
1398.	By September 1992, Bosnian Muslim forces from Srebrenica had linked up with those in Žepa, a Muslim-held town to the south of Srebrenica.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 13.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 18.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1399.	In November 1992, General Ratko Mladić issued Operational Directive 4, which outlined further operations of the Bosnian Serb Army ("VRS"). Included in the Directive are orders to the Drina Corps to defend "Zvornik and the corridor, while the rest of its forces in the wider Podrinje region shall exhaust the enemy, inflict the heaviest possible losses on him and force him to leave the Birač, Žepa, and Goražde areas together with the Muslim population. First offer the able-bodied and armed men to surrender, and if they refuse, destroy them."	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 97.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 19.
1400.	By January 1993, the enclave had been further expanded to include the Bosnian Muslim-held enclave of Čerska located to the west of Srebrenica. At this time the Srebrenica enclave reached its peak size of 900 square kilometres, although it was never linked to the main area of Bosnian-held land in the west and remained a vulnerable island amid Serb-controlled territory.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 13.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 20.
1401.	Bosnian Muslim residents of the outlying areas converged on Srebrenica town and its population swelled to between 50,000 and 60,000 people.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 14; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 15, footnote 26; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 98.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 22.
1402.	The advancing Bosnian Serb forces had destroyed the town's water supplies and there was almost no running water. People relied on makeshift generators for electricity. Food, medicine, and other essentials were extremely scarce.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 15; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 98.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 23.
1403.	By March 1993, when French General Philippe Morillon, the Commander of the UN Protection Force ("UNPROFOR"), visited Srebrenica, the town was overcrowded and siege conditions prevailed. Before leaving, General Morillon told the panicked residents of Srebrenica at a public gathering that the town was under the protection of the UN and that he would never abandon them.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 15.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 24.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1404.	Between March and April 1993, approximately 8,000 to 9,000 Bosnian Muslims were evacuated from Srebrenica under the auspices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees ("UNHCR"). The evacuations were, however, opposed by the Bosnian Muslim government in Sarajevo as contributing to the "ethnic cleansing" of the territory.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 16; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 99, 101.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 26.
2. The Security Council Declares Srebrenica a Safe Area: April 1993			
1405.	On 16 April 1993, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 819, declaring that "all parties and others treat Srebrenica and its surroundings as a 'safe area' that should be free from armed attack or any other hostile act." At the same time, the Security Council created, with Resolution 824, two other UN protected enclaves, Žepa and Goražde.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 18; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 16, footnote 29; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 100.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 29.
1406.	The Security Council stated in Resolution 819 that it "condemns and rejects the deliberate actions of the Bosnian Serb party to force the evacuation of the civilian population from Srebrenica and its surrounding areas ... as part of its abhorrent campaign of ethnic cleansing".	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 101.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 27.
1407.	Resolution 819 further called for "the immediate cessation of armed attacks by Bosnian Serb paramilitary units against Srebrenica and their immediate withdrawal from the areas surrounding Srebrenica."	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 100.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 30.
1408.	The town of Srebrenica was the most visible of the "safe areas" established by the UN Security Council in Bosnia. By 1995 it had received significant attention in the international media.	<i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 16.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 31.
1409.	This guarantee of protection was reaffirmed by the commander of UNPROFOR.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, paras. 15, 19-20; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 16.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
			32.
1410.	When the "safe area" of Srebrenica was established, the Security Council called upon the Secretary-General to "take immediate steps to increase the presence of the United Nations Protection Forces in Srebrenica and its surroundings."	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 102.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 33.
1411.	UNPROFOR commanders negotiated a cease-fire agreement signed by General Sefer Halilović and General Ratko Mladić (the Commander of the Main Staff of the VRS) which called for the enclave to be disarmed under the supervision of UNPROFOR troops.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 19; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 102.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 34.
1412.	However, there was discord about the precise boundaries of the territory subject to the agreement, specifically, whether the agreement covered only the urban area of Srebrenica.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 19.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 35.
1413.	On 18 April 1993, the first group of UNPROFOR troops arrived in Srebrenica.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 20; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 102.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 36.
1414.	Fresh troops were rotated approximately every six months after 18 April 1993.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 20.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 37.
1415.	The peacekeepers were lightly armed and at any one time numbered no more than 600 men (a much smaller force than had been originally requested).	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 20; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 107-108.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 38.
1416.	They established a small command centre (the "Bravo Company compound") in Srebrenica itself and a larger main compound about five kilometres north of	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 20.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
	the town in Potočari.		39.
1417.	In January 1995, a new set of UNPROFOR troops (a battalion from the Netherlands, referred to as "DutchBat") rotated into the enclave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 20; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, footnote 320.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 42.
1418.	Initially DutchBat had eight observation posts ("Ops") around the perimeter of the enclave; four additional Ops were added between February and July 1995.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 109.	N/A
1419.	Most of the time, groups of Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Muslim soldiers also maintained shadow positions near these outposts.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 20.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 41.
1420.	The Bosnian Serb forces surrounding the enclave were equipped with tanks, armoured vehicles, artillery and mortars.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 21.	N/A
1421.	The VRS was organised on a geographic basis and Srebrenica fell within the domain of the Drina Corps. Between 1,000 and 2,000 soldiers from three Drina Corps Brigades were deployed around the enclave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 21.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 44.
1422.	The ABiH soldiers in the enclave did not have heavy weapons and were poorly trained.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 115.	N/A
1423.	Reconnaissance and sabotage activities were carried out by the 28th Division of the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("ABiH") on a regular basis against the VRS forces in the area.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 21; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 114-115.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 46.
1424.	Both parties to the conflict violated the "safe area" agreement.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 22; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ,	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
		paras. 115, 117.	47.
1425.	The Bosnian Serbs deliberately tried to limit access to the enclave by international aid convoys. DutchBat personnel were prevented from returning to the enclave by Bosnian Serb forces, and equipment and ammunition were also prevented from getting in.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 22; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 111.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 48.
1426.	Insofar as the ABiH was concerned, immediately after signing the “safe area” agreement, General Halilović ordered members of the ABiH in Srebrenica to pull all armed personnel and military equipment out of the newly established demilitarised zone. He also ordered that no serviceable weapons or ammunition be handed over to UNPROFOR. Accordingly, only old and dysfunctional weapons were handed over and anything that was still in working order was retained.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 23.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 49.
1427.	Bosnian Muslim helicopters flew in violation of the no-fly zone; the ABiH opened fire toward Bosnian Serb lines and moved through the “safe area”; the 28th Division was continuously arming itself; and at least some humanitarian aid coming into the enclave was appropriated by the ABiH.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 24.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 50.
1428.	Despite violations of the “safe area” agreement by both sides to the conflict, a two-year period of relative stability followed the establishment of the enclave, although the prevailing conditions for the inhabitants of Srebrenica were far from ideal.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 25.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 51.
3. Srebrenica: Early to Mid-1995			

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1429.	By early 1995, fewer and fewer supply convoys were making it through to the Srebrenica enclave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 26; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 111-112.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 52.
1430.	The already meagre resources of the civilian population dwindled further, and even the UN forces started running dangerously low on food, medicine, fuel, and ammunition.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 26; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 111-112.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 53.
1431.	It was estimated that without new supplies almost half of the population of Srebrenica would be without food after mid-June.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 112.	N/A
1432.	Eventually, the peacekeepers had so little fuel that they were forced to start patrolling the enclave on foot.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 26; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 111-112.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 55.
1433.	The restriction of international convoys impacted the rotation and readiness of troops of the Dutch Battalion of UNPROFOR ("Dutchbat") and caused further deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the Srebrenica enclave.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> AJ, para. 32.	N/A
1434.	The military capability of Dutch Bat was further hampered by the VRS refusal to allow soldiers re-entry into the enclave after their leave.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 111.	N/A
1435.	In March and April 1995, the Dutch soldiers noticed a build-up of Bosnian Serb forces near two of the observation posts, OP Romeo and OP Quebec.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 27; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 116.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 57.
1436.	New Bosnian Serb soldiers were arriving in the area and they had new rifles, complete uniforms, and were younger.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 116.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 58.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1437.	By mid-1995, the humanitarian situation of the Bosnian Muslim civilians and military personnel in the enclave was catastrophic.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 28; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 111.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 64.
1438.	In the spring of 1995, there were many skirmishes between VRS soldiers and ABiH soldiers.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 117.	N/A
1439.	Elements of the Bratunac Brigade, including the 1 st and 3 rd Battalion, were involved in sniping and shelling of the Srebrenica enclave in the months before the enclave was attacked.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 139; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> AJ, para. 43.	N/A
1440.	The Bratunac Brigade also opened fire on Srebrenica on 25 May 1995.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 117.	N/A
1441.	On 31 May 1995, Bosnian Serb forces captured OP Echo, which lay in the southeast corner of the enclave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 30; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 118.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 66.
4. Background to the Drina Corps			
1442.	The Drina Corps of the VRS was formed in November 1992, with the specific objective of “improving” the situation of Bosnian Serb people living in the Middle Podrinje region, of which Srebrenica was an important part.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 98; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 38.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 75; <i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 1.
1443.	The Drina Corps was organised along the lines of the former JNA Corps and, as was the case with the VRS generally, JNA operating methodologies were almost completely adopted.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 98.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 76; <i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 1.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1444.	The Drina Corps Headquarters was established first in Han Pijesak and were later moved to Vlasenica.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 98; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 38.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 77; <i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 1.
1445.	In addition to the Commander, the Drina Corps also had a Chief of Staff and three Assistant Commanders.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 99; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 38.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 79.
1446.	In July 1995, General Radislav Krstić was the Chief of Staff of the Drina Corps until his appointment as Corps Commander. Colonel Slobodan Cerović was Assistant Commander for Moral, Legal, and Religious Affairs; and Colonel Lazar Aćamović was Assistant Commander for Rear Services (or Logistics).	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 99; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 38.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 80.
1447.	Krstić was to command the Krivaja 95 operation.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 120.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 82.
1448.	In July 1995, the Drina Corps was composed of the following subordinate Brigades: Zvornik Brigade; 1st Bratunac Light Infantry Brigade ("Bratunac Brigade"); 1st Vlasenica Light Infantry Brigade ("Vlasenica Brigade"); 2nd Romanija Motorised Brigade ("2nd Romanija Brigade"); 1st Birać Infantry Brigade ("Birać Brigade"); 1st Milići Light Infantry Brigade ("Milići Brigade"); 1st Podrinje Light Infantry Brigade ("1st Podrinje Brigade"); 5th Podrinje Light Infantry Brigade ("5th Podrinje Brigade"); and 1st Skelani Separate Infantry Battalion ("Skelani Battalion"). These Brigades had combat capabilities and were supported by the 5th Mixed Artillery Regiment, the 5th Engineers Battalion, the 5th Communications Battalion and the 5th Military	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 100.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 83; <i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 2, 3.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
	Police Battalion.		
1449.	The Drina Corps came under the Command of the Main Staff of the VRS, along with the 1st and 2nd Krajina Corps, the East Bosnia Corps, the Hercegovina Corps and the Sarajevo-Romanija Corps.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 101.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 84; <i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 4.
1450.	General Živanović assumed the role of Drina Corps Commander at the time of its formation in November 1992.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, paras. 99, 98.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 92.
1451.	General Radislav Krstić was born in the village of Nedjeljište, in the municipality of Vlasenica, Bosnia on 15 February 1948. Prior to the war in Bosnia, General Krstić was a Lieutenant Colonel in the JNA and he joined the VRS in July 1992. On 8 August 1994, the RS Minister of Defence appointed him as Chief of Staff/Deputy Commander of the Drina Corps, effective 15 August 1994. General Krstić assumed his new duty from the outgoing officer on 29 September 1994.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 298.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 93.
1452.	Upon the commencement of Krivaja 95 on 6 July 1995, General Krstić was Chief of Staff of the Drina Corps.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 311.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 94.
1453.	Lieutenant Colonel Vujadin Popović was Assistant Commander for Security for the Drina Corps.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 99.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 97.
1454.	In July 1995, Lieutenant Colonel Vinko Pandurević was the Commander of the Zvornik Brigade	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 62.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
			98.
1455.	Dragan Obrenović was the Chief of Staff of the Zvornik Brigade.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 34.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 99.
1456.	Dragan Jokić was the Chief of Engineering of the Zvornik Brigade and held the rank of Major between 11 July 1995 and 1 November 1995.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 11, 3.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 100.
1457.	The security department, headed by Lieutenant Drago Nikolić was directly subordinate to the Commander of the Zvornik Brigade.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 62.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 101.
1458.	On 25 May 1995, Blagojević was appointed as the Commander of the Bratunac Brigade. In July 1995, Blagojević held the rank of Colonel. He remained in this position until mid-1996 when he was re-assigned to the VRS Main Staff, later named the VRS General Staff.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 4.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 102.
1459.	Colonel Blagojević remained in command and control of all units of the Bratunac Brigade, including those members of the security organ, as well as the Bratunac Brigade Military Police between 11 July 1995 and 1 November 1995.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 419, 3.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 103.
1460.	The code names used to refer to relevant Drina Corps subordinate Brigades, as well as the Drina Corps Headquarters, were as follows: "Palma" was the Zvornik Brigade, "Badem" was the Bratunac Brigade, and "Zlatar" was the Command of the Drina Corps.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 103.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 87.
5. The Main Staff Sector for Intelligence and Security Affairs			

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1461.	Colonel Ljubiša Beara was the head of Security of the VRS Main Staff.	<i>Krštić</i> TJ, para. 104.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 104.
6. Units Subordinated to the Main Staff of the VRS			
1462.	Two units were also directly subordinated to the Main Staff: the 10th Sabotage Detachment (a unit primarily used for wartime sabotage activities), and the 65th Protective Regiment (a unit created to provide protection and combat services for the Main Staff).	<i>Krštić</i> TJ, para. 101.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 85; <i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 5.
7. Temporary Units in the Drina Corps Zone of Responsibility			
1463.	MUP forces, including a special MUP unit as well as units of municipal police, were also operating in the Drina Corps zone of responsibility during July 1995.	<i>Krštić</i> TJ, para. 277.	N/A
1464.	In July 1995, Tomislav Kovač was the acting Minister of Interior. The civilian police was organised in two sections: the regular police force and the special police brigade.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 71.	<i>Šešelj</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 138.
1465.	In accordance with the law in effect in the RS, MUP units could be re-subordinated to the VRS for various purposes, including to reinforce the VRS during combat activities. When re-subordinated, the MUP forces followed orders issued by the VRS. The commander of the VRS unit to which the MUP unit was re-subordinated and the commander of the MUP unit coordinated their work in carrying out the tasks assigned by the VRS.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 76.	<i>Šešelj</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 142.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1466.	MUP forces were engaged in combat operations for a specific time to carry out a precisely described task. During their resubordination, MUP forces retained their formation and could not be disintegrated or separated.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 77.	<i>Šešelj</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 143.
1467.	MUP forces, including a special MUP unit as well as units of municipal police, were also operating in the Drina Corps zone of responsibility during July 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 277.	N/A
1468.	On 11 July 1995, before the VRS found out about the formation and movement of the Bosnian Muslim column, the Main Staff ordered the Drina Corps to take pre-emptive steps, "by arrangement and co-operation with the MUP" to block the passage of Bosnian Muslims to and from the enclave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 287.	N/A
1469.	MUP units were present in Potočari and they were also placed along the Bratunac-Konjević Polje road, where they engaged in blocking and capturing large numbers of men from the Bosnian Muslim column on 13 July 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 286.	N/A
1470.	Upon the withdrawal of the 28th Division from the enclave following the takeover of Srebrenica, MUP forces were incorporated into the "follow-up" operation.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 286.	N/A
1471.	The Drina Corps command was well aware of the presence of the 65 th Protection Regiment within its zone of responsibility following the takeover of Srebrenica and was organising cooperative action with it to block the column of Muslim men.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 282.	N/A
8. The Takeover of Srebrenica			
1472.	The VRS offensive on Srebrenica began in earnest on 6 July 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 31.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
			10.
1473.	Early in the morning five rockets exploded near the DutchBat headquarters in Potočari.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 125.	N/A
1474.	Shelling on 7 and 8 July was relatively quiet due to weather conditions but intensified on July 9. Targets included Srebrenica town, Potočari and DutchBat positions.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 125.	N/A
1475.	Srebrenica remained under fire until the enclave fell.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 125.	N/A
1476.	In the days following 6 July 1995, the five UNPROFOR observation posts in the southern part of the enclave fell one by one in the face of the advance of the Bosnian Serb forces.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 31; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 127.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 93.
1477.	Soldiers at the OPs were detained and forced to hand over their equipment, including in one case an armoured personnel carrier ("APC").	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 127.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 94.
1478.	Some of the Dutch soldiers retreated into the enclave after their posts were attacked, but the crews of the other observation posts surrendered into Bosnian Serb custody.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 31.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 95.
1479.	The DutchBat soldiers who were detained were taken to Bratunac and Milići.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 128.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 96.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1480.	Simultaneously, the defending ABiH forces came under heavy fire and were pushed back towards the town.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 31.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 97.
1481.	Contrary to the expectations of the VRS, the ABiH showed very little resistance.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 125.	N/A
1482.	Once the southern perimeter began to collapse, about 4,000 Bosnian Muslim residents, who had been living in a nearby Swedish housing complex for refugees, fled north into Srebrenica town.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 32; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 129.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 99.
1483.	By the evening of 9 July, the VRS had pressed four kilometres deep into the enclave, halting just one kilometre short of Srebrenica town.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 33.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 100.
1484.	Shelling continued on 10 and 11 July.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 122; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 125.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 103.
1485.	On the morning of 10 July, the situation in Srebrenica town was tense. Residents, some armed, crowded the streets.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 34.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 104.
1486.	By 10 July, some 30,000 refugees from the surrounding area had gathered around the UN Base in Srebrenica town and at the UNPROFOR Headquarters in Potočari.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 129.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 105.
1487.	On 10 July, shells fired by the VRS hit a hospital where 2,000 civilians had gathered for refuge, and six of them were killed.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 122.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 106.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1488.	On 11 July, the VRS entered the town of Srebrenica.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 1.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 107.
1489.	On 11 July, the VRS, including elements of the Bratunac Brigade, shelled and shot at a column of civilian refugees headed from Srebrenica town to Potočari.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> AJ, para. 43.	N/A
1490.	Thousands of residents, desperate for protection, crowded around the UNPROFOR Bravo Company compound in Srebrenica, eventually forcing their way inside.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 123; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 132, 141.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 108.
1491.	The chaotic scene was exacerbated when mortar shells landed inside the compound around noon on 11 July, wounding several people.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 123; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 141.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 109.
1492.	Following the shelling of Bravo Company and with the encouragement of the DutchBat troops, Bosnian Muslim residents from Srebrenica began to move north towards Potočari.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 123; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 132.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 110.
1493.	The VRS also embarked upon a campaign of burning Bosnian Muslim houses.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 123; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 131.	N/A
1494.	Many of the Bosnian Muslim men decided to take to the woods in the northwestern part of the Srebrenica enclave.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 142.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 112.
1495.	DutchBat Commander Colonel Thomas Karremans sent urgent requests for NATO air support to defend the town, but no assistance was forthcoming until around 14:30 on 11 July, when NATO bombed VRS tanks advancing towards the town.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 34.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 113.

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1496.	NATO planes also attempted to bomb VRS artillery positions overlooking the town, but had to abort the operation due to poor visibility.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 34.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 114.
1497.	NATO plans to continue the air strikes were abandoned following VRS threats to kill Dutch troops being held in the custody of the VRS, as well as threats to shell the UN Potočari compound on the outside of the town, and surrounding areas, where 20,000 to 30,000 civilians had fled.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 34.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 115.
1498.	Upon their arrival in Srebrenica town, members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment were calling on the few people who remained there to leave their houses. The approximately 200 people whom they found were mostly civilians.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 145.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 119.
1499.	Late in the afternoon of 11 July 1995, General Mladić, accompanied by General Živanović (then Commander of the Drina Corps), General Krstić (then Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff of the Drina Corps) and other VRS officers, took a triumphant walk through the empty streets of Srebrenica town.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 36.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 13.
9. The Crowd of Bosnian Muslims at Potočari			
1500.	Faced with the reality that Srebrenica had fallen under the control of Bosnian Serb forces, thousands of Bosnian Muslim residents from Srebrenica fled to Potočari seeking protection within the UN compound.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 37; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 141, 143.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 120.
1501.	The refugees fleeing to Potočari were shot at and shelled.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 144.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 121.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1502.	By the end of 11 July, an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 Bosnian Muslims were gathered in Potočari. Several thousand had pressed inside the UN compound itself, while the rest were spread throughout the neighbouring factories and fields.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 37; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 146.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 122.
1503.	There was very little food or water in Potočari from 11 to 13 July and the July heat was stifling.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 38; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 147.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 123.
1504.	The small water supply available was insufficient for the 20,000 to 30,000 refugees who were outside the UNPROFOR compound.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 147.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 124.
1505.	The standards of hygiene within Potočari had completely deteriorated. Many of the refugees seeking shelter in the UNPROFOR headquarters were injured and there was a dramatic shortage of medical supplies.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 147.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 125.
1506.	On 12 and 13 July 1995, upon the arrival of Serb forces in Potočari, the Bosnian Muslim refugees taking shelter in and around the compound were subjected to a terror campaign comprised of threats, insults, looting and burning of nearby houses, beatings, rapes, and murders.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 150; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 162-164, 167.	N/A
1507.	The refugees in the compound could see Serb soldiers setting houses and haystacks on fire.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 41; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 162.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 144.
1508.	As a result, the inhabitants were forced to flee from their houses to the UN compound.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 163.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 145.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1509.	Screams, gunshots and other frightening noises were audible throughout the night and no one could sleep. Soldiers were picking people out of the crowd and taking them away; some returned, others did not.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 44.	N/A
1510.	As a consequence of the threatening atmosphere, several refugees committed suicide, or attempted to do so.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 166.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 146.
1511.	Before the end of the ceasefire at 10:00 on 12 July and coinciding with the third Hotel Fontana meeting, the VRS carried out an attack in the north of the enclave.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 165.	N/A
1512.	Throughout the afternoon of 12 July, Serb soldiers mingled in the crowd.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 42; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 164.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 149.
1513.	On 12 July, Major Franken drew up a list containing the names of the men in and around the compound. Major Franken made his list in an effort to safeguard their lives by establishing a record of their presence in the compound.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 158.	N/A
1514.	DutchBat soldiers working together with the Bosnian Muslim representatives attempted to make a list of the men around the age of 15 in and around the UNPROFOR headquarters.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 179.	N/A
1515.	Many of the Bosnian Muslims refused to have their names recorded because they feared that the list would be found by the Serb army and put them further at risk.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 179.	N/A
10. First Meeting at the Hotel Fontana			

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1516.	At around 20:00 on 11 July 1995, General Mladić summoned UNPROFOR leaders for the first of three meetings with VRS officials at the Hotel Fontana in Bratunac.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 126; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 85; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 150.	N/A
1517.	The DutchBat delegation, consisting of Colonel Karremans, Major Pieter Boering, and other officers, was accompanied to the Hotel Fontana by Captain Momir Nikolić of the Bratunac Brigade.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 150.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 165.
1518.	Upon arrival at the hotel, the DutchBat delegation saw several of their own soldiers held as hostages in a room in the hotel.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 150.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 166.
1519.	General Mladić led the meeting, which lasted approximately one hour.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 126; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 151.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 168.
1520.	General Živanović, then-Commander of the Drina Corps, was present along with other Drina Corps officers, including Lieutenant Colonel Svetozar Kosorić, the Drina Corps Chief of Intelligence, and Captain First Class Momir Nikolić, the Assistant Commander for Intelligence and Security of the Bratunac Brigade.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 126.	N/A
1521.	The VRS was represented by General Mladić and Colonel Janković of the Main Staff, and by General Živanović and Lieutenant Colonel Kosorić of the Drina Corps.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 150.	N/A
1522.	Colonel Karremans sought assurances that DutchBat and the Bosnian Muslim population would be allowed to withdraw from the area, and General Mladić stated that the Bosnian Muslim civilian population was not the target of his actions.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 126; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 86; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 152.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 170.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1523.	General Mladić stated that the goal of the meeting was to work out an arrangement with the representatives, but immediately thereafter said “you can all leave, all stay, or all die here.”	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 152.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 171.
1524.	During the meeting, General Mladić asked the UNPROFOR leaders to put him in contact with a representative of the ABiH, as well as Bosnian Muslim civilian representatives.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 127; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 152.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 172.
1525.	Like General Mladić, however, Colonel Karremans had no idea how to get in contact with military or civilian leaders of Srebrenica.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 127.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 174.
1526.	The meeting concluded with General Mladić telling Colonel Karremans to return later that same evening at 23:00 for a second meeting.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 127; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 152.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 175.
11. Second Meeting at the Hotel Fontana			
1527.	As General Mladić had directed, the second meeting at the Hotel Fontana took place around 23:00 that same evening.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 128; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 154.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 176.
1528.	General Mladić again presided at the meeting.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 128.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 177.
1529.	This time General Živanović was not present but General Krstić was. Colonel Kosorić and Major Momir Nikolić from the Drina Corps were also in attendance at this meeting.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 128; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 85; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 154.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 178.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1530.	General Krstić represented the Drina Corps and he sat next to General Mladić, although he did not speak.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 339.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 181.
1531.	The DutchBat representatives arrived with a schoolteacher named Nesib Mandžić, an unofficial Bosnian Muslim representative who was plucked from the crowd in Potočari.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 128; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 154.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 182.
1532.	General Mladić stated that he would provide the vehicles to transport the Srebrenica refugees out of Potočari.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 129; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 158.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 186.
1533.	General Mladić demanded that all ABiH troops within the area of the former enclave lay down their arms and made it clear that, if this did not happen, the survival of the Bosnian Muslim population would be in danger. He said he wanted a clear position on whether the Bosnian Muslims wanted to “survive, stay, or disappear”.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 130; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 156.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 187.
1534.	Mr. Mandžić pleaded with General Mladić that he did not know where the 28th Division was, and in any event had no power to commit the ABiH to any course of action, nor did he have the authority to negotiate on behalf of the civilian population.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 130.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 188.
1535.	At the Hotel Fontana meetings on the evening of 11 July, General Mladić asked UNPROFOR to organise the buses for the transport of the Bosnian Muslim refugees out of the enclave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 360; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 86; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 152.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 173.
1536.	General Mladić scheduled a follow-up meeting for the next morning.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 130.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 189.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
12. Third Meeting at the Hotel Fontana			
1537.	On 12 July 1995 at about 10:00, General Mladić convened the third and final meeting to discuss the fate of the Srebrenica Muslims.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 131; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 159.	N/A
1538.	General Mladić dominated the meeting, with General Krstić sitting at his side. Colonel Kosorić was also present as a representative of the Drina Corps at the meeting.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 131; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 159.	N/A
1539.	Also in attendance were Miroslav Deronjić, the newly-appointed Civilian Commissioner for Srebrenica; Ljubisav Simić, President of the Bratunac Municipal Assembly; Srblav Davidović, President of the Executive Board of the Bratunac Municipality; and Dragomir Vasić, Chief of the Zvornik Centre for Public Security.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 159.	N/A
1540.	By this time, the VRS had obtained information about the existence of the Bosnian Muslim column attempting to break out of the former enclave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 131.	N/A
1541.	The DutchBat representatives, still unable to contact the official Bosnian Muslim military or civilian leaders of Srebrenica, had again brought Mr. Mandžić, along with two more unofficial representatives from the Potočari refugees: Ms. Čamila Omanović, an economist; and Mr. Ibro Nuhanović, a businessman.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 159.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1542.	General Mladić again made it clear that survival of the Srebrenica Muslims was conditional upon a military surrender.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 132; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 91; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 160.	N/A
1543.	General Mladić stated that he would provide the vehicles.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 132.	N/A
1544.	General Mladić stipulated that the fuel would have to be provided by someone else and suggested that UNPROFOR assume responsibility for this.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 132.	N/A
1545.	General Mladić also informed those present that all men between the ages of about 17 and 70 would have to be separated and screened to separate out possible "war criminals."	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 134; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 160.	N/A
1546.	At the Hotel Fontana meeting on 12 July 1995, General Mladić said that military-aged men in the crowd at Potočari would be screened for war crimes.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 156; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 100; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 177.	N/A
1547.	The Drina Corps Bratunac Brigade had prepared a list, dated 12 July, of 387 suspected Bosnian Muslim war criminals in the Srebrenica enclave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 156; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 87.	N/A
13. The Separation of the Bosnian Muslim Men			

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1548.	The military aged men who fled Potočari were systematically separated from the other refugees.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 546.	N/A
1549.	No effort thereafter was made to distinguish the soldiers from the civilians.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 547.	N/A
1550.	The separations continued throughout 12 and 13 July.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 168.	N/A
1551.	Elements of the Bratunac Brigade participated in the separations of Bosnian Muslim men from the Bosnian women, children and elderly in Potočari. Members of the Bratunac Brigade Military Police participated in the separations, by actively separating men from their families and by providing security for the other units engaged in the separations.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 212.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 25.
1552.	The separations were frequently aggressive. DutchBat members protested, especially when the men were too young or too old to reasonably be screened for war criminals or to be considered members of the military, and when the soldiers were being violent.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 168.	N/A
1553.	The assistant commander for security and intelligence, Captain Nikolić, participated in the separations of Bosnian Muslim men from the rest of the Bosnian Muslim population in Potočari on 12 and 13 July.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 482.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 26.
14. The Presence of Drina Corps Officers in Potočari on 12 and 13 July 1995			
1554.	Drina Corps officers were present in Potočari on 12 and 13 July and, in addition, Drina Corps units were seen in the vicinity of Potočari on 12 and 13	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 150.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
	July.		
1555.	General Krstić was in Potočari for between an hour and two hours in the afternoon of 12 July 1995 and he was present with other VRS officers, including General Mladić, overseeing the bussing of the Bosnian Muslim women, children and elderly.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 354.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 15.
1556.	General Krstić was present within the area of the former Srebrenica enclave at least up until the evening of 13 July, by which time the first mass executions had already taken place.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 362.	N/A
1557.	Members of the Bratunac Brigade also were present in Potočari at the time when the women, children, and elderly were moved out. One of these, Major Momir Nikolić (the Bratunac Brigade Assistant Commander for Intelligence and Security), was known to soldiers and UN Military Observers in the area as a liaison officer prior to the takeover of Srebrenica.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 143.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 132.
1558.	Major Nikolić was seen in Potočari on both 12 and 13 July.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 143; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 172.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 133.
1559.	There was also an array of non-Drina Corps Serb forces present in Potočari on 12 and 13 July.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 151; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 172.	N/A
1560.	In Potočari members of the Bratunac Brigade and MUP Special Police Brigade were seen, as well as civilian police officers from the Bratunac municipal police, the 10 th Sabotage Detachment and the Drina Wolves.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 172.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1561.	There were VRS Main Staff officers reporting directly to General Mladić.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 151.	N/A
1562.	Serb military police wearing blue uniforms with black belts and driving police vehicles were identified.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 151; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 165.	N/A
1563.	A person who identified himself as Captain Mane from the police and his commander, who went by the code name of "Stalin", were also present in Potočari.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 151.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 138.
1564.	Serb forces from outside the Srebrenica area had also been brought in.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 151; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 172.	N/A
15. Organisation of the Buses to Remove the Bosnian Muslim Women, Children and Elderly from Potočari			
1565.	By around noon on 12 July 1995, dozens of buses and trucks were arriving in Potočari to collect the Bosnian Muslim women, children, and elderly.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 135; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 180.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 203.
1566.	Early in the morning of 12 July, General Živanović signed an order addressed to all the subordinate units of the Drina Corps directing that "all buses and mini-buses belonging to the VRS be secured for use by the Drina Corps," arrive at the Bratunac stadium by 16:30, and follow instructions about locations for fuel distribution.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 137; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 180.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 204.
	The order further stated that the Drina Corps Command had sent a message to the RS Ministry of Defence asking for private buses to be mobilised.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 137; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 180.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 205.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1567.	The same morning, the RS Ministry of Defence sent three orders to its local secretariats directed them to procure buses and send them to Bratunac.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 137.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 206.
1568.	The Bratunac Brigade was monitoring fuel disbursements to buses and trucks on 12 and 13 July.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 139.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 207.
1569.	Buses procured by the Drina Corps were used for the transportation of Bosnian Muslim prisoners to detention and execution sites.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 184.	N/A
1570.	The Bratunac Brigade contributed vehicles and fuel to the transfer operation.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 216.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 23.
16. The Removal of the Bosnian Muslim Women, Children and Elderly from Potočari			
1571.	The Bosnian Muslim women, children and elderly, as well as a small number of men, who boarded the buses on July 12, bound for Bosnian Muslim held territory, were counted by members of the Bratunac Brigade Military Police, present in Potočari pursuant to an order by Captain Momir Nikolić of the Bratunac Brigade. Members of the MUP assisted in this task.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 181.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 14.
1572.	Drina Corps Command officers and units were present in Potočari monitoring the transportation of the Bosnian Muslim civilians out of the area on 12 and 13 July 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 144; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 148.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 19.
1573.	On 12 and 13 July 1995, the women, children, and elderly were bussed out of Potočari, under the control of VRS forces, to Bosnian Muslim-held territory near Kladanj.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 48; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 183–185.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 208.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1574.	Some soldiers were hitting and abusing the refugees as they boarded the buses.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 48.	N/A
1575.	On 12 and 13 July 1995, about 25,000 Bosnian Muslim civilians were bussed outside the enclave of Srebrenica to the territory under BiH control.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 519.	N/A
1576.	On 12 July, a DutchBat soldier spoke to Colonel Svetožar Kosić about arranging for DutchBat troops to accompany a convoy of Bosnian Muslim refugees from Potočari.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 143.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 130.
1577.	These escorts were tolerated by the VRS for the first convoys on 12 July. Thereafter, the VRS stopped the escorts.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 184.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 131.
1578.	Members of the Bratunac Brigade Military Police coordinated the boarding of the buses by the Bosnian Muslim refugees.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 183.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 210.
1579.	Elements of the Bratunac Brigade regulated traffic as the buses passed through Bratunac on their way to Konjević Polje.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 216.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 24.
1580.	While it was agreed that the injured would be transported first, the VRS refused to adhere to this agreement. When Colonel Karremans complained to General Mladić, Mladić stated that the organisation of the transport would be determined by the VRS.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 182.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 211.
1581.	Along the road, some village residents taunted the passengers with the three-fingered Serb salute. Others threw stones at the passing buses.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 49.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 213.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1582.	Most of the women, children, and elderly arrived safely at Tišća.	Krstić TJ, para. 49.	Popović et al. Trial Decision, Fact No. 215.
1583.	After disembarking, they were forced to continue on foot for several kilometres through the “no-man’s land” between the Bosnian Serb and Bosnian Muslim lines to Kladanj.	Krstić TJ, para. 49.	N/A
1584.	DutchBat soldiers attempted to escort the buses carrying the Bosnian Muslim civilians out of Potočari. They succeeded in accompanying the first convoy of refugees on 12 July, but thereafter they were stopped along the way and their vehicles were stolen at gunpoint.	Krstić TJ, para. 50; Blagojević & Jokić TJ, para. 184.	Popović et al. Trial Decision, Fact No. 217.
1585.	The VRS stole 16 to 18 DutchBat jeeps, as well as around 100 small arms, which rendered further DutchBat escorts impossible.	Blagojević & Jokić TJ, para. 184.	Popović et al. Trial Decision, Fact No. 218.
1586.	The removal of the Bosnian Muslim civilian population from Potočari was completed on the evening of 13 July by 20:00.	Krstić TJ, para. 51; Blagojević & Jokić TJ, para. 191.	Popović et al. Trial Decision, Fact No. 219.
1587.	On the evening of 13 July, General Krstić issued his order directing units of the Drina Corps to search the area of the former Srebrenica enclave for Bosnian Muslims.	Krstić TJ, para. 376.	Popović et al. Trial Decision, Fact No. 221.
1588.	When UN soldiers visited the town of Srebrenica on 14 July, they did not find a single Bosnian Muslim alive in the town.	Krstić TJ, para. 51.	N/A
1589.	On 14 July, the UN Security Council expressed concern about the forced relocation of civilians from the Srebrenica “safe area” by the Bosnian Serbs, asserting it was a clear violation of their human rights.	Krstić TJ, para. 148.	Popović et al. Trial Decision, Fact No. 223.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1590.	On 17 July, in the face of growing international condemnation, Major Robert Franken, the Deputy Commander of DutchBat, met with a VRS delegation to discuss the situation of wounded Bosnian Muslims in the area of the former enclave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 148; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 204.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 224.
1591.	The Srebrenica citizens who gathered in Potočari were not returned to their homes as soon as hostilities in the area in question had ceased.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 525.	N/A
1592.	Active hostilities in Srebrenica town itself and to the south of the enclave had already ceased by the time people were bussed out of Potočari.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 525.	N/A
1593.	No military threat was present following the taking of Srebrenica.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 527.	N/A
17. The Column of Bosnian Muslims who Attempted to Breakthrough Towards Bosnian Muslim-held Territory			
1594.	As the situation in Potočari escalated towards crisis on the evening of 11 July 1995, word spread through the Bosnian Muslim community that the able-bodied men should take to the woods, form a column together with members of the 28th Division of the ABiH, and attempt a breakthrough towards Bosnian Muslim-held territory in the north.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 60; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 218.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 245.
1595.	At around 22:00 on the evening of 11 July, the “division command”, together with the Bosnian Muslim municipal authorities of Srebrenica, made the decision to form the column.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 60; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 218.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 246.
1596.	On 12 July 1995, as the crisis deepened in Srebrenica, 10.000 to 15.000 mostly Bosnian Muslim men and boys, both civilians and members of the 28 th	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> AJ, para. 57.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
	Division of the ABiH, formed a column and proceeded toward Muslim-held territory in Tuzla.		
1597.	The column gathered near the villages of Jaglici and Šušnjari and began to trek north.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 61; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 219.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 247.
1598.	The group consisted predominately of boys and men who were between the ages of 16 and 65.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 220.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 248.
1599.	A small number of women, children, and elderly travelled with the column in the woods.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 61; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 220.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 249.
1600.	As the Bosnian Muslim column attempted to break out of the enclave, it first moved through the area of responsibility of the Bratunac Brigade.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 164.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 251.
1601.	Leaving the area of the Bratunac Brigade, the column moved up towards the Zvornik Brigade's zone of responsibility.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 165.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 252.
1602.	The Drina Corps' subordinate Brigades, particularly the Bratunac and Zvornik Brigades, engaged in combat with the column as it attempted to break through to Bosnian Muslim held territory.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 166; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 223.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 253.
1603.	Around one third of the men in the column were Bosnian Muslim soldiers from the 28th Division, although not all of the soldiers were armed. The head of the column was comprised of units of the 28th Division, then came civilians mixed with soldiers, and the last section of the column was the Independent	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 61.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 256.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
	Battalion of the 28th Division.		
1604.	At around midnight on 11 July, the column started moving along the axis between Konjević Polje and Bratunac.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 62; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 220.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 257.
1605.	In the days following the 11 and 12 July meetings at the Hotel Fontana, VRS units, including units of the Drina Corps that were not engaged in the Žepa campaign, were assigned to block the column.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 162.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 258.
1606.	In addition to these Drina Corps units, non-Drina Corps units, including the MUP Special Police Brigade, elements of the Military Police Battalion of the 65th Protection Regiment, and subsequently elements of the municipal police, also took action to block the column.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 162.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 259.
1607.	Between 12 and 17 July 1995, the Drina Corps carried out searches of the area with the purpose of capturing the men from the column.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> AJ, para. 57.	N/A
1608.	The Drina Corps' subordinate Brigades, particularly the Zvornik and Bratunac Brigades, were continuously reporting to the Drina Corps Command about matters relating to the column between 12 and 18 July.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 166.	N/A
1609.	On 12 July, Bosnian Serb forces launched an artillery attack against the column that was crossing an asphalt road between the area of Konjević Polje and Nova Kasaba en route to Tuzla.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 62; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 221.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 260.
1610.	Only about one third of the men successfully made it across the asphalt road and the column was split in two parts.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 62.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 261.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1611.	Heavy shooting and shelling continued against the remainder of the column throughout the day and during the night.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 62.	N/A
1612.	By the afternoon or early evening of 12 July 1995, the Bosnian Serb forces were capturing large numbers of these men in the rear.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 63.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 263.
1613.	Ambushes were set up and, in other places, the Bosnian Serbs shouted into the forest, urging the men to surrender and promising that the Geneva Conventions would be complied with.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 63; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 227.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 264.
1614.	In some places, Bosnian Serb forces fired into the woods with anti-aircraft guns and other weapons, or used stolen UN equipment to deceive the Bosnian Muslim men into believing that the UN or the Red Cross were present to monitor the treatment accorded to them upon capture.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 63; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 227, 229.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 265.
1615.	By the morning of 13 July, a group of approximately 2,000 to 3,000 people from the column had reached an area between Konjević Polje and Nova Kasaba.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 238.	N/A
1616.	On 13 July 1995, MUP forces were deployed along the stretch of road between Konjević Polje and Bratunac where the bulk of the Bosnian Muslim prisoners were captured from the column.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 172.	N/A
1617.	Bosnian Serb forces stripped the captured Muslim men of their personal belongings and, in some cases, carried out random summary executions.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 63; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 227.	N/A
1618.	The largest groups of Bosnian Muslim men from the column were captured along the road between Bratunac and Konjević Polje on 13 July.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, paras. 64, 171; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 227.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 268.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1619.	Several thousand Bosnian Muslim men from the column who were captured on 13 July 1995 were collected in or near the Sandići Meadow and on the Nova Kasaba football field.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 64.	N/A
1620.	In addition, an estimated 1,500 and 3,000 men captured from the column were held prisoner on the Nova Kasaba football field on 13 July.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 171; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 253.	N/A
1621.	As in the Sandići Meadow, the men at Nova Kasaba were forced to turn over their valuables and abandon their belongings.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 171; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 253.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 274.
1622.	Throughout the day prisoners were beaten and some were killed.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 242.	N/A
1623.	General Mladić visited the Novo Kasaba field in the afternoon of 13 July.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 171; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 254.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 278.
1624.	Late in the afternoon of 13 July, General Mladić visited the meadow and told the men that they would not be hurt, but would be exchanged as prisoners of war, and that their families had been transported safely to Tuzla.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 171; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 240.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 271.
1625.	The Bosnian Serb forces on the scene began shepherding the men out of the meadow. Some were put on buses or marched towards the nearby Kravica Warehouse. Others were loaded on buses and trucks and taken to Bratunac and other nearby locations.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 171; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 243.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 272.
1626.	The Bosnian Muslim men who had surrendered or had been captured were also detained in buses and trucks. In Kravica, some trucks stopped by a supermarket on 13 July. Around 119 men were detained in one truck.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 256.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 276.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1627.	When the last escorted convoy returned towards Potočari on 13 July, the football field was empty, apart from the body of a dead man and a pile of burning personal belongings.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 185.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 277.
1628.	On 13 July, the column continued its journey up along the Kalesija-Zvornik road, where they too were caught in ambushes and suffered further casualties. After one unsuccessful attempt to move forward to the Bosnian Muslim front lines on 15 July, the head of the column finally managed to break through to Bosnian Muslim-held territory on 16 July.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 65.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 279.
1629.	ABiH forces attacking from the direction of Tuzla assisted by piercing a line of about one-and-a-half kilometres for the emerging column.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 65.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 280.
1630.	Attack resumed on 14 and 15 July against the third column that had managed to cross the asphalt road between Konjevic Polje and Nova Kasaba on 11-12 July.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 546.	N/A
1631.	The Drina Corps Command knew that thousands of Bosnian Muslim prisoners had been captured along the Bratunac-Konjevic Polje Road on 13 July 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 178.	N/A
1632.	Pursuant to an order issued by General Krstić on 13 July 1995, Drina Corps units were also involved in conducting sweep operations in the area of the former enclave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 192; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 225.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 281.
1633.	Three subordinate units of the Drina Corps, namely, the Bratunac Brigade, the Skelani Separate Battalion and the Milići Brigade, were directed to conduct search operations in and around the former enclave for Bosnian Muslim stragglers, and to report back to General Krstić by 17 July 1995 on their efforts.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 192.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 282.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1634.	Colonel Ignjat Milanović, the Drina Corps Chief of Anti-Aircraft Defence, reported back to General Krstić on the situation within the zones of the Bratunac Brigade, the Milići Brigade, and the Skelani Separate Battalion on 15 July.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 192.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 284.
1635.	Colonel Milanović wrote that he had acquainted himself with the situation to the east of the Milići-Konjević Polje-Bratunac road, and that large groups of enemy soldiers were still present in this area. He indicated that the Bratunac Brigade was still searching this terrain.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 192.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 285.
1636.	Colonel Milanović proposed, in the absence of available personnel from the Drina Corps Command, the appointment of the Commander of the Bratunac Brigade, Colonel Vidoje Blagojević, as the commander of the forces engaged in sweeping the terrain. General Krstić subsequently accepted this proposal.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 192.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 286.
1637.	At a meeting held at the Bratunac Brigade Headquarters on 16 July, part of the MUP force was deployed to search the terrain between Srebrenica and Konjević Polje.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 235.	N/A
1638.	On 16 July, Colonel Blagojević reported that he had visited all units involved in blocking the enemy, including the MUP, and that he had “defined their tasks, and organised their joint actions and communications.”	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 287.	N/A
1639.	In the morning of 17 July the search commenced in Kravica, moving in the direction of Konjević Polje.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 237.	N/A
1640.	By the evening, about 200 Bosnian Muslims had surrendered, including four children.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 237.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1641.	The Drina Corps command was well aware of the presence of the 65 th Protection Regiment within its zone of responsibility following the takeover of Srebrenica and was organising cooperative action with it to block the column of Muslim men.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 282.	N/A
18. The Killing of the Bosnian Muslim men from Srebrenica			
1642.	Thousands of Bosnian Muslim men from the Srebrenica enclave were executed and buried in different locations in the Srebrenica, Bratunac and Zvornik municipalities.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 291.	N/A
1643.	Between 7,000 – 8,000 Bosnian Muslim men were systematically murdered.	<i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 2; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 569.	N/A
1644.	Some were killed individually or in small groups by the soldiers who captured them and some were killed in the places where they were temporarily detained.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 67.	N/A
1645.	Most, however, were slaughtered in carefully orchestrated mass executions, commencing on 13 July 1995, in the region just north of Srebrenica.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 67.	N/A
1646.	In executing the captured Bosnian Muslim men, no effort was made to distinguish the soldiers from the civilians.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 547; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 26.	N/A
1647.	All of the executions systematically targeted Bosnian Muslim men of military age, regardless of whether they were civilians or soldiers.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 546.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1648.	The groups of Bosnian Muslims killed by the VRS included boys and elderly men normally considered outside the range of military age.	<i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 27.	N/A
1649.	Some of the victims were severely handicapped and, for that reason, unlikely to have been combatants.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 75, footnote 155; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 26.	N/A
1650.	Serious bodily or mental harm was done to the few individuals who survived the mass executions.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 543.	N/A
19. Potočari - Schedule E, 14.1			
1651.	During the days immediately after the fall of the Srebrenica enclave, a number of corpses were discovered in the Potočari area. The bodies of nine men who had been killed were discovered on 12 July by DutchBat in a field near the river, about 500 metres from the UN Compound. The dead men were all dressed in civilian clothes and had been shot in the back. The location where the bodies were found is on the west side of the main road. Budak is on the west side of the main road	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 193-194.	N/A
20. Potočari - Schedule E, 14.2			
1652.	From the morning of 12 July, Bosnian Serb forces began gathering men from the refugee population in Potočari and holding them in separate locations.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 53.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1653.	As the Bosnian Muslim refugees began boarding the buses, Bosnian Serb soldiers systematically separated out men of military age who were trying to clamour aboard. Occasionally, younger and older men were stopped as well.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 53.	N/A
1654.	The separated men were taken to a building in Potočari referred to as the "White House".	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 53.	N/A
1655.	The Bosnian Muslim Men were forced to leave passports and identity cards in front of the White House.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 170.	N/A
1656.	Drina Corps officers were also seen in the vicinity of the "White House" during the time the separated men were detained there.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 158.	N/A
1657.	At all times, the lawn in front of the White House held large numbers of visibly frightened men, who were taken into the White House at regular intervals.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 169.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 152.
1658.	DutchBat patrols attempted to monitor the situation but the VRS did not allow them to enter the White House.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 169, 171.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 153.
1659.	One Dutch officer was removed from the premises at gunpoint.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 171.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 154.
1660.	In the afternoon of 12 July, UNMO Colonel Joseph Kingori, alarmed at reports that Bosnian Muslim men were being taken behind the White House and shot, asked General Mladić to explain the situation.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 365.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 155.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1661.	Single shots were heard not far from the White House.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 169, 171.	N/A
1662.	A DutchBat soldier witnessed the execution of a Bosnian Muslim man behind the White House on 13 July.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 197.	N/A
1663.	Most of the men detained in the White House were bussed to Bratunac, from the afternoon of 12 July throughout 13 July, and were subsequently led to execution sites.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 546.	N/A
1664.	Beginning on the afternoon of 12 July and continuing throughout 13 July, men detained in the White House were placed on separate buses from the women, children and elderly and were taken out of the Potočari compound to detention sites in Bratunac.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 59; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 190.	N/A
1665.	The Bosnian Muslim men who were transported out of Potočari on 13 July were taken in the direction of Bratunac and ultimately to the Zvornik Brigade area of responsibility.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 192.	N/A
1666.	Identification papers and personal belongings were taken away from both Bosnian Muslim men at Potočari and from men captured from the column.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 547.	N/A
1667.	After all of the Bosnian Muslim civilians had gone from Potočari, the piles of personal effects, including identity cards, which had been taken from the Bosnian Muslim men and boys were set on fire.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 160; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 96; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 170.	N/A
21. Bratunac Town - Schedule E, 15.1			

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1668.	From 12 to 14 July 1995, several thousand Bosnian Muslim men were detained without adequate food and water in and around the Vuk Karadžić School and on board the between 80 to 120 buses lining the streets of Bratunac town.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> AJ, para. 72.	N/A
1669.	Around 2,000-3,000 men were detained in Bratunac town at the Vuk Karadžić School and the buildings surrounding it.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 271.	N/A
1670.	The Vuk Karadžić School and the various buildings surrounding it were secured by several units of the Republika Srpska armed forces, including by members of the Bratunac Brigade Military Police Platoon, by the special police, by the civilian police of the MUP, as well as by members of the Drina Wolves and paramilitary formations.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 272.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 28.
1671.	The prisoners detained at the Vuk Karadžić School building were deprived of sufficient water and of medical aid.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 273.	N/A
1672.	Prisoners would frequently be taken out of the school by VRS soldiers in camouflage uniforms and policemen in blue uniforms.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 274.	N/A
1673.	One of the prisoners was brutally beaten by a policeman around the head and shoulders with an automatic rifle, and ended up covered in blood. He was later called outside by the same policeman and those inside heard awful screams. The man never returned. Men were removed in this manner on several occasions and day and night the sound of prisoners groaning and screaming outside the school could be heard.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 274.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1674.	On the evening of 12 July, prisoners were detained in a warehouse-looking building called the hangar, which was located behind the Vuk Karadžić School.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 276.	N/A
1675.	The hangar became so full that there was not enough space for everyone to sit down and the detained men complained that they would suffocate due to the lack of space and air. The soldiers threatened to kill them if they did not keep silent.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 276.	N/A
1676.	One man was taken from the hangar, and the prisoners then heard blunt blows and his screams and moans. When the screams stopped, the soldiers came back with flashlights and called out again for people from various towns to identify themselves. When no prisoners responded, the soldiers selected people at random with the beam of a flashlight.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 276.	N/A
1677.	On a few occasions, soldiers brought beaten up prisoners back into the hangar.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 276.	N/A
1678.	Some men had to hold badly beaten prisoners due to the lack of space and some of the wounded died overnight.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 276.	N/A
1679.	On 13 July, the soldiers allowed the prisoners to take the dead bodies out of the hangar. Ten men were chosen to load the bodies in vehicles and these men never came back.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 277.	N/A
1680.	Trucks also arrived a second time to take away dead bodies and also on this occasion ten prisoners were ordered to load the bodies. Also these ten men were never seen again.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 277.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1681.	Prisoners returning from the toilet would be selected at random and killed.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 277.	N/A
1682.	On 13 July, prisoners were also detained in buses parked outside the Vuk Karadžić School.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 280.	N/A
1683.	Groups of men were taken from the buses to the school all through the night and did not return.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 280.	N/A
1684.	Between 12 and 14 July, more than 50 Bosnian Muslim men were summarily executed in and around the Vuk Karadžić School.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 564.	N/A
1685.	Members of the Bratunac Brigade Military Police participated in guarding hundreds of Bosnian Muslim men detained in the Vuk Karadžić school complex and the buses parked around Bratunac town on the night of 12 and 13 July.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 747.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 29.
1686.	The representative for the Bratunac Department of Defence arranged for a truck which transported the bodies from the school to Glogova where a grave had already been dug.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 281.	N/A
1687.	After the bodies had been removed, approximately 20-30 women from Bratunac, who had been arrested for looting in Potočari and Srebrenica, were ordered by the municipality to clean up the school.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 281.	N/A
22. Bratunac Town - Schedule E, 15.3			

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1688.	A mentally retarded Bosnian Muslim in a bus outside the Vuk Karadžić School had fallen asleep and, upon being suddenly awoken by a member of the military police, accidentally hit the policeman's flak jacket. The man was removed from the bus and taken to the school. A short burst of gun-fire was heard and the man did not come back.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 280.	N/A
23. Jadar River - Schedule E, 1			
1689.	On the morning of 13 July, 16 Bosnian Muslim men who had been captured from the column were transported by bus from the warehouse in Konjević Polje to the Jadar River bank. Amongst them was a 15 year old boy.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 293.	N/A
1690.	After the men got off the bus they were lined up alongside the river. Four Serb soldiers who had escorted them in the bus opened fire with their automatic rifles.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 293.	N/A
1691.	One of the Bosnian Muslim men survived as he threw himself into the river after he was hit by a bullet.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 293.	N/A
24. Cerska Valley - Schedule E, 2			
1692.	The Čerska Valley road is in the zone of operations of the Drina Corps, specifically either the Milići Brigade or the Vlasenica Brigade.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 203.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 316.
1693.	The sound of light arms and machinegun fire was heard. The shooting lasted for about half an hour.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> , para. 294.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1694.	The buses came back the same way. The buses were followed by the APC and some time later the excavator.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> , para. 294.	N/A
1695.	150 men were transported to area along road in Čerska Valley about 3 km from Konjević Polje and summarily executed.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 567(c).	N/A
1696.	Between 7 and 18 July 1996, investigators from the Office of the Prosecutor, in conjunction with a team from Physicians for Human Rights, exhumed a mass grave to the southwest of the road through the Čerska Valley from the main road from Konjević Polje to Nova Kasaba.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 202.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 309.
1697.	Physical evidence indicates that the Čerska Valley victims had been placed on the roadside while their executioners stood across the road and that soil from the northeast side of the road was used to cover the bodies where they fell.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 202; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 295.	N/A
1698.	One hundred and fifty bodies were recovered from a mass grave near Čerska, and the cause of death for 149 was determined to be gunshot wounds.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 202; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 295, 567.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 311.
1699.	All of the bodies exhumed were male, with a mean age from 14 to 50.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 202.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 312.
1700.	Of the bodies exhumed, 147 were wearing civilian clothes.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 202; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 295.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 313.
1701.	Forty-eight wire ligatures were recovered from the grave, about half of which were still in place binding the victims hands behind their backs.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 202; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 295.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 314.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1702.	Experts were able to positively identify nine of the exhumed bodies as persons listed as missing following the takeover of Srebrenica. All nine were Bosnian Muslim men.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 202.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 315.
1703.	Investigation into the cartridges discovered at the grave site revealed that the cartridges found in the grave itself matched with those found along the road at the gravesite, indicating that the victims in the grave were shot at the gravesite.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 295.	N/A
1704.	The bodies of the victims had been covered by transferring earth removed from the roadside opposite to the burial site, using earthmoving equipment.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 295.	N/A
25. Kravica Warehouse - Schedule E, 3			
1705.	Between 1,000 and 1,500 Bosnian Muslim men from the column fleeing through the woods, who had been captured and detained in Sandići Meadow, were bussed or marched to the Kravica Warehouse on the afternoon of 13 July 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 205.	N/A
1706.	At around 18.00 hours, when the warehouse was full, the soldiers started throwing grenades and shooting directly into the midst of the men packed inside.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 205.	N/A
1707.	Guards surrounding the building killed prisoners who tried to escape through the windows.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 206.	N/A
1708.	By the time the shooting stopped, the warehouse was filled with corpses.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 206.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1709.	On the evening of 13 July 1995, approximately 1,000 Bosnian Muslim men were executed in a warehouse in Kravica.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> AJ, para. 294.	N/A
1710.	The next morning (14 July 1995), the soldiers called out to see if any of the wounded men were still alive. Upon identifying some wounded prisoners, the guards made some of them sing Serb songs and then they killed them.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 207.	N/A
1711.	After the last one had been killed, an excavator began taking the bodies out of the warehouse. A water tank was used to wash the blood off the asphalt.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 207.	N/A
1712.	On the evening of 13 July, Colonel Beara, together with Miroslav Deronjić and others, began organising the burials of the Bosnian Muslim men killed at the Kravica Warehouse.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 304.	N/A
1713.	Between 14 and 16 July, the bodies of the Bosnian Muslim men were taken in trucks from the Kravica Warehouse to be buried at grave sites in Glogova and Ravnice.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 304.	N/A
1714.	Members of the Bratunac Brigade participated in the burial of the victims of the Kravica Warehouse massacre on 14 July 1995 at Glogova.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 367; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> AJ, para. 297.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 45.
1715.	A loader of the <i>Rad</i> Utilities Company was used to load the bodies onto the trucks. It was operated by two members of the Bratunac Brigade.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 306, 567(d).	N/A
1716.	Members of the Engineering Company of the Zvornik Brigade participated in the burial operation at Glogova following the mass executions at the Kravica Warehouse on 15 July 1995.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 371.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 46.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1717.	The OTP sent a team of experts to examine the Kravica warehouse on 30 September 1996. Experts determined the presence of bullet strikes, explosives residue, bullets and shell cases, as well as human blood, bones and tissue adhering to the walls and floors of the building.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 208.	N/A
1718.	The Glogova 2 gravesite was exhumed by the Office of the Prosecutor between 11 September and 22 October 1999. A minimum number of 139 individuals were found.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 209.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 326.
1719.	The gender of the victims exhumed at Glogova 2 could be determined in 109 cases and all were male.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 209; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 312.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 327.
1720.	Most of the victims exhumed at Glogova 2 died of gunshot wounds and in 22 cases there was evidence of charring to the bodies. No ligatures or blindfolds were uncovered.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 209; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 312.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 328.
1721.	Broken masonry and door frames and other artefacts found at the primary gravesite of Glogova 1 also matched the Kravica Warehouse.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 210.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 329.
1722.	The primary graves in Glogova contained the bodies of victims who had been injured as a result of an explosive blast in the form of grenades and shrapnel.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 312.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 330.
1723.	Exhumations were conducted at Glogova 1 between 7 August and 20 October 2000.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 210.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 331.
1724.	The bodies of at least 191 individuals were located at Glogova 1.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 210; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 312.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 332.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1725.	In one of the sub-graves at Glogova 1, 12 individuals bound with ligatures were found, along with evidence of blindfolds on three bodies.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 210.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 333.
1726.	The primary gravesite at Glogova 1 is less than 400 metres from the command post of the 1st Infantry Battalion of the Bratunac Brigade.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 212.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 334.
1727.	The Office of the Prosecutor exhumed the Zeleni Jadar 5 site between 1 and 21 October 1998.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 209.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 336.
1728.	Of at least 145 individuals in the grave, 120 were determined to be male, with the remainder undetermined. The predominant cause of death was gunshot wounds. Two ligatures were recovered, but no blindfolds were found.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 209.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 337.
26. Sandići Meadow - Schedule E, 4			
1729.	Between 1,000 and 4,000 Bosnian Muslim men captured from the column were detained in the Sandići Meadow, located on the Konjević Polje-Bratunac road on 13 July. The majority of the men were civilians.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 240.	N/A
1730.	The soldiers guarding the men in the Sandići Meadow forced them to drop their belongings into big piles and to hand over their valuables.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 171; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 240	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 270.
1731.	While the prisoners were in the meadow they were given very little food and some water. The men were forced to lie on their stomachs, even for long periods of time, to make the Serb salute and to sing Serbian songs, such as "Long live the king, long live Serbia".	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 241.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1732.	One man was made to call out to the Bosnian Muslim men in the column that it was "safe to come to the Serbs".	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 241.	N/A
1733.	A prisoner who had told a Bosnian Serb officer that he had been in the firing unit, was beaten. Another man who reached out to get some water was kicked in the head by the soldiers and then shot.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 242.	N/A
1734.	During the course of the day those who were wounded or injured were sent to a house close to the meadow and were later executed.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 242.	N/A
1735.	Approximately 30 men were taken away on a truck, with spades and pickaxes, and were not seen again.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 242.	N/A
1736.	The Bosnian Serb forces present began ordering the men out of the meadow. While some of the detainees were marched towards the nearby Kravica Warehouse, others were loaded on buses and trucks and taken towards Bratunac and other nearby locations.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 243.	N/A
27. Luke School near Tišća - Schedule E, 5			
1737.	As the buses crowded with Bosnian Muslim women, children and elderly made their way from Potočari to Kladanj, they were stopped at Tišća, searched, and the Bosnian Muslim men found on board were removed from the bus.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 216.	N/A
1738.	The Chief of Staff of the Milići Brigade and troops from his unit were present at the Tišća screening site upon orders from the Drina Corps Command.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 369.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1739.	Drina Corps personnel were present in Tišća on 12 July 1995. A DutchBat officer escorting one of the first convoys of buses and trucks came across Major Sarkić, the Chief of Staff of the Milići Brigade, at the Tišća checkpoint.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 217.	N/A
1740.	The Bosnian Muslim men who managed to get to Luke by bus were separated by VRS soldiers and detained in the nearby elementary school.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 188.	N/A
1741.	From the checkpoint a number of prisoners were taken to a nearby school.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 216.	N/A
1742.	On 13 July VRS soldiers detained 22 Bosnian Muslim men at the Luke school. The men were taken off the buses and trucks that drove along the road near the school.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 315.	N/A
1743.	At the school, a soldier on a field telephone appeared to be transmitting and receiving orders.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 216.	N/A
1744.	In the evening, the men kept at the school were all taken into the school house and were questioned by VRS soldiers.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 315.	N/A
1745.	An elderly man was hit with the metal rod he used as a walking stick.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 315.	N/A
1746.	Sometime around midnight 23 men were loaded onto a truck with their hands tied behind their backs. The truck reached a stopping point, and soldiers came around to the back of the truck and started shooting the prisoners.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 216; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 315.	N/A
28. Movement of Prisoners from Bratunac to the Zvornik Area			

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1747.	The Bosnian Muslim men, from Potočari as well as from Sandići and Nova Kasaba, who had spent the night on 13 July in Bratunac town went in a long column of buses the following day to various temporary detention facilities and execution sites in the Bratunac and Zvornik municipalities.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 285.	N/A
1748.	After being detained in Bratunac for between one and three days, the prisoners were transported elsewhere.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 66; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 243.	N/A
1749.	On 13 and 14 July, Zvornik Brigade resources had been used to locate detention sites for the prisoners.	<i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 109.	N/A
1750.	Prisoners not killed on 13 July 1995 were subsequently bussed to execution sites further north of Bratunac, within the zone of responsibility of the Zvornik Brigade.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 67.	N/A
1751.	Members of the Bratunac Brigade Military Police were part of the VRS units that were escorting Bosnian Muslim men to the Zvornik municipality and guarding them at the detention facilities.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 285, 290.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 30.
1752.	Members of the Bratunac Brigade Military Police participated in the transfer of Bosnian Muslim prisoners to Zvornik on the morning of 14 July. Momir Nikolić gave the instructions to the Military Police to escort the buses to Zvornik.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 284, 495.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 31.
29. School in Orahovac - Schedule E, 6.1			
1753.	Orahovac is located within the zone of responsibility of the 4th Battalion of the Zvornik Brigade.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 224; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 123.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 376.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1754.	At some point late in the evening of 13 July, a detachment of military police from the Zvornik Brigade was dispatched to Orahovac.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 224; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 123.	N/A
1755.	A large group of the prisoners who had been held overnight in Bratunac were bussed in a convoy of 30 vehicles to the Grbavci school in Orahovac early in the morning of 14 July 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 220.	N/A
1756.	When they got there, the school gym was already half-filled with prisoners who had been arriving since the early morning hours and, within a few hours, the building was completely full.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 220.	N/A
1757.	Between 1,000 and 2,500 Bosnian Muslim men were detained from around noon on 14 July at the Grbavci School at Orahovac.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 763.	N/A
1758.	The VRS soldiers guarding the school forced them to leave their belongings outside before entering the school.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 319.	N/A
1759.	Detainees at the Grbavci school were not given any food and were only given a little water. People fainted due to the heat.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 320, 316.	N/A
1760.	The gym was packed and stifling.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 220.	N/A
1761.	Occasionally the guards would shoot at the ceiling to quiet the panicked prisoners.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 220.	N/A
1762.	Some prisoners were taken outside and killed.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 220.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
30. Field near School in Orahovac - Schedule E, 6.2			
1763.	Later on 14 July, the prisoners from the Grbavci School at Orahovac were brought to a nearby field and executed.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 763.	N/A
1764.	After being held in the gym for several hours, the men were led out in small groups to the execution fields that afternoon. Each prisoner was blindfolded and given a drink of water as he left the gym.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 221; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 327, 567 (f).	N/A
1765.	The prisoners were then taken in trucks to the execution fields less than one kilometre away.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 221.	N/A
1766.	The men were lined up and shot in the back; those who survived the initial gunfire were killed with an extra shot.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 221; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 327.	N/A
1767.	Two adjacent meadows were used; once one was full of bodies, the executioners moved to the other.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 221; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 329.	N/A
1768.	The executions continued throughout the afternoon and after the night fell and lasted until around 05:00 in the morning of 15 July. At night, the execution field was lit up using the headlights of either a loader or an excavator.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 763.	N/A
1769.	Members of the Bratunac Brigade Military Police participated in the transport of Bosnian Muslim men from Bratunac to the Grbavci school in Orahovac, in the Zvornik municipality, in the early afternoon of 14 July.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 368.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 47.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1770.	Soldiers from the Zvornik Brigade command and the 4th Battalion of the Zvornik Brigade assisted in guarding the prisoners at the Grbavci School in Orahovac.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 372.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 48.
1771.	Members of the Zvornik Brigade Military Police assisted in the detention of prisoners, with the approval of Dragan Obrenović, the deputy commander of the Zvornik Brigade, who knew of the murder operation at the time when he allowed the Military Police members to assist Drago Nikolić.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 372.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 50.
1772.	Members of the Zvornik Brigade participated in the detention, execution and burial of Bosnian Muslim men at the Grbavci School and nearby field in Orahovac on 14 July 1995.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 372, 374; <i>Krstić</i> TJ, paras. 225, 449.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 52.
1773.	Personnel from the 4th Battalion of the Zvornik Brigade were present at Orahovac during the executions, assisting in their commission.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, paras. 225, 449.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 53.
1774.	Members of the security organ of the Zvornik Brigade were involved in the execution operation in Orahovac.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 373.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 54.
1775.	The "clean-up operation" at the Grbavci school was organised by Miodir Jasiković, the commander of the Military Police of the Zvornik Brigade.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 332, 322.	N/A
1776.	Machinery and equipment belonging to the Engineers Company of the Zvornik Brigade was engaged in tasks relating to the burial of the victims from Orahovac between 14 and 16 July 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, paras. 225, 449.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 55.
1777.	Members of the Zvornik Brigade Engineering Company participated in the burials from the night of 14 July through the morning of 15 July, using the equipment belonging to the Zvornik Brigade Engineering Company.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 374.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 56.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1778.	Aerial photos show that the ground in Orahovac was disturbed between 5 and 27 July 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 222.	N/A
1779.	Two primary mass graves were uncovered in the area, and were named "Lazete 1" and "Lazete 2" by investigators.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 222; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 336.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 364.
1780.	The Lazete 1 gravesite was exhumed by the Office of the Prosecutor between 13 July and 3 August 2000.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 222.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 365.
1781.	All of the 130 individuals uncovered in Lazete 1 for whom gender could be determined were male.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 222.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 366.
1782.	One hundred and thirty-eight blindfolds were uncovered in the Lazete 1 grave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 222.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 367.
1783.	Identification material for 23 individuals, listed as missing following the fall of Srebrenica, was located during the exhumations at this site.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 222.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 368.
1784.	The gravesite Lazete 2 was partly exhumed by a joint team from the Office of the Prosecutor and Physicians for Human Rights between 19 August and 9 September 1996 and completed in 2000.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 222.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 369.
1785.	One hundred and forty-seven blindfolds were located in the Lazete 2 grave. One victim also had his legs bound with a cloth sack.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 222.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 371.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1786.	Twenty-one individuals, listed as missing following the takeover of Srebrenica, were positively identified during the first exhumation of the Lazete 2 gravesite. All of them were Bosnian Muslim men. Identification documents for a further four men listed as missing following the fall of Srebrenica were uncovered during the exhumations at this site in 2000.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 222.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 372.
1787.	On 11 April 1996, investigators from the Office of the Prosecutor uncovered numerous strips of cloth in a “rubbish” site on the grounds of the Grbavci School next to the gymnasium. These cloth strips were indistinguishable from the blindfolds uncovered during the exhumation of the Lazete 2 gravesite.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 222.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 373.
1788.	Forensic analysis of soil/pollen samples, blindfolds, ligatures, shell cases, and aerial images of creation/disturbance dates further revealed that bodies from the Lazete 1 and Lazete 2 graves were removed and reburied at secondary graves named Hodžići Road 3, 4, and 5. Aerial images show that these secondary gravesites were created between 7 September and 2 October 1995, and all of them were exhumed by the Office of the Prosecutor in 1998.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 223; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 336.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 374.
1789.	Following a similar pattern to the other Srebrenica-related gravesites, the overwhelming majority of bodies at Hodžići Road 3, 4, and 5 were determined to be male and to have died of gunshot wounds. Although only one ligature was located during exhumations at these three sites, a total of 90 blindfolds were found.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 223.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 375.
31. Petkovci School - Schedule E, 7.1			
1790.	On 14 July, approximately 1000 males from detention sites in and around Bratunac were transported to the Petkovci School.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 567.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1791.	As at the other detention sites, the conditions at Petkovci School were deplorable. It was extremely hot and crowded, the men had no food or water and some prisoners became so thirsty they resorted to drinking their own urine.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 226.	N/A
1792.	Periodically, soldiers came in and beat the prisoners or called them out to be killed.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 226.	N/A
32. Petkovci Dam - Schedule E, 7.2			
1793.	On the evening of 14 July and the early morning of 15 July, approximately 1000 men were transported from the Petkovci School to the nearby Dam and executed by automatic gunfire. The victims were buried in mass graves at the Dam. Subsequently, their remains were moved to secondary mass graves nearby.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 567.	N/A
1794.	Groups of five or ten prisoners were taken off the trucks. They were then lined up and shot. Some begged for water before being killed, but none was provided.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 227; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, paras. 341, 567.	N/A
1795.	When the soldiers were finished with a round of killing, they laughed and made jokes. Then they walked around killing the wounded.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 227.	N/A
1796.	Drivers and trucks from the 6 th Infantry Battalion of the Zvornik Brigade were used to transport the prisoners from the detention site to the execution site at Petkovci Dam on 15 July 1995	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 232.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 63.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1797.	The Zvornik Brigade Engineer Company was assigned to work with earthmoving equipment to assist with the burial of the victims from Petkovci Dam.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 232.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 64.
1798.	A team of investigators from the Office of the Prosecutor exhumed a gravesite at the Petkovci Dam between 15 and 25 April 1998.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 229.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 399.
1799.	The minimum number of individuals located within this grave was 43, but only 15 could be identified as male, with the remainder undetermined. Six body parts showed definite gunshot wounds, with a further 17 showing probable or possible gunshot wounds.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 229; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 346.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 400.
1800.	Forensic tests show that a mass gravesite known as Liplje 2 is a secondary gravesite associated with the primary gravesite at Petkovci Dam.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 230; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 346.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 402.
1801.	The Liplje 2 gravesite was exhumed by the Office of the Prosecutor between 7 and 25 August 1998.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 230.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 403.
1802.	Aerial images reveal that Liplje 2 was created between 7 September and 2 October 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 230.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 404.
1803.	Traces of mechanical teeth marks and wheel tracks show the grave was dug by a wheeled front loader with a toothed bucket.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 230.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 405.
1804.	A minimum number of 191 individuals were located in this grave, with 122 determined to be male and the remainder undetermined.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 230; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 346.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 406.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1805.	Where cause of death could be determined, gunshot wounds predominated.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 230.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 407.
1806.	While 23 ligatures were uncovered at Liplje 2, no definite blindfolds were found.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 230.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 408.
1807.	The execution site at the Petkovci Dam is located less than two kilometres from the command post of the Zvornik Brigade's 6th Infantry Battalion in Baljkovica.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 231.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 410.
33. Orahovac & Petkovci Dam - Schedule E, 6.1, 6.2 & 7.2			
1808.	On 14 and 15 July 1995, Zvornik Brigade resources had been used to assist with the executions at Orahovac and Petkovci Dam	<i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 109.	N/A
34. Kozluk – Schedule E, 8.2			
1809.	A large scale execution and burial operation was carried out at Kozluk between 15 and 16 July.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 357.	N/A
1810.	The Kozluk execution site is located within the zone of responsibility of the Zvornik Brigade.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 252.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 465.
1811.	The Zvornik Brigade excavators and bulldozers operating in the Kozluk area from 16 July 1995 were involved in work related to the burial of victims from	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 253.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
	the Kozluk execution site.		75.
1812.	Members of the Zvornik Brigade Engineering Company participated in the burial of Bosnian Muslim men in mass graves at Kozluk on 16 July 1995.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 379.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 77.
1813.	In 1999, the Office of the Prosecutor exhumed a grave near the town of Kozluk.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 249.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 452.
1814.	The minimum number of bodies uncovered from the Kozluk grave was 340, and all the individuals for whom gender could be determined were male.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 250; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 362.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 453.
1815.	Gunshot wounds were the overwhelming cause of death for those bodies in which a cause could be ascertained.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 250.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 454.
1816.	A number of bodies exhumed at Kozluk showed signs of pre-existing disability or chronic disease, ranging from arthritis to amputations.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 250.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 455.
1817.	Fifty-five blindfolds and 168 ligatures were uncovered at the Kozluk grave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 250.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 456.
1818.	Plant specimens found in the grave proved that the executions of the victims occurred around the middle of July.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 362.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 458.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1819.	Aerial images show that the Kozluk mass gravesite was created between 5 and 17 July 1995 and that it was disturbed again between 7 and 27 September 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 250.	N/A
1820.	The Kozluk primary grave is linked with the secondary grave at Čančari Road 3, which was exhumed by the Office of the Prosecutor between 27 May and 10 June 1998.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 251; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 362.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 459.
1821.	Aerial photographs show the Čančari Road 3 gravesite was first excavated after 27 September 1995, and back filled prior to 2 October 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 251.	N/A
1822.	In addition to the usual analyses of soil, material, and shell cases, the link between the two graves was established by the presence at both sites of fragments of green glass bottles and bottle labels known to have come from the Vetinka bottling factory near the Kozluk mass grave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 251; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 362.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 461.
1823.	In the Čančari Road 3 gravesite, all of the bodies for which gender could be determined were male, and gunshot wounds were the predominant cause of death for those individuals for which a cause could be ascertained.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 251.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 462.
1824.	Eight blindfolds and 37 ligatures were located during the exhumation at the Čančari Road 3 gravesite.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 251.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 463.
1825.	All the victims that were found in the primary and secondary graves wore civilian clothing.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 362.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 464.
35. Kula School near Pilica - Schedule E, 9.1			

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1826.	On 14 July 1995, more prisoners from Bratunac were bused northward to a school in the village of Pilica, north of Zvornik.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 233.	N/A
1827.	As at other detention facilities, there was no food or water and several men died in the school gym from heat and dehydration.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 233.	N/A
1828.	The men were held at the Pilica School for two nights.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 233.	N/A
1829.	The Pilica School was also called Kula School.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, footnote 1284.	N/A
1830.	At the Pilica School the prisoners were guarded by VRS soldiers who rotated in shifts.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 348.	N/A
1831.	During the night "two or three men died [...] from lack of air" at the Pilica School	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 348.	N/A
1832.	Shooting and people crying for help were heard from behind the school.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 348.	N/A
1833.	At the Pilica School the prisoners were not always allowed to go to the toilet. When they were allowed, some of them were beaten by the soldiers with their rifles.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 348.	N/A
1834.	On 15 July, the soldiers took jewellery, watches and money from the prisoners.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 348.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1835.	At the Pilica School, during the night of 15 July men were taken out and screaming was heard. Some of the men did not return.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 348.	N/A
36. Branjevo Military Farm - Schedule E, 9.2			
1836.	The Branjevo Farm itself was under the direct authority and control of the 1st Infantry Battalion of the Zvornik Brigade.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 241.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 439.
1837.	On 16 July, Bosnian Muslim men, who had been detained for two days at the Pilica School, were taken by bus to the nearby Branjevo Military Farm and executed.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 766; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> AJ, para. 159.	N/A
1838.	On 16 July the men were called out of the school and loaded onto buses with their hands tied behind their backs.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 233.	N/A
1839.	The buses that brought the prisoners to Branjevo Farm displayed the markings of "Centrotrans Sarajevo" and "Drinatrans Zvornik" transportation companies.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 239.	N/A
1840.	Upon reaching the Farm, Drina Corps military police, who had escorted the buses of prisoners, began unloading the Bosnian Muslim men ten at a time to be then taken away and executed.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 239.	N/A
1841.	The prisoners were taken off the buses in groups and brought to a meadow. Soldiers, standing in a line, told the men to turn their backs and shot the prisoners with automatic rifles and machine guns.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 349.	N/A
1842.	After every group of Bosnian Muslim men was executed, the soldiers asked if there was anybody still alive. The men who responded were then also killed.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 349.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1843.	When some of the soldiers recognised acquaintances from Srebrenica, they beat and humiliated them before killing them.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 234.	N/A
1844.	The killing field was covered with around 1000 dead bodies when heavy machinery arrived to bury them at the site.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 349.	N/A
1845.	Aerial photographs, taken on 17 July 1995, of an area around the Branjevo Military Farm, show a large number of bodies lying in the field near the farm, as well as traces of the excavator that collected the bodies from the field.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 237.	N/A
1846.	Drina Corps Military Police were engaged in guarding the Bosnian Muslim prisoners in the buses that took them to the execution site at the Branjevo Military Farm.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 243; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 126.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 66.
1847.	Members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment of the Main Staff took part in the killings at Branjevo Military Farm.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 350.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 67.
1848.	Drazen Erdemović, a member of the VRS 10th Sabotage Detachment, participated in the mass execution.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 234.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 68.
1849.	Mr. Erdemović and the other members of his unit received orders relating to the executions on the morning of 16 July 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 239.	N/A
1850.	Zvornik Brigade equipment was used for activities relating to the burial of the victims in Branjevo Farm.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 243; <i>Krstić</i> AJ, para. 126.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 71.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1851.	On 17 July members of the Zvornik Brigade Engineering Company participated in digging the mass graves following the execution of approximately 1,000 Bosnian Muslim men at the Branjevo Military Farm.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 377.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 72.
1852.	The Branjevo Military Farm gravesite (also known as the Pilica gravesite) was exhumed between 10 and 24 September 1996 by the Office of the Prosecutor and a team from Physicians for Human Rights.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 237.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 431.
1853.	Where the gender of the bodies could be determined it was male, and where cause of death could be determined it was by gunshot wounds.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 237; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 354.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 432.
1854.	Eighty-three ligatures and two cloth blindfolds were located in this grave. Positive identification was made for 13 individuals who were missing following the takeover of Srebrenica. All of them were Bosnian Muslim men.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 237; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 354.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 433.
1855.	A gravesite known as Čančari Road 12 was determined to be a secondary grave associated with the primary site at Branjevo Military Farm. Aerial images show this secondary grave was created between 7 and 27 September 1995 and backfilled prior to 2 October 1995.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 238; <i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 354.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 434.
1856.	Where the cause of death could be determined, it was by gunshot.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 238.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 436.
1857.	Sixteen ligatures and eight blindfolds were also uncovered in this grave.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 238.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 437.
1858.	One individual was positively identified as a Bosnian Muslim man listed as missing following the takeover of Srebrenica.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 238.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 438.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
37. Pilica Cultural Centre - Schedule E, 10			
1859.	The Pilica Cultural Centre is in the Drina Corps zone of responsibility.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 246.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 448.
1860.	On 16 July, approximately 500 Bosnian Muslim men were killed by VRS soldiers in the Pilica Cultural Centre.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 355.	N/A
1861.	A DNA analysis of blood and tissue samples collected at the Pilica Cultural Centre identified the samples as being of human origin.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 356.	N/A
1862.	Markings from gun shots were found on the wall behind the stage, indicating that men were put on the stage before being executed and appear to have been shot at by soldiers located in the balcony overlooking the stage.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 356.	N/A
1863.	The Office of the Prosecutor sent a team of experts to conduct a forensic examination of the Pilica Dom between 27 and 29 September 1996, and again on 2 October 1998.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 245.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 446.
38. The Reburials			
1864.	During a period of several weeks, in September and early October 1995, Bosnian Serb forces dug up a number of the primary mass graves containing the bodies of executed Bosnian Muslim men and reburied them in secondary graves in still more remote locations.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, paras. 78, 461.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 83.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1865.	The reburial operation, which took place some time in September and October 1995, was ordered by the VRS Main Staff. Colonel Beara, Chief of Security of the Main Staff, and Lieutenant Colonel Popović, Assistant Commander for Security of the Drina Corps, directed this operation.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 383.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 84.
1866.	The reburial operation was carried out on the ground by the Bratunac and Zvornik Brigades.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 383.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 85.
1867.	Members of the Zvornik Brigade Engineering Company, together with non-Zvornik Brigade Troops, exhumed bodies in primary graves and transported them to the new graves, using Zvornik Brigade equipment.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 389.	N/A
1868.	Within the Bratunac Brigade, Captain Nikolić, the Chief of Security and Intelligence, was tasked with the organisation of the operation.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 383.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 86.
1869.	Within the Zvornik Brigade the Assistant Commander for Security, 2 nd Lieutenant Drago Nikolić, was responsible for the operation.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 383.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 87.
1870.	The VRS Main Staff provided fuel to the Zvornik Brigade for the reburial operation and allocated the task of maintaining the records of fuel distribution to Captain Milorad Trbić, security officer in the Zvornik Brigade.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 383.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 88.
1871.	2 nd Lieutenant Drago Nikolić and the Zvornik Brigade Military Police provided traffic security during the reburial operation which took place some time in late September to late October 1995.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 388.	<i>Perišić</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 90.
1872.	Mass graves at the Dam near Petkovci, Kozluk, Glogova, Orahovac, and Branjevo Military Farm were disturbed and bodies were exhumed from those graves.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 382.	N/A

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1873.	The longest distance between primary and secondary gravesites (Branjevo Farm to Čančari Road) was 40 kilometres.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 260.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 496.
39. Summary of the Forensic Evidence of the Executions and Reburials			
1874.	Office of the Prosecutor investigators were first allowed to visit the area in January 1996.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 381.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 473.
1875.	Forensic evidence showed that there were two types of mass graves, “primary graves”, in which individuals were placed soon after their deaths and “secondary graves”, into which the same individuals were later reburied.	<i>Blagojević & Jokić</i> TJ, para. 381.	N/A
1876.	Commencing in 1996, the Office of the Prosecutor conducted exhumations of 21 gravesites associated with the takeover of Srebrenica: four in 1996 (at Čerska, Nova Kasaba, Orahovac (also known as Lazete 2) and Branjevo Military Farm (Pilica)); eight in 1998 (Petkovci Dam, Čančari Road 12, Čančari Road 3, Hodžići Road 3, Hodžići Road 4, Hodžići Road 5, Lipje 2, and Zeleni Jadar 5); five in 1999 (Kozluk, Nova Kasaba, Konjević Polje 1, Konjević Polje 2, and Glogova 2); and four in 2000 (Lazete 1, Lazete 2C, Ravnice, and Glogova 1).	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 71.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 474.
1877.	Of the 21 gravesites exhumed, 14 were primary gravesites, where bodies had been put directly after the individuals were killed. Of these, eight were subsequently disturbed and bodies were removed and reburied elsewhere, often in secondary gravesites located in more remote regions. Seven of the exhumed gravesites were secondary burial sites.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 71.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 475.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1878.	All of the primary and secondary mass gravesites associated with the takeover of Srebrenica located by the Office of the Prosecutor were within the Drina Corps area of responsibility.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 257.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 493.
1879.	As a result of ballistics, soil analysis, and materials analyses, links were discovered between certain primary gravesites and certain secondary gravesites.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 71.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 476.
1880.	Among the identity documents and belongings found in the mass graves were license cards and other papers with references to Srebrenica.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 74.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 477.
1881.	Some bodies were positively identified in the graves as former Srebrenica residents, on the basis of distinctive personal items found with the bodies such as jewellery, artificial limbs, and photographs.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 74.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 478.
1882.	The gender distribution of the persons listed as missing from Srebrenica on the ICRC list (cross-referenced with other sources) correlates with the gender distribution of the bodies exhumed from the graves.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 74.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 480.
1883.	The overwhelming majority of people registered as missing from Srebrenica are men. Only one of the 1,843 bodies for which gender could be determined was female.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 74.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 481.
1884.	There is a correlation between the age distribution of persons listed as missing and the bodies exhumed from the Srebrenica graves: 26.4 percent of persons listed as missing were between 13 to 24 years, and 17.5 percent of bodies exhumed fell within this age group; 73.6 percent of persons listed as missing were over 25 years of age, and 82.8 percent of bodies exhumed fell within this age group.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 74.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 482.

Proposed Fact No.	Adjudicated Fact	Source	Trial Chamber Decision(s) Taking Judicial Notice of the Adjudicated Fact & Fact No.
1885.	Investigators discovered at least 448 blindfolds on or with the bodies uncovered during the exhumations at ten separate sites.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 75.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 483.
1886.	At least 423 ligatures were located during exhumations at 13 separate sites. Some of the ligatures were made of cloth and string, but predominately they were made of wire.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 75.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 484.
1887.	The overwhelming majority of victims located in the graves for whom a cause of death could be determined were killed by gunshot wounds.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 75.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 485.
1888.	Some of the victims were severely handicapped.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 75.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 486.
1889.	Forensic tests have linked certain primary gravesites and certain secondary gravesites, namely: Branjevo Military Farm and Čančari Road 12; Petkovci Dam and Liplje 2; Orahovac (Lazete 2) and Hodžići Road 5; Orahovac (Lazete 1) and Hodžići Road 3 and 4; Glogova and Zeleni Jadar 5; and Kozluk and Čančari Road 3.	<i>Krstić</i> TJ, para. 78.	<i>Popović et al.</i> Trial Decision, Fact No. 488.