

United Nations
Nations UniesInternational Criminal Tribunal
for the former Yugoslavia
Tribunal Pénal International
pour l'ex-Yougoslavie

“ČELEBIĆI CAMP” (IT-96-21)

MUCIĆ *et al.**The Prosecutor v. Zdravko Mucić, Hazim Delić, Esad Landžo & Zejnil Delalić*

ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ *Convicted of wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury, unlawful confinement of civilians, wilful killings, torture, inhuman treatment*



From about May 1992 to November 1992, Commander of Čelebići prison-camp, established by the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat forces in mid 1992 and located near Konjic in central Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Sentenced to **9 years' imprisonment**

Crimes convicted of (examples):

Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury, unlawful confinement of civilians, wilful killings, torture, inhuman treatment (grave breaches of the Geneva conventions)

- Zdravko Mucić participated in the maintenance of inhumane conditions for Bosnian Serb detainees at the Čelebići prison-camp and was responsible, as commander of the camp, for creating the atmosphere of terror that prevailed, whereby detainees lived in a constant state of anguish and fear of being subjected to physical abuse.

- Under his command, eight detainees died as a result of beatings by guards; a detainee was shot while attempting to escape from a beating; the beating of another detainee was conducted with rifle butts and other wooden and metal objects and continued for a period of several hours; despite being already seriously injured when he arrived at the camp, another detainee was subjected to further beatings during his detention, resulting in his subsequent death.

HAZIM DELIĆ *Convicted of wilful killings, torture, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury, inhuman treatment*



From about May 1992 to November 1992, Deputy Commander of Čelebići prison-camp; from about November and December 1992, Commander of the prison


- Sentenced to **18 years' imprisonment**

Crimes convicted of (examples):

Wilful killings, torture, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury, inhuman treatment (grave breaches of the Geneva conventions)

- Hazim Delić severely beat one detainee over a period of several days, resulting in the detainee's death.
- He imprisoned one detainee in a manhole for at least a night and a day without food or water; the prisoner was then beaten with a number of objects, including shovels and electric wires.


- He controlled the water supply that would come into the camp and placed severe restrictions on the amount of water which could be drunk by detainees, despite there being no shortage of water available. This was particularly significant during hot summer days.
- He told detainees, who had requested medical care, that they would die anyway, with or without medical assistance.
- He violently raped two female detainees during interrogations inside the Čelebići prison-camp. On each occasion, Hazim Delić was in uniform, armed and viciously threatening. The purpose of these rapes was to intimidate and coerce his victims into giving information. One of the rapes was conducted in the presence of other guards.

ESAD LANDŽO <i>Convicted of wilful killing; torture; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury</i>	
	<p>Worked as a guard at the Čelebići prison-camp from May 1992 to December 1992</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment

Crimes convicted of (examples):

Wilful killing, torture, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury (grave breaches of the Geneva conventions)

- Esad Landžo took a detainee aged between 60 and 70 years outside and beat him for an extended period of time; he nailed an SDS badge to his forehead. The detainee died soon after from the injuries.
- He forced open the mouth of one detainee in order to insert a pair of heated pincers which he closed on his tongue, causing burns to his mouth, lips and tongue. He then burnt the detainee's ear with the pincers.
- He placed a gas mask over another detainee's face and tightened it to block his air supply. He then burned the detainee's hand, leg and thighs with a heated knife and forced him to eat grass and drink water with his mouth full of clover, while kicking and hitting him.
- He forced one detainee to do push-ups whilst being kicked and hit with a baseball bat. He also placed a burning fuse cord against the genitals of another detainee.

ZEJNIL DELALIĆ <i>Found not guilty</i>	
	<p>From May 1992 to July 1992, coordinator of the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat forces in the Konjic area; from June to November 1992, Commander of the First Tactical Group of the Bosnian Army</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Found not guilty

ZDRAVKO MUCIĆ	
Born	31 August 1955 in Spiljani, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Indictment	21 March 1996
Arrested	18 March 1996, by Austrian authorities
Transferred to ICTY	9 April 1996
Initial appearance	11 April 1996, pleaded not guilty to all charges
Trial Chamber sentencing judgement	16 November 1998, sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment

Appeals Chamber judgement	20 February 2001, sentencing remitted to Trial Chamber for possible adjustment
Second sentencing judgement	9 October 2001, sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment
Appeals Chamber judgement on sentence appeal	8 April 2003, Trial Chamber sentence confirmed
Sentence served	18 July 2003, granted early release; credit was given for time served since 18 March 1996

HAZIM DELIĆ	
Born	13 May 1964 in Orahovica, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Indictment	21 March 1996
Arrested	2 May 1996, by the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Transferred to ICTY	13 June 1996
Initial appearance	11 April 1996, pleaded not guilty to all charges
Trial Chamber sentencing judgement	16 November 1998, sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment
Appeals Chamber judgement	20 February 2001, sentencing remitted to Trial Chamber for possible adjustment
Second sentencing judgement	9 October 2001, sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment
Appeals Chamber judgement on sentence appeal	8 April 2003, Trial Chamber sentence confirmed
Sentence served	24 June 2008, granted early release; credit was given for time served since 2 May 1996

ESAD LANDŽO	
Born	7 March 1973 in Glavatičevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Indictment	21 March 1996
Arrested	2 May 1996, by the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina
Transferred to ICTY	13 June 1996
Initial appearance	18 June 1996, pleaded not guilty to all charges
Trial Chamber sentencing judgement	16 November 1998, sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment
Appeals Chamber judgement	20 February 2001, sentencing remitted to Trial Chamber for possible adjustment
Second sentencing judgement	9 October 2001, sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment
Appeals Chamber judgement on sentence appeal	8 April 2003, Trial Chamber sentence confirmed
Sentence served	13 April 2006, granted early release; credit was given for time served since 2 May 1996

ZEJNIL DELALIĆ	
Born	25 March 1948 in Ostrožac, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Indictment	21 March 1996
Arrested	18 March 1996, by German authorities
Transferred to ICTY	8 April 1996
Initial appearance	9 May 1996, pleaded not guilty to all charges
Trial Chamber sentencing judgement	16 November 1998, found not guilty on all counts
Appeals Chamber judgement	20 February 2001, affirming acquittal

STATISTICS

Trial days	142
Witnesses called by Prosecution	50
Witnesses called by Defence	Delić: 11 Delalić: 24 Landžo: 16 Mucić: 6
Witnesses called by Chambers	0
Prosecution exhibits	192
Defence exhibits	218
Chambers exhibits	0

TRIAL	
Commenced	10 March 1997
Closing arguments	31 August 1998 - 1 September 1998
Trial Chamber II <i>quater</i>	Judge Adolphus Karibi-Whyte, (presiding), Judge Elizabeth Odio Benito, Judge Saad Jan
Counsel for the Prosecution	Grant Niemann, Teresa McHenry
Counsel for the Defence	For Zdravko Mucić: Nihada Buturović and Howard Morrison For Hazim Delić: Salih Karabdić and Thomas Moran For Esad Landžo: Cynthia Sinatra and Nancy Boler For Zejnil Delalić: Edina Rešidović and Eugene O'Sullivan
Judgement	16 November 1998

APPEALS	
Appeals Chamber	Judge David Hunt (presiding), Judge Fouad Riad, Judge Rafael Nieto-Navia, Judge Mohamed Bennouna, Judge Fausto Pocar
Counsel for the Prosecution	Norman Farrell, Yapa Upawansa, Rodney Dixon, Christopher Staker
Counsel for the Defence	For Zdravko Mucić: Tomislav Kuzmanović Howard Morrison For Hazim Delić: Salih Karabdić, Thomas Moran For Esad Landžo: Cynthia Sinatra, Peter Murphy For Zejnil Delalić (released): John Ackerman and Edina Rešidović
Judgement	20 February 2001

TRIAL CHAMBER SENTENCING JUDGEMENT	
9 October 2001	
Trial Chamber III:	Judge Richard May (presiding), Judge Patrick Robinson, Judge Mohammed El Habib Fassi Fihri
Counsel for the Prosecution	Graham Blewitt, James Stewart, Ekkehard Withopt
Counsel for the Defence	For Zdravko Mucić: Tomislav Kuzmanović, Howard Morrison For Hazim Delić: Salih Karabdić, Thomas Moran For Esad Landžo: Cynthia Sinatra, Peter Murphy

JUDGEMENT ON SENTENCING APPEAL	
8 April 2003	
Appeals Chamber	Judge Theodor Meron (presiding), Judge Fausto Pocar, Judge Mohamed Shahabuddeen, Judge David Hunt, Judge Asoka de Zoysa Gunawardana
Counsel for the Prosecution	Norman Farrell, Anthony Carmona, Helen Brady
Counsel for the Defence	For Zdravko Mucić: Tomislav Kuzmanović, Howard Morrison For Hazim Delić: Salih Karabdić, Thomas Moran For Esad Landžo: Cynthia Sinatra, Peter Murphy

RELATED CASES	
by geographical area	
NO RELATED CASES	

INDICTMENT AND CHARGES

The indictment against the four accused was confirmed on 21 March 1996. On 21 April 1997 and 19 January 1998 respectively, pursuant to motions filed by the Prosecution, four of the original forty-nine counts were subsequently withdrawn from the indictment.

The operative indictment charged the accused as follows:

Zdravko Mucić, on the basis of superior criminal responsibility (Article 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal) with:

- Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury; unlawful confinement of civilians; wilful killings; torture; inhuman treatment (grave breaches of the Geneva conventions, Article 2),
- Cruel treatment; plunder; murders; torture (violations of the laws or customs of war, Article 3).

Hazim Delić, on the basis of individual criminal responsibility (Article 7(1)) and superior criminal responsibility with:

- Wilful killings; torture; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury; inhuman treatment; unlawful confinement of civilians (grave breaches of the Geneva conventions, Article 2),
- Murders; torture; cruel treatment; plunder (violations of the laws or customs of war, Article 3).

Esad Landžo, on the basis of individual criminal responsibility with:

- Wilful killing; torture; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury (grave breaches of the Geneva conventions, Article 2),
- Murder; torture; cruel treatment (violations of the laws or customs of war, Article 3).

Zejnir Delalić, on the basis of superior criminal responsibility (Article 7(3)) with:

- Wilful killings; torture; inhuman treatment; unlawful confinement of civilians; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury (grave breaches of the Geneva conventions, Article 2),
- Cruel treatment; murders; torture (violations of the laws or customs of war, Article 3).

THE TRIAL

Known as the Čelebići case, the trial of Zdravko Mucić, Hazim Delić, Esad Landžo and Zejnir Delalić commenced on 10 March 1997 before Trial Chamber II (Judge Adolphus Karibi-Whyte (presiding), Judge Elizabeth Odio Benito and Judge Saad Jan) and concluded on 15 October 1998.

TRIAL CHAMBER JUDGEMENT

On 16 November 1998, the Trial Chamber rendered its judgement relating to the four persons charged with crimes committed against detainees in the Čelebići prison camp in the Konjic municipality of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The city of Konjic is situated 59 kilometres south-west of Sarajevo and 71 kilometres north of Mostar. The population of the municipality, according to the 1991 census, was 43,878, of which 54.3 per cent were Muslims, 26.2 per cent Croats, 15 per cent Serbs, 3 per cent Yugoslavs and 1.3 per cent others. The city of Konjic housed about a third of the total population of the municipality and was of a similar ethnic mix. It appears that, following the end of the Second World War, all ethnicities in Konjic lived together harmoniously and in an integrated fashion until the outbreak of hostilities in 1992.

With the descent into armed conflict across Bosnia and Herzegovina in March and April 1992, Konjic was no exception to the prevailing trends of increasing tension and mutual suspicion amongst the ethnic groups making up the population. This led to frequent armed attacks, defensive action, population displacement and food shortages. Of particular note in this municipality, was its perceived importance to the Bosnian Croats and the consequent presence of armed and organised Croatian Defence Council (HVO) units; the existence of various military facilities manned by the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and of potential value to the local, under-equipped, Territorial Defence (TO) forces; the arming of the minority Serb population by the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) and JNA and the propaganda campaign directed against their Muslim and Croat neighbours; and the necessity for control of the vital road and rail links which connected the municipality with Sarajevo and down to Mostar and the coast.

By April 1992, the normal administrative bodies in Konjic had ceased to function, with the withdrawal of the Serb representatives from the Municipal Assembly and Executive Council. An interim "Crisis Staff" was thus formed by the Muslim and Croat officials to continue administering the municipality.

By mid-April 1992, the town of Konjic was effectively surrounded by Bosnian Serb forces and cut off from both Sarajevo and Mostar. Bosnian Muslims and Croats from the surrounding villages began to arrive in the town of Konjic, having fled their homes. This further heightened the sense of panic and siege. In addition, displaced persons from other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina began appearing, having travelled over the mountains and through the woods, with stories of killing and ethnic cleansing. Reports of the arrival of the Croatian Defence Forces (HOS) soldiers in Konjic seem to have further contributed to the sense of fear and panic, and Serb residents began to leave the town for the villages in the municipality with a majority Serb population.

On 4 May 1992, the first shells landed in the town of Konjic, apparently fired by the JNA and other Serb forces from the slopes of Borasnica and Kisera mountains. This shelling, which continued daily for over three years until the signing of the Dayton Peace Agreement, inflicted substantial damage and resulted in the loss of many lives, as well as rendering conditions for the surviving population even more unbearable.

Initial attempts by the Konjic Defence Forces, who at the time consisted of the TO, the local HVO and the police under the control of the Ministry of the Interior (MUP), to negotiate with the SDS and other representatives of the Serb people, were unsuccessful and plans were made to launch a military campaign against the Serb forces. However, the resulting military operations were ultimately unsuccessful and by June 1992 open conflict emerged between the HVO and TO forces.

These military operations resulted in the detention of many members of the Serb population and a decision was taken to create a facility where they could be housed. Those persons detained during these operations were held in a former Yugoslav National Army (JNA) facility in the village of Čelebići, the Čelebići prison camp. It was while they were held at the camp that detainees were killed, tortured, sexually assaulted, beaten and otherwise subjected to cruel and inhuman treatment.

The Čelebići barracks and warehouses that comprised the camp, were located on the outskirts of the village of Čelebići, and were a relatively large complex of buildings covering an area of about 50,000 square metres, with a railway line running through the middle. It had been used by the JNA for the storage of fuel and, therefore, besides various hangars and assorted buildings, the complex contained underground tunnels and tanks.

The majority of the prisoners, who were detained between April and December 1992, were men captured during and after the military operations at Bradina and Donje Selo and their surrounding areas. At the end of May 1992, several groups were transferred to the Čelebići prison camp from various locations. For example, a group of around 15-20 men from Cerići were captured on 23 May 1992 and taken to Čelebići that day. Another group was detained near Bjelovčina around 22 May and spent one night at the sports hall at Musala before being transported to the Čelebići prison camp. Military police also arrested many members of the male population of Brđani at the end of May and took them in a truck to the Čelebići prison-camp. A larger group was arrested in the centre of Bradina on 27 May and made to walk in a column along the road to Konjic. When these people reached a tunnel in the road, which had been blown up, they were searched and beaten by their captors before being loaded into trucks and taken to the Čelebići prison camp. Others were arrested individually or in smaller groups at their homes or at military check points, in, amongst other places, Bradina, Vinište, Ljuta, Kralupi and Homolje, or upon surrender or capture during and after the operation in Donje Selo. Upon arrival at the Čelebići prison camp, they were lined up against a wall near the entrance and searched and made to hand over valuables. In addition, several witnesses stated that they were severely beaten at that time by the soldiers or guards who were present.

The prisoners were housed in a number of buildings in the camp, primarily hangar number six, hangar number nine, building A, building B and a number of manholes around the camp in which detainees were placed. The prisoners were assigned places on the floor of the hangar, where they had to remain seated. They were arranged in rows, one along the inside perimeter and two down the middle. As the hangar was made entirely of metal, it became extremely hot during the daytime but the prisoners were not allowed to leave their places, except upon request to use the toilet facilities, which consisted of an outside ditch, around the back of the hangar. Women in the camp were housed primarily in building A and building B.

The Judges found that the evidence demonstrated that an atmosphere of fear and intimidation prevailed at the prison-camp, caused by the beatings meted out indiscriminately upon the prisoner. Each of the former detainees who testified before the Trial Chamber described acts of violence and cruelty which they themselves suffered or witnessed and many continue today to sustain the physical and psychological consequences of these experiences. Through the frequent cruel and violent deeds committed in the prison-camp, aggravated by the random nature of these acts and the threats made by guards, the detainees were thus subjected to immense psychological pressure which may accurately be characterised as "an atmosphere of terror".

The Trial Chamber stated that, while they were presented with extensive evidence regarding the physical and psychological abuse to which the detainees in the Čelebići prison-camp were continually subjected, the evidence clearly demonstrated that those individual acts specifically proven by the Prosecution in no way represented the totality of the cruel and oppressive acts committed against the detainees in the Čelebići prison camp. The evidence further demonstrated how the detainees in the crowded conditions of detention were obliged to helplessly observe the horrific injuries and suffering caused by this mistreatment, as well as the bodies of detainees who had died from the abuse to which they were subjected. The Trial Chamber further found that the detainees were deprived of adequate food, access to water, medical care as well as sleeping and toilet facilities.

From May until December 1992, individuals and groups were released from the Čelebići prison camp at various times, some to continued detention at Musala, some for exchange, others under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, who had visited the camp on two occasions in the first half of August. Several also appear to have been released upon the personal intervention of influential persons in Konjic, or through family connections. The last prisoners to leave Čelebići prison camp were a group of around 30 individuals, who were transferred to the sports hall at Musala on 9 December 1992.

Hazim Delić and Esad Landžo, in their respective positions as deputy commander and guard at the Čelebići prison camp, were found guilty as being personally responsible for their direct participation in the crimes committed against detainees. Zdravko Mucić, the commander of the camp, was found guilty, for crimes committed by his subordinates by virtue of his position of *de facto* superior over the camp.

As he was originally charged on the basis of his alleged command over the Čelebići prison camp, the Trial Chamber acquitted Zejnil Delalić of all charges. The Chamber found that he did not have command and control over the Čelebići prison-camp and over the guards who worked there and therefore could not be held criminally responsible for their actions.

On 16 November 1998, the Trial Chamber rendered its judgement, convicting the accused as follows:

Zdravko Mucić, on the basis of superior criminal responsibility (Article 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal) with:

- Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury; unlawful confinement of civilians; wilful killings; torture; inhuman treatment (grave breaches of the Geneva conventions, Article 2),
- Murders; cruel treatment; torture; (violations of the laws or customs of war, Article 3).

Sentence: 7 years' imprisonment.

Hazim Delić, on the basis of individual criminal responsibility with:

- Wilful killings; torture; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury; inhuman treatment; (grave breaches of the Geneva conventions, Article 2),
- Murders; torture; cruel treatment; (violations of the laws or customs of war, Article 3).

Sentence: 20 years' imprisonment.

Esad Landžo, on the basis of individual criminal responsibility with:

- Wilful killing; torture; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury (grave breaches of the Geneva conventions, Article 2),
- Murder; torture; cruel treatment (violations of the laws or customs of war, Article 3).

Sentence: 15 years' imprisonment.

Zejnir Delalić was acquitted of all charges and was released from the Detention Unit immediately.

APPEALS CHAMBER JUDGEMENT

Counsel for Hazim Delić filed a notice of appeal against the judgement and sentence on 23 November 1998. On 26 November 1998, the Prosecution also filed an appeal against the judgement on a number of grounds, including grounds of appeal relating to the acquittal of Zejnir Delalić. On 27 November 1998, counsel for Zdravko Mucić filed a notice of appeal against the judgement and sentence. Counsel for Esad Landžo filed a notice of appeal against the judgement and sentence on 1 December 1998. The four appellants between them filed a total of 48 grounds of appeal. The Appeals Chamber, determined that the grounds of appeal of the three convicted appellants related to the same subject matter, and thus dealt with them together in the hearing of oral submissions and in the written judgement.

On 20 February 2001, the Appeals Chamber rendered its decision on the appeals of the four parties concerned in a judgement which:

- Affirmed the acquittal of Zejnir Delalić.
- Upheld their appeal against cumulative convictions based upon the same acts for both grave breaches of the Geneva conventions and violations of the laws or customs of war and dismissed the charges for the violations of the laws or customs of war.
- Upheld an appeal by Hazim Delić against one of his convictions for wilful killing and found him not guilty of those counts.
- Upheld an appeal by the Prosecution against the inadequacy of the sentence imposed upon Zdravko Mucić.
- Upheld a complaint by Zdravko Mucić that the Trial Chamber had erred when sentencing him by making an adverse reference to the fact that he had not given evidence at the trial.

All the other grounds of appeal were dismissed, including a challenge by Delić to a number of counts of wilful killing and torture (constituted by rape and repeated incidents of forcible sexual intercourse). The Appeals Chamber did however indicate that Zdravko Mucić's sentence should be no less than 10 years.

The Appeals Chamber remitted to a new Trial Chamber a number of issues relating to the adjustment of the sentences which had been imposed as a result of the rulings, which had been made in the judgement on appeal.

SECOND TRIAL CHAMBER SENTENCING JUDGEMENT

The oral hearing on the submissions of the parties took place on 21 September 2001. On 9 October 2001, the Trial Chamber rendered its judgement.

The new Trial Chamber determined that:

- No adjustment to sentence should be made for the dismissal of the cumulative convictions.
- The 20-year sentence imposed upon Hazim Delić should be reduced to 18 years to reflect the quashing of his conviction on one count of wilful killing.
- There should be "a small reduction" given to Zdravko Mucić as a result of the adverse reference by the original Trial Chamber when sentencing him to the fact that he had not given evidence at the trial.

On 9 October 2001, the Trial Chamber rendered its judgement, convicting the accused as follows:

Zdravko Mucić, on the basis of superior criminal responsibility (Article 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal) with:

- Wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury; unlawful confinement of civilians; wilful killings; torture; inhuman treatment (grave breaches of the Geneva conventions, Article 2).

Sentence: 9 years' imprisonment.

Hazim Delić, on the basis of individual criminal responsibility with:

- Wilful killings; torture; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury; inhuman treatment; (grave breaches of the Geneva conventions, Article 2).

Sentence: 18 years' imprisonment.

Esad Landžo, on the basis of individual criminal responsibility with:

- Wilful killing; torture; wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury (grave breaches of the Geneva conventions, Article 2).

Sentence: 15 years' imprisonment.

JUDGEMENT ON SENTENCE APPEAL

Following the second Trial Chamber judgement all three appellants appealed again to the Appeals Chamber on a number of issues. All three appellants challenged the power of the Appeals Chamber to remit limited issues to a new Trial Chamber and the ruling by the Trial Chamber that further evidence upon the issue of sentencing was unnecessary. They also challenged the finding by the Trial Chamber that no adjustment of sentence was appropriate despite the dismissal of the cumulative convictions.

Zdravko Mucić challenged the finding of the new Trial Chamber that there should be a "small" reduction to his sentence as a result of the adverse reference by the original Trial Chamber to the fact that he had not given evidence at the trial. He also challenged the nine year sentence imposed by the new Trial Chamber in substitution for the original Trial Chamber's sentence of 7 years.

Hazim Delić challenged the reduction to his 20 year sentence by only two years following the quashing of one conviction for wilful killing. Hazim Delić also sought the reconsideration by the Appeals Chamber of its judgement in the previous appeal, when it rejected his appeal against his conviction on three other counts.

On 8 April 2003, the Appeals Chamber delivered their Judgement and ordered the following:

- The appeals against sentence were dismissed.
- The sentences imposed by the Trial Chamber on 9 October 2001 were confirmed.
- The time spent in custody for which each of the appellants was entitled to credit was, accordingly, as follows:
For Zdravko Mucić, from 18 March 1996 to the date of this judgement; and for both Hazim Delić and Esad Landžo, from 2 May 1996 to the date of this judgement.
- The application by Hazim Delić to have his appeal against conviction reconsidered was rejected.

REQUEST FOR REVIEW

On 15 January 2002, the Defence counsel for Hazim Delić filed a confidential request for review of proceedings and to quash his conviction on count three of the indictment.

The Appeals Chamber dismissed the request on 25 April 2002.

On 9 July and 10 July 2003 respectively, Hazim Delić and Esad Landžo were transferred to Finland to serve their sentences. Credit was given to both of them for time served since 2 May 1996.

On 18 July 2003, the President of the Tribunal, Judge Theodor Meron, granted Zdravko Mucić early release, having served two-thirds of his sentence at the ICTY Detention Unit in The Hague.

On 13 April 2006, Esad Landžo was granted early release.

On 24 June 2008, Hazim Delić was granted early release.

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