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THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Case No. IT-03-67

THE PROSECUTOR OF THE TRIBUNAL

AGAINST

VOJISLAV ŠEŠELI

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MODIFIED AMENDED INDICTMENT

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

VOJISLAV ŠEŠELJ

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

THE ACCUSED

Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, son of Nikola ŠEŠELJ, was born on 11 October 1954 in Sarajevo, Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("Bosnia and Herzegovina"). He is a graduate of the faculty of law of Sarajevo University. He holds a Bachelor's Degree, a Masters Degree and a Doctorate obtained in 1976, 1978 and 1979 respectively. From 1981 to 1984 he worked as an assistant professor lecturing on political science at Sarajevo University.

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- 2. Although he was originally a communist, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ eventually became critical of the communist regime in the former Yugoslavia and in the early 1980s he developed close relations with a group of Serbian nationalists. In 1984 he was convicted of "counter-revolutionary activities" and sentenced to eight years of imprisonment. Upon the commutation of the sentence by the Supreme Court of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ("SFRY") he was released in 1986.
- After his release Vojislav ŠEŠELJ settled down in Belgrade and continued to engage in nationalistic politics. In 1989 he travelled to the USA and met the chairman of the "Movement of Chetniks in the Free World", Momčilo Dujić, who on the day of the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo - 28 June 1989 – appointed him a Chetnik "Vojvoda", meaning a "Duke" or leader. Following this appointment Vojislav ŠEŠELJ travelled in the USA, Canada, Australia and Western Europe And the state of t

collecting funds to support his nationalistic activities. On 23 January 1990, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ became the leader of the Serbian Freedom Movement and on 14 March 1990, formed an alliance with Vuk Drašković, another Serbian nationalist, and started the "Serbian Renewal Movement" ("SPO").

4. In June 1990 Vojislav ŠEŠELJ founded the "Serbian National Renewal Party", subsequently renamed the "Serbian Chetnik Movement". In the elections of December 1990 his party received almost 100,000 votes. Shortly thereafter, the authorities of the SFRY banned the "Serbian Chetnik Movement". On 23 February 1991, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ was appointed President of the newly founded "Serbian Radical Party" ("SRS"). In June 1991, he was elected a member of the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia. In almost daily rallies and election campaigns, he called for Serb unity and war against Serbia's "historic enemies", namely the ethnic Croat, Muslim and Albanian populations within the territories of the former Yugoslavia. Additional relevant historical and political facts are set out in Annex I to this indictment.

INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Article 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal

- Vojislav ŠEŠELJ is individually criminally responsible for the crimes referred to in Articles 3 and 5 of the Statute of the Tribunal and described in this indictment, which he planned, ordered, instigated, committed or in whose planning, preparation, or execution he otherwise aided and abetted. By using the word "committed" in this indictment, the Prosecutor does not intend to suggest that the accused physically committed all of the crimes charged personally. commitment is pleaded only in relation to the charges of persecutions (Count 1) by direct and public ethnic denigration (paragraphs 15 and 17(k)) with respect to the Accused's speeches in Vukovar, Mali Zvornik and Hrtkovci, and by deportation and forcible transfer (paragraphs 15 and 17(i)) with respect to the Accused's speech in Hrtkovci, and in relation to the charges of deportation and inhumane acts (forcible transfer) (Counts 10 – 11, paragraphs 31 - 33), with respect to the Accused's speech in Hrtkovci. "Committed" in this indictment includes the participation of Vojislav **ŠEŠELJ** in a joint criminal enterprise as a co-perpetrator. By using the word "instigated", the Prosecution charges that the accused Vojislav ŠEŠELJ's speeches, communications, acts and/or omissions contributed to the perpetrators' decision to commit the crimes alleged.
- 6. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ participated in a joint criminal enterprise. The purpose of this joint criminal enterprise was the permanent forcible removal, through the commission of crimes in violation of Articles 3 and 5 of the Statute of the Tribunal, of a majority of the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb populations from approximately one-third of the territory of the Republic of Croatia ("Croatia"), and large parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and from parts of Vojvodina, in the Republic of Serbia ("Serbia"), in order to make these areas part of a new Serb-dominated state. With respect to Croatia the areas included those regions that were referred to by Serb authorities as the "SAO Krajina" (i.e. the Serb Autonomous Region of Krajina), the "SAO Western Slavonia", and the "SAO Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem" (after 19 December 1991, the "SAO Krajina" became known as the RSK ("Republic of

The contraction of the first separate beginning the graphs are by the best by the series of the contraction of

Serbian Krajina"); on 26 February 1992, the "SAO Western Slavonia" and the "SAO Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem" joined the RSK), as well as the "Dubrovnik Republic /Dubrovačka republika/". With respect to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the areas included Bosanski Šamac, Zvornik, five municipalities collectively known as "Greater Sarajevo" (Ilijaš, Vogošća, Novo Sarajevo, Ilidža and Rajlovac), Bijeljina. Mostar, Nevesinje and Brčko.

- 7. The crimes enumerated in this indictment were within the object of the joint criminal enterprise and Vojislav ŠEŠELJ had the knowledge and intention necessary for the commission of each of the crimes. Alternatively, the crimes enumerated in Counts 1 to 9 and 12 to 14 of the indictment were the natural and foreseeable consequences of the execution of the object of the joint criminal enterprise and Vojislav ŠEŠELJ was aware that such crimes were the possible outcome of the execution of the joint criminal enterprise.
- ie du las esta estar a l'Ella com la la Ella directe de la com The aforesaid joint criminal enterprise came into existence before 1 August 8. 1991 and continued at least until December 1995. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ participated in the joint criminal enterprise until September 1993 when he had a conflict with Slobodan Milošević. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ worked in concert with several individuals in the joint criminal enterprise to succeed in its objective. Each participant or coperpetrator within the joint criminal enterprise played his or her role or roles that significantly contributed to the objective of the enterprise. Other individuals participating in this joint criminal enterprise included Slobodan MILOŠEVIĆ, General Veliko KADIJEVIĆ, General Blagoje ADŽIĆ, Colonel Ratko MLADIĆ, Jovica STANIŠIĆ, Franko SIMATOVIĆ also known as "Frenki", Radovan STOJIČIĆ, also known as "Badža", Milan MARTIĆ, Goran HADŽIĆ, Radovan KARADŽIĆ, Momčilo KRAJIŠNIK, Biljana PLAVŠIĆ, Željko RAŽNATOVIĆ, also known as "Arkan", and other members of the Yugoslav People's Army ("JNA"), later the Yugoslav Army ("VJ"), the newly-formed Serb Territorial Defence ("TO") of Croatia and of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the army of the Republika Srpska Krajina ("SVK") and the army of the Republika Srpska ("VRS"), and the TOs of Serbia and of Montenegro, local Serb, Republic of Serbia and Republika Srpska police forces ("MUP forces"), including the State Security/Državna bezbednost/ ("DB") Branch of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, and Serb special police forces of the SAO Krajina and the RSK commonly referred to as "Martic's Police", Marticevci", "SAO Krajina Police" or "SAO Krajina Milicija" (hereinafter "Martić's Police") and members of Serbian, Montenegrin, Bosnian and Croatian Serb paramilitary forces and volunteer units including "Chetniks", or "Šešeljevci" (translated into English as "Sešeli's men") (collectively, "Serb forces"), and other political figures from the (S)FRY, the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Montenegro and the Bosnian and Croatian Serb leadership. The of the control of the
- and the last transfer of the transfer with Albert of the transfer of the first was been 9. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, as President of the SRS, was a prominent political figure in the SFRY/FRY in the time period relevant to this indictment. He propagated a policy of uniting "all Serbian lands" in a homogeneous Serbian state. He defined the socalled Karlobag-Ogulin-Karlovac-Virovitica line as the western border of this new Serbian state (which he called "Greater Serbia") which included Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia and considerable parts of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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10. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, acting alone and in concert with other members of the joint criminal enterprise, participated in the joint criminal enterprise in the following ways:

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- a. He participated in the recruitment, formation, financing, supply, support and direction of Serbian volunteers connected to the SRS, commonly known as "Chetniks", or "Šešeljevci". These volunteer units were created and supported to assist in the execution of the joint criminal enterprise through the commission of crimes in violation of Articles 3 and 5 of the Statute of the Tribunal.
- b. He made inflammatory speeches in the media, during public events, and during visits to the volunteer units and other Serb forces in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, instigating those forces to commit crimes in violation of Articles 3 and 5 of the Statute of the Tribunal.
- c. He espoused and encouraged the creation of a homogeneous "Greater Serbia", encompassing the territories specified in this indictment, by violence, and thereby participated in war propaganda and incitement of hatred towards non-Serb people.
- d. In public speeches he called for the expulsion of Croat civilians from parts of the Vojvodina region in Serbia and thus instigated his followers and the local authorities to engage in a persecution campaign against the local Croat population.
- e. He participated in the planning and preparation of the take-over of towns and villages in two SAOs in Croatia and in the municipalities of Bosanski Šamac, Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Bijeljina, Mostar, Nevesinje and Brčko in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the subsequent forcible removal of the majority of the non-Serb population from these areas.
- f. He participated in the provision of financial, material, logistical and political support necessary for such take-overs. He obtained this support, with the help of Slobodan Milošević, from the Serbian authorities and from Serbs living abroad where he collected funds to support the aim of the joint criminal enterprise.
- g. He recruited Serbian volunteers connected to the SRS and indoctrinated them with his extreme ethnic rhetoric so that they engaged in the forcible removal of the non-Serb population in the targeted territories through the commission of crimes as specified in this indictment with particular violence and brutality.

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11. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ knowingly and wilfully participated in the joint criminal enterprise, sharing the intent of other participants in the joint criminal enterprise or being aware of the foreseeable consequences of their actions. On this basis, he bears individual criminal responsibility for the crimes under Article 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal, in addition to his responsibility under the same Article for having planned, ordered instigated, physically committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation and execution of those crimes.

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GENERAL LEGAL ALLEGATIONS

12. At all times relevant to this indictment, a state of armed conflict existed in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. A nexus existed between this state of armed conflict and the alleged crimes in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and parts of Vojvodina, Serbia.

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- At all times relevant to this indictment, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ was required to 13. abide by the laws and customs governing the conduct of armed conflicts.
- 14. Conduct charged as crimes against humanity was part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian populations within large areas of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Vojvodina, Serbia.

THE CHARGES: COUNT 1

(PERSECUTIONS)

- From on or about 1 August 1991 until at least September 1993, Vojislav SESELJ, acting individually or in concert with known and unknown members of the joint criminal enterprise, planned, ordered, instigated, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of persecutions of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian populations in the territories of the SAO Western Slavonia and the SAO SBWS (Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem), and in the municipalities of Bosanski Šamac, Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Bijeljina, Mostar, Nevesinje and Brčko in Bosnia and Herzegovina and parts of Vojvodina in Serbia.
- Throughout this period, Serb forces, comprising JNA (and subsequently the VJ) units, local Serb TO units (which were subsequently transformed into the army of the RSK ("SVK") and the army of the Republika Srpska ("VRS")), and TO units from Serbia and Montenegro, local Serb and Republic of Serbia MUP police units and volunteer and paramilitary units, including the volunteers recruited and/or instigated by Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, attacked and took control of towns and villages in these territories. After the take-over, these Serb forces, in co-operation with the local Serb authorities, established a regime of persecutions designed to drive the non-Serb civilian population from these territories. rapija gazena kom njarogora, namendek se s
- 17. These persecutions were committed on political, racial and religious grounds and included: The hand the problems of the Willey Street to a Server July of the service of the
 - The extermination or murder of many Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians, including women, children and elderly persons, in the municipality of Vukovar and the villages of Voćin, Hum, Bokane and Krasković in Croatia, in the municipalities of Bosanski Šamac, Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Bijeljina, Mostar and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as described in detail in paragraphs 18 to 27. Commence of the state of
 - b. The prolonged and routine imprisonment and confinement of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians in the detention facilities within

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Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, including prison camps in Vukovar, in and near Voćin, and in Bosanski Šamac, Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Bijeljina, Mostar, Nevesinje and Brčko, as described in detail in paragraphs 28 to 30.

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c. The establishment and perpetuation of inhumane living conditions for Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian detainees within the detention facilities referred to.

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- d. The repeated torture, beatings and killings of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian detainees in the said detention facilities.
- e. The prolonged and frequent forced labour of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians detained in the said detention facilities or under house arrest in their respective homes in Vukovar, Voćin, Bosanski Šamac, Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Bijeljina, Mostar and Brčko. The forced labour included digging of graves, loading of ammunition for the Serb forces, digging of trenches and other forms of manual labour at the frontlines.
- f. The sexual assaults of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians by Serb soldiers during capture and in the detention facilities.

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- g. The imposing of restrictive and discriminatory measures against the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian populations, including persons in Voćin in Croatia and Bosanski Šamac, Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Bijeljina, Mostar and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in parts of Vojvodina, Serbia, such as restriction of movement; removal from positions of authority in local government institutions and the police; dismissal from jobs; denial of medical care, and arbitrary searches of homes.
- h. The torture, beating and robbing of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians.

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- i. The deportation or forcible transfer of tens of thousands of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians from the territories as specified above, and from parts of Vojvodina, Serbia as described in detail in paragraphs 31 to 33.
- j. The deliberate destruction of homes, other public and private property, cultural institutions, historic monuments and sacred sites of the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian populations in the municipality of Vukovar and in Vocin, in Croatia, and in the municipalities of Bosanski Šamac, Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Bijeljina, Mostar and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina as described in detail in paragraph 34.
- k. The direct and public denigration through "hate speech" of the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb populations in Vukovar, Zvornik and Hrtkovci on the basis of their ethnicities.

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CHARLEST AND SOLETING TO A COLUMN

By his participation in these acts, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ committed:

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

COUNTS 2 TO 4

(EXTERMINATION and MURDER)

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18. From on or about 1 August 1991 until June 1992 in the territory of the SAO SBWS in Vukovar and the SAO Western Slavonia in Voćin, from on or about 1 March 1992 until at least September 1993 in the municipalities of Bosanski Šamac, Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Bijeljina, Mostar and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, acting individually or in concert with other known and unknown members of a joint criminal enterprise, planned, ordered, instigated, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of the extermination and murder of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians as specified in paragraphs 19 to 27 of this indictment.

CROATIA

SAO WESTERN SLAVONIA (1984)

19. Beginning in August 1991, Serb forces including the volunteer units known as "Šešelj's men" were in control of Voćin. In November 1991 Vojislav ŠEŠELJ visited Voćin and addressed the volunteers. Incited by Vojislav ŠEŠELJ's speeches, the volunteer units, in particular "Šešelj's men", started burning houses of Croat citizens and killing Croat civilians in the villages of Voćin, Hum, Bokane and Krasković until their withdrawal from the region on 13 December 1991. They went from house to house and killed whomever they found, in total forty-three civilians. Some of those who hid survived. The names of the victims are set out in Annex II attached to this indictment.

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SEŠELJ visited the town and publicly pronounced "Not one Ustasha must leave Vukovar alive", thus instigating the killing of Croats. On or about 20 November 1991, as part of the overall persecution campaign, Serb military forces including members of the JNA and TO and volunteer and paramilitary forces under the command, control or influence of the JNA, the TO SBWS and other participants of the joint criminal enterprise, including volunteers recruited and/or incited by Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, removed approximately four hundred Croats and other non-Serbs from Vukovar Hospital in the aftermath of the Serb take-over of the city. Approximately three hundred of these non-Serbs were transported to the JNA barracks and then to the Ovčara farm located about 5 kilometres south of Vukovar. There, members of the Serb forces beat and tortured the victims for hours. During the evening of 20 November 1991, the soldiers transported the victims in groups of 10-20 to a remote execution site between the Ovčara farm and Grabovo, where they shot and killed approximately two hundred and fifty-five non-Serbs from Vukovar Hospital. Their

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bodies were buried in a mass grave. The names of the murder victims are set out in Annex III attached to this indictment.

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21. After Serb forces took control of Vukovar on 18 November 1991, over one thousand civilians gathered at the Velepromet facility. Some were compelled to go there by Serb forces and others went voluntarily seeking protection. By 19 November 1991, approximately two thousand people were gathered inside the Velepromet facility. The JNA considered about eight hundred of these persons to be prisoners of war. By the evening of 19 November 1991, shortly after the JNA began to transfer the alleged prisoners of war to their Sremska Mitrovica detention facility in Serbia, Serb forces, including volunteers recruited and/or incited by Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, separated a number of individuals from the alleged group of prisoners of war. They took these selected individuals out of the Velepromet facility and killed them. The bodies of some of those killed were transported to the Ovčara farm and buried there in the mass grave while the bodies of six other victims were left lying on the ground behind the Velepromet facility. The names of these six victims are set out in Annex IV attached to this indictment.

BOSNIA and **HERZEGOVINA**

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tian tip II varit uuron. Territoin voi uu tarvasti, kasti juli tijatusti ta ta talka ka 22. In March 1992, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ gave a speech at a rally in Mali Zvornik, located across the Drina river from Zvornik. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ said: "Dear Chetnik brothers, especially you across the Drina river, you are the bravest ones. We are going to clean Bosnia of pagans and show them a road which will take them to the east, where they belong", thus instigating the persecution of non-Serbs in Zvornik. In April 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Šešeli's men" and "Arkan's tigers", attacked and took control of the town of Zvornik and surrounding villages. During the attack, Serb forces killed many non-Serb civilians. On or about 9 April 1992, members of Arkan's unit executed twenty Bosnian Muslim and Croat men and boys in Zvornik town. Following the take-over, non-Serbs were routinely detained, beaten, tortured and killed. Hundreds of non-Serb civilians were detained in or near Zvornik from April to July 1992 in the "Standard" shoe factory, the "Ciglana" factory, the Ekonomija farm, the Drinjača Dom Kulture and the Čelopek Dom Kulture. On or about 12 May 1992, at the Ekonomija farm, Serb forces, including the leader of a group of "Šešelj's men", beat to death a detainee named Nesib Dautović. In June or July 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Šešelj's men", killed a non-Serb male detainee at the "Ciglana" factory. Between 30 and 31 May 1992, Serb forces, including a group of "Šešeli's men", tortured and killed 88 Bosnian Muslim males at Drinjača Dom Kulture. Between 1 and 5 June 1992, Serb forces killed more than 150 Bosnian Muslim males at Karakaj Technical School. Between 7 and 9 June 1992, Serb forces killed more than 150 detainees at Gero's slaughter-house. Serb forces killed more than forty non-Serb male detainees between 1 and 26 June 1992 at Čelopek Dom Kulture. The names of the identified victims at the "Ciglana" factory, Drinjača Dom Kulture, Karakaj Technical School, Gero's slaughter-house and Čelopek Dom Kulture are set out in Annex V to this indictment. The state of the state of

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BOSANSKI ŠAMAC

23. In April 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Šešelj's men", attacked and took control of the town of Bosanski Šamac and surrounding villages. Following the take-over, hundreds of non-Serbs were routinely detained, beaten and tortured in the police headquarters building ("SUP"), the Territorial Defence building ("TO"), the primary and secondary schools, as well as the warehouse of the agricultural co-operative located in Crkvina, to the south-west of the town of Bosanski Šamac, and dozens were killed. On or about 7 May 1992, two leaders of a unit of "Šešelj's men" shot and killed eighteen men and boys in the warehouse of the agricultural co-operative in Crkvina. The names of the victims at Crkvina are set out in Annex VI to this indictment.

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"GREATER SARAJEVO"

Beginning in April 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Šešeli's 24. men", attacked and took control of towns and villages in the area of "Greater Sarajevo" including the town of Ilijaš and the village of Lješevo in Ilijaš municipality, the village of Svrake in Vogošća municipality and the neighborhood of Grbavica in Novo Sarajevo municipality. Following the take-over, non-Serbs were routinely detained, beaten, tortured and killed. On or about 5 June 1992, members of a unit of "Šešelj's men" killed 22 non-Serb civilians in the village of Lješevo. During the summer of 1993, members of a unit of "Šešelj's men" cut off the head of a civilian and killed four prisoners-of-war in the area of Crna Rijeka in Ilijas municipality. In the summer of 1993, members of a unit of "Šešelj's men" killed twenty-five non-Serb men who were being used as "human shields", and two non-Serb men who refused to act as "human shields", at Žuč in Vogošća municipality. On 17 July 1993, members of a unit of "Šešelj's men" on Mount Igman in Ilidža municipality killed two prisoners-of-war named Živko Krajišnik and Rusmir Hamalukić. The names of identified victims of murder/extermination at Lieševo and Žuč are set out in Annex VII to this indictment.

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25. In March 1992, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ visited members of the Serbian Radical Party in the town of Bijeljina to plan the Serb takeover of the Bijeljina municipality and the subsequent persecution campaign of non-Serbs. On 31 March 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Šešelj's men", attacked and took control of the town of Bijeljina and villages in the municipality of Bijeljina. During the take-over of the town of Bijeljina, Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Šešelj's men", executed six civilians. After the take-over, non-Serbs were routinely detained, beaten, sexually assaulted, tortured and killed. Between April 1992 and September 1993, hundreds of non-Serbs were detained in the SUP building in the town of Bijeljina and in Batković camp near the town of Bijeljina. Up to one hundred detainees died as the result of mistreatment and inhumane conditions at the Batković camp. The names of the identified victims of murder/extermination at Bijeljina and the Batković camp are set out in Annex VIII to this indictment.

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26. Between April 1992 and June 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers know as "Šešelj's men", attacked and took control of the town of Mostar and surrounding

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Abro vištvoj vis ingerijan pris premirenom propinikalovo v vizvos pris vigrebne davolišas vijalija, 200 1900 vista in voje Veno pririlas spervilanden eto vizgelijanan e historikalistoj 2000 vizgelina ekonomica. 1904 pristo premirenski propinika kastrikali ingerijana kanterija kolika kolikalistika kilanten koliki ingerij villages. Following the attack, non-Serbs were routinely detained, beaten, tortured, and killed. On or about 13 June 1992 Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Šešelj's men", arrested and transported eighty-eight non-Serb civilians from the neighbourhood of Zalik and from the villages of Potoci, Kuti Livač, Vrapčići and other nearby villages to Vrapčići football stadium, detained them in the locker room, and subsequently killed them. The bodies of these non-Serbs were found in the dump in Uborak. Additionally, on or about 13 June 1992, eighteen non-Serb civilians from Zalik were arrested and transported to the city mortuary in Sutina. They were subsequently killed in Sutina in the vicinity of the city mortuary and dumped near the Neretva River in a pit. "Šešelj's men" participated in the detention and killings. The names of identified victims of murder/extermination at Uborak and Sutina are set out in Annex IX to this indictment.

NEVESINJE

In June 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers know as "Šešelj's men", took 27. control of the town of Nevesinie and attacked Muslim villages in the municipality. During this time, non-Serbs were routinely detained, beaten, tortured, and killed. On or about 22 June 1992, seventy-six Muslim civilians were arrested in the woods in the area of Velež by Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Šešelj's men", and taken to the primary school in the village of Dnopolje in Zijemlje Valley. The men were separated from the women and children. The men were killed. Their bodies were found in a place known as "Teleća Lastva". The women and children were transported to and detained in the heating factory in Kilavci, Nevesinje. Forty-four of them were killed at the dump pit at Lipovača. "Šešeli's men" participated in the detention and killing. Five of the women from the heating factory were further detained at the resort at Boračko Jezero, part of the Konjic municipality, used by Serb forces, including "Šešelj's men", as a military post. Two of the five women detained at that location, Fadila and Mirsada Mahinić, were subsequently killed. On or about 26 June 1992, eleven Muslim civilians from the areas of Hrušta and Kljuna were arrested in Teleca Lastva. They were detained and tortured in the primary school in Zijemlje. Seven were taken away and subsequently killed. Their bodies were found in a pit in Zijemlje. "Šešelj's men" participated in these killings. Also in June 1992, Serb forces, including "Šešelj's men", arrested and detained twenty Muslims civilians from Lakat at the resort at Boračko Jezero and subsequently killed nineteen of them on the mountain of Borašnica in Nevesinje. The names of identified victims of murder/extermination at the Lipovača pit and Mt. Borašnica, as well as the names of identified victims of murder/extermination whose bodies were found at "Teleca Lastva" and the pit at Zijemlje are set out in Annex X to this indictment.

By his participation in these acts Vojislav ŠEŠELJ committed: The arm is and the committed of the second of the committed of

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

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<u>Count 3:</u> Murder, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(a) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

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

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COUNTS 5 to 9 (IMPRISONMENT, TORTURE, OTHER INHUMANE ACTS and CRUEL TREATMENT)

- 28. From August 1991 until September 1993, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, acting individually or in concert with other known and unknown members of a joint criminal enterprise, planned, ordered, instigated, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of the imprisonment under inhumane conditions of Muslim, Croat and other non-Serb civilians in the territories listed above.
- 29. Serb military forces, comprising JNA (and subsequently the VJ), Croatian and Bosnian Serb TO units (which were subsequently transformed into the army of the RSK ("SVK") and the army of the Republika Srpska ("VRS")), volunteer and paramilitary units, including those volunteer units recruited and/or incited by Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, acting in co-operation with local police staff and local Serb authorities, captured and detained hundreds of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians. They were detained in the following short- and long-term detention facilities:
 - a) The Velepromet warehouse, Vukovar, SAO SBWS, November 1991, run by JNA, approximately twelve hundred detainees.

- b) The Ovčara farm, near Vukovar, SAO SBWS, November 1991, run by JNA, approximately three hundred detainees.
- The basement of the bank building in Vocin in October 1991, several detainees.
- The "Lager Sekulinci" near Voćin in August 1991, three detainees.
 - e) The "Standard" shoe factory, the "Ciglana" factory, the Ekonomija farm, the Drinjača Dom Kulture, the Karakaj Technical School, Gero's slaughter-house and the Čelopek Dom Kulture in Zvornik, Bosnia and Herzegovina between April and July 1992, hundreds of detainees.
- f) The police headquarters building ("SUP"), the Territorial Defence building ("TO"), the primary and secondary schools in Bosanski Šamac, and the warehouse in the agricultural co-operative in Crkvina, near Bosanski Šamac, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, between April and September 1992, hundreds of detainees.
 - g) The "Iskra" warehouse in the village of Podlugovi, Ilijaš municipality, "Planja's house" in the village of Svrake, Vogošća municipality, "Sonja's house" in Vogošća municipality, the barracks in Semizovac village, Vogošća municipality and the tire repair garage at the Vogošća crossroad in Vogošća municipality between April 1992 and September 1993, dozens of detainees.
 - h) The SUP building in the town of Bijeljina and the Batković detention camp near the town of Bijeljina between April 1992 and September 1993, hundreds of detainees.
 - i) The "Luka Camp" in the municipality of Brčko between May and July 1992, hundreds of detainees.
 - j) The city mortuary in Sutina, Mostar and the stadium in Vrapčići, Mostar during June 1992, more than one hundred detainees.
 - k) The basement of the heating factory in Kilavci, Nevesinje, the resort at Boračko Jezero, Nevesinje, the primary school in Zijemlje, Nevesinje

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30. The living conditions in these detention facilities were brutal and characterised by inhumane treatment, overcrowding, starvation, forced labour, inadequate medical care and systematic physical and psychological assault, including torture, beatings and sexual assault.

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By his participation in these acts, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ committed:

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<u>Count 5:</u> Imprisonment, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(e) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

<u>Count 6:</u> Torture, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(f) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

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

Count 8: Torture, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR as recognised by Common Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, punishable under Articles 3 and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

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

COUNTS 10 to 11

(DEPORTATION, FORCIBLE TRANSFER)

- 31. From on or about 1 August 1991 until May 1992 in the SAOs in Croatia and the RSK, from on or about 1 March 1992 until at least September 1993 in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and between May and August 1992 in parts of Vojvodina, Serbia, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, acting individually or in concert with other known and unknown members of the joint criminal enterprise, planned, instigated, committed, or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of the deportation or forcible transfer of the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian populations from their legal domiciles, in Vukovar (SAO SBWS) in November 1991 and in Vocin (SAO Western Slavonia) in November and December 1991, in the municipality of Zvornik in Bosnia and Herzegovina between March 1992 and September 1993, in the municipality of Bosanski Šamac in Bosnia and Herzegovina between April 1992 and September 1993, in "Greater Sarajevo" in Bosnia and Herzegovina between April 1992 and September 1993, in the municipality of Bijeljina in Bosnia and Herzegovina between March 1992 and September 1993, in the municipality of Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina between June 1992 and September 1993 and in parts of Vojvodina, Serbia, including the village of Hrtkovci, between May and August 1992.
- 32. In order to achieve this objective, Serb forces comprising JNA (and subsequently the VJ), local Croatian and Bosnian Serb TO units (which were subsequently transformed into the army of the RSK ("SVK") and the army of the

Republika Srpska ("VRS")) and those from the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro, and volunteers and paramilitaries, including the "White Eagles" and "Dušan Silni", as well as volunteers recruited and/or incited by Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, in co-operation with local and Serbian police units, surrounded Croatian and Bosnian towns and villages and demanded that the inhabitants surrender their weapons, including legally owned hunting rifles. Then, the towns and villages were attacked or otherwise taken-over, even those where the inhabitants had complied with the demands. These attacks were intended to compel the population to flee. After taking control of the towns and villages, the Serb forces sometimes rounded up the remaining Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian populations and forcibly transported them to locations within Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina not controlled by Serbs, or deported them to locations outside Croatia or Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular Serbia and Montenegro. On other occasions, Serb forces, in co-operation with the local Serb authorities, imposed restrictive and discriminatory measures on the non-Serb population and engaged in a campaign of terror designed to drive them out of the territory. The majority of the non-Serbs that remained were deported or forcibly transferred from their homes on a later date.

33. In May 1992, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ came to Vojvodina and met with his associates in the SRS. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ instructed his associates to contact non-Serbs and threaten them with death if they did not leave the area. On 6 May 1992 Vojislav ŠEŠELJ gave an inflammatory speech in the village of Hrtkovci, Vojvodina, calling for the expulsion of Croats from the area and reading a list of individual Croat residents who should leave for Croatia. As a result of this speech, a number of Croat residents decided to leave Hrtkovci. After this speech, supporters and associates of the accused, including members of the SRS and the SČP ("Srpski Četnički Pokret"/"Serbian Chetnik Movement"), began a campaign of ethnic cleansing directed at non-Serbs, particularly Croats, in Hrtkovci. During the next three months, many non-Serbs were harassed, threatened with death and intimidated, forcing them to leave the area. Homes of Croats were looted and occupied by Serbs. Serb families who had been displaced from other parts of the former Yugoslavia often occupied the homes of those non-Serbs who were compelled to leave.

By his participation in these acts, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ committed:

Count 10: Deportation, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY, punishable under Articles 5(d) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Count 11: Inhumane Acts (Forcible Transfers); a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY, punishable under Articles 5(i) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

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(WANTON DESTRUCTION and PLUNDER OF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE PROPERTY)

34. From on or about 1 August 1991 until May 1992 in the territories of the SAOs in Croatia and the RSK, from on or about 1 March 1992 until at least September 1993 in the municipalities of Bosanski Šamac, Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Bijeljina, Mostar and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ, acting individually or in concert with other known and unknown members of the joint

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criminal enterprise, planned, ordered, instigated, committed, or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of the wanton destruction and plunder of public and private property of the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb populations, acts which were not justified by military necessity. This intentional and wanton destruction and plunder included the plunder and destruction of homes and religious and cultural buildings, and took place in the following towns and villages:

SAO SBWS: Vukovar; (hundreds of homes destroyed)

SAO Western Slavonia: Voćin and Hum; (dozens of homes and a Catholic church destroyed) and

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Bosanski Šamac (hundreds of homes and a mosque destroyed), Zvornik (hundreds of homes, four mosques and a religious archive destroyed) "Greater Sarajevo" (homes, mosques and a Catholic church destroyed in the municipality of Ilijas; homes, mosques and a Catholic church destroyed in the municipality of Vogošća); Bijeljina (the Catholic Church desecrated and five mosques destroyed in the town of Bijeljina; two mosques destroyed in the village of Janja and four mosques destroyed in other villages); Mostar (hundreds of homes and several mosques destroyed) and Nevesinie (dozens of homes and seven mosques destroyed). e después de después de la comprese del comprese de la comprese de la comprese del comprese de la comprese del la comprese del la comprese de la comprese del la comprese de la comprese del la comprese de la comprese del la comprese de

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Wanton destruction of villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR, punishable under Articles 3(b) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Destruction or wilful damage done to institutions dedicated to religion **Count 13**: or education, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR, punishable under Articles 3(d) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Count 14: Plunder of public or private property, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR, punishable under Articles 3(e) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

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Case No. IT-03-67 Vojislav Šešelj

ANNEX I

ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL FACTS

Croatia

- 1. In advance of the 1990 elections, the nationalistic Serbian Democratic Party ("SDS"), which advocated the autonomy and later secession of predominately-Serb areas from Croatia, was founded in Knin. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ maintained contact with the leaders of the SDS. He attended meetings of the SDS and took part in SDS political events.
- 2. On 25 July 1990, a group of SDS leaders established the Serbian National Council ("SNC"), adopting a Declaration on Autonomy and the Position of Serbs in Croatia, and on the Sovereignty and Autonomy of the Serbian Nation.
- 3. On 30 July 1990, during the SNC's first constituent session, a referendum, which would confirm the autonomy and sovereignty of the Serb nation in Croatia, was scheduled.
- 4. On 17 August 1990, Serbs in Knin put up barricades after the Croatian government declared the referendum illegal.
- 5. Between 19 August and 2 September 1990, Croatian Serbs held a referendum on the issue of Serb "sovereignty and autonomy" in Croatia. The vote took place in predominately Serb areas of Croatia and was limited only to Serb voters. Croats who lived in the affected region were barred from participating in the referendum. The result of the vote was overwhelmingly in support of Serb autonomy. On 30 September 1990, the SNC declared "the autonomy of the Serbian people on ethnic and historic territories on which it lives and which are within the current boundaries of the Republic of Croatia as a federal unit of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia".
- 6. On 21 December 1990, Croatian Serbs in Knin announced the creation of a "Serbian Autonomous District" (SAO) of Krajina and subsequently declared their independence from Croatia.
- 7. On 7 January 1991, the Serbian National Council (SNC) for Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem ("SBWS") was formed in Šidski Banovci.
- 8. Conflicts between armed Serbs and Croatian police forces erupted throughout the Spring of 1991.
- 9. In March 1991, the conflict intensified with clashes in Pakrac and Plitvice. At Plitvice on 31 March 1991, Serbs attacked a bus carrying Croatian policemen and another battle erupted. The JNA deployed troops in the area and issued an ultimatum to the Croatian police to withdraw from Plitvice. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ and some of his volunteers took part in the events in Plitvice, SAO Krajina. In discussions with the JNA officers he introduced himself as "Vojvoda". He made extreme nationalistic speeches inciting the local population to engage in violence against the Croatian police.

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10. On 1 April 1991, the Executive Council of the SAO Krajina adopted a resolution to incorporate the SAO Krajina into the Republic of Serbia. At the same time the SAO Krajina recognised the constitution and laws of Serbia as well as the SFRY constitutional-legal system and decided that the laws and regulations of Serbia applied throughout the territory.

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- 11. In the end of April 1991, armed local Serbs assisted by Šešelj's men and other Serbian volunteers erected barricades in the village of Borovo Selo near Vukovar. On 1 May 1991, these armed Serbs took hostage a number of Croatian policemen who were sent to restore law and order in Borovo Selo. On 2 May, the Croatian police authorities in Osijek sent a larger group of heavily armed policemen to Borovo Selo to free the hostages. Local armed Serbs assisted by Šešelj's men and other Serbian volunteers ambushed this group of policemen. Twelve Croatian policemen were killed and twenty injured in the fighting.
- 12. On 12 May 1991, a referendum was held in the SAO Krajina, Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem concerning the annexation of these regions to Serbia and the consolidation of these regions in Yugoslavia with Serbia, Montenegro and others that wished to preserve Yugoslavia. The annexation was supported by 99.8% of those who voted.
- 13. On 19 May 1991, Croatia held a referendum in which the electorate voted overwhelmingly for independence from the SFRY. On 25 June 1991, Croatia and the Republic of Slovenia declared their independence from the SFRY. On 25 June 1991, the JNA moved to suppress Slovenia's secession.
- 14. On 25 June 1991, the "Great National Assembly of SBWS" was formed in Bačka Palanka, Serbia at a meeting attended by representatives of all the Serb villages in the SBWS. The Great National Assembly decided that the region of SBWS was to be constituted as SAO SBWS and was to secede from Croatia. Goran Hadžić, until then President of the SNC, was elected Prime Minister designate.
- 15. The European Community sought to mediate in the conflict. On 8 July 1991, an agreement was reached that Croatia and Slovenia would suspend implementation of their independence until 8 October 1991. The European Community ultimately recognised Croatia as an independent state on 15 January 1992.
- 16. On 18 July 1991, the Federal Presidency, with the support of the Serbian and Montenegrin governments and General KADIJEVIĆ, voted to withdraw the JNA from Slovenia, thereby acceding to its secession and the dissolution of the SFRY.
- 17. The Serbs in the Krajina region, in Eastern Slavonia and in Western Slavonia, began receiving increasing support from the government of Serbia and the JNA. By August 1991, local Serb Territorial Defence, volunteer and police forces in these regions were being supplied, trained and partly led by the JNA and officials of the Serbian MUP. Throughout August and September 1991, large areas in Croatia came under Serb control as a result of actions by Serb military forces, including "Šešelj's men", the "White Eagles", and police forces.
- 18. During this period Vojislav ŠEŠELJ constantly appealed to the public to join

the war effort. He visited the frontlines on numerous occasions and held meetings with the local Serb leaders.

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- 19. In the Serb occupied regions in Krajina, Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem, the Croatian and other non-Serb populations were systematically driven out and the areas were incorporated into the various "Serbian Autonomous Districts" as specified above. The JNA remained deployed in the areas where the Serb insurgents had taken control, thereby securing their gains,
- 20. On 13 August 1991, the West Slavonian members of the presidency of the SDS of Slavonia held a session in Pakrac at which it was decided to declare the establishment of the "Serbian Autonomous District" ("SAO") Western Slavonia. The ethnic distribution of the population was used as the criteria for defining the territory of SAO Western Slavonia. The municipalities included in the SAO Western Slavonia were those whose representatives were present at the above session of the SDS Regional Board: Pakrac, Daruvar, Grubišno Polje, Podravska Slatina, Okučani, and parts of the Slavonska Požega and Orahovica municipalities. In these areas Serbs represented 50% or more of the total population.
- 21. In August 1991, Serb forces, led by the JNA, undertook operations against towns in Eastern Slavonia, resulting in their occupation. The Croat and other non-Serb populations of these areas were forcibly expelled. In late August, Serb forces laid siege to the city of Vukovar. By mid-October 1991, all other predominately Croat towns in Eastern Slavonia had been taken over by Serb forces except Vukovar. Non-Serbs were subjected to a brutal occupation regime consisting of persecution, murder, torture and other acts of violence. A large portion of the non-Serb population was eventually killed or forced from the occupied areas.
- 22. The siege of Vukovar continued until 18 November 1991 when the city fell to the Serb forces. During the course of the three-month siege, the city was largely destroyed by JNA shelling and hundreds of persons were killed. When the Serb forces occupied the city, hundreds of Croats were killed by Serb forces. Most of the non-Serb population of the city was expelled within days of its fall under Serb control.

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- 23. In Geneva on 23 November 1991, Slobodan MILOŠEVIĆ, Federal Secretary of People's Defence Veljko KADIJEVIĆ, and Franjo TUĐMAN entered into an agreement signed under the auspices of the United Nations Special Envoy Cyrus VANCE. This agreement called for the lifting of blockades by Croatian forces on JNA barracks and for the withdrawal of JNA forces from Croatia. Both sides committed themselves to an immediate cease-fire throughout Croatia by units "under their command, control, or political influence" and further bound themselves to ensure that any paramilitary or irregular units associated with their forces would also observe the cease-fire.
- 24. On 19 December 1991, the SAO Krajina proclaimed itself the Republic of Serbian Krajina ("RSK") with Milan Babić as its first President. On 26 February 1992, the SAO Western Slavonia and SAO SBWS joined it in unilateral declarations by these entities.

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- 25. Under the Vance Plan, three United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) were created (Krajina, Western Slavonia, SBWS), corresponding with four Sectors (South, North, West and East) in the areas occupied by Serb forces. The Vance Plan called for the withdrawal of the JNA from Croatia, the return of displaced persons to their homes in the UNPAs, and the demilitarisation of these UNPAs. Although the JNA officially withdrew from Croatia in May 1992, large portions of its weaponry and personnel remained in the Serb-held areas and were turned over to the "police" of the RSK. Displaced persons were not allowed to return to their homes and those few Croats and other non-Serbs who had remained in the Serb-occupied areas were expelled in the following months and years.
- 26. The Serb held territories in the RSK remained under Serb control until early May and early August 1995, respectively. In early May 1995, during Operation Flash, the Croatian authorities re-established control over Western Slavonia. In early August 1995, the Serb political and military leadership left most of Croatian territory during a massive Croatian operation. This operation, commonly referred to as "Operation Storm", restored Croatian control over most of the RSK territory. The remaining areas of Serb control in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem were peacefully re-integrated into Croatia in 1998.

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27. In November 1990, multi-party elections were held in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the Republic level, the SDA ("Stranka Demokratske Akcije – Party of Democratic Action), the party of the Bosnian Muslims, won 86 seats; the SDS, the party of the Bosnian Serbs, won 72 seats and the HDZ (Hrvatska demokratska zajednica - Croatian Democratic Community) won 44 seats in the Assembly.

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28. The central idea within the SDS political platform, as articulated by its leaders, including Radovan KARADŽIĆ, Momčilo KRAJIŠNIK and Biljana PLAVŠIĆ, was the unification of all Serbs within one state. The SDS regarded the separation of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the SFRY as a threat to the interests of the Serbs.

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- 29. The results of the November 1990 elections meant that, as time went on, the SDS would be unable through peaceful means to keep Bosnia and Herzegovina in what was becoming a Serb-dominated Yugoslavia. As a result, Serb people within certain lareas of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with Serb majorities, began to organise themselves into formal regional structures that they referred to as "Associations of Municipalities." In April 1991 the Association of Municipalities of Bosnian Krajina, centred in Banja Luka, was formed.
- From Autumn 1991, the UNA began to withdraw its forces out of Croatia. Forces under the control of the INA began to re-deploy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Many of these troops were deployed to areas in which there was no garrison or other INA facility.

 Many of these troops were deployed to areas in which there was no garrison or other INA facility.

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31. As the war continued in Croatia it appeared increasingly likely that Bosnia and Herzegovina would also declare its independence from the SFRY. The SDS, realising it could not prevent the secession of Bosnia and Herzegovina from the SFRY, began the creation of a separate Serbian entity within Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the period from September to November 1991, several Serbian Autonomous Regions

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- (SAO) were formed, some of them on the basis of the Associations of Municipalities referred to above.
- 32. On 12 September 1991, the Serbian Autonomous Region of Herzegovina was proclaimed. On 16 September 1991, the Assembly of the Association of Municipalities of Bosnian Krajina proclaimed the Autonomous Region of Krajina. By 21 November 1991, the Serbian Autonomous Regions and Autonomous Regions consisted of the Autonomous Region of Krajina, the SAO Herzegovina, the SAO Romanija-Birač, the SAO Semberija, and the SAO Northern Bosnia.
- 33. On 15 October 1991, at the meeting of the SDS Party Council, a decision was made to form a separate assembly entitled the "Assembly of the Serbian People of Bosnia and Herzegovina" to secure Serb interests.
- 34. On 24 October 1991, the Assembly of the Serbian People in Bosnia and Herzegovina, dominated by the SDS, decided to conduct a "Plebiscite of the Serbian People in Bosnia and Herzegovina" in order to decide whether to stay in the common state of Yugoslavia with Serbia, Montenegro, the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina, SAO Western Slavonia and SAO Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem.
- 35. On 9 and 10 November 1991, the Bosnian Serbs held the plebiscite. The results overwhelmingly showed that the Bosnian Serbs wanted to stay in Yugoslavia.

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- 36. On 11 December 1991, the Assembly of the Serbian People made a request to the JNA to protect with all available means as "integral parts of the State of Yugoslavia" the territories of Bosnia and Herzegovina in which the plebiscite of the Serbian people and other citizens on remaining in a joint Yugoslav state had been conducted.
- 37. On 9 January 1992, the Assembly of the Serbian People of Bosnia and Herzegovina adopted a declaration on the Proclamation of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The territory of that republic was declared to include "the territories of the Serbian Autonomous Regions and Districts and of other Serbian ethnic entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the regions in which the Serbian people remained in the minority due to the genocide conducted against it in World War Two", and it was declared to be a part of the federal Yugoslav state. On 12 August 1992, the name of the Bosnian Serb Republic was changed to Republika Srpska.
- 38. From 29 February to 2 March 1992, Bosnia and Herzegovina held a referendum on independence. At the urging of the SDS, the majority of Bosnian Serbs boycotted the vote. The referendum resulted in a pro-independence majority.
- 39. On 27 March 1992, the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was formally proclaimed in Pale.
- 40. From March 1992 onwards, Serb regular and irregular forces seized control of territories within Bosnia and Herzegovina, including those specified in this indictment.

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- 41. On 6 April 1992, the United States and the European Community formally recognized the independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 42. On 27 April 1992, Serbia and Montenegro proclaimed a new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and declared it the successor state of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
- 43. On 15 May 1992, the United Nations Security Council, in its resolution number 752, demanded that all interference from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina by units of the JNA as well as elements of the Croatian Army ("HV") cease immediately and that those units either be withdrawn, be subjected to the authority of the Government of the Republic, or be disbanded and disarmed.
- 44. Vojislav ŠEŠELJ visited Bosnia and Herzegovina before and during the period of the armed conflict to boost the morale of the participants. In October 1991, he visited Serb soldiers in Trebinje gathered in preparation for the attack on Dubrovnik. In May and August 1992, he visited Gacko and Zvornik, respectively. In May 1993, he gave a speech in Banja Luka.
- 45. In September 1993 Vojislav ŠEŠELJ had a conflict with Slobodan MILOŠEVIĆ during which he challenged MILOŠEVIĆ's leadership and called for a vote of "no confidence" in the government of Serbia. Between October and November 1993, dozens of Vojislav ŠEŠELJ's Chetnik volunteers were arrested in Serbia and charged with war crimes and other offences.

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Annex I Vojislav Šešelj

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ANNEX II

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Case No. IT-03-67

ANNEX II

VICTIMS FROM VOĆIN, HUM, BOKANE AND KRASKOVIĆ

PARAGRAPH 19

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH / SEX
			DIKTII' SEX
December	VOĆIN	ŠIMIĆ, Jaga	1929/FEMALE
1991	VOCHV	MATANĆI, Marija	1939/FEMALE
1991		PERŠIĆ, Franca	1939/FEMALE
		MEDIĆ, Branko	1959/MALE
		MATANČI, Stjepan	1939/MALE 1932/MALE
		JURMANOVIĆ, Stjepan	1932/MALE 1933/MALE
a majorije sija	Park to Million To	ŠTIMAC, Jakob	1933/MALE 1911/MALE
		ŠTIMAC, Angelina	1915/FEMALE
		BULJEVAC, Ante	1907/MALE
		TOMOLA, Rozalija	1921/FEMALE
Property of the State of the St	, A	PERŠIĆ, Alojzije	1922/MALE
		VOLF, Dragutin	1922/MALE
		IVANKOVIĆ, Marica	1930/MALE
tes isi		MATANČI, Franjo	1926/MALE
		MATANČI, Hanjo MATANČI, Marija	1927/FEMALE
	:	MEDVED, Mirko	1929MALE
hills of the second		DORIĆ, Paulina	1911/FEMALE
		ŠIMIĆ, Julka	1932/FEMALE
		PAJTL, Josip	1965/MALE
i		ŠIMIĆ, Ivan	1932/MALE
<u>.</u>		ŠIMIĆ, Marija	1934/FEMALE
		AMENT, Veronika	1914/FEMALE
A STATE OF THE STA	Harris Anna Charles (1987) and	ŠTIMAC, Stjepan	1959/MALE
		BAČIĆ, Mirjana	1963/FEMALE
	t I	MAJDANČIĆ, Marija	1919/FEMALE
		MAJIĆ, Stipan	1909/MALE
		MAJIĆ, Ana	1918/FEMALE
		BON, Ivica	1954/MALE
		SALAĆ, Goran	1972/MALE
		SUPAN, Vlado	1959/MALE
	'	IVANKOVIĆ, Drago	1960/MALE
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Annex II

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH / SEX
December	HUM	VUKOVIĆ, Marko	1934/MALE
1991		DUZEL, Marijan	1931/MALE
		RIDL, Roman	1932/MALE
		BANOVAC, Ivo	1934/MALE
!			
December	BOKANE	NENADOVIĆ, Stojan	1914/MALE
1991		MARTINKOVIĆ, Tomislav	1939/MALE
,		MARTINKOVIC, Katica	1936/FEMALE
December	KRASKOVIC	KOVAC, Zlatko	1966/MALE
1991		KOVAC, Duro	1922/MALE
		KOVAC, Ana	1927/FEMALE
		KOVAC, Pista	1953/MALE

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ANNEX III

Case No. IT-03-67 Vojislav Šešelj

ANNEX III.

VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) **PARAGRAPH 20**

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH / SEX
20 November	OVČARA	ADŽAGA, Jozo	1949/MALE
1991		ANDRIJANIĆ, Vinko	1953/MALE
		ANIĆ-ANTIĆ, Jadranko	1959/MALE
		ARNOLD, Krešimir	1958/MALE
		ASAĐANIN, Ilija	1952/MALE
		BABIĆ, Dražen	1966/MALE
	<i>2</i>	BAINRAUCH, Ivan	1956/MALE
		BAJNRAUH, Tomislav	1938/MALE
	CAR SHOW CAR	BAKETA, Goran	1960/MALE
. Applied to the	1	BALAŠ, Stjepan	1956/MALE
		BALOG, Dragutin	1974/MALE
		BALOG, Josip	1928/MALE
		BALOG, Zvonimir	1958/MALE
e e galacia.		BALVANAC, Đuro	1952/MALE
		BANOŽIĆ, Boris	1967/MALE
		BARANJAJI, Pero	1968/MALE
		BARBARIĆ, Branko	1967/MALE
		BARBIR, Lovro	1935/MALE
		BARIČEVIĆ, Željko	1965/MALE
		BARIŠIĆ, Franjo	1946/MALE
		BARTA, Andelko	1967/MALE
	1	BATARELO, Josip	1947/MALE
		BATARELO, Željko	1955/MALE
		BAUMGERTNER, Tomislav	1972/MALE
		BEGČEVIĆ, Marko	1968/MALE
		BEGOV, Željko	1958/MALE
		BINGULA, Stjepan	1958/MALE
		BJELANOVIĆ, Ringo	1970/MALE
	A contact of the cont	BLAŠKOVIĆ, Miroslav	1959/MALE
•		BLAŽEVIĆ, Zlatko	1964/MALE
:		BODROŽIĆ, Ante	1953/MALE
		BOSAK, Marko	1967/MALE
		BOSANAC, Dragutin	1919/MALE
	:	BOSANAC, Tomislav	1941/MALE
		BOŠNJAKOV, Josip	1960/MALE
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Annex III

Vojislav Šešelj

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VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) (Continuation) PARAGRAPH 20

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH / SEX
20 November	OVČARA	BOŽAK, Ivan	1958/MALE
1991	Overmen	BRAČIĆ, Zvonimir	1970/MALE
1771	,	BRADARIĆ, Josip	1949/MALE
		BRAJDIĆ, Josip	1950/MALE
		BUOVAC, Ivan	1966/MALE
		BUŽIĆ, Zvonko	1955/MALE
	A. 199	CRNJAC, Ivan	1966/MALE
		ČALETA, Zvonimir	1953/MALE
	· 医斯克斯克氏结合	ČOLAK, Ivica	
		ČUPIĆ, Mladen	1967/MALE
Na Pilipina di Marana kenanga Kandaran di Marana dan Kenangan) .	DALIĆ, Tihomir	1966/MALE
	1 3	DOLIŠNI, Ivica	1960/MALE
and the second s	Service of the servic	DOŠEN, Ivan	1958/MALE
	PARCAGE SE	DOŠEN, Martin	1952/MALE
		DOŠEN, Tadija	1950/MALE
	:	DRAGUN, Josip	1962/MALE
	POVIJAJBA TO T	DUVNJAK, Stanko .	1959/MALE
1 14		ĐƯĐAR, Sašanana	1968/MALE
		ĐUKIĆ, Vladimir	1948/MALE
		EBNER, Vinko-Duro	1961/MALE
		FIRI, Ivan	1915/MALE
		FITUŠ, Karlo	1964/MALE
	4.1	FRIŠČIĆ, Dragutin	1958/MALE
	:	FURUNDŽIJA, Petar	1949/MALE
The state of the state of		GAJDA, Robert	1966/MALE
		GALIĆ, Milenko	1965/MALE
		GALIĆ, Vedran	1973/MALE
		GARVANOVIĆ, Borislav	1954/MALE
		GAŠPAR, Zorislav	1971/MALE
		GAVRIĆ, Dragan	1956/MALE
		GLAVAŠEVIĆ, Siniša	1960/MALE
	74. 1	GOJANI, Jozo	1966/MALE
		GOLAC, Krunoslav	1959/MALE
The state of the s		GRAF, Branislav	1955/MALE
		GRANIĆ, Dragan	1960/MALE
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ANNEX III.

VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) (Continuation) PARAGRAPH 20

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
	·	and the second second	BIRTH / SEX
20 November	OVČARA	GREJZA, Milan	1959/MALE
1991		GRUBER, Zoran	1969/MALE
		GUDELJ, Drago	1940/MALE
		HEGEDUŠIĆ, Tomislav	1953/MALE
		HEGEDUŠIĆ, Mario	1972/MALE
		HERCEG, Željko	1962/MALE
		HERMAN, Ivan	1969/MALE
	2.0	HERMAN, Stjepan	1955/MALE
		HLEVNJAK, Nedeljko	1964/MALE
		HOLJEVAC, Nikica	1955/MALE
	ł.	HORVAT, Ivica	1958/MALE
	1	HORVAT, Viktor	1949/MALE
		HUSNJAK, Nedjeljko	1969/MALE
181 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1		ILEŠ, Zvonko	1941/MALE
	14	IMBRIŠIĆ, Ivica	1957/MALE
		IVAN, Zlatko	1955/MALE
		IVEZIĆ, Aleksander	1950/MALE
		JAJALO, Marko	1957/MALE
	:	JAKUBOVSKI, Martin	1971/MALE
		JALŠOVEC, Ljubomir	1957/MALE
	!	JAMBOR, Tomo	1966/MALE
		JANIĆ, Mihael	1939/MALE
		JANJIĆ, Borislav	1956/MALE
		JANTOL, Boris	1959/MALE
		JARABEK, Zlatko	1956/MALE
		JEZIDŽIĆ, Ivica	1957/MALE
		JOVAN, Zvonimir	1967/MALE
		JOVANOVIĆ, Branko	1955/MALE
		JOVANOVIĆ, Oliver	1972/MALE
		JULARIĆ, Goran	1972/MALE
		JURELA, Damir	1969/MALE
		JURELA, Željko	1956/MALE
		JURENDIĆ, Drago	1966/MALE
		JURIŠIĆ, Marko	1946/MALE
		JURIŠIĆ, Pavao	1946/MALE
		JURIŠIĆ, Željko	1960/MALE 1963/MALE
		Masse, Zeljko, wan e	1905/MALE
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ANNEX III.

VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) (Continuation) **PARAGRAPH 20**

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH / SEX
20 November	OVČARA	KAČIĆ, Igor	1975/MALE
1991	ı	KAPUSTIĆ, Josip	1965/MALE
		KELAVA, Krešimir	1953/MALE
		KIRALJ, Damir	1964/MALE
		KIRALJ, Damir	1959/MALE
		KITIĆ, Goran	1966/MALE
·		KNEŽIĆ, Đuro	1937/MALE
	, , , , , ,	KOLAK, Tomislav	1962/MALE
	74.9	KOLAK, Vladimir	1966/MALE
		KOLOGRANIĆ, Duško	1950/MALE
dia winding t	8	KOMORSKI, Ivan	1952/MALE
	1	KOSTENAC, Bono	1942/MALE
	1	KOSTOVIĆ, Borislav	1962/MALE
		KOŠIR, Božidar	1957/MALE
		KOVAĆ, Ivan	1953/MALE
	- 1	KOVAĆ, Mladen	1958/MALE
	Mayor Fa	KOVAČEVIĆ, Zoran	1962/MALE
	i	KOVAČIĆ, Damir	1970/MALE
	:	KOŽUL, Josip	1968/MALE
		KRAJINOVIĆ, Ivan	1966/MALE
		KRAJINOVIĆ, Zlatko	1969/MALE
		KRASIĆ, Ivan	1964/MALE
	i	KREZO, Ivica	1963/MALE
	$A^{(i)}$	KRISTIČEVIĆ, Kazimir	1959/MALE
	\$ 5	KRIŽAN, Drago	1957/MALE
		KRUNEŠ, Branimir	1966/MALE
figure, and the	1	LENDEL, Tomislav	1957/MALE
	i .	LENDEL, Zlatko	1949/MALE
		LEROTIĆ, Zvonimir	1960/MALE
		LESIĆ, Tomislav	1950/MALE
		LET, Mihajlo	1956/MALE
		LILI, Dragutin	1951/MALE
		LJUBAS, Hrvoje	1971/MALE
		LONČAR, Tihomir	1955/MALE
		LOVRIĆ, Joko	1968/MALE
		LOVRIĆ, Jozo	1953/MALE
	*	LUCIĆ, Marko	1954/MALE
		LUKENDA, Branko	1961/MALE
		LUKIĆ, Mato	1963/MALE
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Annex III

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ANNEX III. VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) (Continuation)

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PARAGRAPH 20

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH / SEX
20 November	OVČARA	MAGDIĆ, Mile	1953/MALE
1991		MAGOČ, Predrag	1965/MALE
		MAJIĆ, Robert	1971/MALE
		MAJOR, Željko	1960/MALE
		MANDIĆ, Marko	1953/MALE
		MARIČIĆ, Zdenko	1956/MALE
		MARIJANOVIĆ, Martin	1959/MALE
		MAŽAR, Ivan	1934/MALE
		MEĐEŠI, Andrija	1936/MALE
	A S	MEĐEŠI, Zoran	1940/MALE
or make Modeling		MERIĆ, Ohran	1956/MALE
n danas o la gradada de ele-		MIHOVIĆ, Tomislav	1952/MALE
		MIKLETIĆ, Josip	1952/MALE
		MIKULIĆ, Zdravko	1961/MALE
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	MIKULIĆ, Zvonko	1969/MALE
		MILIĆ, Slavko	1955/MALE
		MILJAK, Zvonimir	1950/MALE
,** 4		MIŠIĆ, Ivan	1968/MALE
		MLINARIĆ, Mile	1966/MALE
	i	MOKOŠ, Andrija	1955/MALE
		MOLNAR, Aleksandar	1965/MALE
		MUTVAR, Antun	1969/MALE
		NAĐ, Darko	1965/MALE
	å	NAĐ, Franjo	1935/MALE
		NEJAŠMIĆ, Ivan	1958/MALE
		NICOLLIER, Jean Michael	1966/MALE
		OMEROVIĆ, Mersad	1970/MALE
		OREŠKI, Ivan	1950/MALE
	4	PAPP, Tomislav	1963/MALE
		PATARIĆ, Željko	1959/MALE
		PAVLIĆ, Slobodan	1965/MALE
		PAVLOVIĆ, Zlatko	1963/MALE
		PERAK, Mato	1961/MALE
		PERKO, Aleksandar	1967/MALE
		PERKOVIĆ, Damir	1965/MALE
		PERKOVIĆ, Josip	1963/MALE
		PETROVIĆ, Stjepan	1949/MALE
		Joseph Jaseph	
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ANNEX III. VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) (Continuation) PARAGRAPH 20

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH / SEX
20 November	OVČARA	PINTER, Nikola	1940/MALE
1991		PLAVŠIĆ, Ivan	1939/MALE
		POLHERT, Damir	1962/MALE
		POLOVINA, Branimir	1950/MALE
		POSAVEC, Stanko	1952/MALE
		POTHORSKI, Janja	1931/FEMALE
		PRAVDIĆ, Tomo	1934/MALE
		PRPIĆ, Tomislav	1959/MALE
	1,14	PUCAR, Dmitar	1949/MALE
	· 在一种知识 选择 电影	RAGUŽ, Ivan	1955/MALE
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	RAŠIĆ, Milan	1954/MALE
		RATKOVIĆ, Krešimir	1968/MALE
	ÇC)	RIBIČIĆ, Marko	1951/MALE
		RIMAC, Salvador	1960/MALE
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		ROHAČEK, Karlo	1942/MALE
		ROHAČEK, Željko	1971/MALE
		SAITI, Ćeman	1960/MALE
. 4 7 7		SAMARDŽIĆ, Damjan	1946/MALE
		SAVANOVIĆ, Tihomir	1964/MALE
		SENČIĆ, Ivan	1964/MALE
		SOTINAC, Stipan	1939/MALE
		SPUDIĆ, Pavao	1965/MALE
		STANIĆ, Marko	1958/MALE
	:	STANIĆ, Željko	1968/MALE
		STEFANKO, Petar	1942/MALE
		STOJANOVIĆ, Ivan	1949/MALE
		STUBIČAR, Ljubomir	1954/MALE
		ŠAJTOVIĆ, Davor	1961/MALE
		ŠAJTOVIĆ, Martin	1914/MALE
		ŠARIK, Stjepan	1955/MALE
		ŠAŠKIN, Sead	1960/MALE
		ŠINDILJ, Vjekoslav	1971/MALE
		ŠRENK, Đuro	1943/MALE
,		ŠTEFULJ, Dražen	1963/MALE
		TABAČEK, Antun	1958/MALE
		TADIĆ, Tadija	1959/MALE
		TARLE, Dujo	1950/MALE
		TEREK, Antun	1940/MALE
		TIŠLJARIĆ, Darko	1971/MALE
		TIVANOVAC, Ivica	1963/MALE
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	<u> </u>	State of the state of the state of	

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ANNEX III.

VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL) (Continuation) **PARAGRAPH 20**

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH / SEX
20 November	OVČARA	TOMAŠIĆ, Tihomir	1963/MALE
1991		TORDINAC, Željko	1961/MALE
		TOT, Tomislav	1967/MALE
		TRALJIĆ, Tihomir	1967/MALE
		TURK, Miroslav	1950/MALE
		TURK, Petar	1947/MALE
		TUSTONJIĆ, Dane	1959/MALE
	A DA	TUŠKAN, Dražen	1966/MALE
		UŠAK, Branko	1958/MALE
		4 感染性できる たくし しょうきょう こうしゅいだい とうしゅうしょ しん	1937/MALE
		VARENICA, Zvonko	1957/MALE
		VEBER, Siniša	1969/MALE
		VIDOŠ, Goran	1960/MALE
		VILENICA, Žarko	1969/MALE
		VIRGES, Antun	1953/MALE
		VLAHO, Mate	1959/MALE
in the property serious	the state of the	VLAHO, Miroslav	1967/MALE
F - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2		VOLODER, Zlatan	1960/MALE
		VON BASINGGER, Harllan	1971/MALE
		VUJEVIĆ, Zlatko	1951/MALE
	· !	VUKOJEVIĆ, Slaven	1970/MALE
		VUKOVIĆ, Rudolf	1961/MALE
		VUKOVIĆ, Vladimir	1957/MALE
		VUKOVIĆ, Zdravko	1967/MALE
		VULIĆ, Ivan	1946/MALE
		VULIĆ, Vid ust. Mate	1941/MALE
	1	VULIĆ, Zvonko	1971/MALE
		ZERA, Mihajlo	1955/MALE
		ŽELJKO, Josip	1953/MALE
		ŽERAVICA, Dominik	1959/MALE
		ŽIVKOVIĆ, Damir	1970/MALE
		ŽIVKOVIĆ, Goran	1960/MALE
		ŽUGEC, Borislav	1963/MALE
<u> </u>		Will and the Control	reset (institution (institution)
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ANNEX IV

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Case No. IT-03-67 Vojislav Šešelj

ANNEX IV

VICTIMS FROM VELEPROMET FACILITY, VUKOVAR

PARAGRAPH 21

Carrier of the first

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH / SEX
November 1991	Velepromet Facility, Vukovar	CRK, Antun GOLAC, Veljko MATOUŠEK, Ivan MIHALJEVIĆ, Nikola SLUGANOVIĆ, Petar	1942/MALE 1959/MALE 1958/MALE 1950/MALE 1938/MALE
		VLADISAVLJEVIĆ, Deno	1971/MALE

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ANNEX V

Case No. IT-03-67 Vojislav Šešelj

ANNEX V

VICTIMS FROM ČELOPEK DOM KULTURE, ZVORNIK PARAGRAPH 22

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH
1 June - 26	ČELOPEK	HADŽIĆ, Izet	1936
June 1992	DOM	ATLIĆ, Alija	1938
	KULTURE	SALIHOVIĆ, Husein	1950
		ZAHIROVIĆ, Salih	1946
		HALILOVIĆ, Hasan	1954
		ĐIHIĆ, Sead	1960
		PEZEROVIĆ, Zaim	1959
	: '	BIKIĆ, Šaban	1957
	a Mark tight	ATLIĆ, Hasan	1952
		OKANOVIĆ, Omer	1936
		ALIHOĐIĆ, Benjamin	1969
		ALIHOĐIĆ, Ahmet	1965
	11名《美国主义》	PEZEROVIĆ, Senaid	1957
		ATLIĆ, Abdulah	
	Total Ad Minner		

VICTIMS FROM KARAKAJ TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ZVORNIK PARAGRAPH 22

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH
Between 1 and 5 June	KARAKAJ TECHNICAL	SINANOVIĆ, Ramiz JAŠAREVIĆ, Nurija	1956 1961
1992	SCHOOL	JAŠAREVIĆ, Avdo	1950

VICTIMS FROM GERO'S SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, ZVORNIK PARAGRAPH 22

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH
Between 7	GERO'S	HASANOVIĆ, Sejdo	1956
and 9 June	SLAUGHTE	HASANOVIĆ, Muradif	1957
1992	R-HOUSE		

VICTIM FROM "CIGLANA" FACTORY, ZVORNIK, PARAGRAPH 22

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIM	HOME
During June	CIGLANA	ČIRAK, ISMET	Village of
or July 1992	FACTORY		Grbovći or
			Grbavaca.

VICTIMS FROM DRINJAČA DOM KULTURE, ZVORNIK PARAGRAPH 22

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS.	YEAR OF BIRTH/SEX
30-31-May-1992.	DRINJAČA	Beriz ABIDOVIĆ	-/MALE
	DOM	Hariz ABIDOVIĆ	-/MALE
	KULTURE	Muriz ABIDOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Ramo ABIDOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Asim AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Fahro AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
A Company of the Comp		Hasan AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
79 (D) 5865 vis	 新山梯子 養養成態分子が表示など	Hrusto AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
804 FOR 18 18 18		Mihrudin AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
A A S A S A S A S A S A S A S A S A S A	er e var	Ramiz AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Ramo AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
PARTY I	Lingua ngamak bangsi saka g	Senad AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Venis AHMETOVIĆ	-/MALE
	The state of the s	Hasan ALIĆ	-/MALE
		Ibrahim ALIĆ	-/MALE
	inganganya Silangaya	Ibrahim ALIĆ	-/MALE
		Kadrija ALIĆ	-/MALE
and the		Mehmedalija ALIĆ	-/MALE
	1.0	Mujo ALIĆ	-/MALE
		Zahid ALIĆ	-/MALE
		Asim AVDÍĆ	-/MALE
		Muradif AVDIĆ	-/MALE
		Sinan BAŠIĆ	-/MALE
	:	Edin BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
		Hakija BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
		Hazim BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
		Mehmedalija BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
		Mirsad BARUČIĆ Suad BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
	L	Suad BARUCIC	-/MALE

	Vehid BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
	Zulfo BARUČIĆ	-/MALE
	Osman BEČIĆ	-/MALE
	Džemal BEGANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Esed BEGANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mehmed BEGANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mustafa BEGANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Nezir BEGANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Smajo BEGANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Redžo BJELIĆ	-/MALE
	Aljo ČOHODAREVIĆ	-/MALE
	Beriz DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Esad DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Hasan DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Husein DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
:	Huso DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Idriz DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
į.	Mirsad DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mirzet DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Nezir DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
·	Omer DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
;	Ragib DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ramo DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mevludin FEJZIĆ	-/MALE
<u> </u>	Nuko FEJZIĆ	-/MALE
	Muriz HUSEINOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Velid HUSEINOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ahmet IBRALIĆ	-/MALE
	Amil IBRALIC	-/MALE
	Nezir IBRALIĆ	-/MALE
	Mustafa KARIĆ	-/MALE
	Haso MEMIŠEVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ramiz MEMIŠĖVIĆ	-/MALE
·	Ramo MEMIŠEVIĆ	-/MALE
	Senaid MEMIŠEVIĆ	-/MALE
	Zaim MEMIŠEVIĆ	-/MALE
	Azem MURATOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Bajro MURATOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mehmed MURATOVIĆ	-/MALE
*	Hasib MUSTAFIĆ	-/MALE
1	Juso MUSTAFIĆ	-/MALE
	Salko MUSTAFIĆ	-/MALE
1	Saban OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
. 1	Sabanija OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE

Vojislav Šešelj Annex V

		
	Demail OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Bajro OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Juso OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mehmedalija OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Meho OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mejo OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Muhamed OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Muhamed OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
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the late of the transfer	Mujo OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ramo OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Redžo OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
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ANNEX VI

Case No. IT-03-67

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ANNEX VI

VICTIMS FROM AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE IN CRKVINA, MUNICIPALITY OF BOSANSKI ŠAMAC

PARAGRAPH 23

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	SEX
May 1992	Crkvina	AGATIĆ, Ivan	MALE
		ANTUNIĆ, Jozo	MALE
		BARTOLIĆ, Ivan	MALE
		BLAZANOVIĆ, Luka	MALE
		BRANDIĆ, Niko(l)	MALE
		GREGUREVIĆ, Luka	MALE
	年10年6月	HODZIĆ, Ruzmir	MALE
		("Suma") HODZIĆ, Suad	
	ings on Telephological b Colorada and the s	HODZIĆ, Suad	MALE
System 1871.	The state of the s	HURTIĆ, Sead ("Batan")	MALE
		LNU, Ermin	MALE
		LNU, Hilmo	MALE
	A control of the second	LNU, Ivica	MALE
		MANDIĆ, Franjo	MALE
		MATIĆ, Ilija	MALE
		MIJIĆ, Ivo	MALE
		ORSOLIĆ, Josip	MALE
	!	TUZLAK, Ivo	MALE
		Unidentified Boy	MALE
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	The second of the second		a Valveria
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Annex VI 1 Vojislav Šešelj

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ANNEX VII

ANNEX VII

VICTIMS FROM "GREATER SARAJEVO"

PARAGRAPH 24

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	LJEŠEVO	FAZLIĆ, Suljo	1933/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Munira	1936/FEMALE
		FAZLIĆ, Hasan	1945/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Arif	1958/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Safet	1963/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Ibrahim	1948/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Huso	1928/MALE
	いてあってき かて 光楽。 19. 3g c が3	FAZLIĆ, Amir	1964/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Munir	1945/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Fadil	1933/MALE
and at the state of	i in the contraction	MASNOPITA, Mehmed	1940/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Husnija	1921/FEMALE
a control of	And the Awar was the	MASNOPITA, Mujo	1951/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Jasmin	1955/MALE
		MASNOPITA, Mensur	1947/MALE
		SULJIĆ, Zubejda	1930/FEMALE
		NUHIĆ, Nijaz	1961/MALE
		AVDUKIĆ, Ćamil	1935/MALE
		AVDUKIĆ, Izet	1963/MALE
		KARAVDIĆ, Asim	1936/MALE
		OMANOVIĆ, Arif	1949/MALE
		FAZLIĆ, Meho	1923/MALE

Summer, ŽUČ SKENDO Nermin UNKNOWN/MALI 1993			FAZLIC, Meno	1923/MALE
Summer, ŽUČ TIRIĆ, Avdo UNKNOWN/MALI 1993 Summer, 1993 Summer, 1993			(1) 新国内的复数形式 (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	
Summer, ŽUČ SKENDO, Nermin UNKNOWN/MALI	DATE	**·	(VICIIIVIS	I .
Summer, ŽUČ SKENDO Nermin UNKNOWN/MALI	and the second second	ŽUČ		UNKNOWN/MALE
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ANNEX VIII

ANNEX VIII

VICTIMS FROM BIJELJINA

PARAGRAPH 25

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
	·		BIRTH/SEX
31 March 1992	BIJELJINA	ŠABANOVIĆ, Redžep	-/MALE
		ŠABANOVIĆ, Admir	-/MALE
		ŠABANOVIĆ, Tifa	-/FEMALE
		KOMŠIĆ, Mustafa	-/MALE
	*	KOMSIC, Adnan	-/MALE
	Language State of the State of	KOMŠIĆ, Rijad	-/MALE

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH/SEX
April 1992. –	BATKOVIĆ	BULČEVIĆ, Smail	1922/MALE
September 1993.	CAMP	ČAUŠEVIĆ, Muhamed	-/MALE
		ČUDIĆ, Edhem	-/MALE
		ĆURTIĆ, Husejin	-/MALE
;		DELIĆ, Sead	-/MALE
		DŽIHIĆ, Suad	-/MALE
	,	HADŽIOMEROVIĆ, Zulfo	-/MALE
		JUKIĆ, Rasim	1917/MALE
	ر این کا میں جیدائرمین کا مداخلات کو در از اناجا	KAVAZBAŠIĆ, Alija	-/MALE
	, .	MEMIĆ, Džemal	-/MALE
		MUJIĆ, Salko	1930/MALE
		MUMINOVIĆ, Fahrudin	-/MALE
		PAŠIĆ, Ahmet	-/MALE
		REDŽEPOVIĆ, Nurudin	-/MALE
April 1985	1 .	SMAJIĆ, Ejub	-/MALE
Constant All Control		TOPČIĆ, Idriz	-/MALE
		ZEČEVIĆ, Ferid	1937/MALE

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ANNEX IX

ANNEX IX

VICTIMS FROM MOSTAR

PARAGRAPH 26

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
			BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	UBORAK	ĆORIĆ, Bajro	1956/MALE
		BENCA, Nedžad	1970/MALE
		SMAJIĆ, Hajdo	1938/MALE
		OSMANOVIĆ, Enver	1955/MALE
		DELAGIĆ, Admir	1970/MALE
		KELECIJA, Salko	1953/MALE
		ŠAKRAK, Ferid	1954/MALE
		ALIĆ, Meho	1962/MALE
		KOŠPO, Asim	1934/MALE
	* .	NUHIĆ, Mujo	1931/MALE
		MEZET, Enes	1960/MALE
-		ĆORIĆ, Himzo	1958/MALE
sate Anglish		KANIŽA, Jusuf	1928/MALE
		MRKONJIĆ, Šemsudin	1947/MALE
		SALČIN, Nedžad	1953/MALE
		ZADRO, Petar	1916/MALE
		RAHIMIĆ, Meho	19/MALE
		KORDIĆ, Ljubo	1921/MALE
		MANJURA, Mehmed	1938/MALE
		JAZVIN, Salih	1924/MALE
		SINANOVIĆ, Bego	1943/MALE
	1	SALČIN, Osman	1922/MALE
		MIHALJ, Stjepan	1925/MALE
·		MIHALJ, Marko	1929/MALE
		PEHILJ, Mujo	1945/MALE
4		JURIĆ, Jelka	1940/FEMALE
		HASIĆ, Omer	1953/MALE
		SALČIN, Enver	1947/MALE
		JURČIĆ, Krešimir	1930/MALE
		ĆORIĆ, Smajo	1930/MALE
	:	SIMIDŽIJA, Muhamed	1955/MALE
	1	JURIĆ, Danica	1949/FEMALE
	:	POLČIĆ, Bečir	1941/MALE
		ŠKEGRO, Sofija	1940/FEMALE

	ČULJAK, Štefa	1932/FEMALE
	OMANOVIĆ, Alija	1928/MALE
	JAPALAK, Salko	1927/MALE
	DELALIĆ, Fadil	1936/MALE
	BUBALO, Husein	1936/MALE
	ZUKIĆ, Mehmed	1938/MALE
	HADŽIHAJRIĆ, Hamdija	1937/MALE
	RAHIMIĆ, Semir	1953/MALE
	TURKIĆ, Salko	1934/MALE
	DUŽEVIĆ, Mile	1926/MALE
	BLAŽEVIĆ, Stjepan	1944/MALE
	HAJRIZAJ, Bajram	1940/MALE
	MIKULIĆ, Dragica	1938/FEMALE
	KELECIJA, Ibro	1932/MALE
*	PUCE, Mustafa	1961/MALE
	DUMPOR, Omer	1958/MALE
	MARIĆ, Ramo	1966/MALE
	PRSKALO, Ivan	1936/MALE
	HASIĆ, Tidža	1957/FEMALE
	PUZIĆ, Sead	1949/MALE
·	KOKOTOVIĆ, Željko	1968/MALE
·	KLEPO, Ferid	1949/MALE
:	ČARAPINA, Petar	1926/MALE
	KUKO, Ibro	1956/MALE
	BUŠIĆ, Stipe	1948/MALE
	JAPALAK, Ibrahim	1939/MALE
15 	OMANOVIĆ, Bajro	1945/MALE
	BREKALO, Hava	1914/FEMALE
	KUKO, Ramo	1930/MALE
** *	GUBELJIĆ, Zaim	1933/MALE
	KORDIĆ, Mara	1923/FEMALE
	KARABEG, Salih	1943/MALE
	ALIBEGOVIĆ, Džafer	1941/MALE
	KASALO, Hasan	1929/MALE
3	KASALO, Aid	1961/MALE
	KASALO, Adis	1963/MALE
	ŞLIPIČEVIĆ, Esad	1950/MALE
·	ŠESTIĆ, Miralem	1952/MALE
	JURIĆ, Mario	1968/MALE
	JUKLO, Mirzo	1965/MALE
	JUKLO, Enes	1968/MALE
- 4	JUKLO, Jasmin	1975/MALE
	ISIĆ, Safet	1953/MALE
	KREMO, Husein	1925/MALE

SEFIĆ, Edin SEFIĆ, Saša DELIĆ, Fuad	1952/MALE 1976/MALE 1946/MALE

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	SUTINA	BESLIMAJ, Beslim	1940/MALE
		BOŠKOVIĆ, Dane	1941/MALE
		ČATIĆ, Mirsad	1950/MALE
		JERKIĆ, Vice	1937/MALE
	. :	KOVAČEVIĆ, Zurahid	1948/MALE
	i de la companya de l	KUKO, Senad	1956/MALE
:		MANDURIĆ, Ljubo	1936/MALE
		MILETIĆ, Ilija	1945/MALE
		ROŽIĆ, Ante	1935/MALE
		ROŽIĆ, Petar	1918/MALE
		REDŽEP, Ivan	52 years old/MALE
e de la companya de l	and the second s	SELAK, Ekrem	1949/MALE
		SIMIDŽIJA, Murat	1952/MALE
		SUNJIĆ, Ivan	-/MALE

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ANNEX X

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ANNEX X

VICTIMS FROM NEVESINJE

PARAGRAPH 27

DATE	LOCATION OF	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
	KILLINGS	Landra Carrent	BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	LIPOVAČA	ALIBAŠIĆ, Emina	1965/FEMALE
		ALIBAŠIĆ, Senada	1968/FEMALE
H 1 1		ALIBAŠIĆ, Habiba	1939/FEMALE
		ALIČIĆ, Saja	1968/FEMALE
		ALIČIĆ, Fadila	1960/FEMALE
	1 .	ALIČIĆ, Nefa	1927/FEMALE
		ALIČIĆ, Mejra	1958/FEMALE
		ALIČIĆ, Habiba	1953/FEMALE
5.4 + 15.4 - 14.		ALIČIĆ,Mejra	1956/FEMALE
	/	ALIČIĆ, Husein	1984/MALE
		ALIČIĆ, Merima	1987/FEMALE
		ALIČIĆ, Nazika	1981/FEMALE
		ALIČIĆ, Lejla	1985/FEMALE
		ALIČIĆ, Saudin	1987/MALE
1. CAS 15 PM		BRAJEVIĆ, Đulsa	1935/FEMALE
		KASUNOVIĆ, Tiđa	1924/FEMALE
		MAHINIĆ, Lejla	1985/FEMALE
3		MAHINIĆ, Omer	1982/MALE
	,	MAHINIĆ, Ibrahim	1980/MALE
		MAHINIĆ, Ajla	1991/FEMALE
		MAHINIĆ, Hava	1923/FEMALE
		MAHINIĆ, Munira	1956/FEMALE
	ė i	MAHINIĆ, Fata	1922/FEMALE
		MAHINIĆ, Fehma	1934/FEMALE
:		OMERIKA, Hasinija	1950/FEMALE
		OERIKA, Amina	1990/FEMALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Agan	1991/MALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Samra	1988/FEMALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Amra	1986/FEMALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Ajla	1991/FEMALE
	:	PLOSKIĆ, Amar	1987/MALE
j		PLOSKIĆ, Hajra	1964/FEMALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Mejra	1936/FEMALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Emin	1991/MALE
		PLOSKIĆ, Sehija	1961/FEMALE

ŠIPKOVIĆ, Ferida	1965/FEMALE
ŠIPKOVIĆ, Nura	1938/FEMALE
ŠIPKOVIĆ, Huso	1988/MALE
ŠIPKOVIĆ, new-born	1992/
ČOPELJ, Zejna	1930/FEMALE
ČOPELJ, Alka	1937/FEMALE
ČOPELJ, Nermina	1968/FEMALE

DATE	LOCATION OF	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
	KILLINGS		BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	BORAŠNICA	DEMIĆ, Salko	1929/MALE
e e	MOUNTAIN	DEMIĆ, Alija	1921/MALE
		DEMIĆ, Osman	1929/MALE
		KAJAN, Omer	1935/MALE
1		GOLOŠ, Halil	1935/MALE
		HRNJIČIĆ, Ahmet	81 years old/MALE
:		KAJAN, Ibro	55-60 years old/MALE
	;	DEMIĆ, Emina	1924/FEMALE
		DEMIĆ, Mejra	1921/FEMALE
		DEMIĆ, Emina	1935/FEMALE
		DEMIĆ, Emina	1925/FEMALE
and the second s	A STATE OF THE STA	DEMIĆ, Ramiza	40 years old/FEMALE
	(1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4	GOLOŠ, Hurija	80 years old/FEMALE
		KAJAN, Hana	55 years old/FEMALE
		KAJAN, Merka	50 years old/FEMALE
		NURKOVIĆ, Alka	80 years old/FEMALE
	i.	KAJAN, Zejna	80 years old/FEMALE
		HRNJIČIĆ, Zineta	80 years old/FEMALE
· i		DEMIĆ, Haska	1928/FEMALE

DATE	LOCATION OF	VICTIMS	YEAR OF
1	BODIES		BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	TELEĆA	ALIBAŠIĆ, Salih	1975/MALE
	LASTVA	ALIBAŠIĆ, Mustafa	1934/MALE
1		ALIČIĆ, Halil	1956/MALE
		ALIČIĆ, Alija	1923/MALE
		ALIČIĆ, Mujo	1929/MALE
r		ALIČIĆ, Alija	1952/MALE
		ALIČIĆ, Mehmed	1975/MALE
		ALIČIĆ, Bećir	1954/MALE

	BRAJEVIĆ, Alija	1971/MALE
	BRAJEVIĆ, Kasim	1963/MALE
	BRAJEVIĆ, Mustafa	1932/MALE
	ČOPELJ, Šerif	1959/MALE
	ČOPELJ, Mustafa	1937/MALE
	ČOPELJ, Dervo	1927/MALE
	ČOPELJ, Esad	1972/MALE
	ČOPELJ, Ibrahim	1970/MALE
	KASUNOVIĆ, Ibro	1955/MALE
	KASUNOVIĆ, Čamil	1953/MALE
	MAHINIĆ, Alija	1928/MALE
	MAHINIĆ, Adem	1955/MALE
	MAHINIĆ, Hajdar	1933/MALE
	OMERIKA, Mujo	1931/MALE
	PLOSKIĆ, Mustafa	1962/MALE
1	PLOSKIĆ, Hasan	1958/MALE
	PLOSKIĆ, Huso	1956/MALE
	PLOSKIĆ, Avdo	1937/MALE
1	ŠIPKOVIĆ, Asim	1974/MALE
,	ŠIPKOVIĆ, Habib	1962/MALE
	ŠIPKOVIĆ, Hasan	1921/MALE
	COME DESCRIPTION	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	the state of the s

DATE	LOCATION OF BODIES	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH/SEX
JUNE 1992.	ZIJEMLJE	BARALIJA, Hamid BRAJEVIĆ, Jusuf CATIĆ, Mujo CATIĆ, Ibro CATIĆ, Đulsa CATIĆ, Ema	UNKNOWN/MALE UNKNOWN/MALE UNKNOWN/MALE UNKNOWN/MALE UNKNOWN/MALE UNKNOWN/MALE
		The Park Artist	

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Annex X 3 Vojislav Šešelj

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