

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

Case No. IT-03-67-PT

IN TRIAL CHAMBER III

Before: Judge Patrick Robinson, Presiding
Judge Jean-Claude Antonetti, Pre-Trial Judge
Judge Iain Bonomy

Registrar: Mr. Hans Holthuis

Date filed: 30 March 2007

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

VOJISLAV ŠEŠELJ

**PROSECUTION'S SUBMISSION OF REDUCED MODIFIED AMENDED
INDICTMENT WITH REDACTIONS REMOVED**

The Office of the Prosecutor

Dan Saxon
Ulrich Mussemeyer
Melissa Pack
Joanne Motoike

The Accused

Vojislav Šešelj

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

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

VOJISLAV ŠEŠELJ

Case No. IT-03-67-PT

**PROSECUTION'S SUBMISSION OF REDUCED MODIFIED AMENDED
INDICTMENT WITH REDACTIONS REMOVED**

1. The Prosecution filed its Modified Amended Indictment on 12 July 2005 (hereinafter "Indictment"). On 8 November 2006, the Trial Chamber issued its "Decision on the Application of Rule 73 *bis*" ("Decision") whereby several counts were removed from the Modified Amended Indictment and the Prosecution was ordered not to present evidence in relation to specific crime sites. The Prosecution filed a "redacted version" of the Reduced Modified Amended Indictment on 10 November 2006.
2. During the Status Conference on 13 March 2007, the pre-trial judge ordered the Prosecution to file the Reduced Modified Amended Indictment without showing the redactions.¹
3. The Prosecution has taken out those parts that were blackened-out pursuant to the earlier Decision of the Trial Chamber. For ease of reference and to be consistent with prior Prosecution submissions, the Prosecution has kept the previous numbering of the remaining paragraphs and counts.
4. The Prosecution hereby files the Reduced Modified Amended Indictment in its redacted version pursuant to the Trial Chamber's most recent order, without the redactions being shown in the text, as directed on 13 March 2007. The Annexes to the Reduced Modified Amended Indictment remain the same and have not been changed.

Word Count: 223


Dan Saxon
Senior Trial Attorney

Dated This 30th Day of March 2007
The Hague, The Netherlands

¹ Status Conference, 13 March 2007, T. 956.

ANNEX A

**Reduced Version of
Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005**

ANNEX A

Reduced Version of

Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

Reduced Version of

Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

Reduced Version of
Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

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

Case No. IT-03-67

**THE PROSECUTOR
 OF THE TRIBUNAL**

AGAINST

VOJISLAV ŠEŠELJ

REDUCED MODIFIED AMENDED INDICTMENT

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

VOJISLAV ŠEŠELJ

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

THE ACCUSED

1. **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.

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.

3. 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 Đujić, 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

Reduced Version of
Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

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

5. **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. Physical 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

Reduced Version of
Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

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, 4, 8, 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.

8. The aforesaid joint criminal enterprise came into existence before 1 August 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 co-perpetrator 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 Veljko 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 "Martić's Police", *Martićevci*, "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 "Šešelj'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.

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 so-called 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.

Reduced Version of
Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

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:

- 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.

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.

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.

13. At all times relevant to this indictment, **Vojislav ŠEŠELJ** was required to 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)

15. From on or about 1 August 1991 until at least September 1993, **Vojislav ŠEŠELJ**, 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 SBWS (Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem), and in the municipalities of Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Mostar, and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina and parts of Vojvodina in Serbia.

16. 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.

17. These persecutions were committed on political, racial and religious grounds and included:

- a. The extermination or murder of many Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians, including women, children and elderly persons, in the municipality of Vukovar, in the municipalities of Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Mostar and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as described in detail in paragraphs 18 to 27;
- b. The prolonged and routine imprisonment and confinement of Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilians in the detention facilities within Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, including prison camps in

Reduced Version of
Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

Vukovar, and in Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Mostar, and Nevesinje as described in detail in paragraphs 28 to 30.

- c. The establishment and perpetuation of inhumane living conditions for Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian detainees within the detention facilities referred to.
- 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, Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo" and Mostar. 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.
- g. The imposing of restrictive and discriminatory measures against the Croat, Muslim and other non-Serb civilian populations, including persons in Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", 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.
- 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 in Croatia, and in the municipalities of Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", 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.

By his participation in these acts, **Vojislav ŠEŠELJ** committed:

Reduced Version of
Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

Count 1: 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

(MURDER)

18. From on or about 1 August 1991 until June 1992 in the territory of the SAO SBWS in Vukovar, from on or about 1 March 1992 until at least September 1993 in the municipalities of Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", 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

Removed

19. Removed

20. In November 1991 while Serb forces fought to take over Vukovar, **Vojislav ŠEŠELJ** 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 bodies were buried in a mass grave. The names of the murder victims are set out in Annex III attached to this indictment.

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

Reduced Version of
Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

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

ZVORNIK

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 "Šešelj'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 "Cigłana" 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 "Cigłana" factory. Between 30 and 31 May 1992, Serb forces, including a group of "Šešelj'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 "Cigłana" factory, Drinjača Dom Kulture, Karakaj Technical School, Gero's slaughter-house and Čelopek Dom Kulture are set out in Annex V to this indictment.

Removed

23. *Removed*

"GREATER SARAJEVO" non-Serb male detainees at the "Cigłana" factory. Between 12 and 26 June 1992, Serb forces, including a group of "Šešelj's men", tortured and

24. Beginning in April 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers known as "Šešelj's 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

Reduced Version of
Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

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 Ilijaš 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 Lješevo and Žuč are set out in Annex VII to this indictment.

Removed

25. Removed

MOSTAR

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 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, Kutli 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

27. In June 1992, Serb forces, including volunteers know as "Šešelj's men", took control of the town of Nevesinje 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. "Šešelj'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 Teleća Lastva. They were detained and tortured in the primary school in

Reduced Version of
Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

Zijemlje. Seven were taken away and subsequently killed. Their bodies were found in a pit in Zijemlje. "Šešelj's men" participated in these killings. 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 "Teleća Lastva" and the pit at Zijemlje are set out in Annex X to this indictment.

By his participation in these acts, **Vojislav ŠEŠELJ** committed:

Count 2: Removed

Count 3: Removed

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.

**COUNTS 5 to 9
 (TORTURE 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.
- c) Removed
- d) Removed
- 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) Removed
- g) The "Iskra" warehouse in the village of Podlugovi, Ilijaš municipality, "Planja's house" in the village of Svrače, Vogošća municipality, "Sonja's house" in Vogošća municipality, the barracks in Semizovac village, Vogošća municipality and the tire repair garage at the Vogošća

Reduced Version of
Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

crossroad in Vogošća municipality between April 1992 and September 1993, dozens of detainees.

- h) Removed
- i) Removed
- 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 and the SUP building in Nevesinje during June 1992, more than one hundred detainees.

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.

By his participation in these acts, **Vojislav ŠEŠELJ** committed:

Count 5: Removed

Count 6: Removed

Count 7: Removed

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.

Count 9: 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, in the municipality of Zvornik in Bosnia and Herzegovina between March 1992 and September 1993, in "Greater Sarajevo" in Bosnia and Herzegovina between April 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.

Reduced Version of
Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

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.

COUNTS 12 to 14: **(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

Reduced Version of
Modified Amended Indictment of 12 July 2005

in the municipalities of Zvornik, "Greater Sarajevo", Mostar and Nevesinje in Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Vojislav ŠEŠELJ**, acting individually or in concert with other 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 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)

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Zvornik (hundreds of homes, four mosques and a religious archive destroyed) "Greater Sarajevo" (homes, mosques and a Catholic church destroyed in the municipality of Ilijaš; homes, mosques and a Catholic church destroyed in the municipality of Vogošća); Mostar (hundreds of homes and several mosques destroyed) and Nevesinje (dozens of homes and seven mosques destroyed).

By his participation in these acts, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ committed:

Count 12: 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.

Count 13: Destruction or wilful damage done to institutions dedicated to religion 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.

By his participation in these acts, Vojislav ŠEŠELJ committed:

Count 15: Destruction or wilful damage done to institutions dedicated to religion 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.

/signed in the original/
Carla Del Ponte
 Prosecutor

Dated this 12 Day of July 2005 / Office of the Prosecutor stamp - in the original/
In The Hague

The Netherlands

ANNEX I

ANNEX I

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.

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.

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

that is, a new interpretation of the title "The Power of the Powerless" is suggested. The author also points out that the title is a play on the words "The Power of the Powerless" and "The Power of the Powerless".

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.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

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.

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.

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 areas 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.

30. From Autumn 1991, the JNA began to withdraw its forces out of Croatia. Forces under the control of the JNA began to re-deploy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Many of these troops were deployed to areas in which there was no garrison or other JNA facility.

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

(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.

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.

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.

46. **Vojislav ŠEŠELJ** was in 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.

47. **Vojislav ŠEŠELJ** was in 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.

48. **Vojislav ŠEŠELJ** was in 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.

49. **Vojislav ŠEŠELJ** was in 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.

50. **Vojislav ŠEŠELJ** was in 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.

ANNEX II

[Omitted pursuant to Rule 73 bis(D) of the Rules and the Decision of the Trial Chamber dated 8 November 2006]

ANNEX III

ANNEX III.

VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL)
PARAGRAPH 20

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

ANNEX III.

VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL)

(Continuation)

PARAGRAPH 20

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH / SEX
20 November 1991	OVČARA	BOŽAK, Ivan BRAČIĆ, Zvonimir BRADARIĆ, Josip BRAJDIĆ, Josip BUOVAC, Ivan BUŽIĆ, Zvonko CRNJAC, Ivan ČALETA, Zvonimir ČOLAK, Ivica ČUPIĆ, Mladen DALIĆ, Tihomir DOLIŠNI, Ivica DOŠEN, Ivan DOŠEN, Martin DOŠEN, Tadija DRAGUN, Josip DUVNJAK, Stanko ĐUDAR, Saša ĐUKIĆ, Vladimir EBNER, Vinko-Đuro FIRI, Ivan FITUŠ, Karlo FRIŠČIĆ, Dragutin FURUNDŽIJA, Petar GAJDA, Robert GALIĆ, Milenko GALIĆ, Vedran GARVANOVIĆ, Borislav GAŠPAR, Zorislav GAVRIĆ, Dragan GLAVAŠEVIĆ, Siniša GOJANI, Jozo GOLAC, Krunoslav GRAF, Branislav GRANIĆ, Dragan	1958/MALE 1970/MALE 1949/MALE 1950/MALE 1966/MALE 1955/MALE 1966/MALE 1953/MALE 1965/MALE 1967/MALE 1966/MALE 1960/MALE 1958/MALE 1952/MALE 1950/MALE 1962/MALE 1959/MALE 1968/MALE 1948/MALE 1961/MALE 1915/MALE 1964/MALE 1958/MALE 1949/MALE 1966/MALE 1965/MALE 1973/MALE 1954/MALE 1971/MALE 1956/MALE 1960/MALE 1966/MALE 1959/MALE 1955/MALE 1960/MALE

ANNEX III.

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

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

ANNEX III.

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

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH / SEX
20 November 1991	OVČARA	KAČIĆ, Igor KAPUSTIĆ, Josip KELAVA, Krešimir KIRALJ, Damir KIRALJ, Damir KITIĆ, Goran KNEŽIĆ, Đuro KOLAK, Tomislav KOLAK, Vladimir KOLOGRANIĆ, Duško KOMORSKI, Ivan KOSTENAC, Bono KOSTOVIĆ, Borislav KOŠIR, Božidar KOVAČ, Ivan KOVAČ, Mladen KOVAČEVIĆ, Zoran KOVAČIĆ, Damir KOŽUL, Josip KRAJINOVIĆ, Ivan KRAJINOVIĆ, Zlatko KRASIĆ, Ivan KREZO, Ivica KRISTIČEVIĆ, Kazimir KRIŽAN, Drago KRUNEŠ, Branimir LENDEL, Tomislav LENDEL, Zlatko LEROTIĆ, Zvonimir LESIĆ, Tomislav LET, Mihajlo LILI, Dragutin LJUBAS, Hrvoje LONČAR, Tihomir LOVRIĆ, Joko LOVRIĆ, Jozo LUCIĆ, Marko LUKENDA, Branko LUKIĆ, Mato	1975/MALE 1965/MALE 1953/MALE 1964/MALE 1959/MALE 1966/MALE 1937/MALE 1962/MALE 1966/MALE 1950/MALE 1952/MALE 1942/MALE 1962/MALE 1957/MALE 1953/MALE 1958/MALE 1962/MALE 1970/MALE 1968/MALE 1966/MALE 1969/MALE 1964/MALE 1963/MALE 1959/MALE 1957/MALE 1966/MALE 1957/MALE 1949/MALE 1960/MALE 1950/MALE 1956/MALE 1951/MALE 1971/MALE 1955/MALE 1968/MALE 1953/MALE 1954/MALE 1961/MALE 1963/MALE

ANNEX III.
VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL)
(Continuation)
PARAGRAPH 20

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH / SEX
20 November 1991	OVČARA	MAGDIĆ, Mile MAGOČ, Predrag MAJIĆ, Robert MAJOR, Željko MANDIĆ, Marko MARIČIĆ, Zdenko MARIJANOVIĆ, Martin MAŽAR, Ivan MEDEŠI, Andrija MEDEŠI, Zoran MERIĆ, Ohran MIHOVIĆ, Tomislav MIKLETIĆ, Josip MIKULIĆ, Zdravko MIKULIĆ, Zvonko MILIĆ, Slavko MILJAK, Zvonimir MIŠIĆ, Ivan MLINARIĆ, Mile MOKOŠ, Andrija MOLNAR, Aleksandar MUTVAR, Antun NAĐ, Darko NAĐ, Franjo NEJAŠMIĆ, Ivan NICOLLIER, Jean Michael OMEROVIĆ, Mersad OREŠKI, Ivan PAPP, Tomislav PATARIĆ, Željko PAVLIĆ, Slobodan PAVLOVIĆ, Zlatko PERAK, Mato PERKO, Aleksandar PERKOVIĆ, Damir PERKOVIĆ, Josip PETROVIĆ, Stjepan	1953/MALE 1965/MALE 1971/MALE 1960/MALE 1953/MALE 1956/MALE 1959/MALE 1934/MALE 1936/MALE 1940/MALE 1956/MALE 1952/MALE 1952/MALE 1961/MALE 1969/MALE 1955/MALE 1950/MALE 1968/MALE 1966/MALE 1955/MALE 1965/MALE 1969/MALE 1965/MALE 1935/MALE 1958/MALE 1966/MALE 1970/MALE 1950/MALE 1963/MALE 1959/MALE 1965/MALE 1963/MALE 1961/MALE 1967/MALE 1965/MALE 1963/MALE 1949/MALE

ANNEX III.
VICTIMS FROM OVČARA FARM (VUKOVAR HOSPITAL)
(Continuation)
PARAGRAPH 20

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

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

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH / SEX
20 November 1991	OVČARA	TOMAŠIĆ, Tihomir TORDINAC, Željko TOT, Tomislav TRALJIĆ, Tihomir TURK, Miroslav TURK, Petar TUSTONJIĆ, Dane TUŠKAN, Dražen UŠAK, Branko VAGENHOFER, Mirko VARENICA, Zvonko VEBER, Siniša VIDOŠ, Goran VILENICA, Žarko VIRGES, Antun VLAHO, Mate VLAHO, Miroslav VOLODER, Zlatan VON BASINGGER, Harllan VUJEVIĆ, Zlatko VUKOJEVIĆ, Slaven VUKOVIĆ, Rudolf VUKOVIĆ, Vladimir VUKOVIĆ, Zdravko VULIĆ, Ivan VULIĆ, Vid VULIĆ, Zvonko ZERA, Mihajlo ZELJKO, Josip ŽERAVICA, Dominik ŽIVKOVIĆ, Damir ŽIVKOVIĆ, Goran ŽUGEČ, Borislav	1963/MALE 1961/MALE 1967/MALE 1967/MALE 1950/MALE 1947/MALE 1959/MALE 1966/MALE 1958/MALE 1937/MALE 1957/MALE 1969/MALE 1960/MALE 1969/MALE 1953/MALE 1959/MALE 1967/MALE 1960/MALE 1971/MALE 1951/MALE 1970/MALE 1961/MALE 1957/MALE 1967/MALE 1946/MALE 1941/MALE 1971/MALE 1955/MALE 1953/MALE 1959/MALE 1970/MALE 1960/MALE 1963/MALE

ANNEX IV

ANNEX IV**VICTIMS FROM VELEPROMET FACILITY, VUKOVAR****PARAGRAPH 21**

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

ANNEX VII

VICTIMS FROM "GREATER SARAJEVO"

PARAGRAPH 24

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	LJEŠEVO	FAZLIĆ, Suljo FAZLIĆ, Munira FAZLIĆ, Hasan FAZLIĆ, Arif FAZLIĆ, Safet FAZLIĆ, Ibrahim FAZLIĆ, Huso FAZLIĆ, Amir MASNOPITA, Munir MASNOPITA, Fadil MASNOPITA, Mehmed MASNOPITA, Husnija MASNOPITA, Mujo MASNOPITA, Jasmin MASNOPITA, Mensur SULJIĆ, Zubejda NUHIĆ, Nijaz AVDUKIĆ, Čamil AVDUKIĆ, Izet KARAVDIĆ, Asim OMANOVIĆ, Arif FAZLIĆ, Meho	1933/MALE 1936/FEMALE 1945/MALE 1958/MALE 1963/MALE 1948/MALE 1928/MALE 1964/MALE 1945/MALE 1933/MALE 1940/MALE 1921/FEMALE 1951/MALE 1955/MALE 1947/MALE 1930/FEMALE 1961/MALE 1935/MALE 1963/MALE 1936/MALE 1949/MALE 1923/MALE

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH/SEX
Summer, 1993	ŽUČ	TIRIĆ, Avdo	UNKNOWN/MALE
Summer, 1993	ŽUČ	SKENDO, Nermin	UNKNOWN/MALE

ANNEX V

ANNEX V

**VICTIMS FROM ČELOPEK DOM KULTURE, ZVORNIK
PARAGRAPH 22**

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH
1 June - 26 June 1992	ČELOPEK DOM KULTURE	HADŽIĆ, Izet ATLIĆ, Alija SALIHović, Husein ZAHIROVIĆ, Salih HALILOVIĆ, Hasan ĐIHIĆ, Sead PEZEROVIĆ, Zaim BIKIĆ, Šaban ATLIĆ, Hasan OKANOVIĆ, Omer ALIHODIĆ, Benjamin ALIHODIĆ, Ahmet PEZEROVIĆ, Senaid ATLIĆ, Abdulah	1936 1938 1950 1946 1954 1960 1959 1957 1952 1936 1969 1965 1957 -

**VICTIMS FROM KARAKAJ TECHNICAL SCHOOL, ZVORNIK
PARAGRAPH 22**

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

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

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

**VICTIM FROM "CIGLANA" FACTORY, ZVORNIK,
PARAGRAPH 22**

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

**VICTIMS FROM DRINJAČA DOM KULTURE, ZVORNIK
PARAGRAPH 22**

[illegible]

	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
	Mirsad DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mirzet DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Nezir DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Omer DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ragib DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ramo DAUTOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mevludin FEJZIĆ	-/MALE
	Nuko FEJZIĆ	-/MALE
	Muriz HUSEINOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Velid HUSEINOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ahmet IBRALIĆ	-/MALE
	Amil IBRALIĆ	-/MALE
	Nezir IBRALIĆ	-/MALE
	Mustafa KARIĆ	-/MALE
	Haso MEMIŠEVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ramiz MEMIŠEVIĆ	-/MALE
	Ramo MEMIŠEVIĆ	-/MALE
	Senaid MEMIŠEVIĆ	-/MALE
	Zaim MEMIŠEVIĆ	-/MALE
	Azem MURATOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Bajro MURATOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Mehmed MURATOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Hasib MUSTAFIĆ	-/MALE
	Juso MUSTAFIĆ	-/MALE
	Salko MUSTAFIĆ	-/MALE
	Šaban OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
	Šabanija OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE

		Demail OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Bajro OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Juso OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Mehmedalija OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Meho OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Mejo OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Muhamed OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Muhamed OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Mujo OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Mujo OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Ramo OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Redžo OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Sefer OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Smajo OSMANOVIĆ	-/MALE
		Mujo ŠABANOVIĆ	-/MALE

ANNEX VI

[Omitted pursuant to Rule 73 bis(D) of the Rules and the Decision of the Trial Chamber dated 8 November 2006]

ANNEX VI

[Omitted pursuant to Rule 73 bis(D) of the Rules and the Decision of the Trial Chamber dated 8 November 2006]

ANNEX VI

[Omitted pursuant to Rule 73 bis(D) of the Rules and the Decision of the Trial Chamber dated 8 November 2006]

ANNEX VII

ANNEX VII

VICTIMS FROM "GREATER SARAJEVO"

PARAGRAPH 24

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	LJEŠEVO	FAZLIĆ, Suljo FAZLIĆ, Munira FAZLIĆ, Hasan FAZLIĆ, Arif FAZLIĆ, Safet FAZLIĆ, Ibrahim FAZLIĆ, Huso FAZLIĆ, Amir MASNOPITA, Munir MASNOPITA, Fadil MASNOPITA, Mehmed MASNOPITA, Husnija MASNOPITA, Mujo MASNOPITA, Jasmin MASNOPITA, Mensur SULJIĆ, Zubejda NUHIĆ, Nijaz AVDUKIĆ, Ćamil AVDUKIĆ, Izet KARAVDIĆ, Asim OMANOVIĆ, Arif FAZLIĆ, Meho	1933/MALE 1936/FEMALE 1945/MALE 1958/MALE 1963/MALE 1948/MALE 1928/MALE 1964/MALE 1945/MALE 1933/MALE 1940/MALE 1921/FEMALE 1951/MALE 1955/MALE 1947/MALE 1930/FEMALE 1961/MALE 1935/MALE 1963/MALE 1936/MALE 1949/MALE 1923/MALE

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH/SEX
Summer, 1993	ŽUČ	TIRIĆ, Avdo	UNKNOWN/MALE
Summer, 1993	ŽUČ	SKENDO, Nermin	UNKNOWN/MALE

ANNEX VIII

[Omitted pursuant to Rule 73 bis(D) of the Rules and the Decision of the Trial Chamber dated 8 November 2006]

ANNEX IX

ANNEX IX

VICTIMS FROM MOSTAR

PARAGRAPH 26

DATE	LOCATION	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	UBORAK	ĆORIĆ, Bajro BENCA, Nedžad SMAJIĆ, Hajdo OSMANOVIĆ, Enver DELAGIĆ, Admir KELECIJA, Salko ŠAKRAK, Ferid ALIĆ, Meho KOŠPO, Asim NUHIĆ, Mujo MEZET, Enes ĆORIĆ, Himzo KANIŽA, Jusuf MRKONJIĆ, Šemsudin SALČIN, Nedžad ZADRO, Petar RAHIMIĆ, Meho KORDIĆ, Ljubo MANJURA, Mehmed JAZVIN, Salih SINANOVIĆ, Bego SALČIN, Osman MIHALJ, Stjepan MIHALJ, Marko PEHILJ, Mujo JURIĆ, Jelka HASIĆ, Omer SALČIN, Enver JURČIĆ, Krešimir ĆORIĆ, Smajo SIMIDŽIJA, Muhamed JURIĆ, Danica POLČIĆ, Bećir ŠKEGRO, Sofija	1956/MALE 1970/MALE 1938/MALE 1955/MALE 1970/MALE 1953/MALE 1954/MALE 1962/MALE 1934/MALE 1931/MALE 1960/MALE 1958/MALE 1928/MALE 1947/MALE 1953/MALE 1916/MALE 19/MALE 1921/MALE 1938/MALE 1924/MALE 1943/MALE 1922/MALE 1925/MALE 1929/MALE 1945/MALE 1940/FEMALE 1953/MALE 1947/MALE 1930/MALE 1930/MALE 1955/MALE 1949/FEMALE 1941/MALE 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
	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
	KASALO, Aid	1961/MALE
	KASALO, Adis	1963/MALE
	SLIPIČEVIĆ, Esad	1950/MALE
	ŠESTIĆ, Miralem	1952/MALE
	JURIĆ, Mario	1968/MALE
	JUKLO, Mirzo	1965/MALE
	JUKLO, Enes	1968/MALE
	JUKLO, Jasmin	1975/MALE
	ISIĆ, Safet	1953/MALE
	KREMO, Husein	1925/MALE

		SEFIĆ, Edin SEFIĆ, Saša DELIC, Fuad	1952/MALE 1976/MALE 1946/MALE
--	--	---	-------------------------------------

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

ANNEX X

ANNEX X

VICTIMS FROM NEVESINJE

PARAGRAPH 27

DATE	LOCATION OF KILLINGS	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	LIPOVAČA	ALIBAŠIĆ, Emina ALIBAŠIĆ, Senada ALIBAŠIĆ, Habiba ALIČIĆ, Saja ALIČIĆ, Fadila ALIČIĆ, Nefa ALIČIĆ, Mejra ALIČIĆ, Habiba ALIČIĆ, Mejra ALIČIĆ, Husein ALIČIĆ, Merima ALIČIĆ, Nazika ALIČIĆ, Lejla ALIČIĆ, Saudin BRAJEVIĆ, Đulsa KASUNOVIĆ, Tida MAHINIĆ, Lejla MAHINIĆ, Omer MAHINIĆ, Ibrahim MAHINIĆ, Ajla MAHINIĆ, Hava MAHINIĆ, Munira MAHINIĆ, Fata MAHINIĆ, Fehma OMERIKA, Hasinija OMERIKA, Amina PLOSKIĆ, Agan PLOSKIĆ, Samra PLOSKIĆ, Amra PLOSKIĆ, Ajla PLOSKIĆ, Amar PLOSKIĆ, Hajra PLOSKIĆ, Mejra PLOSKIĆ, Emin PLOSKIĆ, Sehiya	1965/FEMALE 1968/FEMALE 1939/FEMALE 1968/FEMALE 1960/FEMALE 1927/FEMALE 1958/FEMALE 1953/FEMALE 1956/FEMALE 1984/MALE 1987/FEMALE 1981/FEMALE 1985/FEMALE 1987/MALE 1935/FEMALE 1924/FEMALE 1985/FEMALE 1982/MALE 1980/MALE 1991/FEMALE 1923/FEMALE 1956/FEMALE 1922/FEMALE 1934/FEMALE 1950/FEMALE 1990/FEMALE 1991/MALE 1988/FEMALE 1986/FEMALE 1991/FEMALE 1987/MALE 1964/FEMALE 1936/FEMALE 1991/MALE 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

[One table with victims killed at Borašnica Mountain omitted pursuant to Rule 73 bis(D) of the Rules and the Decision of the Trial Chamber dated 8 November 2006]

DATE	LOCATION OF BODIES	VICTIMS	YEAR OF BIRTH/SEX
June 1992.	TELEČA LASTVA	ALIBAŠIĆ, Salih ALIBAŠIĆ, Mustafa ALIČIĆ, Halil ALIČIĆ, Alija ALIČIĆ, Mujo ALIČIĆ, Alija ALIČIĆ, Mehmed ALIČIĆ, Bećir BRAJEVIĆ, Alija BRAJEVIĆ, Kasim BRAJEVIĆ, Mustafa ČOPELJ, Šerif ČOPELJ, Mustafa ČOPELJ, Dervo ČOPELJ, Esad ČOPELJ, Ibrahim KASUNOVIĆ, Ibro KASUNOVIĆ, Čamil MAHINIĆ, Alija MAHINIĆ, Adem MAHINIĆ, Hajdar OMERIKA, Mujo PLOSKIĆ, Mustafa PLOSKIĆ, Hasan PLOSKIĆ, Huso PLOSKIĆ, Avdo ŠIPKOVIĆ, Asim ŠIPKOVIĆ, Habib ŠIPKOVIĆ, Hasan	1975/MALE 1934/MALE 1956/MALE 1923/MALE 1929/MALE 1952/MALE 1975/MALE 1954/MALE 1971/MALE 1963/MALE 1932/MALE 1959/MALE 1937/MALE 1927/MALE 1972/MALE 1970/MALE 1955/MALE 1953/MALE 1928/MALE 1955/MALE 1933/MALE 1931/MALE 1962/MALE 1958/MALE 1956/MALE 1937/MALE 1974/MALE 1962/MALE 1921/MALE

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

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

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