

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL  
FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

CASE NO. IT-99-36-PT

THE PROSECUTOR  
OF THE TRIBUNAL

AGAINST

RADOSLAV BRĐANIN  
MOMIR TALIĆ

**FOURTH 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:

**RADOSLAV BRĐANIN and MOMIR TALIĆ**

with **GENOCIDE, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, GRAVE BREACHES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949, and VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR**, as set forth below:

**BACKGROUND**

1. In November 1990, democratic elections were held in Bosnia and Herzegovina. There were three main parties, each of which was identified with one of the three principal population groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Party of Democratic Action, the SDA, was identified, in the main, as the Bosnian Muslim national party. The Serbian Democratic Party, the SDS, was identified as the principal Serbian national party. The Croatian Democratic Union, the HDZ, was primarily identified as the Croatian national party. On the Republic level, the SDA won the most seats in the Republic Assembly, followed by the SDS and then the HDZ. The remaining seats were split between other parties, including the former communist party.

2. By the time of the 1990 elections, the difficulties regarding the union of republics within the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (“SFRY”) had become apparent. The election results meant that, as time went on, the SDS would be unable through democratic means to keep the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in a Serb-dominated Yugoslavia. As a result, certain areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina began to organise themselves into formal regional structures through the concept of “Associations of Municipalities” which existed under the 1974 Yugoslav constitutional regime. In April and May of 1991 the Association of Bosanska Krajina Municipalities, centred in Banja Luka, was formed. This association had a Serb political agenda.

3. Slovenia and Croatia declared independence from Yugoslavia on 25 June 1991. In Croatia fighting broke out in the summer of 1991 between the Yugoslav People’s Army (“JNA”) and Croatian armed forces. This fighting continued until late 1991.

4. 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 maintain Bosnia and Herzegovina in the SFRY, began the creation of a separate Serbian entity within Bosnia and Herzegovina. In September and October 1991, the Associations of Municipalities referred to in paragraph 2 above were transformed into Serbian Autonomous Districts, including, on about 16 September 1991, the Association of Bosanska Krajina Municipalities into the Autonomous Region of Krajina (“ARK”). The ARK came to include (amongst others) the following municipalities: Banja Luka, Bihać-Ripač, Bosanska Dubica, Bosanska Gradiška, Bosanska Krupa, Bosanski Novi, Bosanski Petrovac, Čelinac, Donji Vakuf, Ključ, Kotor Varoš, Prijedor, Prnjavor, Sanski Most, Šipovo and Teslić. The municipalities of Bihać-Ripač, Bosanska Krupa, Donji Vakuf, Ključ, Kotor Varoš, Prijedor and Sanski Most all had a minority of Serbs.

5. A separate Assembly of the Serbian People in Bosnia and Herzegovina was established on 24 October 1991, dominated by the SDS. On 9 January 1992, that Assembly 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. The geographical area comprising the ARK thus became part of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 12

August 1992, the name of the Bosnian Serb Republic was changed to Republika Srpska.

6. SDS leaders viewed the significant Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population that lived in the areas being claimed as part of the Bosnian Serb Republic as a major impediment to the creation of that state. Thus the creation of the state and the securing of its borders ultimately involved the permanent removal, or “ethnic cleansing”, of nearly all of the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population.

7. There were three levels of the Bosnian Serb leadership: republic, regional and municipal. Beginning in 1991 the leadership of Serb nationalists (including the SDS) in the region of the ARK promoted and disseminated propaganda that portrayed the Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats as fanatics intending to commit genocide on the Serbian people to gain control of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The purpose of this propaganda was to create support for the SDS program amongst the Bosnian Serb people, and to create amongst the Bosnian Serbs the willingness to commit crimes against their neighbours under the banner of defending the Serbian people. On 19 December 1991, the SDS issued instructions for the “Organisation and Activity of the Organs of the Serbian People in Bosnia and Herzegovina in Extraordinary Circumstances” which provided the blueprint for SDS take-overs in the municipalities.

8. From March 1992 onwards army, paramilitary, territorial defence (“TO”), police units and civilians armed by these forces (hereinafter “Bosnian Serb forces”) seized control of those municipalities comprising the ARK as listed in paragraph 4 above and others. Logistical support and the organisation and direction of the take-overs and subsequent events were provided by the SDS, military and police leadership and the Crisis or War Staff.

9. The Crisis Staff was modelled on similar entities that had existed as part of the defence system in the SFRY, and was designed to take over all executive authority during times of war or a state of emergency when the Assembly, normally the highest authority of government, could not function.

10. Crisis Staffs were created at both the regional and municipal levels of authority as the bodies that would be responsible for the co-ordination and execution of most of the operational phase of the plan to ethnically cleanse the Bosnian Serb Republic and assume authority over administration of the regions and municipalities. On 5 May 1992, the

formation of the ARK Crisis Staff was formally announced, the President being **Radoslav BRĐANIN**. **Momir TALIĆ** was a member of that Crisis staff. On 18 May 1992, the ARK Crisis Staff declared that Crisis Staffs in the municipalities were the highest organs of authority there. On 26 May 1992, the ARK Crisis Staff declared itself the highest organ of authority in the ARK and stated that its decisions were binding for all Crisis Staffs in the municipalities. Among its other actions, the Crisis Staff took control of the media and continued the campaign of propaganda against non-Serbs as a key instrument in the implementation of the aforementioned plan.

11. On 31 May and 10 June 1992, on the order of Radovan KARADŽIĆ, in his capacity as President of the Presidency of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Crisis Staffs were re-designated as War Presidencies and then War Commissions in the municipalities. The War Presidencies/War Commissions essentially maintained the same structure and authority as the Crisis Staffs, and were still commonly referred to by the public as Crisis Staffs (hereinafter the expression "Crisis Staff" will also include the designations War Presidency and the War Commission at the relevant time).

12. On 12 May 1992, the Assembly of Serbian People in Bosnia and Herzegovina met. It was attended amongst others by **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ**. At this session, decisions were taken concerning the establishment of a separate Serb state in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the establishment of a Presidency and Serb objectives in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was also decided to create the Army of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("VRS"). This decision had the effect of transforming the JNA units remaining in Bosnia and Herzegovina into commands of the new VRS army. However, the VRS retained strong links with the JNA (re-named the Yugoslav Army ("VJ")). On 19 May 1992, **Momir TALIĆ** became commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps of the VRS. After May 1992 units of the 1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps were engaged in military operations in municipalities included within the area of the ARK.

13. **Radoslav BRĐANIN**, as President of the Ark Crisis Staff and a prominent member of the SDS and **Momir TALIĆ** as commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps and a member of the ARK Crisis Staff implemented the policy of incorporating the ARK into a Serb state. The implementation of that policy required the permanent removal of the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat people and the destruction of their culture in those municipalities where they had lived for centuries.

## THE ACCUSED

14. **Radoslav BRĐANIN** was born on 9 February 1948, in the village of Popovac, Čelinac Municipality, in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He is a civil engineer by profession and worked in the construction industry prior to 1990. He was elected in 1990 as SDS deputy from Čelinac to the Council of Municipalities of the Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 25 April 1991, he was elected as the First Vice-President of the Association of the Bosanska Krajina Municipalities Assembly. In October 1991, he became a member of the Assembly of the Serbian People of Bosnia and Herzegovina and then on 5 May 1992, he was appointed President of the ARK Crisis Staff. On 15 September 1992, he was appointed the Minister for Construction, Traffic and Utilities and acting Vice-President in the Government of Republika Srpska.

15. **Momir TALIĆ** was born on 15 July 1942 in Piskavica in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He joined the Yugoslav Peoples Army (JNA) on 25 July 1961 as a professional military officer with a specialisation in armoured-mechanised units. On 26 July 1991, **Momir TALIĆ** was posted (in the rank of Colonel) to the JNA 5<sup>th</sup> Corps in Banja Luka into the position of Chief of Staff/Deputy Commander of the Corps. He remained in this position until 19 March 1992 and during his tenure as Chief of Staff/Deputy Commander was promoted to the rank of General Major. On 19 March 1992, **Momir TALIĆ** was appointed Commander of the JNA 5<sup>th</sup> Corps which, on 19 May 1992, was re-designated as the 1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps of the Army of the VRS. On 5 May 1992, **Momir TALIĆ** became a member of the ARK Crisis Staff. **Momir TALIĆ** was promoted to the rank of General Lieutenant Colonel on 31 December 1992 and he remained as the Commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps during the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 27 June 1997, **Momir TALIĆ** was promoted to the rank of General Colonel, the highest rank in the VRS, and on 16 February 1998 he was appointed the Chief of the General Staff, the most senior position in the VRS, a post he took up on 6 March 1998.

## INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY SUPERIOR AUTHORITY

16. **Radoslav BRĐANIN**, was a prominent member of the SDS closely linked, through the political positions he occupied, with the Presidency of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. As such, from the early stages he played a leading role in the take-over of power by the SDS, in particular, with respect to the propaganda campaign,

which was an essential component of the SDS plan to create a Serbian state.

17. The creation of the Serbian state entailed a campaign designed to permanently remove by force, or fear, the non-Serb population from areas, designated as part of the state. In the positions **Radoslav BRĐANIN** occupied, first in the Bosanska Krajina Municipalities Assembly and then as President of the ARK Crisis Staff, he played a leading role in this campaign. **Radoslav BRĐANIN** facilitated the ethnic cleansing by securing all instruments of state power (the mass media, state services, state control of housing, medical services, the police, the judicial system, the means of production and employment) into the hands of the governing bodies and those persons committed to an ethnically pure Serb state. **Radoslav BRĐANIN** signed decisions and orders issued by the ARK Crisis Staff, which in turn directed and instigated the action taken in the Crisis Staffs at the municipal level, some members of which had direct involvement in the commission of the offences alleged.

18. In relation to those crimes, committed by members of the municipal Crisis Staffs or by members of the armed forces under the control of the leadership of the Bosnian Serbs, and for whom logistical support was provided through the medium of the Crisis Staffs, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** knew, or had reason to know that such crimes were about to be committed, or had been committed and failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or punish the perpetrators thereof.

19. General **Momir TALIĆ** was the commander of the JNA 5<sup>th</sup> Corps from 19 March 1992 and on its transition to the 1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps from 19 May 1992 ("the Corps"). Each of the five Corps within the VRS had a Corps commander and a command staff all of whom were subordinated to General **MLADIĆ** and the Main Staff of the VRS.

20. As commander of the 5<sup>th</sup> Corps and the 1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps from 19 May 1992, by virtue of his authority set out in various military regulations and instructions (including "JNA Rules of Land Forces (Provisional)" dated 1990, "Regulations on the Authority of the Ground Forces Corps Commander in Peacetime 1990", "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Law on the Army" dated 1 June 1992), directly or through his Chief of Staff, his assistants, heads of branches, and other officers, commanded all units of the 1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps and units attached to it. General **Momir TALIĆ** directly controlled the work of the Corps command; made decisions for the Corps and subordinate units; assigned tasks to subordinates; issued orders, instructions and directives; ensured

the implementation of these orders, instructions and directives and bore full responsibility for their completion; monitored the situation in the area of responsibility of the Corps; ensured the passage of information to superior commands, civilian and police bodies; and was responsible for the overall state and conduct of the Corps.

20.1. General **Momir TALIĆ** was publicly named as one of the members of the ARK Crisis Staff. This Crisis Staff, later renamed War Presidency, was one of the structures put in place by the leadership of the Bosnian Serbs in order to achieve the common purpose of the joint criminal enterprise further described in paragraph 27, *infra*. General **Momir TALIĆ** and other members of the ARK Crisis Staff were co-perpetrators in this joint criminal enterprise and, as such, their participation in the execution of the common purpose of the enterprise included activities of the Crisis Staff. The accused General **Momir TALIĆ** is criminally responsible for conduct of other participants in the joint criminal enterprise, including members of the ARK Crisis Staff and those implementing its decisions, when their conduct was within the common purpose of the enterprise or was a natural and foreseeable consequence of the execution of the common purpose.

21. Between May and December 1992, the strength of the 1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps increased considerably due to mobilisation and the integration of the former territorial defence units (renamed light brigades) into the Corps structure. By December 1992, the units that **Momir TALIĆ** commanded included the following:

- Corps Headquarters
- 16 Krajina Motorised Brigade
- 5 Kozara Light infantry Brigade
- 22 Light Infantry Brigade
- 6 Sanska Light Infantry Brigade
- 30 Light Infantry Division
- 10 Krajina Infantry Division (disbanded late 1992)
- 11 Dubica Light Infantry Brigade
- 11 Mrkonjić Light Infantry brigade
- 43 Motorised Brigade
- 27 Motorised Brigade
- 1 Banja Luka Light Infantry Brigade
- 2 Banja Luka Light Infantry Brigade
- 3 Banja Luka Light Infantry Brigade
- 4 Banja Luka Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Čelinac Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Laktaši Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Srbac Light Infantry Brigade

- 1 Šipovo Light Infantry Brigade
- 19 Donji Vakuf Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Gradiška Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Novigrad Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Prnjavor Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Kotor Varoš Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Kneževo Light Infantry Brigade
- 2 Krajina Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Ozren Light Infantry Brigade
- 2 Ozren Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Trebiška Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Osinje Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Krnjin Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Vučjak Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Teslić Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 Doboј Light Infantry Brigade
- 1 and 2 Armoured Brigades
- 1 and 9 Mixed Artillery Regiments
- 1 Mixed Anti-Tank Artillery Regiment
- 1 Light Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment
- 89 Rocket Brigade
- 1 and 9 Engineer Regiment
- 1 Pontoon Battalion
- 1 and 9 Communications Battalion
- 1 and 9 Military Police Battalion
- 1 Transport Battalion
- 1 Medical Battalion
- Manjača Training Facility and Detention Unit

22. In order to facilitate an improvement in command and control of units and the control of the territory a number of temporary units were also established by the Corps. These included:

- Tactical Group - 1
- Tactical Group - 2
- Tactical Group - 3
- Tactical Group - 4
- Tactical Group - 5
- Operational Group Doboј
- Operational Group Prijedor
- Operational Group Vlasic
- Group of Light Brigades – Banja Luka

23. The JNA 5<sup>th</sup> Corps/1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps had a geographically defined area of responsibility which evolved in 1992. Apart from Bihać-Ripač and Bosanski Petrovac, all municipalities referred to in paragraph 4 above

as part of the ARK, either fell directly within the area of responsibility of the Corps, were included in the area of responsibility of the Corps as it expanded in 1992 or were municipalities where units of the Corps operated in 1992.

23.1. Specifically during 1992, units of the JNA 5<sup>th</sup> Corps/1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps, under the command of General **Momir TALIĆ**, operated in the municipalities of Bosanska Krupa, Bosanski Novi, and Ključ, all such municipalities, at times during 1992, being outside the geographical area of responsibility of the JNA 5<sup>th</sup> Corps/1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps.

24. General **Momir TALIĆ** as commander of the JNA 5<sup>th</sup> Corps/1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps and as a member of the ARK Crisis Staff used forces under his command, in co-ordination at times with police, paramilitary units, forces from other JNA/VRS Corps, and other civilian bodies to carry out a plan to establish and secure a Serb state and to separate the ethnic communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The implementation of this plan was a campaign of establishing control of all municipalities, the attacking and destruction of non-Serb villages, the killing and terrorising of the non-Serb population and the separation, deportation and permanent removal of non-Serbs who did not subjugate themselves to the Serb authorities.

25. As commander of the 5<sup>th</sup> Corps of the JNA and subsequently as commander of the 1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps General **Momir TALIĆ** was personally responsible for ensuring that units under his command respected and applied the rules of international law governing the conduct of warfare. Moreover, General **Momir TALIĆ** was expressly obliged by superior order to initiate proceedings for legal sanctions against individuals under his command who had violated the international law of war.

26. By virtue of "Instructions on the Application of the International Laws of War in the Armed Forces of the SFRY" (published 1988) General **Momir TALIĆ** knew that by failing to prevent or punish any group or individuals from committing breaches of international humanitarian law that he would be personally liable for such breaches of the law. Moreover, he knew by virtue of the same legislation that repeated failure to take action against such groups or individuals would make him an instigator or accomplice to such breaches of international humanitarian law.

27.1. **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** each participated in a joint criminal enterprise, in their roles as set out in paragraphs 17-26

above. The purpose of the joint criminal enterprise was the permanent forcible removal of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat inhabitants from the territory of the planned Serbian state by the commission of the crimes alleged in Counts 1 through 12. The accused, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ**, and the other members of the joint criminal enterprise, shared the state of mind required for the commission of each of these offences, more particularly, each, while aware that his or her conduct occurred in the context of an armed conflict and was part of a widespread and systematic attack directed against a civilian population. The requisite intents are:

- Count 1: intended to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such;
- Count 2: knew that he was providing assistance in a crime being committed by others in furtherance of the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such;
- Count 3: intended to violate basic and fundamental rights of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats because of the religious, racial or political identity of the victims;
- Count 4: intended to exterminate groups of individuals;
- Count 5: intended to kill or inflict serious injury in reckless disregard of human life;
- Count 6: intended to inflict severe pain or suffering on the victims with the aim to obtain information or a confession, or to punish, intimidate, humiliate, or coerce the victims or third persons, or to discriminate on any ground against the victims or third persons;
- Count 7: intended to inflict severe pain or suffering on the victims with the aim to obtain information or a confession, or to punish, intimidate, humiliate, or coerce the victims or third persons, or to discriminate on any ground against the victims or third persons;
- Count 8: wilfully participated in expulsion or other coercive conduct to forcibly deport or transfer one or more persons to another State or location without grounds permitted under international law;
- Count 9: intended to force persons to leave their territory without grounds permitted under international law;
- Count 10: intended to destroy or appropriate protected property;
- Count 11: intended to destroy or devastate cities, towns and villages;
- Count 12: intended to destroy or damage institutions dedicated to religion.

27.2. This joint criminal enterprise came into existence no later than the establishment of the Assembly of the Serbian people in Bosnia and Herzegovina on 24 October 1991 and continued throughout the period of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina until the signing of the Dayton Accords in 1995. A great many individuals participated in this joint criminal enterprise, including **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ**, other members of the ARK Crisis Staff, the leadership of the Serbian republic and the SDS, including Radovan KARADŽIĆ, Momčilo KRAJIŠNIK and Biljana PLAVŠIĆ, members of the Assembly of the Autonomous Region of Krajina and the Assembly's Executive Committee, the Serb Crisis staffs of the ARK municipalities, the army of the Republika Srpska, Serb paramilitary forces and others. After the dissolution of the ARK Crisis Staff, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** continued with the implementation of this enterprise in their respective positions in the Bosnian Serb political and military power structures.

27.3. Alternatively, the accused are individually responsible for the crimes enumerated in Counts 1 to 7 inclusive and Counts 10, 11 and 12 on the basis that these crimes were natural and foreseeable consequences of the acts described in paragraphs 58 and 59 *infra*. **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** were aware that these crimes were the possible consequence of these acts.

27.4. Despite their awareness of the possible consequences, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** knowingly and wilfully participated in the joint criminal enterprise. On this basis, they each bear individual criminal responsibility for these crimes under Article 7(1) in addition to their responsibility under the same article for having planned, instigated, ordered or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of these crimes.

## GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

28. All acts or omissions charged as Genocide or Complicity in Genocide, were committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such.

29. All acts and omissions charged as Crimes against humanity were part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against the Bosnian

Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilian populations of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

30. At all times relevant to this indictment, a state of armed conflict and partial occupation existed in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. For the period material to this indictment, the armed forces of the Republika Srpska were acting under the overall control of and on behalf of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). Hence, the armed conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina between the Bosnian Serbs and the central authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina was an international armed conflict.

31. All acts and omissions charged as Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 ("grave breaches") occurred during the armed conflict and partial occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

32. Each of the accused were required to abide by the laws and customs governing the conduct of armed conflicts, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the additional protocols thereto.

32.1. "Non-combatants" as used in this indictment means persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of the armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed *hors de combat* by sickness, wounds, detention, or any cause.

33. Each accused is individually responsible for the crimes alleged against him in this indictment, pursuant to Article 7(1) of the Tribunal Statute. Individual criminal responsibility includes planning, instigating, ordering, committing or otherwise aiding and abetting in the planning, preparation or execution of any crimes referred to in Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Tribunal Statute. By using the word committed in this indictment, the Prosecution does not intend to suggest that either of the accused physically perpetrated any of the crimes charged personally.

34. Each of the accused whilst holding the positions of superior authority as set out in the foregoing paragraphs, is also criminally responsible for the acts of his subordinates, pursuant to Article 7(3) of the Tribunal Statute. A superior is responsible for the acts of his subordinate(s) if he knew or had reason to know that his subordinate(s) were about to commit such acts or had done so and the superior failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

## CHARGES

### **COUNTS 1 AND 2 (Genocide, Complicity in Genocide)**

35. The Prosecutor re-alleges and reincorporates by reference paragraphs 16-34 in Counts 1 and 2.

36. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** acting individually or in concert with each other and also with others in the Bosnian Serb leadership, planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of a campaign designed to destroy Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats, in whole or in part, as national, ethnical, racial, or religious groups, as such, in the municipalities listed in paragraph 4 above, which formed part of the ARK, the most extreme manifestation of which took place in the municipalities of Bosanski Novi, Ključ, Kotor Varoš, Prijedor, and Sanski Most.

37. Following the political take-overs of the municipalities listed in paragraph 4 above, the execution of the above campaign included:

- (1) the killing of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat non-combatants by Bosnian Serb forces (including units of the 5<sup>th</sup> Corps/1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps) in villages and non-Serb areas; in camps and other detention facilities; and during the deportation or forcible transfer of the Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats.
- (2) causing serious bodily or mental harm to Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat non-combatants during their confinement in camps, other detention facilities, and during their interrogations at police stations and military barracks when detainees were continuously subjected to or forced to witness inhumane acts including murder, rape, sexual assault, torture and beatings.
- (3) detaining Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat non-combatants under conditions calculated to bring about the physical destruction of a part of those groups; namely through beatings or other physical maltreatment as described above, starvation rations, contaminated water, insufficient or non-existent medical care, unhygienic conditions and lack of space.

## Killings

### 38. The killings by Bosnian Serb forces of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat non-combatants included:

- The killing of a number of people in Kozarac and the surrounding areas between May and June 1992 - Prijedor municipality
- The killing of a number of people in Mehmed Šahorić's house in Kamičani on or about 26 May 1992 - Prijedor municipality
- The killing of a number of people in Pudin Han on or about 27 May 1992 - Ključ municipality
- Killing of a number of men between Begići and Vrhpolje bridge - on or about 31 May 1992 – Sanski Most municipality
- The killing of a number of members of Merdanović's family in the hamlet of Kukavice, Hrustovo village on or about 31 May 1992 – Sanski Most Municipality
- The killing of a number of people in Prhovo village and a number of men on the road to Peći on 1 June 1992 – Ključ municipality
- The killing of a number of men in Lišnja on or about 1 June 1992 – Prnjavor municipality
- The killing of a number of men in front of the school in Velagići on or about 1 June 1992 – Ključ municipality
- The killing of a number of people during the expulsion of Bosnian Muslims from the village of Blagaj Japra and the surrounding areas on or about 9 June 1992 – Bosanski Novi municipality
- The killing of a number of people in Hambarine between May and June 1992 – Prijedor Municipality
- The killing of a number of men in the village of Jaskići on or about 14 June 1992 – Prijedor municipality
- The killing of a number of people near the Partisan cemetery in Sanski Most on or about 22 June 1992 – Sanski Most municipality
- The killing of a number of men in the village of Alići on or about 23 June 1992 – Bosanski Novi Municipality
- The killing of a number of men in the village of Vrbanjci on 25 June 1992 – Kotor Varoš municipality
- The killing of a number of men on the way from Kukavice and surrounding areas and a number of men in front of the Medical Centre in Kotor Varoš on or about 25 June 1992 - Kotor Varoš municipality
- The killing of a number of men in Dujo Banović's house in Kenjari on or about 27 June 1992 – Sanski Most Municipality
- The killing of a number of men in the village of Biščani on or about 20 July 1992 – Prijedor Municipality
- The killing of a number of people in the village of Čarakovo and surrounding areas during July 1992 – Prijedor municipality
- The killing of a number of people in the village of Briševo on or about 24 July 1992 – Prijedor municipality
- The killing of a number of men in the Ljubija iron ore mine on or about 25 July 1992 – Prijedor municipality

- The killing of a number of men at the Ljubija football stadium on or about 25 July 1992 – Prijedor municipality
- The killing of number of members of the Alibegović family in Budin – on or about 1 August 1992 – Sanski Most municipality
- The killing of a number of men in Dabovci on or about 13 August 1992 – Kotor Varoš municipality
- The killing of a number of people in the village of Ćulum-Kostić on or about 14 August 1992 – Banja Luka municipality
- The killing of a number of men in the mosque in Hanifići on or about 15 August 1992 – Kotor Varoš municipality
- The killing of a number of people in Edhem Ćirkić's house in Ćirkino Brdo in about mid August 1992 – Kotor Varoš municipality
- The killing of a number of people in the market place and surrounding area in Bosanska Gradiška town on or about August 1992 – Bosanska Gradiška municipality
- The killing of a number of people in the villages of Orašce and Duljci between 20 and 23 September 1992 – Bihać-Ripač municipality
- The killing of a number of men near the village of Škrļjevita on or about 2 November 1992 – Sanski Most municipality
- The killing of a number of men in the school in Grabovice on or about 3 November 1992 – Kotor Varoš municipality
- The killing of a number of people in Tomašica on or about 3 December 1992 – Prijedor municipality

### Camps

39. Military and civilian camps and detention facilities were established in the municipalities by the Bosnian Serb authorities. Following the attacks on the municipalities, Bosnian Serb forces rounded up thousands of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat non-combatants and forced them to march to assembly points, for transfer to the camps and detention facilities. Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat males were pulled from the columns during these marches and executed. The conditions in these camps and detention facilities were often brutal and inhumane.

40. These camps and detention facilities, staffed and operated by military and police personnel under the direction of Crisis Staffs and the VRS, included:

- Banja Luka municipality (CSB Building, Mali Logor, Manjača and Viz Tunjice Penitentiary)
- Bosanska Dubica municipality (SUP Building)
- A military detention facility in Stara Gradiška, Croatia (Stara Gradiška Military Prison)
- Bosanska Krupa municipality (Jasenica Primary School and Petar Kočić Elementary School)

- Bosanski Novi municipality (Bosanska Kostajnica Police Station, Bosanski Novi Fire Station and Mlakve Football Stadium)
- Bosanski Petrovac municipality (Kozila)
- Ključ municipality (SUP Building and Nikola Mačkić Elementary School)
- Kotor Varoš municipality (Grabovica School, Kotor Varoš Police Station, Kotor Varoš Elementary School, Prison and Sawmill)
- Prijedor municipality (Prijedor Barracks, Keraterm, Miska Glava, Omarska, SUP Building and Trnopolje)
- Prnjavor municipality (Ribnjak, Sloga Shoe Factory and Stari Mlin)
- Bihać-Ripač municipality (Traktorski Servis in Ripač)
- Sanski Most municipality (Betornika Cement Factory, Hasan Kikić School and Krings Factory)
- Teslić municipality (Pribinić and TO Building, SUP Building)

41. The killing by Bosnian Serb forces of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat non-combatants in the camps and detention facilities, or subsequent to their removal therefrom, included:

- The killing of a number of men on the premises of the Public Security Service and the Territorial Defence building in Teslić, and in the Pribinić prison during June 1992 – Teslić municipality
- The killing of a number of men in front of the Manjača camp after their transportation from Hasan Kikić elementary school in Sanski Most on or about 3 June 1992 – Banja Luka municipality
- Killing of a number of men during the transportation from Betonirka detention facility to Manjača on or about 7 July 1992 – Sanski Most/Banja Luka municipality
- The killing of a number of men in Biljani on or about 10 July 1992 – Ključ municipality
- The killing of a number of men in “Room 3” at Keraterm camp on or about 24 July 1992 – Prijedor municipality
- The killing of a number of men in the Peter Kočić Elementary School in Bosanska Krupa between July and August 1992 – Bosanska Krupa municipality
- The killing of a number of men taken from the Keraterm and Omarska on or about 5 August 1992 in the area called Hrastova Glavica – Sanski Most municipality
- The killing of a number of men in front of the Manjača camp after their transportation from Omarska on or about 6 August 1992 – Banja Luka municipality
- The execution of a large number of men from the Trnopolje camp in the Vlasić mountain, the area of Korićanske stijene on or about 21 August 1992 – Skender Vakuf municipality
- The killing of a number of people at Omarska camp between 28 May and 6 August 1992 – Prijedor municipality
- The killing of a number of men in Trnopolje camp between 28 May and October 1992 – Prijedor municipality
- The killing of a number of men in Manjača between 1 June and 18 December 1992 – Banja Luka municipality

## Causing Serious Bodily Or Mental Harm

42. In the camps and detention facilities, Bosnian Serb forces and others who were given access to the camps, subjected non-combatant Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat detainees from the municipalities to physical and mental abuse including torture, beatings with weapons, sexual assaults and the witnessing of inhumane acts, including murder, causing them serious bodily or mental harm. As a result of these inhumane acts, during the period from 1 April 1992 to 31 December 1992, a large number of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats died in these detention facilities.

The infliction of serious bodily or mental harm on numerous Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats occurred throughout the indictment period in each of the municipalities listed in paragraph 4. The incidences of such infliction were widespread and often repetitive. The pattern is summarised below for each municipality.

- Banja Luka
  - Between 4 April 1992 and 31 December 1992 numbers of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat non-combatants were detained both by regular and irregular police forces. Those detained were taken initially to the CSB building and interrogated. Beatings took place during and outside interrogation. From the CSB, detainees were transferred to more permanent detention facilities at Mali Logor, Viz Tunjice and Manjaca.
  - At all three facilities numerous detainees were subjected to regular beatings involving the use of fists, feet, batons, rifle butts and electric cables. In some cases, the beatings were so severe as to result in serious injury and death. In Mali Logor, detainees were forced to perform sexual acts upon each other. In all three facilities detainees witnessed beatings inflicted on others and the results thereof.
  - Manjaca received detainees from various municipalities. It was one of the major detention facilities in the area of the ARK. Detainees were beaten in areas throughout the camp including outside the make-shift medical clinic, stables and other buildings. Detainees were subjected to acts of sexual degradation. They were subject to forced labour.
- Bihać – Ripač
  - From 9 June 1992, the village of Ripač was sealed off and became a *de facto* centre of detention for the Bosnian Muslim inhabitants. A hangar (*Traktorski Servis*) was utilised as a detention facility for inhabitants and Bosnian Muslims from other areas. Some detainees were tied up, beatings took place outside and during interrogations when detainees were accused of being members of the “Green Berets”. Detainees were subject to forced labour. All detainees were non-combatants.

- Bosanska Dubica
  - Between 1 April 1992 and 30 September 1992, numbers of Bosnian Muslim non-combatants were detained by members of the Bosnian Serb authorities (police forces and military). They were taken to the police (SUP) building. Beatings, involving the use of fists, feet, batons, electric cables and rifle butts, were administered by members of the police, military police and SDS. The beatings were both arbitrary and during interrogations, the object of which was to persuade detainees to confess to involvement in the activities of the SDA, a legitimate political party. Some detainees were rendered unconscious as a result and/or suffered serious injury. Beatings were witnessed by other detainees.
  
- Bosanska Gradiška
  - After 15 July 1992, some Bosnian Muslim non-combatants were detained by the police, reserve police, and military police at the school in Bistrica and the police station in Bosanska Gradiška.
  - At Bistrica and the police station in Bosanska Gradiška detainees were interrogated, beaten and tortured.
  
- Bosanska Krupa
  - Between 21 April 1992 and 1 September 1992, numbers of Bosnian Muslim non-combatants were detained by members of regular and irregular police and military units. They were taken to detention facilities in Jesenica Elementary School, Petar Kočić Elementary School and Kamenica (situated in Titov Drvar municipality). In each camp beatings were administered on a daily basis during and outside interrogation.
  - In Jesenica, members of a paramilitary unit "Suha Rebra" entered the facility, beat inmates with and without the use of implements such as handcuffs and caused injury by stabbing. On a separate occasion another group "Šešeljevci" entered and used rifle butts and barrels to inflict injury on detainees.
  - In Petar Kočić detainees had electricity applied to them, were subject to forced labour on the front line during which, on at least one occasion, a prisoner was shot in the leg. Some detainees had to eat, drink and sleep with their hands cuffed behind their backs.
  - In Kamenica, detainees were subject to forced labour and ritual humiliation was visited on some detainees.
  
- Bosanski Petrovac
  - Between June and August 1992, Bosnian Muslim non-combatants were detained at the Bosanski Petrovac police station and by police and soldiers at the Kozila Logging Camp. A number of detainees from the Kozila Logging Camp were later taken to detention facilities in a school building in Kamenica.
  - At the police station in Bosanski Petrovac detainees were placed in overcrowded conditions, threatened with execution and were beaten.
  - At the Kozila Logging camp detainees were regularly beaten with police batons, kicked and tortured and required to perform humiliating acts.
  - In Kamenica, detainees were beaten and subject to forced labour.

### Donji Vakuf

- Between June and September 1992, numbers of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat non-combatants were detained by soldiers, military police and police officers. Those detained were taken to a detention camp at Vrbas Promet, a detention facility known as “The House”, the SUP building in Donji Vakuf and the Territorial Defence Warehouse in Donji Vakuf.
  - At Vrbas Promet detainees were beaten with police batons, sticks and fists and subjected to other inhumane acts. Detainees died as a result of the beatings.
  - At “The House” detainees were beaten with fists, chopped wood, rifle butts and police batons and subjected to other inhumane acts.
  - At the SUP building detainees were beaten with police batons, electric cables, clubs, chains, steel rods and feet.
  - At the Territorial Defence warehouse in Donji Vakuf detainees were beaten with electric cables, bats, rifle butts, fists and feet. Detainees were forced to beat each other. A prisoner died of his injuries as a result of a beating.
  - At all three facilities detainees witnessed the beatings and deaths of other inmates.
- **Bosanski Novi**
    - Between May 1992 and August 1992, numbers of Bosnian Muslim non-combatants were detained by police officers and military personnel. Those detained were taken to the Bosanska Kostajnica Police Station, the Bosanski Novi Fire Station and the Mlavke Football Stadium.
    - At the Bosanska Kostajnica Police Station prominent and educated Bosnian Muslims were taken and beaten with metal and wooden sticks. A screwdriver was plunged into the flesh of detainees. A prisoner was beaten until unconscious.
    - At the Bosanski Novi Fire Station detainees were interrogated beaten with all manner of tools including baseball and plastic bats. Drunken Serb men were brought in to administer beatings to the detainees.
    - At the Mlavke Football Stadium detainees were randomly beaten on their way to meal-times. One prisoner was blinded by a beating. Detainees were forced to carry out inhumane physical activity until they collapsed and were ordered to perform humiliating acts.
- **Ključ**
    - Between May and September 1992, a number of Bosnian Muslim non-combatants from the town of Ključ and surrounding villages were arrested and taken to detention facilities installed at the SUP and the Nicola Mackic school. In the course of the transfer to these facilities arbitrary beatings took place. In both facilities detainees were subjected to regular beatings involving the use of fists, feet, objects such as batons, pieces of wood and electric cables. In some cases the beatings were protracted and so severe as to result in serious injury. Such beatings took place during and outside periods of interrogations. Detainees witnessed the beatings and deaths of other inmates.
- **Kotor Varoš**
    - Between June and November 1992, hundreds of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat non-combatants were detained by soldiers, policemen and special Serb forces at the Grabovica School, the Kotor Varoš Police Station, the Kotor

Varoš Elementary School, the Kotor Varoš Prison and the Kotor Varoš Sawmill.

- At the Grabovica School detainees were abused by the local population on arrival and departure, such abuse including humiliation and beatings.
  - At the Kotor Varoš Police Station detainees were beaten with batons, rifle butts and chair legs. Beatings in some cases were extremely severe and lengthy. Male and female detainees were forced to perform sexual acts with each other. Detainees were tortured and abused during interrogation.
  - At the Kotor Varoš Elementary School detainees were beaten and forced to perform sexual acts with each other. Some detainees died as a result of the beatings.
  - At the Kotor Varoš Prison detainees were beaten and wounded, often very severely, with wooden bats, rifles, batons, chair legs, electric cables, rubber coated springs with handles and knives. Some detainees were beaten to death or were executed after their beating.
  - At the Kotor Varoš Sawmill the detainees were predominantly non able-bodied men, women and children. Women were systematically raped and a mentally retarded man was beaten.
- Prijedor
    - Between May 1992 and September 1992, thousands of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat non-combatants were detained by the police and military forces (both regular and irregular) at Omarska Camp, Keraterm Camp, Trnopolje Camp, the Miska Glava Community Centre, the Ljubija Football Stadium, the Prijedor SUP and Prijedor JNA barracks.
    - At the Omarska Camp detainees were beaten on arrival at the camp and beaten and tortured both routinely and during interrogation with electric cables, rifle butts, police batons and wooden clubs. Beatings occurred during the day and at night. Detainees were humiliated and tortured. Prominent and educated Bosnian Muslims were subjected to the worst beatings and humiliations. In some cases the beatings were so severe as to result in serious injury, permanent disfigurement and death. Beatings and humiliation were often administered in front of other detainees. Female detainees were raped and sexually assaulted.
    - At the Keraterm Camp detainees were beaten on arrival at the camp and during interrogations and while they waited to receive food. Beatings were carried out with wooden clubs, baseball bats, electric cables, police batons and rifle butts. Beatings occurred during the day and at night. Detainees were humiliated and tortured. Certain detainees were singled out for particularly harsh treatment. In some cases the beatings were so severe as to result in serious injury, permanent disfigurement and death. Beatings and humiliation were often administered in front of other detainees. Female detainees were raped.
    - At the Trnopolje Camp detainees were predominantly women, children and the elderly. However, younger men were also detained. Male detainees were interrogated and beaten. Detainees were beaten in front of other detainees. Female detainees were raped.
    - In Omarska, Keraterm and Trnopolje detention camps, non-camp personnel were given access to the camp. These non-camp personnel also beat and humiliated the detainees.

- At Miska Glava community centre and the Ljubija Football stadium over a hundred Bosnian Muslim men were beaten with axes, knives, police batons and rifle butts. Many detainees died as a result of the beatings and the detainees remaining alive were forced to load the dead on to transport.
- At the Prijedor SUP and JNA barracks predominantly prominent members of the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat communities were interrogated and beaten and tortured.
- Prnjavor
  - From April 1992 onwards, a number of Bosnian Muslim non-combatants were detained by soldiers, military policemen and reserve policemen at the police station in Prnjavor, at the Dom Kultur, at the Sloga shoe factory, the Vijaka mill and the Ribnjak camp.
  - At the police station in Prnjavor detainees were beaten with fists, boots and truncheons and interrogated about their ownership of weapons.
  - At the Sloga shoe factory detainees were beaten and humiliated in other ways by Serb soldiers and civilians allowed into the premises.
  - At the Ribnjak camp detainees were made to carry out forced labour and beaten whilst carrying out such labour.
  - At the Vijaka mill detainees were interrogated about their ownership of weapons and beaten.
- Sanski Most
  - Between 10 May and 1 October 1992, numbers of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat non-combatants were detained both by regular and irregular police forces. Some of those detained were initially taken to the SUP building in Sanski Most and interrogated. Beatings took place during and outside interrogation. From the SUP, detainees were transferred to more permanent detention facilities at Betonirka factory garage, Krings factory, Sanski Most Sports Hall, Lušci Palanka Police station, a cellar of the house belonging to Simo Miljus in Lušci Palanka, Hasan Kikić gymnasium and a military facility at Magarice.
  - At all seven facilities numerous detainees were subjected to regular beatings involving the use of fists, feet, batons, rifle butts, chair legs, bats, gun barrels, and other blunt objects. In some cases the beatings were so severe as to result in serious injury, permanent disfigurement and death.
  - At Betonirka factory garage, numerous detainees were forced into 3 x 5 metre cells with no ventilation, no toilet facilities, no beds and no running water with insufficient room to sleep. Detainees were forced to eat tainted food causing severe abdominal pain and dehydration. Detainees were forced to line up and beat other detainees severely. Some detainees were forced to assume a praying position and were beaten severely with wooden chair legs.
  - Between 6 June and 16 June 1992, hundreds of detainees from Sanski Most were taken by truck to Manjača camp in Banja Luka. The detainees were placed on overcrowded trucks with almost airtight tarpaulins in extreme temperatures, causing some deaths among the detainees and severe heat exhaustion and dehydration and suffering by others.

- Šipovo
  - In November 1992, a number of Bosnian Muslim non-combatants were detained by police officers. Those detained were taken to the SUP building in Šipovo. They were beaten with fists, feet and sticks and while handcuffed witnessed the beatings of other detainees.
- Teslić
  - Between June and October 1992, numbers of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat non-combatants were detained by military police, reserve police and paramilitary forces. Those detained were taken to a detention camp at Pribinić, the SUP building in Teslić and the Territorial Defence warehouse in Teslić.
  - At Pribinić detainees were beaten with police batons, rubber sticks, chains and wooden objects. Several men died as a result of the beatings.
  - At the SUP building in Teslić detainees were beaten with rubber and wooden batons, rifle butts and fists and feet.
  - At the Territorial Defence warehouse in Teslić detainees were beaten with electric cables, baseball bats, pieces of wood, a meat axe, fists and batons and were subject to other inhumane acts. Prisoners died as a result of these beatings.
  - At all three facilities detainees witnessed the beatings and deaths of other inmates.

### **Conditions Calculated To Bring About Physical Destruction**

43. The brutal and inhumane conditions in the camps and detention facilities included inadequate food (often amounting to starvation rations), contaminated water, insufficient or non-existent medical care, inadequate hygiene conditions and lack of space.

44. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** knew or had reason to know that Bosnian Serb forces under their control were about to commit such acts or had done so, and they failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

By their involvement in these acts or omissions **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** committed:

**Count 1: GENOCIDE**, punishable under Articles 4(3)(a), and 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal;

**AND/OR**

**Count 2: COMPLICITY IN GENOCIDE**, punishable under Articles 4(3)(e), and 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

**COUNT 3**  
**(Persecutions)**

45. The Prosecutor re-alleges and reincorporates by reference paragraphs 16 - 43 above and paragraphs 58-59 *infra.* in Count 3.

46. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** acting individually or in concert with each other and also with others in the Bosnian Serb leadership, planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds of the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population in the municipalities listed in paragraph 4, which formed part of the ARK.

47. The above planning, preparation or execution of persecutions included:

- (1) the killing of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats by Bosnian Serb forces (including units of the 5<sup>th</sup> Corps/1<sup>st</sup> Krajina Corps) in villages and non-Serb areas, in detention camps and other detention facilities;
- (2) torture, physical violence, rapes and sexual assaults, constant humiliation and degradation of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats; and,
- (3) (a) Destruction, wilful damage and looting of residential and commercial properties in the parts of towns, villages and other areas inhabited predominantly by a Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population, included:
  - City of Banja Luka
  - Town of Ripač
  - Orašac
  - Town of Bosanska Dubica
  - Town of Bosanska Gradiška
  - Liskovac
  - Orahovo
  - Town of Bosanska Krupa
  - Arapuša

- Town of Bosanski Novi
- Blagaj Japra
- Blagaj Rijeka
- Donji and Gornji Agići
- Suhača
  
- Town of Bosanski Petrovac
- Bišćani
  
- Town of Čelinac
- Basići
  
- Town of Donji Vakuf
- Prusac
  
- Town of Ključ
- Pudin Han
- Velagići
- Biljani
- Prhovo
- Krasulje
- Crljeni
- Sanica
- Ramići
- Humići
- Other Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat hamlets and areas attached to these villages
  
- Town of Kotor Varoš
- Kotorište
- Kotor
- Čepak
- Vrbanjci
- Večići
- Hrvačani
- Hanifići
- Dabovci
- Plitska
- Šipure
- Other Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat hamlets and areas attached to these villages
  
- Town of Prijedor
- Briševo
- Kamičani
- Čarakovo
- Kozarac
- Kozaruša

- Bišćani
- Hambarine
- Rakovčani
- Rizvanovići
- Donja and Gornja Ravska
- Kevljani
- Other Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat hamlets and areas attached to these villages
  
- Town of Prnjavor
- Lišnja
  
- Town of Sanski Most
- Lukavice
- Vrhpolje
- Hrustovo
- Begiči
- Trnova
- Sasina
- Other Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat hamlets and areas attached to these villages
  
- Town of Šipovo
- Bešnjevo
  
- Town of Teslić
- Stenjak
- Barići
- Gornja and Donja Komušina
- Stenjak
- Rajševa
- Kamenica
- Other Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat hamlets and areas attached to these villages

(b) the destruction of, or wilful damage to, Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat religious and cultural buildings included:

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| • Banja Luka municipality |   |
| Banja Luka city           | Cathedral St. Bonaventura<br>Ferhadija Mosque<br>Arnaudija Mosque<br>Sefer Beg Mosque |
| Budžak                    | Roman Catholic Subsidiary Church<br>Pastoral Centre                                   |
| Derviši                   | Roman Catholic Chapel   |
| Durbica Brdo              | Roman Catholic Subsidiary Church  |
| Kuljani                   | Roman Catholic Subsidiary Church  |

Petričevac	Roman Catholic Franciscan Church / Monastery
Rekavice	Roman Catholic Chapel
• Bihac-Ripač municipality	
Ripač town	Mosque
Ćukovi hamlet	Mosque
Kulen Vakuf	Sultan Ahmad's Mosque
Orašac hamlet	Mosque
• Bosanska Dubica	
Bosanska Dubica town	Gradska Town Mosque Caršijska Mosque Puhalska Mosque Roman Catholic Church
• Bosanska Gradiška	
Bosanska Gradiška town	Mosque
Bukvik	Roman Catholic Chapel
Čatrnja	Roman Catholic Subsidiary Church
Mačkovac	Roman Catholic Subsidiary Church
Orahova	Mosque
Rovine	Mosque
Nova Topola	Roman Catholic Parish Church / Monastery
• Bosanska Krupa	
Bosanska Krupa town	Mosque Roman Catholic Church
Arapuša	Mosque
Otoka	Mosque
• Bosanski Novi	
Bosanski Novi town	Gradska Džamija Mosque Roman Catholic Church
Donji Agići	Mosque
Gornji Agići	Mosque
Bosanska Kostajnica	Mosque Roman Catholic Church
Blagaj Japra	Mosque
Blagaj Rijeka	Mosque
Brđani	Mosque
Hozići	Mosque
Preskosanje	New Mosque
Suhača	Old Mosque New Mosque
Urije	Mosque
Vidorije	Mosque
• Bosanski Petrovac	
Donji Bišćani	Mosque

Gornji Bišćani	Mosque
Srednji Bišćani	Mosque
Bjelaj	Mosque
Rašinovac	Mosque
• Čelinac	
Čelinac town	Two Mosques
	Roman Catholic Parish Church
Basići	Mosque
Prešnace	Roman Catholic Church
Stara Dubrava	Roman Catholic Church
• Donji Vakuf	
Donji Vakuf town	Three Mosques including: Bašdžamija Mosque
Balhodžići	Mosque
Čehajići	Mosque
Dobro Brdo	Mosque
Jemanlići	Mosque
Korjenići	Mosque
Prusac	Three Mosques
Šeherdžik	Mosque
Sokolina	Mosque
Stara Selo	Mosque
Suhodol	Mosque
Torklakovac	Mosque
• Ključ	
Ključ town	Mosque
	Roman Catholic Church
Biljani	Mosque
Donji Budelj	Mosque
Humići	Mosque
Husići	Mosque
Kamičak	Mosque
Krasulje	Mosque
Ramići	Mosque
Sanića	Mosque
• Kotor Varoš	
Kotor Varoš town	Mosque
	Roman Catholic Church
Bilice	Roman Catholic Branch Church
Garići	Jemaat
Hanifići	Harem Džamije Mosque
Hrvaćani	Mosque
Jakotina	Roman Catholic Church

Kotor	Mosque
Orahova	Roman Catholic Subsidiary Church
Ravne	Jemaat
Rujevica	Roman Catholic Subsidiary Church
Šiprage	Jemaat
Sokoline	Roman Catholic Parish Church
Večići	Mosque
Vrbanjci	Mosque
	Roman Catholic New Parish Church
• Prijedor	
Prijedor town	Roman Catholic Church
	Stari Grad Mosque
Alić	Mosque
Biščani	Mosque
Brđani	Mosque
Briševo	Roman Catholic Chapel
Čarakovo	Mosque
Hambarine	Mosque
Hrustići	Mosque
Jakupovića	Mosque
Kalate	Mosque
Kamičani	Mosque
Kevljani	New Mosque
Kozarac	Mutnik Mosque
	Deri Kozaračka Mosque
	Roman Catholic Subsidiary Church
Kozaruša	Mosque
Ljubija	Roman Catholic Parish Church
Mahmuljani	Mosque
Mujkanovići	Mosque
Gornja Puharska	Mosque
Donja Ravska	Parish Church
Rizvanovići	Mosque
Softići	Mosque
Srednji Jakupovići	Mosque
Stara Rijeka	Roman Catholic Church
	Roman Catholic Parish House
Tomašica	Roman Catholic Subsidiary Church
• Prnjavor	
Prnjavor town	Mosque
	Roman Catholic Church
Galjipovci	Mosque
Konjuhovci	Mosque
Kulaši	Roman Catholic Church
Lišnja	Mosque
Mačino Brdo	Roman Catholic Chapel
Purači	Mosque
Ralutinac	Roman Catholic Parish Church
Štivor	Roman Catholic Church

- Sanski Most municipality
 

Sanski Most town	Roman Catholic Church
Capalj	Mosque
<b>Čirkići</b>	<b>Mosque</b>
Hrustovo	Mosque
Kamengrad	Mosque
Kljevci	Roman Catholic Church
Lukavice	Mosque
Sasina	Roman Catholic Church
	Religious Centre
Tomina	Mosque
  
- Šipovo municipality
 

Staro Šipovo	Mosque
Bešnjevo	Mosque
Pljeva	Mosque
Vražić	Mosque
  
- Teslić municipality
 

Teslić town	Roman Catholic Church
Gornji Teslić	Mosque
Barići	Mosque
Hrankovići	Mosque
Kamenica	Mosque
Marica	Mosque
Pribinić	Mosque
Ruževići	Mosque
Stenjak	Mosque
Trnovača	Mosque

During and after the attacks on these municipalities, Bosnian Serb forces systematically destroyed or damaged Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat cities, towns, villages and property, including homes, businesses and Muslim and Roman Catholic sacred sites listed above. Buildings were shelled, torched or dynamited. Residential and commercial property was looted before the damage or destruction. However, buildings associated with the Serbian Orthodox religion were not damaged.

- (4) the deportation or forcible transfer of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats occurred from areas within the ARK municipalities listed in paragraph 4 above, to areas under the control of the legitimate government of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Travnik) and to Croatia (Karlovac). From early April 1992, the organised forcible transfer of the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat populations of these municipalities began. The forced transfers and deportations were organised by the Bosnian Serb police forces and other

Bosnian Serb municipal organs acting at the direction of the Crisis Staffs. In many cases, non-Serbs were required to sign documents stating that they were relinquishing all of their property to the Bosnian Serb republic in order for the Bosnian Serb authorities to allow them to leave or to release them from detention facilities.

- (5) the denial of fundamental rights to Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats, including the right to employment, freedom of movement, right to proper judicial process, or right to proper medical care.

48. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ**, knew or had reason to know that Bosnian Serb forces under their control were about to commit such acts or had done so, and they failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

By their involvement in these acts or omissions **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** committed:

**Count 3:** Persecutions, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(h), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

#### **COUNTS 4 and 5 (Extermination; Wilful Killing)**

49. The Prosecutor re-alleges and reincorporates by reference paragraphs 16 - 43 above in Counts 4 and 5.

50. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** acting individually or in concert with each other and also with others in the Bosnian Serb leadership, planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of a campaign designed to exterminate members of the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population in the municipalities listed in paragraph 4, which formed part of the ARK.

51. As part of the above campaign, a significant number of the Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats were killed by Bosnian Serb forces in villages and non-Serb areas, in camps and other detention facilities and during the deportations or forcible transfers.

52. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** knew or had reason to know that Bosnian Serb forces under their control were about to commit such acts or had done so, and they failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

By their involvement in these acts or omissions **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** committed:

**Count 4:** Extermination, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(b), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

**Count 5:** Wilful Killing, a **GRAVE BREACH** of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, punishable under Articles 2(a), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

#### **COUNTS 6 and 7 (Torture)**

53. The Prosecutor re-alleges and reincorporates by reference paragraphs 16-34 and paragraphs 42-43 above in Counts 6 and 7.

54. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** acting individually or in concert with each other and also with others in the Bosnian Serb leadership, planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of a campaign of terror designed to drive the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population from the municipalities listed in paragraph 4 above, which formed part of the ARK.

55. The execution of the above campaign included the intentional infliction of severe pain or suffering on Bosnian Muslim or Bosnian Croat non-combatants by inhumane treatment including sexual assaults, rape, brutal beatings, and other forms of severe maltreatment in camps, police stations, military barracks and private homes or other locations, as well as during transfers of persons and deportations. Camp guards and others, including members of the Bosnian Serb forces, used all manner of weapons during these assaults. Many Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats were forced to witness executions and brutal assaults on other detainees.

The intentional infliction of severe pain or suffering on Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats occurred throughout the indictment period in each of the municipalities listed and summarised below.

- Bosanska Krupa
  - After 21 April 1992 in Bosanska Krupa soldiers, paramilitaries, regular and irregular police beat non-combatant Bosnian Muslims and treated them inhumanely in a number of ways.
- Bosanski Novi
  - In June 1992 after the attack on Blagaj Japra and Blagaj Rijeka Bosnian Muslim non-combatants were forced into railway carriages where conditions were overcrowded and they were not provided with hygiene facilities, water or food and kept in such conditions for two days.
- Bosanski Petrovac
  - From June 1992 Bosnian Muslim non-combatants were terrorised and randomly beaten by their Serb neighbours, police and soldiers.
- Donji Vakuf
  - During June 1992 Bosnian Muslim non-combatants were being transferred from the Territorial Defence warehouse to the Vrbaspromet. During the transfer one prisoner was beaten.
- Kotor Varoš
  - After 11 June 1992 some Bosnian Muslim non-combatants were beaten by the police and soldiers both in their homes and on their way to detention facilities.
- Prijedor
  - Beginning in May 1992 Bosnian Muslim non-combatants were beaten by police and regular and irregular forces at Serb check-points in the municipality. Bosnian Muslim non-combatants were executed in front of others and those left alive were made to collect the bodies of their neighbours and friends and bury them. Women were raped and sexually assaulted.
- Teslić
  - After 3 June 1992 in Teslić soldiers beat Bosnian Muslim non-combatants both in and out of their homes. A number of non-combatant Bosnian Muslims were raped by unidentified soldiers.

56. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** knew or had reason to know that Bosnian Serb forces under their control were about to commit such acts or had done so, and they failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

By their involvement in these acts or omissions **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** committed:

**Count 6:** Torture, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(f), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

**Count 7:** Torture, a **GRAVE BREACH** of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, punishable under Articles 2(b), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

### **COUNTS 8 and 9 (Deportation)**

57. The Prosecutor re-alleges and reincorporates by reference paragraphs 16-34 and paragraphs 46-47 above in Counts 8 and 9.

58. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** acting individually or in concert with each other and also with others in the Bosnian Serb leadership, planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of a campaign designed to eliminate the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population from the municipalities listed in paragraph 4 above, which formed part of the ARK.

59. The execution of the above campaign included deportation or forcible transfer of a large proportion of the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat population, from areas within the ARK municipalities, as listed in paragraph 4 above, to areas under the control of the legitimate government of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Travnik) and to Croatia (Karlovac). From early April 1992, the organised forcible transfer of the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat populations of these municipalities began. The forced transfers and deportations were organised by the Bosnian Serb police forces and other Bosnian Serb municipal organs acting at the direction of the Crisis Staffs. In many cases, non-Serbs were required to sign documents stating that they were relinquishing all of their property to the Bosnian Serb republic in order to obtain permission to leave or to obtain their release from detention facilities.

60. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** knew or had reason to know that Bosnian Serb forces under their control were about to commit such acts

or had done so, and they failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

By their involvement in these acts or omissions **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** committed:

**Count 8:** Deportation, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(d), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

**Count 9:** Inhumane Acts (forcible transfer), a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Articles 5(i), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

### **COUNTS 10 to 12**

**(Unlawful and wanton extensive destruction and appropriation of property; Wanton destruction or devastation of villages and institutions dedicated to religion)**

61. The Prosecutor re-alleges and reincorporates by reference paragraphs 16-34 and paragraph 47(3) above in Counts 10 to 12.

62. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Radoslav BRĐANIN** and **Momir TALIĆ** acting individually or in concert with each other and also with others in the Bosnian Serb leadership, planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation, or execution of:

- (1) the destruction or wilful damage to Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat property within ARK municipalities listed in paragraph 4 above;
- (2) the unlawful wanton destruction or devastation of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat villages and areas within ARK municipalities listed in paragraph 4 above; and,
- (3) the destruction or wilful damage to Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat religious institutions, within ARK municipalities listed in paragraph 4 above.

63. During and after the attacks on these municipalities, Bosnian Serb forces systematically destroyed or damaged Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat cities, towns, villages and property, including homes, businesses

and Muslim and Roman Catholic sacred sites. Buildings were shelled, torched or dynamited. Residential and commercial property was looted before the damage or destruction. However, buildings associated with the Serbian Orthodox religion were not damaged.

64. Between about 1 April 1992 and 31 December 1992, **Radoslav BRĐANIN, Momir TALIĆ** knew or had reason to know that Bosnian Serb forces under their control were about to commit such acts or had done so, and they failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

By their involvement in these acts or omissions **Radoslav BRĐANIN and Momir TALIĆ** committed:

**Count 10:** Unlawful and wanton extensive destruction and appropriation of property not justified by military necessity, a **GRAVE BREACH** of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, punishable under Articles 2(d), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

**Count 11:** Wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity, a **VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR**, punishable under Articles 3(b), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

**Count 12:** Destruction or wilful damage done to institutions dedicated to religion, a **VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR**, punishable under Articles 3(d), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.



Graham Blewitt  
Deputy Prosecutor  
for Carla Del Ponte  
Prosecutor

Dated this fifth day of October 2001  
At The Hague  
The Netherlands