Indictments by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Following is a series of indictments issued by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia against Bosnian Serbs for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. We include the indictments against Radovan Karadžić and Ratko Mladić as well as the indictments against supervisors, guards, and civilians from the Omarska concentration camp in northern Bosnia. We offer here examples of indictments that name specific crimes: there are many more defendants and many more crimes named in other indictments. These are provided to give the reader a sense of the extent to which Bosnian Serb leaders were involved in war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. In addition, the specific charges laid against the individuals named in the indictments provide illustrations of the heinous and barbaric nature of the alleged crimes. It is doubtful whether such indictments will lead to actual prosecution and punishment of war criminals, since, in most cases, the defendants named in the indictments remain sheltered in Serb-controlled Bosnia-Herzegovina or in Serbia proper. Such crimes continued even as “peace talks” were being held in the United States in November 1995.

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
THE PROSECUTOR OF THE TRIBUNAL
AGAINST
RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ
RATKO MLADIĆ

Indictment

Richard J. Goldstone, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, pursuant to his authority under Article 18 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia ("The Statute of the Tribunal"), charges:

The Accused

1. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ was born on 19 June 1945 in the municipality of Savnik of the Republic of Montenegro. From on or about 13 May 1992 to the present, he has been president of the Bosnian Serb administration in Pale.

2. RATKO MLADIĆ was born on 12 March 1943 in the municipality of Kalinovik of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He is a career military officer and holds the rank of general in the Bosnian Serb armed forces. From on or about 14 May 1992 to the present, he has been the commander of the army of the Bosnian Serb administration.

Superior Authority
Radovan Karadžić

3. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ was a founding member and president of the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) of what was then the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The SDS was the main political party among the Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As president of the SDS, he was and is the most powerful official in the party. His duties as president include representing the party, co-ordinating the work of party organs and ensuring the realisation of the programmatic tasks and goals of the party. He continues to hold this post.

4. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ became the first president of the Bosnian Serb administration in Pale on or about 13 May 1992. At the time he assumed this position, his de jure powers, as described in the constitution of the Bosnian Serb administration, included, but were not limited to
commanding the army on the Bosnian Serb administration in times of war and peace and having the authority to appoint, promote and discharge officers of the army.

5. In addition to his powers described in the constitution, RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ's powers as president of the Bosnian Serb administration are augmented by Article 6 of the Bosnian Serb Act on People’s Defence which vested in him, among other powers, the authority to supervise the Territorial Defence both in peace and war and the authority to issue orders for the utilisation of the police in case of war, immediate threat and other emergencies. Article 39 of the same Act empowered him, in cases of imminent threat of war and other emergencies, to deploy Territorial Defence units for the maintenance of law and order.

6. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ’s powers are further augmented by Article 33 of the Bosnian Serb Act on Internal Affairs, which authorised him to activate reserve police in emergency situations.

7. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ has exercised the powers described above and has acted and been dealt with internationally as the president of the Bosnian Serb administration in Pale. In that capacity, he has, inter alia, participated in international negotiations and has personally made agreements on such matters as cease-fires and humanitarian relief that have been implemented.

Ratko Mladić

8. RATKO MLADIĆ was, in 1991, appointed commander of the 9th Corps of the Yugoslav People’s Army (JNA) in Knin in the Republic of Croatia. Subsequently, in May 1992, he assumed command of the forces of the Second Military District of the JNA which then effectively became the Bosnian Serb army. He holds the rank of general and from about 14 May 1992 to the present, has been the commander of the army of the Bosnian Serb administration.

9. RATKO MLADIĆ has demonstrated his control in military matters by negotiating, inter alia, cease-fire and prisoner exchange agreements; agreements relating to the opening of Sarajevo airport; agreements relating to access for humanitarian aid convoys; and anti-sniping agreements, all of which have been implemented.
General Allegations

10. At all times relevant to this indictment, a state of armed conflict and partial occupation existed in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

11. All acts or omissions herein set forth as grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 (hereafter "grave breaches") recognised by Article 2 of the Statute of the Tribunal occurred during that armed conflict and partial occupation.

12. In each paragraph charging crimes against humanity, crimes recognised by Article 5 of the Statute of the Tribunal, the alleged acts or omissions were part of a widespread, systematic or large-scale attack directed against a civilian population.

13. The term "UN peacekeepers" used throughout this indictment includes UN military observers of the United Nations.

14. The UN peacekeepers and civilians referred to in this indictment were, at all relevant times, persons protected by the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

15. The accused in this indictment were required to abide by the laws and customs governing the conduct of war, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

Charges

16. The charges set forth in this indictment are in three parts:

Part I of the indictment, Counts 1 to 9, charges a crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and crimes that were perpetrated against the civilian population and against places of worship throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Part II of the indictment, Counts 10 to 12, charges crimes relating to the sniping campaign against civilians in Sarajevo.

Part III of the indictment, Counts 13 to 16, charges crimes relating to the taking of UN peacekeepers as hostages.
Part I
Counts 1-2 (Genocide) (Crime against Humanity)

17. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, from April 1992, in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, by their acts and omissions, committed genocide.

18. Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians were persecuted on national, political and religious grounds throughout the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Thousands of them were interned in detention facilities where they were subjected to widespread acts of physical and psychological abuse and to inhumane conditions. Detention facility personnel who ran and operated the Omarska, Keraterm and Luka detention facilities, among others, including, but not limited to Željko Meakić (Omarska), Duško Sikirica (Keraterm) and Goran Jelisić (Luka), intended to destroy Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat people as national, ethnic, or religious groups and killed, seriously injured and deliberately inflicted upon them conditions intended to bring about their physical destruction. The conditions in the detention facilities, which are described in paragraphs 20-22 hereunder, are incorporated in full herein.

19. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, between April 1992 and July 1995, in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, by their acts and omissions, and in concert with others, committed a crime against humanity by persecuting Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians on national, political and religious grounds. As set forth below, they are criminally responsible for the unlawful confinement, murder, rape, sexual assault, torture, beating, robbery and inhumane treatment of civilians; the targeting of political leaders, intellectuals and professionals; the unlawful deportation and transfer of civilians; the unlawful shelling of civilians; the unlawful appropriation and plunder of real and personal property; the destruction of homes and businesses; and the destruction of places of worship.

Detention Facilities

20. As soon as military forces from Bosnia and elsewhere in the former Yugoslavia began to attack towns and villages in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thousands of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians were systematically selected and rounded up on national, ethnic,
political or religious grounds and interned in detention facilities throughout the territory occupied by the Bosnian Serbs. These facilities include, but are not limited to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detention Facility</th>
<th>Dates of existence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omarska</td>
<td>May–August 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keratern</td>
<td>May–August 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trnopolje</td>
<td>May–December 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luka</td>
<td>May–July 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manjaca</td>
<td>Summer 1991–December 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP Dom Foča</td>
<td>April–mid-1993</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21. Many of these detention facilities were staffed and operated by military and police personnel and their agents, under the control of RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ. In addition, Bosnian Serb police and military interrogators had unfettered access to all of the detention facilities and operated in conjunction with the personnel in control of these detention facilities. These facilities and personnel include, but are not limited to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Detention Facility</th>
<th>Commander</th>
<th>Guards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omarska</td>
<td>Željko Meakic (police)</td>
<td>police/military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keratern</td>
<td>Duško Sikirica (police)</td>
<td>police/military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trnopolje</td>
<td>Slobodon Kuruzovic (military)</td>
<td>police/military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luka</td>
<td>Goran Jelisic (police)</td>
<td>paramilitary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manjaca</td>
<td>Bozidar Popovic (military)</td>
<td>military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susica</td>
<td>Dragan Nikolic (military)</td>
<td>military</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KP Dom Foča</td>
<td>Milorad Knojelac</td>
<td>military</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. Thousands of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians, including women, children and elderly persons, were detained in these facilities for protracted periods of time. They were not afforded judicial process and their internment was not justified by military necessity. They were detained, in large measure, because of their national, religious and political identity. The conditions in the detention facilities were inhumane and brutal. Bosnian Serb military and police personnel in charge of these facilities, including Dragan Nikolić (Sušica), Željko Meakić (Omarska), Duško Sikirica (Keratern) and other persons over whom they had control, subjected the civilian detainees to physical and psychological abuse, intimidation and maltreatment. Detention facility personnel, intending to
destroy Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat people as national, ethnic or religious groups, killed, seriously injured and deliberately inflicted upon them conditions intended to bring about their physical destruction. Detainees were repeatedly subjected to and/or witnessed inhumane acts, including murder, rape, sexual assault, torture, beatings, robbery as well as other forms of mental and physical abuse. In many instances, women and girls who were detained were raped at the camps or taken from the detention centres and raped or otherwise sexually abused at other locations. Daily food rations provided to detainees were inadequate and often amounted to starvation rations. Medical care for the detainees was insufficient or non-existent and the general hygienic conditions were grossly inadequate.

Targeting of Political Leaders, Intellectuals and Professionals

23. Particularly singled out for persecution by the Bosnian Serb military, Bosnian Serb police and their agents, under the direction and control of RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, were civilian political leaders and members of the primary Bosnian Muslim political party, the Party for Democratic Action (SDA), and the principal Bosnian Croat political party, the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ), from the cities of Prijedor, Vlasenica, Bosanski Samac and Foča, amongst others. In many instances, lists identifying leaders of the SDA and the HDZ were provided by the SDS to personnel of the Bosnian Serb military, police and their agents. Using these lists, Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat political leaders were arrested, interned, physically abused and, in many instances, murdered. Some local SDA leaders who were persecuted because of their political beliefs include, but are not limited to, Muhamed Cehajić (Prijedor), Sulejman Tihić (Bosanski Samac), and Ahmet Hadžić (Brčko).

24. In addition to persecutions of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat political leaders, the Bosnian Serb military, police and their agents systematically targeted for persecution on national or religious grounds, Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat intellectuals and professionals in many towns and villages including Prijedor, Vlasenica, Bosanski Samac and Foča, among others. Individuals who were persecuted include, but are not limited to Abdulah Puškar (academic), Ziko Crnalić (businessman) and Esad Mehmedalija (attorney) from Prijedor; Osman Vatić (attorney) from Brčko.
Deportation

25. Thousands of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats from the areas of Vlasenica, Prijedor, Bosanski Samac, Brčko and Foča, among others, were systematically arrested and interned in detention facilities established and maintained by the Bosnian Serb military, police and their agents and thereafter unlawfully deported or transferred to locations inside and outside of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition, Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians, including women, children and elderly persons, were taken directly from their homes and eventually used in prisoner exchanges by Bosnian Serb military and police and their agents under the control and direction of RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ. These deportations and others were not conducted as evacuations for safety, military necessity or for any other lawful purpose and have, in conjunction with other actions directed against Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians, resulted in a significant reduction or elimination of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats in certain occupied regions.

Shelling of Civilian Gatherings

26. Beginning in July 1992 and continuing through to July 1995, Bosnian Serb military forces, under the direction and control of RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, unlawfully fired on civilian gatherings that were of no military significance in order to kill, terrorise and demoralise the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilian population. These incidents include, but are not limited to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location/Type of Civilian Gathering</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Casualties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sarajevo (picnic)</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
<td>03/07/92</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarajevo (airport)</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
<td>11/02/93</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Srebrenica (playground)</td>
<td>Srebrenica</td>
<td>12/4/93</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobrinja (soccer game)</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
<td>01/06/93</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobrinja (water line)</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
<td>12/07/93</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarajevo (residential street)</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
<td>28/11/93</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciglane Market (fruit market)</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
<td>06/12/93</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alipasino Polje (children playing)</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
<td>22/01/94</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cetinjska St (children playing)</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
<td>26/10/94</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarajevo (Livanjska Street)</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
<td>08/11/94</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarajevo (flea market)</td>
<td>Sarajevo</td>
<td>22/12/94</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuzla (plaza)</td>
<td>Tuzla</td>
<td>24/05/95</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appropriation and Plunder of Property

27. Shortly after armed hostilities broke out in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnian Serb forces quickly suppressed armed resistance in most villages and cities. During and after the course of consolidating their gains, Bosnian Serb military and police personnel, and other agents of the Bosnian Serb administration, under the direction and control of RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, systematically and wantonly appropriated and looted the real and personal property of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians. The appropriation of property was extensive and not justified by military necessity. It occurred from April 1992 to January 1993 in the municipalities of Prijedor, Vlasenica, and Bosanski Samac, among others.

28. The appropriation and looting of said property was accomplished in the following manner and by the following means, among others:

A. Thousands of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians were forced into detention facilities where they remained for protracted periods of time. Upon entering these internment facilities, the personnel who ran the internment facilities systematically stole the personal property of the detainees, including jewelry, watches, money and other valuables. The detainees were rarely provided receipts for the property taken from them or given their property back upon their release.

B. Civilians interned in these camps witnessed and/or were subjected to physical and psychological abuse. After witnessing or experiencing serious abuse, thousands of internees were forcibly transferred from these camps to locations inside and outside the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Before being forcibly transferred, many detainees were compelled to sign official Bosnian Serb documents wherein they “voluntarily” relinquished to the Bosnian Serb administration title to and possession of their real and personal property.

C. In many instances, Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilian detainees were taken from internment camps to their homes and businesses and forced to turn over to their escorts money and other valuables. In other instances, they were used as labourers to load property from Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat homes and businesses onto trucks for transportation to parts unknown. This occurred with the consent and approval of those in control of the detention facilities.
D. Many Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians who were not interned in camps were forced to stay in their communities where they were subjected to physical and psychological abuse from Bosnian Serb military and police and their agents, paramilitary forces and lawless elements of the Bosnian Serb community. Conditions for many became intolerable and they left. Before leaving, many civilians were compelled to sign official Bosnian Serb documents wherein they “voluntarily” relinquished to the Bosnian Serb administration their rights to their real and personal property. In some cases, Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians who left their communities were permitted to take with them limited amounts of personal property and money, but even that property was stolen from them at Bosnian Serb checkpoints or at other locations.

E. In many instances during and after the Bosnian Serb military take-over of towns and villages, Bosnian Serb military, police and their agents, entered the homes of non-Serb civilians and plundered the personal property of non-Serb civilians.

**Destruction of Property**

29. Persecution throughout the occupied territory by Bosnian Serb military, police and their agents, or third parties with their acquiescence, involved the systematic destruction of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat homes and businesses. These homes and businesses were singled out and systematically destroyed in areas where hostilities had ceased or had not taken place. The purpose of this unlawful destruction was to ensure that the inhabitants could not and would not return to their homes and communities. The cities, villages and towns, or Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat portions thereof, where extensive destruction of property occurred include, but are not limited to the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town/Village</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Approximate dates of destruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grebnice</td>
<td>Bosanski Samac</td>
<td>19–22 April 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hrvateka Tisina</td>
<td>Bosanski Samac</td>
<td>19–22 April 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hašici</td>
<td>Bosanski Samac</td>
<td>19–22 April 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derventa</td>
<td>Derventa</td>
<td>4 April 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vijaka</td>
<td>Derventa</td>
<td>4 April 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosanski Brod</td>
<td>Bosanski Brod</td>
<td>3 March 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odzak</td>
<td>Odzak</td>
<td>July 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modrica</td>
<td>Modrica</td>
<td>Late April 1992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Destruction of Sacred Sites

30. Muslim and Catholic places of worship were systematically damaged and/or destroyed by Bosnian Serb military forces and others. In many instances, where no military action had taken place or had ceased, these sacred sites were also damaged and/or destroyed. These places of worship include, but are not limited to those mentioned in paragraph 37 of this indictment. Bosnian Serb military and police forces failed to take reasonable and necessary measures to ensure that these religious sites would be protected.

31. The events described above were directed against Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians. Individually and collectively, these actions taken by or on behalf of the Bosnian Serb administration, have been on such a large scale and implemented in such a systematic way that they have destroyed, traumatised or dehumanised most aspects of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat life in those areas where the Bosnian Serb administration has taken control.

32. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ knew or had reason to know that subordinates in detention facilities were about to kill or cause serious physical or mental harm to Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian
Croats with the intent to destroy them, in whole or in part, as national, ethnic or religious groups or had done so and failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

33. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ individually and in concert with others planned, instigated, ordered or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of persecutions on political and religious grounds or knew or had reason to know that subordinates were about to do the same or had done so and failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

By these acts and omissions, RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ committed:

Count 1: GENOCIDE as recognised by Articles 4(2)(a), (b), (c) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Count 2: a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY as recognised by Articles 5(h) and 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Counts 3-4 (Unlawful Confinement of Civilians)

34. From the outset of hostilities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thousands of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians were unlawfully interned in detention facilities. Many of these facilities were established and operated by the Bosnian Serb military, police and their agents under the direction and control of RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ. As described in paragraphs 18 and 20-22 of this indictment and incorporated in full herein, the conditions in these facilities were inhumane. Countless civilians were abused and many perished in these internment facilities.

35. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ individually and in concert with others planned, ordered, instigated or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning and preparation or execution of the unlawful detention of civilians or knew or had reason to know that subordinates were unlawfully detaining civilians and failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.
By these acts and omissions, RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ committed:

Count 3: a GRAVE BREACH as recognised by Articles 2(g) (unlawful confinement of civilians), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Count 4: a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR (outrages upon personal dignity) as recognised by Articles 3, 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Count 5 (Shelling of Civilian Gatherings)

36. As described in paragraph 26 of this indictment, which is incorporated in full herein, Bosnian Serb military forces fired upon civilian gatherings that were of no military significance, thereby causing injury and death to hundreds of civilians. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, individually and in concert with others planned, instigated, ordered or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of unlawful attacks against the civilian population and individual civilians with area fire weapons such as mortars, rockets and artillery or knew or had reason to know that the Bosnian Serb military forces were about to unlawfully attack the civilian population and individual civilians, or had already done so, and failed to take the necessary and reasonable steps to prevent such shelling or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

By these acts and omissions, RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ committed:

Count 5: a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR (deliberate attack on the civilian population and individual civilians) as recognised by Articles 3, 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Count 6 (Destruction of Sacred Sites)

37. Since April 1992 to the end of May 1995, in territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina controlled by the Bosnian Serb military and police, including areas where no military conflict was ongoing, there has been widespread and systematic damage to and destruction of Muslim and Roman Catholic sacred sites. In areas such as Banja Luka, the near total obliteration of these religious sites has occurred. The sites in the Banja Luka area include the following:
Muslim Sacred Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Mosque</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date of Destruction or Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sefer-Beg Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>09.04.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferhadija Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>07.05.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnaudija Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>07.05.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosque in Vrbanje</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>11.05.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zulfikarova Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>15.05.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behram-Efendiya Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>26.05.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mehiddbeg Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>04.06.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufi Mehmed-Pasa Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>04.06.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadzi-Begzade Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>04.06.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazanferija Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>04.06.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadzi-Sebenova Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>14.06.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadzi-Kurt Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>14.06.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadzi-Pervis Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>06.09.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadzi-Osmanija Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>08.09.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadzi-Omer Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>09.09.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadzi-Salihija Mosque</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>09.09.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Roman Catholic Sacred Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Church</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date of Destruction or Damage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church of St. Joseph at Trno</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>24.10.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Church</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>30.12.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Bonaventura Cathedral</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>31.12.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Vincent Monastery</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>02.12.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Church</td>
<td>Vujnovici</td>
<td>05.05.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Church</td>
<td>Petricevac</td>
<td>06.05.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Anthony of Padua Church and</td>
<td>Banja Luka</td>
<td>07.05.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franciscan Monastery</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Church</td>
<td>Sergovac</td>
<td>07.05.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Church</td>
<td>Majdan</td>
<td>08.05.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parish Church</td>
<td>Presnace</td>
<td>12.05.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

38. In other areas, damage and destruction to places of worship has been widespread. These sites include, but are not limited to the Aladza Mosque (Foča); the Sultan Selim Mosque (Doboj); the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Obri Chapel and the Sevri-Hadzi Mosque (Mostar); the parish church (Novi Seher) and the Carsijska Mosque (Konjic). Bosnian Serb military and police forces failed to take reasonable and necessary measures to ensure that these religious sites were protected.

39. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, individually and in concert with others planned, instigated, ordered or otherwise aided and
abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of the destruction of sacred sites or knew or had reason to know that subordinates were about to damage or destroy these sites or had done so and failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent them from doing so or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

By these acts and omissions, RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ committed:

Count 6: a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR (destruction or wilful damage to institutions dedicated to religion) as recognised by Articles 3(d), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Count 7 (Extensive Destruction of Property)

40. After the take-over of Foča (8 April 1992), Bosanski Samac (17 April 1992), Vlasenica (21 April 1992), Prijedor (30 April 1992), Brčko (30 April 1992) and other municipalities in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnian Serb military and police forces and other elements over whom they had control, under the direction and control of RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, systematically destroyed, or permitted others to destroy, for no justifiable military reasons, Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat businesses and residences in occupied cities and villages. The areas where extensive destruction occurred include those areas described in paragraph 29 of this indictment, which is incorporated in full herein.

41. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, individually and in concert with others planned, instigated, ordered or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of the extensive, wanton and unlawful destruction of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat property, not justified by military necessity or knew or had reason to know that subordinates were about to destroy or permit others to destroy the property of Bosnian Muslim or Bosnian Croat civilians or had done so and failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent this destruction or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

By these acts and omissions, RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ committed:

Count 7: a GRAVE BREACH as recognised by Articles 2(d) (destruction of property), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.
Counts 8-9 (Appropriation and Plunder of Property)

42. As described in paragraphs 27-28 of this indictment, which are incorporated in full herein, Bosnian Serb military and police personnel and other agents of the Bosnian Serb administration, under the direction and control of RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, systematically appropriated and looted the real and personal property of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians.

43. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, individually and in concert with others planned, instigated, ordered or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of the extensive, wanton and unlawful appropriation of real and personal property owned by Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians or knew or had reason to know that subordinates were about to appropriate real and personal property of Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat civilians or had done so and failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent this appropriation or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

By these acts and omissions, RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ committed:

Count 8: a GRAVE BREACH as recognised by Articles 2(d) (appropriation of property), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Count 9: a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR (plunder of public or private property) as recognised by Articles 3(e), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Part II
Counts 10-12 (Sarajevo Sniping)

44. Since 5 April 1992, the City of Sarajevo has been besieged by forces of the Bosnian Serb army. Throughout this siege, there has been a systematic campaign of deliberate targeting of civilians by snipers of the Bosnian Serb military and their agents. The sniping campaign has terrorised the civilian population of Sarajevo and has resulted in a substantial number of civilian casualties, killed and wounded, including women, children and elderly. Between 5 May 1992 and 31 May 1995, snipers have systematically, unlawfully and wilfully killed and wounded civilians
Indictments by the International Tribunal • 379

in the area of Sarajevo, including but not limited to the following individuals:

**Killed**

*Children*
Elma Jakupović, age 2, at Jukiceva Street, No 17, on 20 July 1993
Elvedina Čolić, age 4, at Kobilja Glava on 8 August 1993
Adnan Kasapović, age 16, at Dj. A. Kuna Street on 24 October 1994
Nermina Omerović, age 11, at Djure Danicica Street on 8 November 1994

*Women*
Almasa Konjhodžić, age 56, at the intersection of Kranjcevica and Brodska Streets on 27 June 1993
Sevda Kustura, age 50, at Spicasta Stijena on 5 August 1993
Sada Pohara, age 19, at Zarka Zgonjanina Street, No 13, on 30 August 1993
Salih Komaga, age 38, at Mujkica Brdo, Ugorsko, on 8 September 1993
Edina Trto, age 25, at Ivana Krndelja Street on 26 September 1993
Hatema Mukanović, age 38, at Obala 27 July 89 Street on 11 January 1994
Radmila Plainović, age 51, at Vojvode Putnika Street on 7 February 1994
Lejla Bajramović, age 24, at B. Boris Kidric Street, No 3, on 8 December 1994

*Elderly*
Hajrija Dizdarević, age 66, at Ivo Kranjcevic Street 11 on 17 July 1993
Marko Stupar, age 64, at Zmaja od Bosne No 64 Street on 12 January 1994
Fadil Zuko, age 63, at Stara Cesta Street, on 2 February 1994
Dragomir Čulibrk, aged 61, at Prvomajska BB on 16 June 1994

*Men*
Adnan Mesić, age 34, at Hasan Brkica Street on 3 September 1993
Junuz Campara, age 59, at Milutin Djuraskovic Street on 6 September 1993
Augustin Vucić, age 57, at Ante Babica Street on 13 March 1994
Jasmin Podzo, age 23, at Mala Berkusa Street 10 on 4 March 1995

Wounded

*Children*
Boy, age 2, at Stara Cesta Street on 26 June 1993
Boy, age 12, at Kupalista swimming pool on 5 August 1993
Girl, age 9, at Kobilja Glava on 8 August 1993
Boy, age 14, at Dzemal Bijedic Street on 3 September 1993
Girl, age 8, at Ivana Krndelja Street on 3 September 1993
Boy, age 15, at X transverzale Street bb on 4 October 1993
Boy, age 13, at Donji Hotonj II Street on 10 November 1993
Boy, age 12, at Petra Drapsina Street on 28 November 1993
Boy, age 17, at Dzemala Bijedica Street on 10 January 1994
Boy, age 5, at Zmaja od Bosne Street on 19 June 1994
Girl, age 16, at Senada Mandica-Dende Street on 26 June 1994
Boy, age 13, at Miljenka Cvitkovica Street on 22 July 1994
Boy, age 7, at Zmaja od Bosne Street on 18 November 1994
Girl, age 13, at the cross-roads of Rogina and Sedrenik Streets on 22 November 1994
Boy, age 14, at Sedrenik Street on 6 March 1995

*Women*
Female, age 20, at Hotonj on 5 August 1993
Female, age 52, at Franca Rozmana Street on 6 August 1993
Female, age 55, at Spanskih Boraca Street 011 30 August 1993
Female, age 35, at Ivana Krndelja Street on 3 September 1993
Female, age 32, at Nikola Demonja/ Grada Bakua Street area on 6 January 1994
Female, age 46, at Olimpijska Street, No 15, on 18 January 1994
Female, age 42, at 21 Maj Street on 9 May 1994
Female, age 50, and female, age 62, at Nikole Demonje Street on 25 May 1994
Female, age 45, at Mojmilo Dobrinja Road on 13 June 1994
Female, age 46, at Zaim Imamovic Street, No 15 on 20 July 1994
Female, age 54, at Baruthana Street on 8 November 1994
Female, age 28, at Zmaja od Bosne Street on 9 November 1994
Female, age 28, at Zmaja od Bosne Street on 18 November 1994
Female, age 24, at Franca Lehara Street, No 3 on 8 December 1994
Female, age 49, at Sedrenik Street on 10 December 1994

Elderly
Female, age 71, at “Ciglane” Market on 17 September 1993
Female, age 72, at Nikole Demonje Street on 2 October 1993
Female, age 60, at Lovcenska Street on 7 December 1993
Male, age 63, at St Anto Babić on 13 March 1994
Male, age 62, at Omladinskih Radnih Brigada Street on 16 June 1994
Male, age 61, at Prvomajiska BB on 16 June 1994
Male, age 67, at Senad Mandic Denda Street, on 17 July 1994
Male, age 63, at Sedrenik Street on 11 December 1994
Male, age 62, at Sedrenik Street on 13 December 1994
Female, age 73, at the intersection of Zmaja od Bosne and Muzejska Streets on 18 December 1994

Men
Male, age 36, at Trg of Zavnobih on 1 February 1993
Male, age 52, at Kobilja Glava on 25 June 1993
Male, age 29, at Stara Cesta Street on 7 October 1993
Male, age 50, and male, age 56, at Brace Ribara Street on 2 November 1993
Male, age 36, at Stara Cesta Street on 14 December 1993
Male, age 27, at Zmaja od Bosne Street on 19 June 1994
Male, age 20, male, age 27, male, age 39, and male, age 34, at Zmaja od Bosne Street on 9 November 1994
Male, age 29, at Sedrenik Street on 8 December 1994
Male, age 46, and male, age 33, at intersection of Franje Rackog and Marsala Tita Streets on 3 March 1995
Male, age 52, at Sedrenik Street on 6 March 1995

45. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ individually and in concert with others planned, ordered, instigated or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of the sniping of civilians or knew or had reason to know that subordinates were sniping civilians and failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.
As to the deliberate attacks by sniper fire against the civilian population and individual civilians, which resulted in death and injury to said civilians, and acts and omissions related thereto, RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ committed:

Count 10: a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR (deliberate attack on the civilian population and individual civilians) as recognised by Articles 3, 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

As to the killing by sniper fire of these civilians, among others, and acts and omissions related thereto, RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ committed:

Count 11: a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY as recognised by Articles 5(a) (murder), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

As to the wounding by sniper fire of these civilians, among others, and acts and omissions related thereto, RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ committed:

Count 12: a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY as recognised by Articles 5(i) (inhumane acts), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Part III
Counts 13-16 (Hostages/Human Shields)

46. Between 26 May 1995 and 2 June 1995, Bosnian Serb military personnel, under the direction and control of RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, seized 284 UN peacekeepers in Pale, Sarajevo, Gorazde and other locations and held them hostage in order to prevent further North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) airstrikes. Bosnian Serb military personnel held the UN peacekeepers throughout their captivity by force or by the threat of force. In some instances, the UN hostages were assaulted. During and after protracted negotiations with Bosnian Serb leaders, the UN hostages were released in stages between 3 June 1995 and 19 June 1995.

47. After seizing UN peacekeepers in the Pale area, Bosnian Serb military personnel, under the direction and control of RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, immediately selected certain UN hostages to use
as “human shields,” including but not limited to Capt. Patrick A. Rechner (Canada), Capt. Oldrich Zidlik (Czech Republic), Captain Teterevsky (Russia), Maj. Abdul Razak Bello (Nigeria), Capt. Ahmad Manzoor (Pakistan) and Maj. Gunnar Westlund (Sweden). From on or about 26 May 1995 through 27 May 1995, Bosnian Serb military personnel physically secured or otherwise held the UN peacekeepers against their will at potential NATO air targets, including the ammunition bunkers at Jahorinski Potok, the Jahorina radar site and a nearby communications centre in order to render these locations immune from further NATO airstrikes. High level Bosnian Serb political and military delegations inspected and photographed the UN hostages who were handcuffed at the ammunition bunkers at Jahorinski Potok.

48. RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, individually and in concert with others planned, instigated, ordered or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of the taking of civilians, that is UN peacekeepers, as hostages and, additionally, using them as “human shields” and knew or had reason to know that subordinates were about to take and hold UN peacekeepers as hostages and about to use them as “human shields” or had done so and failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent them from doing so or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

In regard to UN peacekeepers seized and held hostage between 26 May 1995 and 19 June 1995, RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, by their acts and omissions, committed:

Count 13: a GRAVE BREACH as recognised by Articles 2(h) (taking civilians as hostage), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Count 14: a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR (taking of hostages) as recognised by Articles 3, 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

In regard to the UN peacekeepers used as “human shields” on 26 and 27 May 1995, RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ and RATKO MLADIĆ, by their acts and omissions, committed:

Count 15: a GRAVE BREACH as recognised by Articles 2(b) (inhumane treatment), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.
Count 16: a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR (cruel treatment) as recognised by Articles 3, 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal

24 July 1995

Richard J. Goldstone
Prosecutor
THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA
THE PROSECUTOR OF THE TRIBUNAL
AGAINST
ŽELJKO MEAKIĆ
MIROSLAV KVOČKA
DRAGOLJUB PRČAC
MLADEN RADIĆ a/k/a “KRKAN”
MILOJICA KOŠ a/k/a “KRLE”
MOMČILO GRUBAN a/k/a “CKALJA”
ZDRAVKO GOVEDARICA
GRUBAN
PREDRAG KOSTIĆ a/k/a “KOLE”
NEDELJKO PASPALJ
MILAN PAVLIĆ
MILUTIN POPOVIĆ
DRAŽENKO PREDOJEVIĆ
ŽELJKO SAVIĆ
MIRKO BABIĆ
NIKICA JANJIĆ
DUSAN KNEŽEVIĆ a/k/a “DUČA”
DRAGOMIR ŠAPONJA
ZORAN ŽIGIĆ a/k/a “ŽIGA”

Indictment

Richard J. Goldstone, Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, pursuant to his authority under Article 18 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (“The Statute of the Tribunal”), charges:

1. From about 25 May to about 30 August, 1992, Serb forces collected and confined more than 3,000 Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats from the opstina of Prijedor, Bosnia-Herzegovina, in the former Yugoslavia, in inhumane conditions, under armed guard, in the Omarska “camp”, located in a former mining complex approximately fifteen kilometres from the town of Prijedor. As set forth below, the Serb forces killed, raped, sexually assaulted, beat and otherwise mistreated the prisoners at Omarska.
Background: Omarska Camp

2.1. In May, 1992, intensive shelling of Muslim areas in the opstina Prijedor caused the Muslim residents to flee their homes. The majority of them then surrendered or were captured by Serb forces. As the Serb forces rounded up the Muslims and any Croat residents, they forced the Muslims and Croats to march in columns bound for one or another of the prison camps that the Serbs had established in the opstina. The Serb forces pulled many of the Muslims and Croats from the columns and shot or beat them on the spot.

2.2. On about 25 May 1992, about three weeks after Serbs forcibly took control of government authority in the opstina, and two days after the start of large scale military attacks on Muslim population centres, the Serb forces began taking prisoners to the Omarska camp.

2.3. During the next several weeks, the Serb forces continued to round up Muslims and Croats from Kozarac, Prijedor town, and other places in the opstina and interned them in the camps. Many of Prijedor’s Muslim and Croat intellectuals, professional and political leaders were sent to Omarska. There were approximately 40 women in the camp, and all the other prisoners in the camp were men.

2.4. Within the area of the Omarska mining complex that was used for the camp, the camp authorities generally confined the prisoners in three different buildings: the administration building, where interrogations took place and most of the women were confined; the garage or hangar building; the “white house,” a small building where particularly severe beatings were administered; and on a cement courtyard area between the buildings known as the “pista”. There was another small building, known as the “red house”, where prisoners were sometimes taken but most often did not emerge alive.

2.5. Living conditions at Omarska were brutal. Prisoners were crowded together with little or no facilities for personal hygiene. They were fed starvation rations once a day and given only three minutes to get into the canteen area, eat, and get out. The little water they received was ordinarily foul. Prisoners had no changes of clothing and no bedding. They received no medical care.

2.6. Severe beatings were commonplace. The camp guards, and others who came to the camp and physically abused the prisoners, used all
manner of weapons during these beatings, including wooden batons, metal rods and tools, lengths of thick industrial cable that had metal balls affixed to the end, rifle butts, and knives. Both female and male prisoners were beaten, tortured, raped, sexually assaulted, and humiliated. In addition to regular beatings and abuse, there were incidents of multiple killings and special terror. Many, whose identities are known and unknown, did not survive the camp.

3. The persons accused in this indictment were commanders, guards and others responsible for the conditions and mistreatment of prisoners in Omarska camp or otherwise assisted the accused.

The Accused:

4. Željko MEAKIĆ also known as (hereinafter a/k/a Mejakić, a/k/a Meagić), was in charge of Omarska camp beginning in late June, 1992, and was in a position of superior authority to everyone else in the camp. Before he took command of the camp, he was chief of security and had full authority over all the guards and any visitors. Before the war began in Bosnia-Herzegovina, he was a police official in Omarska village.

5. Miroslav KVOČKA and Dragoljub PRČAC were deputies to Željko MEAKIĆ and were in positions of authority superior to everyone in the camp other than MEAKIĆ. For most of the first month of the camp’s operation, KVOČKA was the commander of the camp. Prior to the start of the war, both KVOČKA and PRČAC were officials at the Ministry of the Interior in Prijedor.

6. Mladen RADIĆ a/k/a Mlado RADIĆ a/k/a Krkan; Milojica KOŠ a/k/a Krlje; and Momcilo GRUBAN a/k/a Ckalja were shift commanders who each supervised one of the three shifts of guards that operated the camp. As shift commanders, when they were on duty, they were in positions of superior authority to all the camp personnel, second only to the camp commander and his deputies.

7. The following accused were among those who acted as guards in the Omarska camp:
   a. Zdravko GOVEDARICA
   b. first name unknown GRUBAN
   c. Predrag KOSTIĆ a/k/a KOLE
d. Nedeljko PASPALJ  
e. Milan PAVLIĆ  
f. Milutin POPOVIĆ  
g. Draženko PREDOJEVIĆ  
h. Željko SAVIĆ  

8. In addition to the above-listed accused, who regularly performed duties in Omarska camp, other Serbs entered the camp, subject to the authority of Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, and Dragoljub PRCAC, where they killed, beat or otherwise physically abused prisoners. Among those who entered the camp were the following accused:

a. Mirko BABIC  
b. Nikica JANJIC  
c. Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ a/k/a DUCA  
d. Dragomir SAPONJA  
f. Zoran ZIGIC a/k/a ZIGA  

General Allegations:

9. At all times relevant to this indictment, a state of armed conflict and partial occupation existed in the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina.  

10. All acts or omissions set forth as grave breaches recognised by Article 2 of the Statute of the Tribunal occurred during that armed conflict and partial occupation.  

11. All of the prisoners at the Omarska camp, and the Bosnian Muslims and Croats of the opstina of Prijedor referred to in this indictment were, at all relevant times, persons protected by the Geneva Conventions of 1949.  

12. All of the accused in this indictment were required to abide by the mandate of the laws and customs governing the conduct of war, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949.  


14. In each paragraph charging torture, the acts were committed by, or at the instigation of, or with the consent or acquiescence of, an official or person acting in an official capacity, and for one or more of the following
purposes: to obtain information or a confession from the victim or a third person; to punish the victim for an act the victim or a third person committed or was suspected of having committed; to intimidate or coerce the victim or a third person; and/or for any reason based upon discrimination of any kind.

15. In each paragraph charging crimes against humanity, a crime recognised by Article 5 of the Statute of the Tribunal, the alleged acts or omissions were part of a widespread or large-scale or systematic attack directed against a civilian population, specifically the Muslim and Croat population of the Prijedor district.

16. Paragraphs 4 through 15 are realleged and incorporated into each of the charges described below.

17. The term "Serb" refers either to Bosnian citizens of Serbian descent or to individuals for whom it is unknown whether they were Bosnian Serbs or citizens of Serbia proper.

Charges:
Accused: Zeliko Meakic

18.1. Zeljko MEAKIC, intending to destroy, in whole or in part, the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat people as national, ethnic, or religious groups, was complicit with other persons in the killing of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats from the opstina Prijedor at the Omarska camp, thereby committing GENOCIDE, a crime recognised by Article 4(a) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

18.2. Zeljko MEAKIC, intending to destroy, in whole or in part, the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat people as national, ethnic, or religious groups, was complicit with other persons in causing serious bodily or mental harm to Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat people from the opstina Prijedor in Omarska camp, thereby committing GENOCIDE, a crime recognised by Article 4(b) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

18.3. Zeljko MEAKIC, intending to destroy, in whole or in part, the Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat people as national, ethnic, or religious groups, was complicit with other persons in the deliberate infliction of conditions of life on Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat people from the opstina Prijedor at the Omarska camp calculated to bring about their
physical destruction in whole or in part, thereby committing GENOCIDE, a crime recognised by Article 4(c) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

19.1. With respect to the allegations in this indictment, Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, Dragoljub PRČAC, Mladen RADIĆ, Milojica KOŠ and Momcilo GRUBAN knew or had reason to know that persons in positions of subordinate authority to them at Omarska camp were about to commit those acts, or had already committed those acts, and failed to take the necessary and reasonable steps to prevent those acts or to punish the perpetrators after the acts had been committed.

19.2. During the operation of Omarska camp, camp guards and others who were subordinate to Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, Dragoljub PRČAC, Mladen RADIĆ, Milojica KOŠ and Momcilo GRUBAN regularly and openly killed, raped, tortured, beat, and otherwise subjected prisoners to conditions of constant humiliation, degradation, and fear of death.

Accused: Zeliko Meakić, Miroslav Kvočka, Dragoljub Prčać, Mladen Radić, Milojica Koš and Momcilo Gruban in their capacity as superiors

19.3. Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, Dragoljub PRČAC, Mladen RADIĆ, Milojica KOŠ and Momcilo GRUBAN are criminally responsible for the acts of their subordinates in the wilful killing of Omarska prisoners, including those described in paragraphs hereunder, GRAVE BREACHES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 (hereinafter GRAVE BREACHES) recognised by Articles 2(a) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

19.4. Alternatively, Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, Dragoljub PRČAC, Mladen RADIĆ, Milojica KOŠ and Momcilo GRUBAN are criminally responsible for the acts of their subordinates in the murder of Omarska prisoners, including those described in paragraphs hereunder, VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Articles 3 and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

19.5. Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, Dragoljub PRČAC, Mladen RADIĆ, Milojica KOŠ and Momcilo GRUBAN are criminally responsible for the acts of their subordinates in the murder of Omarska prisoners,
including those described in paragraphs hereunder, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Articles 5(a) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

19.6. Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, Dragoljub PRČAC, Mladen RADIĆ, Milojica KOŠ and Momcilo GRUBAN are criminally responsible for the acts of their subordinates in the torture of Omarska prisoners, GRAVE BREACHES recognised by Articles 2(b) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

19.7. Alternatively, Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, Dragoljub PRČAC, Mladen RADIĆ, Milojica KOŠ and Momcilo GRUBAN are criminally responsible for the acts of their subordinates in the torture of Omarska prisoners, VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Articles 3 and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

19.8. Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, Dragoljub PRČAC, Mladen RADIĆ, Milojica KOŠ and Momcilo GRUBAN are criminally responsible for the acts of their subordinates in the rape of Omarska prisoners, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Articles 5(f) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

19.9. Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, Dragoljub PRČAC, Mladen RADIĆ, Milojica KOŠ and Momcilo GRUBAN are criminally responsible for the acts of their subordinates in the rape of Omarska prisoners, including those described in paragraphs hereunder, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Articles 5(g) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

19.10. Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, Dragoljub PRČAC, Mladen RADIĆ, Milojica KOŠ and Momcilo GRUBAN are criminally responsible for the acts of their subordinates in wilfully causing great suffering to Omarska prisoners, including those described in paragraphs hereunder, GRAVE BREACHES recognised by Articles 2(c) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

19.11. Alternatively, Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, Dragoljub PRČAC, Mladen RADIĆ, Milojica KOŠ and Momcilo GRUBAN are criminally responsible for the acts of their subordinates in the commission of outrages upon personal dignity, including humiliating and degrading treatment of the Omarska prisoners, VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OR
CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Articles 3 and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(c) of the Geneva Conventions.

19.12. Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, Dragoljub PRČAC, Mladen RADIĆ, Milojica KOŠ and Momcilo GRUBAN are criminally responsible for the acts of their subordinates in the unlawful confinement of civilians, including those listed in paragraphs hereunder, GRAVE BREACHES recognised by Articles 2(g) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

19.13. Željko MEAKIĆ, Miroslav KVOČKA, Dragoljub PRČAC, Mladen RADIĆ, Milojica KOŠ and Momcilo GRUBAN are criminally responsible for their own acts or omissions and for the acts of their subordinates in the unlawful imprisonment of the prisoners of Omarska, including those listed in paragraphs hereunder, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Articles 5(e) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Accused: Zeliko Meakić

20.1. Around 20 July 1992, the last remaining pocket of Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats was captured from the area west of Prijedor town known as the Brdo. Many were taken to Omarska camp. When they arrived, Željko MEAKIĆ and camp guards beat them severely with batons and other weapons.

20.2. Željko MEAKIĆ wilfully caused these prisoners great suffering or serious injury to body or health, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Articles 2(c) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

20.3. Alternatively, Željko MEAKIĆ wilfully subjected these prisoners to cruel treatment, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Articles 3 and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

20.4. Željko MEAKIĆ committed inhumane acts on the Brdo prisoners, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Articles 5(i) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

21.1. About 25 June 1992, during an interrogation on the first floor of the administration building, two guards beat Saud BESIĆ repeatedly with batons and kicked him. Željko MEAKIĆ entered the room, kicked Saud
BESIĆ in the chest and the two guards continued to beat him until he lost consciousness.

21.2. Željko MEAKIĆ subjected Saud BESIĆ to inhumane treatment, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Articles 2(b) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

21.3. Alternatively, Željko MEAKIĆ inflicted cruel treatment on Saud BESIĆ, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Articles 3 and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

21.4. Željko MEAKIĆ subjected Saud BESIĆ to inhumane acts, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Articles 5(i) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Accused: Mladen Radić

22.1. During June and July, 1992, Mladen RADIĆ repeatedly subjected “A” to forcible sexual intercourse. The first occasion was on or about the night of 25 June 1992. Mladen RADIĆ took “A” to a room downstairs in the administration building, forced her on a table and subjected her to forcible sexual intercourse. Two or three nights later, RADIĆ again called “A” out of the room where she slept and again subjected her to forcible sexual intercourse. On at least three more occasions during June and July 1992, Mladen RADIĆ called “A” out of the room in the administration building where she slept and subjected her to forcible sexual intercourse. These crimes are charged separately below:

First Incident

22.2. Around 25 June, 1992, Mladen RADIĆ wilfully caused “A” great suffering by subjecting her to forcible sexual intercourse, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Article 2(c) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

22.3. Alternatively, around 25 June 1992, Mladen RADIĆ subjected “A” to cruel treatment by forcible sexual intercourse, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.
22.4. Around 25 June 1992, Mladen RADIĆ raped “A”, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Article 5(g) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Second Incident

22.5. Around 27 June 1992, Mladen RADIĆ wilfully caused “A” great suffering by subjecting her to forcible sexual intercourse, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Article 2(c) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

22.6. Alternatively, around 27 June 1992, Mladen RADIĆ subjected “A” to cruel treatment by forcible sexual intercourse, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

22.7. Around 27 June, 1992, Mladen RADIĆ raped “A”, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Article 5(g) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Third Incident

22.8. During July, 1992, Mladen RADIĆ wilfully caused “A” great suffering by subjecting her to forcible sexual intercourse, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Article 2(c) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;


22.10. During July, 1992, Mladen RADIĆ raped “A”, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Article 5(g) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Fourth Incident

22.11. During late July, 1992, Mladen RADIĆ wilfully caused “A” great suffering by subjecting her to forcible sexual intercourse, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Article 2(c) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

22.12. Alternatively, during late July, 1992, Mladen RADIĆ subjected “A” to cruel treatment by forcible sexual intercourse, a VIOLATION OF
THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

22.13. During late July, 1992, Mladen RADIĆ raped “A”, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Article 5(g) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Fifth Incident

22.14. During late July, 1992, Mladen RADIĆ wilfully caused “A” great suffering by subjecting her to forcible sexual intercourse, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Article 2(c) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

22.15. Alternatively, during late July 1992, Mladen RADIĆ subjected “A” to cruel treatment by forcible sexual intercourse, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

22.16. During late July, 1992, Mladen RADIĆ raped “A”, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Article 5(g) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Accused: Zoran Žigic, Dusan Knežević, Dragomir Šaponja, and Nikica Janjić

23.1. In about July 1992, Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ and a third unknown person savagely beat Becir MEDUNJANIN on two occasions over a two day period in the “white house.” The accused assaulted Becir MEDUNJANIN with a club, a chair, a baton and kicked him. The morning after the second assault Becir MEDUNJANIN died in the room and his body was removed from the camp immediately.

23.2. Zoran ŽIGIĆ and Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ participated in the wilful killing of Becir MEDUNJANIN, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Article 2(a) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

23.3. Alternatively, Zoran ŽIGIĆ and Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ participated in the murder of Becir MEDUNJANIN, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Articles 3 and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.
23.4. Zoran ŽIGIĆ and Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ participated in the murder of Becir medunjanin, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Articles 5(a) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

24.1. On or about 10 June 1992, Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ, Dragomir ŠAPONJA, and Nikica JANJIC went to the Omarska camp. ŽIGIĆ, KNEŽEVIĆ, ŠAPONJA, and JANJIC were not regular guards at the camp, but were allowed into the camp to murder, beat or otherwise physically abuse the prisoners. On that particular day, they called four prisoners at the Omarska camp, Emir BEGANOVIC, Rezak HUKANOVIĆ, Asef KAPETANOVIĆ, and Sefik TERZIĆ into the “white house” and severely beat them. The accused used metal batons and cables, a knife, their fists and kicked the victims with their military-style boots.

Victim: Emir Beganović

24.2. Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ, Dragomir ŠAPONJA, and Nikica JANJIC participated in wilfully causing serious injury to the body or health of Emir BEGANOVIC, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Articles 2(c) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

24.3. Alternatively, Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ, Dragomir ŠAPONJA, and Nikica JANJIC participated in subjecting Emir BEGANOVIC to cruel treatment, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Articles 3 and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

24.4. Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ, Dragomir ŠAPONJA, and Nikica JANJIC participated in subjecting Emir BEGANOVIC to inhumane acts, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Articles 5(i) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Victim: Rezak Hukanović

24.5. Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ, Dragomir ŠAPONJA, and Nikica JANJIC participated in wilfully causing serious injury to the body or health of Rezak HUKANOVIĆ, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Articles 2(c) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

24.6. Alternatively, Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ, Dragomir ŠAPONJA, and Nikica JANJIC participated in subjecting Rezak HUKA-
NOVIĆ to cruel treatment, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Articles 3 and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

24.7. Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ, Dragomir ŠAPONJA, and Nikica JANJIĆ participated in subjecting Reza HUKANOVIC to inhumane acts, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Articles 5(i) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Victim: Asef Kapetanović

24.8. Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ, Dragomir ŠAPONJA, and Nikica JANJIĆ participated in wilfully causing serious injury to the body or health of Asef KAPETANOVIĆ, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Articles 2(c) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

24.9. Alternatively, Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ, Dragomir ŠAPONJA, and Nikica JANJIĆ participated in subjecting Asef KAPETANOVIĆ to cruel treatment, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Articles 3 and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

24.10. Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ, Dragomir ŠAPONJA, and Nikica JANJIĆ participated in subjecting Asef KAPETANOVIĆ to inhumane acts, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Articles 5(i) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Victim: Sefik Terzić

24.11. Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ, Dragomir ŠAPONJA, and Nikica JANJIĆ participated in wilfully causing serious injury to the body or health of Sefik TERZIĆ, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Articles 2(c) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

24.12. Alternatively, Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ, Dragomir ŠAPONJA, and Nikica JANJIĆ participated in subjecting Sefik TERZIĆ to cruel treatment, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Articles 3 and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

24.13. Zoran ŽIGIĆ, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ, Dragomir ŠAPONJA, and Nikica JANJIĆ participated in subjecting Sefik TERZIĆ to inhumane acts, a
CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Articles 5(i) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Accused: Gruban

25.1. Between early June and 3 August 1992, a guard at the Omarska camp with the surname GRUBAN, who was a member of Mladen RADIĆ's shift, repeatedly forced "F" from the room where she was sleeping, took her to another room on the first floor of the administration building in the Omarska camp and subjected her to forcible sexual intercourse.

25.2. GRUBAN wilfully caused "F" great suffering by subjecting her to forcible sexual intercourse, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Article 2(c) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

25.3. Alternatively, GRUBAN subjected "F" to cruel treatment by forcible sexual intercourse, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

25.4. GRUBAN raped "F", a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Article 5(g) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Accused: Predrag Kostić a/k/a Kole

26.1. Between early June and 3 August 1992, Predrag KOSTIĆ, a guard at the Omarska camp, forced "F" from the room where she was sleeping, took her to another room on the first floor of the administration building in the Omarska camp and subjected her to forcible sexual intercourse.

26.2. Predrag KOSTIĆ wilfully caused "F" great suffering by subjecting her to forcible sexual intercourse, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Article 2(c) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or:

26.3. Alternatively, Predrag KOSTIĆ subjected "F" to cruel treatment by forcible sexual intercourse, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

26.4. Predrag KOSTIĆ raped "F", a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Article 5(g) of the Statute of the Tribunal.
Accused: Milutin Popović, Draženko Predojević, Željko Savić and Nedeljko Paspalj

27.1 Around 6 July 1992, on the “pista”, the victim Rizah HADZALIĆ, in response to a comment by a guard, used a common polite Bosnian Muslim expression, “Bujrum”. The accused Milutin POPOVIĆ, together with the co-accused Draženko PREDOJEVIĆ, Željko SAVIĆ, Nedeljko PASPALJ and a guard known only as “Nedo”, went to Rizah HADZALIĆ and beat him for using this Muslim expression. The four accused and “Nedo” beat Rizah HADZALIĆ until he fell to the ground in a sitting position. About half an hour later, Rizah HADZALIĆ died as a result of the beating.

27.2. Milutin POPOVIĆ, Draženko PREDOJEVIĆ, Željko SAVIĆ and Nedeljko PASPALJ participated in the wilful killing of Rizah HADZALIĆ, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Article 2(a) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

27.3. Alternatively, Milutin POPOVIĆ, Draženko PREDOJEVIĆ, Željko SAVIĆ and Nedeljko PASPALJ participated in the murder of Rizah HADZALIĆ, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Articles 3 and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

27.4. Milutin POPOVIĆ, Draženko PREDOJEVIĆ, Željko SAVIĆ and Nedeljko PASPALJ participated in the murder of Rizah HADZALIĆ, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Article 5(a) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Accused: Milan Pavlić

28.1. In early June, 1992, a large group of prisoners were confined in the canteen area of the administration building of the Omarska Camp. One night an elderly man, Mehmedaliya NASIĆ, stood up and shouted in apparent protest over the prisoners’ confinement. He was, at the time, distressed and possibly mentally disturbed by the conditions that he had been forced to endure. The accused, Milan PAVLIĆ, a regular guard at Omarska, ordered him to sit down. NASIĆ did not sit down, and after a few minutes PAVLIĆ fired his rifle, killing the victim and wounding several other prisoners sitting nearby.
28.2. Milan PAVLIĆ wilfully killed Mehmedalija NASIĆ, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Article 2(a) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

28.3. Alternatively, Milan PAVLIĆ murdered Mehmedalija NASIĆ, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

28.4. Milan PAVLIĆ murdered Mehmedalija NASIĆ, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Article 5(a) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Accused: Zdravko Govedarica

29.1. On or about 17 June 1992, Zdravko GOVEDARICA, a guard in the Omarska camp, with four other guards whose names are not known, took Serif VELIĆ, a prisoner in the camp, to a room in the Administration Building where they stripped him to his underwear, kicked him in the testicles, repeatedly beat him with a baton and rifle, and kicked him in the ribs, causing him to lapse in and out of consciousness.

29.2. Zdravko GOVEDARICA wilfully subjected Serif VELIĆ to great suffering, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Article 2(c) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

29.3. Alternatively, Zdravko GOVEDARICA subjected Serif VELIĆ to cruel treatment, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR, recognised by Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

29.4. Zdravko GOVEDARICA subjected Serif VELIĆ to inhumane acts, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Article 5(i) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Accused: Mirko Babić

30.1. “F” was taken to the Omarska camp as a prisoner in early June 1992. Sometime between early June and 3 August 1992, “F” was taken to the Separcija building at the entrance to the Omarska camp and placed in a room where Mirko BABIĆ subjected “F” to forcible sexual intercourse.
30.2. Mirco BABIĆ wilfully caused great suffering to “F” by subjecting her to forcible sexual intercourse, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Article 2(c) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

30.3. Alternatively, Mirko BABIĆ subjected “F” to cruel treatment by forcible sexual intercourse, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal and Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

30.4. Mirko BABIĆ raped “F”, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Article 5(g) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Accused: Dusan Knežević

31.1. Around the latter part of June or first part of July 1992, near the building known as the “white house,” a group of Serbs from outside the camp, including DUSAN KNEŽEVIĆ, ordered prisoners, whose names are not known, to drink water like animals from puddles on the ground, jumped on their backs and beat them until they were unable to move. As the victims were removed in a wheelbarrow, one of the Serbs discharged the contents of a fire extinguisher into the mouth of one of the victims.

31.2. Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ participated in wilfully causing a group of Omarska prisoners, whose names are not known, great suffering or serious injury to body or health, a GRAVE BREACH recognised by Articles 2(c) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal, or;

31.3. Alternatively, Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ participated in subjecting these unknown Omarska prisoners to cruel treatment, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR recognised by Articles 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

31.4. Dusan KNEŽEVIĆ participated in subjecting these unknown Omarska prisoners to inhumane acts, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY recognised by Articles 5(i) and 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Richard J. Goldstone
Prosecutor