

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

CASE CONCERNING LEGALITY
OF USE OF FORCE

(YUGOSLAVIA v. BELGIUM, CANADA, FRANCE,
GERMANY, ITALY, NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL
AND UNITED KINGDOM)

MEMORIAL

5 JANUARY 2000

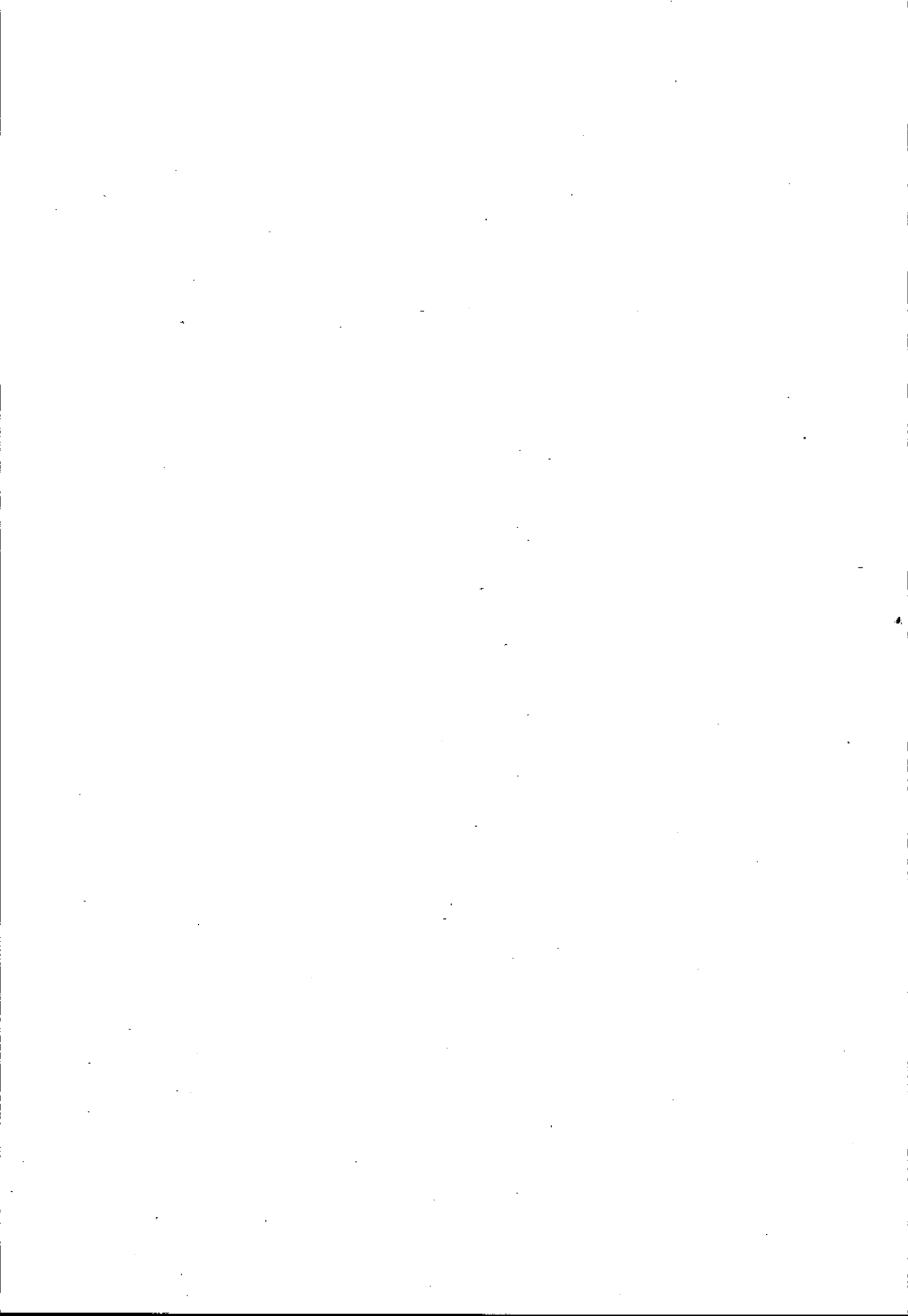


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INTRODUCTION

1. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (hereinafter: the Applicant) filed on 29 April 1999 the Applications instituting proceedings against the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of Belgium, Canada, the Republic of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Italy, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Portugal and the Kingdom of Spain for violations of obligation not to use force against another State and others obligations.

2. The subject-matter of the dispute, indicated by the Applications, were acts of Respondents by which they violated their international obligation banning the use of force against another State, the obligation not to intervene in the internal affairs of another State, the obligation not to violate the sovereignty of another State, the obligation to protect the civilian population and civilian objects in wartime, the obligation to protect the environment, the obligation relating to free navigation on international rivers, the obligation regarding fundamental human rights and freedoms, the obligation not to use prohibited weapons, the obligation not to deliberately inflict conditions of life calculated to cause the physical destruction of a national group.

3. In its Applications the Applicant states that the claims submitted by it to the Court are based upon the following facts:

"the Government of the Respondent, together with the Governments of other Member States of NATO, took part in the acts of use of force against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by taking part in bombing targets in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In bombing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, military and civilian targets were attacked. Great number of people were killed, including a great many civilians. Residential houses came under attack. Numerous dwellings were destroyed. Enormous damage was caused to schools, hospitals, radio and television stations, cultural and health institutions and to places of worship. A large number of bridges, roads and railway lines were destroyed. Attacks on oil refineries and chemical plants have had serious environmental effects on cities, towns and villages in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The use of weapons containing depleted uranium is having far-reaching consequences for human life. The above-mentioned acts are deliberately creating conditions calculated at the physical destruction of an

ethnic group, in whole or in part. The Government of the Respondent is taking part in the training, arming, financing, equipping and supplying the so-called 'Kosovo Liberation Army'.

4. The said claims are based on the following legal grounds:

The above acts of the Government of the Respondent represent a gross violation of the obligation not to use force against another State. By financing, arming, training and equipping the so-called 'Kosovo Liberation Army', support is given to terrorist groups and the secessionist movement in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of the obligation not to intervene in the internal affairs of another State. In addition, the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1949 and of the Additional Protocol No.1 of 1977 on the protection of civilians and civilian objects in time of war have been violated. The obligation to protect the environment has also been breached. The destruction of bridges on the Danube is in contravention of the provisions of Article 1 of the 1948 Convention on free navigation on the Danube. The provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 have also been breached. Furthermore, the obligation contained in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide not to impose deliberately on a national group conditions of life calculated to bring about the physical destruction of the group has been breached. Furthermore, the activities in which Canada is taking part are contrary to Article 53, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations.

5. The claims of the Applicant were formulated as follows in the Application:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia requests the International Court of Justice to adjudge and declare:

- by taking part in the bombing of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to use force against another State;
- by taking part in the training, arming, financing, equipping and supplying terrorist groups, i.e. the so - called 'Kosovo Liberation Army', the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to intervene in the affairs of another State;
- by taking part in attacks on civilian targets, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation to spare the civilian population, civilians and civilian objects;
- by taking part in destroying or damaging monasteries, monuments of culture, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to commit any act of hostility directed against historical monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute cultural or spiritual heritage of people;

- by taking part in the use of cluster bombs, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to use prohibited weapons, i.e. weapons calculated to cause unnecessary suffering;
- by taking part in the bombing of oil refineries and chemical plants, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to cause considerable environmental damage;
- by taking part in the use of weapons containing depleted uranium, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to use prohibited weapons and not to cause far-reaching health and environmental damage;
- by taking part in killing civilians, destroying enterprises, communications, health and cultural institutions, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation to respect the right to life, the right to work, the right to information, the right to health care as well as other basic human rights;
- by taking part in destroying bridges on international rivers, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation to respect freedom of navigation on international rivers;
- by taking part in activities listed above, and in particular by causing enormous environmental damage and by using depleted uranium, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to deliberately inflict on a national group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction, in whole or in part;
- the Respondent is responsible for the violation of the above international obligations;
- the Respondent is obliged to stop immediately the violation of the above obligations vis-à-vis the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
- the Respondent is obliged to provide compensation for the damage done to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to its citizens and juridical persons.

6. At the end of its Application, the Applicant reserved the right to amend and supplement it.

7. On 29 April 1999, immediately after filing its Applications, the Applicant submitted requests for the indications of provisional measures.

8. After the public hearings held between 10 and 12 May 1999, concerning the requests for the indications of provisional measures, the Court found *prima facie* it was without jurisdiction and by its Orders of 2 June 1999, rejected the requests for the indications of provisional measures and reserved the subsequent procedure for further decisions in the proceedings in cases against Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom (hereinafter: the Respondents).

9. Although the International Court of Justice found *prima facie* it was without jurisdiction rejecting the requests for the indications of preliminary measures, the Court said "the parties should take care not to aggravate or extend the dispute". Unfortunately, the Respondents did not respect this position of the Court. They did aggravate and extend the dispute.

10. By its Orders made on 30 June 1999, the International Court of Justice in each of the cases concerning Legality of Use of Force (Yugoslavia v. Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and United Kingdom) has fixed the time-limits for the filing of the written pleadings of parties. In accordance with the Orders of the International Court of Justice, dated 30 June 1999, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia submits this Memorial.

11. Due to substantial and technical reasons, the Applicant has prepared an identical text of the Memorial in all eight pending cases. The substance of dispute in all eight cases is identical. There are some differences concerning the jurisdiction of the Court among some of the cases which will be indicated in the relevant part of the Memorial. Whereas all Respondents are in the same interest, according to Article 31, para. 5, of Statute of the Court, they should, for the purpose of the nomination of *ad hoc* judge, be reckoned as one party only. Alternatively, for the said purpose, Belgium and the Netherlands are in the same interest; Canada, Portugal and the United Kingdom are in the same interest; and France, Germany and Italy are in the same interest.

12. Since the Orders of the Court, dated 2 June 1999, the dispute aggravated and extended. It got new elements concerning failures of the Respondents to fulfill their obligations established by Security Council resolution 1244 and by the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Negating the alleged humanitarian motives of the Respondents, the new elements are of crucial importance for the substance of the dispute.

13. The substance of the dispute is related to the State responsibility. The Respondents have breached and are breaching some of the most important international obligations and they are responsible for that. Accordingly, the Applicant will show that the breached obligations are in force between the Applicant and the Respondents, the acts of breaches of these obligations, imputation of the acts to the Respondent and the existence of the jurisdiction of the Court.

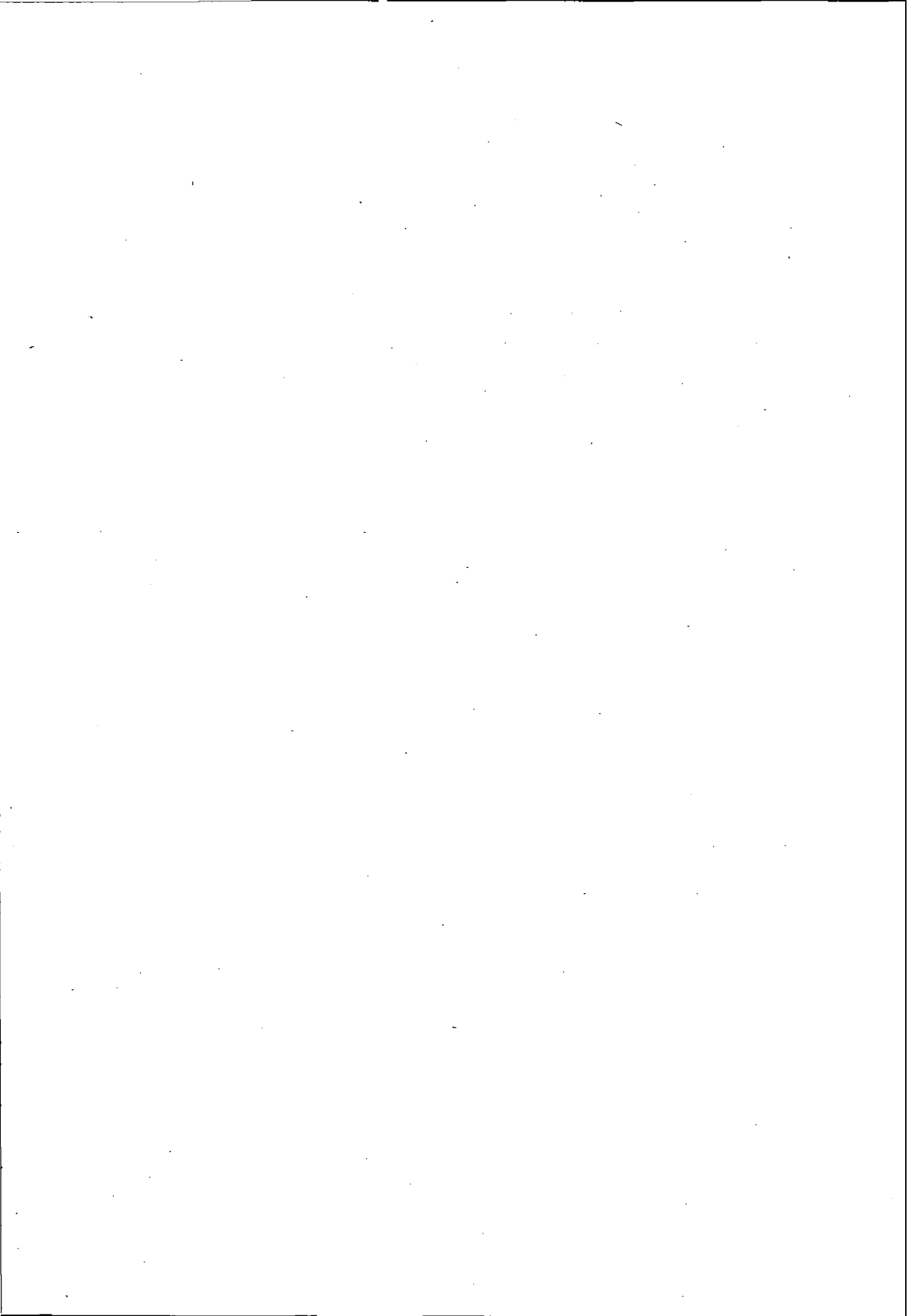
14. The Memorial is structured in four parts. The Part One contains the statement on facts. Part Two consists of statements on the law. Part Three is referring to the jurisdiction of the Court. And the Part Four presents conclusions and submissions.

15. The dispute is very complex, containing a great number of elements. But, legally it is not so much complicated. The large number of facts related to the

bombing or to the killing, wounding and expulsion of Serbs and other non-Albanian groups in Kosovo and Metohija are confirmed by the Respondents. Besides, the NATO Press Conferences, held during the aggression, are a rich source of relevant information. Transcripts of the Conferences are available at NATO web-site on the INTERNET. Concerning the law, the Applicant bases its position on the legal statements of the Court in previous cases.

16. Due to the fact that the dispute matured, through the new elements, the Applicant considers that the circumstances related to the jurisdiction of the Court have changed so that the Court has the jurisdiction to resolve the dispute.

17. The dispute is of great importance for the parties involved and for mankind as a whole. The judgment of the Court, declaring responsibility of the Respondent, would be to the benefit not only for the Applicant but to the further sound development of international relations in general.



1. PART ONE - FACTS

1.1. FACTS RELATED TO BOMBING OF THE TERRITORY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA

1.1.1. March 24, 1999

1.1.1.1. During the bombing of Rakovica, first on March 24 and repeatedly afterwards, the monastery of Rakovica in Rakovica, Belgrade, was exposed to strong detonations, which weakened its supporting wall and counterforts (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 215).

1.1.1.2. On the night of March 24/25, 1999, from 8.30 pm to 5.00 am, in an attack of NATO aviation on Djakovica damage was inflicted on office and residential buildings by missiles hitting the old part of the town, killing 4 persons and totally destroying about 220 office and residential buildings.

1.1.1.3. On March 24, 1999, at about 7.55 pm, in Novi Sad, at 1 Ljubomira Nenadovica Street, NATO aviation fired several high-explosive cruise missiles and destroyed the buildings and equipment of the training centre of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, while Djuro Djukic and Predrag Ilic were injured. Material damage was done to private and socially-owned premises by the after-shock following the impact of the projectiles. The premises in question are the property of the following enterprises: TEHNOGAS, NOVOGRAP, VODOKANAL, UNIS PROMET, MEBL KOMERC, ADEKO, METAL, IZOLACIJA, MEGAPROM, MIKOM, MERCEDES BENC car vendors, the storehouse of APATINSKA PIVARA, the storehouse of COCA-COLA, the waterpower engineering firms of SAJKASKA, SRBIJA VODE, and DUNAV, whereas the residential buildings within 500 metres behind the premises listed above had their roofs, windows and doors damaged.

1.1.1.4. During the night of March 24/25 NATO aviation attacked the area of the town of Kula with several high-explosive projectiles causing damage to the farmhouse at No. 8, owned by Nikola Bedicin, to a farmhouse in Igmanska Street, owned by Branko Vukovic, to the house at 4 Igmanska Street, owned by Mihalj Les, and to the houses at 2 and 6 Igmanska Street, owned by Vitomir Perunicic and Spasoje Majstorovic respectively. In the course of the raid, damage was also done to the tool workshop, the maintenance workshop and the boiler room, as well as the workshop of the Foundry and the compressor station, all owned by Iskra machine accessory factory, Kula, along with the premises of Djuro Strugar farming co-operative at Kula, where damage was done to the

following: the gatekeeper's booth, the weighing house, the drying shed, the mechanic's workshop with a hangar, the farrowing pens P1 and P2, the storehouse with a grist mill, the cow shed, and the old farmhouse.

1.1.1.5. On March 24, at 8.10 pm, at the summit of Mt. Murtenica, at a location called Brijac, NATO aviation fired an unidentified projectile and hit the air reconnaissance post with two domes and five engine rooms – the domes were 9 metres in diameter and 7 metres high with a metal framework – destroying trees within 15 metres; pulling down 80 cm by 50 cm concrete slabs, smashing all window panes on the building, which is 36 metres long and 12 metres wide – a total of 47 windows measuring 1.70 cm by 0.95 cm, and five engine room ventilators.

1.1.2. March 25, 1999.

1.1.2.1. On March 25, 1999, at 5.10 pm, between the villages of Besnik and Njegus, near Rozaje, Senad Dacic (16) was killed and three young men were injured (Senad Muric, Asmir Dacic and Mensur Muric) by cluster bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 39)

1.1.2.2. On March 25, 1999 at 9.20 am, a cruise missile destroyed oil storage tanks in the civilian part of Golubovci airfield. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 233)

1.1.2.3. On March 25, 1999, at about 8.05 pm, a NATO aviation assault was carried out at Djakovica inflicting damage to the premises for the accommodation of units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia.

1.1.2.4. On March 25, 1999, at about 7.55 pm, a NATO aviation assault was carried out at Prizren inflicting damage to the premises for the accommodation of units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia and killing Dragan Baric and Dragan Repic.

1.1.2.5. On March 25, 1999, at about 8.28 pm, a NATO aviation assault was carried out at Nis, with a cruise missile hitting the Stevan Sindjelic army barracks in 12. februara Street, and 4 homing bombs, weighing about 500 kg each, hitting the Nis military airfield at 9.46 pm, the Mija Stanimirovic army barracks in Donji Komren residential area between 9.40 and 9.50 pm, when huge damage was done to the listed premises as well as the ambulance, the customhouse, a large number of family houses in the village of Medosevac, the Dve lipe restaurant, the Velja car wash in 12. februara Street, and the 15. maj and 12. februar Secondary Schools.

1.1.3. March 26, 1999.

1.1.3.1. On March 26, 1999, at 8.00 pm, Ljubica Simonovic was injured in a missile attack on the village of Grlic, near Danilovgrad. During the attack, the most serious damage was done to the premises in the village of Velje Polje owned by Veselin Buric, Punisa Buric, Vladimir Buric, Dusan Buric and Jelka Buric. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 39)

1.1.3.2. On March 26, 1999, at 8.40 pm, the PIK Mladost agricultural and processing complex in Gnjilane was bombed. The hangar was hit, and all the vehicles and the hangar itself burnt down. Also, one missile hit the Kosmet prevoz transportation enterprise in Gnjilane. Several buses were set on fire. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 353)

1.1.3.3. On March 26, 1999, at 8.55 pm, in Aleksinac, NATO aviation hit the Deligrad army barracks with one projectile, causing huge material damage to the following civilian premises: the Beopetrol filling station, the building of Morava ready-made clothes factory, the Nis ekspres bus station, and the socially-owned enterprises FRAD, Jelka Radulovic, and EMPA.

1.1.4. March 28, 1999.

1.1.4.1. On March 28, 1999, the building of the Prizren League in Prizren was demolished by NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 227)

1.1.4.2. On March 28, 1999, at Nis, at 1.5.00 pm, NATO aviation hit Nis military airfield in Vazduhoplova Street with one projectile, killing Acim Tadic from Grebica, the municipality of Niksic, severely injuring Bojan Stamenkovic, and slightly injuring Milos Bozovic, Aleksandar Hajvaz, Radojica Gutovic, Srecko Stojanovic, Slobodan Karadzic and Miroslav Lukic.

1.1.5. March 29, 1999

1.1.5.1. On the night of March 29/30, 1999, NATO bombs damaged the Outpatient and Dental Clinics in Pristina. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II, p. 233)

1.1.5.2. The Lola Utva factory in Pancevo was exposed to NATO missile attacks several times: on March 24, 1999, at 9.00 pm, with four missiles; on March 27, 1999, at 8.05 pm, with one missile; and on March 29, 1999, at 8.30 pm, with one missile. The following plants were destroyed in the attacks: the assembly and maintenance plants with 17 sports aircraft being overhauled; the assembly room with two sports aircraft, the aircraft equipment plant, the aluminum protection plant, the paint shop, the water purification plant; and the preparation for material cutting plant. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 351)

1.1.6. March 31, 1999.

1.1.6.1. NATO bombs damaged the following medical care facilities: the Outpatient Clinics in Ladjevci and Milocaj, the Pharmacy in the Ladjevci Outpatient Clinic, the Students' Medical Center in Nis, the Medical Center in Leskovac – the General Hospital, and the Leskovac Health Care Institute – the Pristina Outpatient Clinic and Dental Clinic, located in downtown Pristina (100% damage), the Rakovica Outpatient Clinic – the premises in Labudovo Brdo and Resnik, and the Infirmary in the DMB factory, the Zemun Outpatient

Clinic, the Outpatient Clinic in Sremcica, the Outpatient Clinic in Zeleznik, the Infirmary in the village of Vrbovac, and the Pharmaceutical Enterprise in Gnjilane. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 174)

1.1.6.2. On March 31, 1999, at about 10.40 pm, in a NATO aviation attack at the village of Ljugbunar, the municipality of Djakovica, damage was done to the agricultural airfield and the residential and business buildings in its vicinity, with two persons killed and one severely injured.

1.1.6.3. On March 31, 1999, at a location called Popova glava, in the area of the village of Camurlija, the municipality of Nis, NATO aviation fired one missile and damaged a cup-system radar, killing Dragoslav Jankovic from Nis and slightly injuring Predrag Jovanovic and Bane Milojevic.

1.1.6.4. On March 31, 1999, in the early morning hours, NATO aviation tried to hit the Rajica Brdo transmitter of Radio Television Serbia on the territory of the municipality of Kosjeric. The projectile missed the target and hit a plot of land owned by Novak Arsenijevic, causing substantial damage to both the plot and the nearby houses in the village of Seca Reka.

1.1.6.5. On March 31, 1999, at about 11.30 pm, on the territory of the municipality of Uzice, NATO aviation hit and caused damage to a field owned by Momcilo Radovic from Katusnica, and that same day a large part of a pine forest was damaged at a location called Prepeliste on the territory of the village of Kremna.

1.1.6.6. On March 31, 1999, at 8.20 pm, with a projectile bearing the identity mark ECO 8414, NATO aviation bombed the place called Katusnica Drenova, the local community of Sirogojno, destroying a number of beech and hornbeam trees.

1.1.7. April 1, 1999.

1.1.7.1. NATO bombs damaged the following medical care facilities: the Medical Center in Leskovac – the General Hospital and the Leskovac Health Care Institute – the Pharmaceutical Enterprise in Leskovac. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 175)

1.1.7.2. On April 1, 1999, at 4.55 am, the old Varadin Bridge in Novi Sad was hit and demolished by two missiles. In this attack, Oleg Nasov was killed, being on the bridge at the time of the attack, and the detonation from the projectile's impact damaged the Fortress of Petrovaradin, the premises of the Faculty of Philosophy and those of the Law School, residential and business buildings in Kej Zrtava Racije and Beogradski kej, the management building of DTD Novi Sad, the buildings of the Vojvodina Museum and the Djordje Natosevic Primary School. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 233)

1.1.7.3. On the same day, at 5.05 am, the bridge on the Danube, on the Belgrade- Novi Sad road, near Beska, the municipality of Indjija, was bombed and damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 233)

1.1.7.4. On April 1, 1999, NATO aviation bombed the territory of Bajina Basta. In the area of Kaludjerska Bara, a field of Milojko Jovanovic, the holiday home of Momcilo Veselinovic, and the house of Milojko Veselinovic from the village of Lug were all damaged. In the hamlet of Canic, the local community of Zaglavak, the house and outbuildings of Milos Milinovic were damaged. Damage was also done to the houses of Radovan and Andrija Lojanicic, Milorad Djuricic, Milovan Tesic, Milinko Lukic, and Kosa Simic.

1.1.8. April 2, 1999.

1.1.8.1. On April 2, 1999, at 1.30 am, the village of Nogovac in Orahovac municipality was directly hit by three missiles, causing the death of 11 persons (four were identified: Cazim Krasnici, father's name Isa, Mahmut Krasnici, Hist Zunici, and Hisni Ersani) and inflicting serious injuries on 5 persons - Zade Ejsani, Spresa Krasnici, Valentina Ersani, Ridva Berisa, and Edunisa Gasi. As a result of the attack, 15 houses were damaged, including the farm equipment in the courtyards and the passenger cars parked in the vicinity of the place of explosion. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 39)

1.1.8.2. On April 2, 1999, at 1.45 am, the region of Kursumlija municipality was hit by several missiles of great destructive power. The first missile fell in the close of the Stevanovic family house in the village of Samokovo. The Stevanovic family house and outbuildings in the courtyard were completely destroyed by the explosion. At the time of the attack, asleep in the house were Vucina Stevanovic (born 1959), who suffered serious injuries endangering his life. As a result of the explosion, window panes were broken on the neighbouring houses. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 39)

1.1.8.3. NATO bombs damaged the following medical care facilities: the General Hospital and Outpatient Clinic in Djakovica, the Medical Center in Kosovska Mitrovica, and the Outpatient Clinics in Leposavic and Vucitrn (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 175)

1.1.9. April 3, 1999.

1.1.9.1. During the bombing on April 3, the St. Nicholas' Church in Djurakovac was damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 227)

1.1.9.2. On April 3, 1999, at about 7.50 pm, NATO aggressors fired three missiles, hitting and demolishing the Liberty Bridge in Novi Sad. Three persons were severely wounded and hospitalized: Zvonimir Breber, Senka Andric and Slobodan Savic. Slightly wounded were Jovanka Donatovic, Zvonimir Sabljak, Zeljko Colakovic, and Jelena Andric. (Annex No. 50: Svedocenje Zvonimira Brebera Kri. 397/99 od 23.04.1999. godine pred Okruznim sudom u Novom Sadu, str. 101-103; Testimony of Zvonimir Breber Kri. 397/99 23 April 1999 in the District Court in Novi Sad pp. 240-242. Annex No. 51: Svedocenje Colakovic Zeljka Kri. 397/99 od

19.04.1999. godine pred Okruznim sudom u Novom Sadu, str. 103-105; Testimony of Colakovic Zeljko Kri. 397/99 19 April 1999 in the District Court in Novi Sad pp. 238-240.)

1.1.9.3. During the bombing on April 3 damage was done to the 25. maj bridge on the Danube, connecting FR Yugoslavia and Croatia. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 243)

1.1.9.4. During the NATO air attacks on April 3, 1999, on the buildings of the Republic and Federal Ministries of Internal Affairs in Kneza Milosa Street, damage was done to buildings and cars in Sarajevska, Durmitorska, Slobodana Penezica Krcuna, and Kneza Milosa streets, and the building of the Gynecological-Obstetrics Clinic at 26 Visegradska Street.

1.1.9.5. On April 3, 1999, at about 1.55 pm, in Gnjilane, NATO aviation heavily damaged the premises, vehicles, and machinery of the Dragi Popovic Motor Club, DD Kosmet-prevoz, Binacka Morava, and the Lav Restaurant.

1.1.10. April 4, 1999.

1.1.10.1. During the bombardment on April 4, the Outpatient Clinic in Raska was damaged, as were the sports hall, the Raska Primary School, the Secondary Mechanical Engineering School, the Grammar School, the Veselo detinjstvo kindergarten, and the department store in Raska. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 175)

1.1.10.2. The monastery of Novo Hopovo, along with the church of St. Nicholas, was heavily damaged as a consequence of the bombardment on the night of April 4. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 220)

1.1.10.3. On April 4, 1999, at 11.15 pm, four aerial missiles were fired in the area of the village of Jezgrovici, Tutin Municipality, two of which hit the bridge on the main road Kosovska Mitrovica-Ribarici. The bridge was completely demolished and fell into the river. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 242)

1.1.10.4. On April 4, 1999, at 4.30 am, the fuel storage tanks of a Belgrade heating plant were hit. Six oil storage tanks were hit directly, while one was damaged. The pumping unit and the purification station on the Sava River were burned down as was the guard's lodge. The guard, Slobodan Trisic, (1946), from New Belgrade, was killed. (Annex No. 72: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Sekretarijata unutrasnjih poslova Beograd od 04.04.1999. godine str. 151; On-Site Investigaton Report of the Secretariat of the Interior of Belgrade dated 4 April 1999, p. 363. Annex No. 73: Izvestaj Sekretarijata unutrasnjih poslova Beograd od 04.04.1999. godine, br. 1105/99, str 152; Report of the Secretariat of the Interior of Belgrade dated 4 April 1999, No. 1105/99, p. 364. Annex No. 74: Izvestaj o kriminalisticko-tehnickom pregledu lica mesta Sekretarijata unutrasnjih poslova Beograd od 04.04.1999. godine, br. 100/ 1492/99, str 153; Report on the Criminal Technical On-Site Investigation the Secretariat of the Interior of Belgrade dated 4 April 1999, No. 100/1492/99, p. 365.)

1.1.10.5. On April 4, 1999, at 2.00 am, two missiles hit the oil product depot in the village of Bogutovac, the municipality of Kraljevo, property of Beopetrol Beograd,

branch unit Kraljevo. In the ensuing fire, a train wagon and a pump were damaged and rendered unusable. The facilities within the storage compound were heavily damaged. The railway station in Bogutovac, the Djura Jaksic Elementary School, as well as many family houses in the vicinity were also damaged. Their owners are: Dusan Kovacevic, Stojan Filipovic, Velizar and Milovan Banjanac, Dragisa Raskovic, Dusanka Jakovljevic, Milanka Mirkovic, Janko Krivokuca, Milovan Matovic, Branko Banjanac, Brane Panic, Veroljub Gracanac, Duca Dojcinovic, Dobrila, Toma and Boja Ilic, Jelica Banjanac, Ljubinka Gracanac, Milan Kovacevic, Bora Pavlovic, Radosav Bojovic, Milosav Miletic, Radomir Koricanac, Miljojka Novakovic, Radovan Lukic, Petar Tomic, Mira Sretenovic, Ljubinka Aleksic, Miodrag Matovic, Bogosav Ilic, Veroljub Gracanac, Velizar Banjanac, Dragan and Dusan Kovacevic, Dragutin and Tihomir Gracanac, Milutin Banjanac, Mica Drazevic, Milan and Miladin Ristic, and Milan and Stamenka Koricanac. Five persons suffered minor injuries: Vladan Milasinovic, Srdjan Zivcic, Milic Mijajlovic, Dragan Siklerski, and Aleksandar Jankovic. The attacks on Bogutovac took place on April 8, 22 and 24, and on May 1, 8, 12, 17 and 25, with a total of 52 projectiles fired, resulting in the total destruction of the local oil fraction depot along with the management building, installations, service stations, and car pool. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 387)

1.1.10.6. On April 4, 1999, at 4.25 am, two aerial missiles and one cruise missile hit NIS Jugopetrol facility in Smederevo. One missile hit the Auto pretakaliste pouring station and the cruise missile hit the distribution station. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 393)

1.1.10.7. In the first attack on April 4, 1999, on the Conopija-Kljajicevo road, installations of Naftagas were damaged. In this attack the diesel fuel run electric power generator, the pouring station, the tanks Nos. 2 and 5, and all the installations and machinery in the pouring station were destroyed, while the management building, the water pump shed, the workshop building, and the parking garages were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 394)

1.1.10.8. On April 4, 1999, at 11.25 pm, two aerial missiles hit the bridge at Biljanovac on the main road Raska-Kraljevo. The bridge sustained considerable damage and the traffic on this stretch of the road was disrupted. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 242)

1.1.10.9. On April 4, 1999, at about 2.00 am, a NATO aviation bombing of Belgrade caused damage to the residential buildings at 1 and 1a Ivana Ive Vojinovica Street, owned by Seifija Kucevic, Marija Loncarevic, Bozica Randjelovic, Radmila Lazarevic, Lenka Boric and Vladimir Pavlovic.

1.1.10.10. On April 4, 1999, at about 4.30 am, NATO aviation carried out an attack on the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia's Institute for Security in Belgrade in Kraljice Ane Street, causing damage to the Institute buildings and the following cars parked on the Institute's car park: a BMW (registration plate BG 200-219) and an Audi (BG 61-01), both property of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia.

1.1.10.11. On April 4, 1999, NATO aviation fired one projectile at the SARPELJ railroad tunnel and the railroad bridge over the Ibar River in the immediate vicinity of the tunnel, in the area of the village of Jarinje, the municipality of Leposavic, on Raska-Kosovska Mitrovica railroad, totally destroying them and disrupting the traffic, thus causing enormous material damage.

1.1.10.12. On April 4, 1999, at 4.25 am, several projectiles destroyed the automatic pouring station and the manually-operated pumping station, the structures used for receiving and delivering goods at the NIS Jugopetrol oil fraction depot, branch unit Instalacija, in the Smederevo industrial zone.

1.1.11. April 5, 1999

1.1.11.1. On April 5, 1999, two missiles fell in the vicinity of the Vranje bus station, causing the deaths of Milica Grujic from Vranje and Goran Eminovic from Vranjska Banja. Dejan Mladenovic, Boban Stoilkovic, Stanko Nedeljkovic, Sasa Stojanovic, Stoja Petrovic, Jelena Stankovic and Vesna Stoilkovic sustained severe injuries. Miodrag Paunovic, Dragoljub Markovic, Gradimir Ristic, Sladjan Djosic, Zivorad Stankovic, Sladjan Stosic, Dejan Stankovic, Timo Mihajlov, Taher Durakovic, Petar Kuzmanovic, Velimir Milosevic, Branka Ivanov, Ana Mihajlovic, Biljana Djordjevic, and Ljubomir Ljubic were slightly wounded. Huge material damage was also done to family houses and flats in Pcinjnska Street owned by Ljiljana Totic, Borivoje Krstic, Petar Pesic, Stojadin Trajkovic, Dejan Stajic, Radmila Stajic, Stevan Trajkovic, Stojko Milanovic, Marina Trajkovic, Andjelo Stojkovic, Ljubomir Andjelkovic, Dimitrije Jovanovic, Jelena Djelic, Djordje Mihajlovic, Serafim Jovic, Tomislav Arsic, Miljana Zlatkovic, Stanimir Zlatkovic, and Petar Stevic; to those in Bregalnicka Street owned by Aleksandar Stojanovic, Svetislav Stojanovic, Stojan Stankovic, Novica Stosic, Srboljub Stosic, Borivoje Tasic, Milan Janjic, Miroslav Grujic, Dragisa Dimitrijevic, Miroslav Cvetkovic, Dragan Maksic, Zvonimir Dodic, Predrag Mitic, Dragan Dodic, Stanislav Aleksic, Stojadin Mladenovic, Krstadin Mladenovic, Vladimir Mladenovic, Branislav Mladenovic, Rade Ristic, Predrag Dojcinovic, Kosara Ilic, Dragan Stankovic, Rudolf Kroh, and Savatije Najdanovic; to those in Kumanovska Street owned by Slavka Marinkovic, Novica Antic, Stojan Zivkovic, Blagoje Trajkovic, Mujo Bacic, Zoran Stankovic, Djordje Stankovic, Dragana Tasic, Radoslavka Stosic, and Jovan Stosic; to those in Vojislava Stojkovic Street owned by Stanko Andjelkovic, Rade Filipovic, Bozidar Ilic, Radojka Andjelkovic, Dragoljub Mitic, Stojan Ristic, Miroljub Djordjevic, Miomir Mitic, Zoran Mitic, Tihomir Misic, Zoran Nastic, Dragan Tasic, and Dragan Stoimenovic; to those in Dusana Stamenkovic Street owned by Vlastimir Jovicic, Milorad Nakic, Miloje Janjic, Dragoljub Zdravkovic, Stana Janjic, Vasilije Milic, Jovan Mladenovic, Slobodan Spasic, Stojadin Mitic, Jovan Ristic, Branko Stanojkovic, Ratko Donic, Slobodan Djosic, Stojilo Zlatkovic, Vukasin Djordjevic, and Cedomir Stefanovic; to those in Proleterskih brigada

Street owned by Cedimir Nikolic, Jugoslav Pasuljevic, Jovan Masalovic, Vlastimir Stankovic, Miodrag Janjic, Gordana Katic, Vera Jeftic, Tomislav Dacic, Svetislav Mitic, Tatjana Mitic, Dragana Arsic, Stefan Andjelkovic, Zvonimir Ilic, Bora Mladenovic, Miodrag Ristic, Dragan Cvetkovic, Dimitar Stamenkov, Slobodan Stamenkovic, Vladimir Kitanovic, Milorad Nikolic, Vita Milutinoivc, Mladen Jovic, Stojan Stojkovic, Sasa Stoilkovic, and Damjan Jankovic; to the one in Sime Pogacarevica Street owned by Lepa Taskovic; to those in Brace Veljkovica Street owned by Dobrivoje Mitic, Djoka Stojanovic, Ljubisa Nikolic, Nadezda Mitic, Grozdana Petrovic, Zoran Stankovic, Dragan Popovic, Sava Mitic, Nada Grozdanovic, Bozidar Stamenkovic, Stanisa Stamenkovic, Nikola Cvorovic, Aleksandar Andjelkovic, Cedimir Ristic, Miroslav Krstic, Branislav Tomic, Ljubisa Mitic, Negovan Stojanovic, Uros Stefanovic, Aleksandar Mitic, and Svetlana Manic; to those in Proleterskih brigada Street owned by Velika Ristic, Dragan Zlatanovic, Djordje Ristic, Stana Nikolic, Dobrinka Mitic, Jevrem Radojevic, Vojislav Aleksic, Djurdja Petrovic, Momcilo Stosic, Marjan Nikcevic, Nada Aleksic, Jelka Lesnikovic, Dona Kostic, Dragan Vladimirov, Branislav Djuranovic, Sava Andjelkovic, Sladjana Markovic, Jasminka Ristic, Jefta Arsic, Momcilo Andjelkovic, Mica Jovcic, Sladjana Ristic, and Slavka Mitic; to those in Kolubarska street owned by Sima Mitic, Nikola Stamenkovic, Mita Stamenkovic, Branislav Tasic, Jovan Milenkovic, Srdjan Antanasijevic, Zivorad Antanasijevic, Branko Kostic, Jovica Jovanovic, Zoran Mitic, Jugoslav Petrovic, Branko Velickovic, Ivanka Stamenkovic, Dusan Djosic, Backo Andjelkovic, Rada i Ljubomir Antic, and Mile Andjelkovic; to those in Bratstva i jedinstva Square owned by Zivojin Ciric, Ruzica Trajkovic, Vesna Jovovic, Momcilo Maric, Dragutin Kazic, Zarije Milovanovic, Zlatko Jovcic, Suzana Stosic, Vladimir Arsic, Miroslav Petkovic, Dragoljub Savic, Dobrivoje Krstic, Dusan Stanimirovic, Novica Jovanovic, Radomir Antic, Blagoje Stojkovic, Svetozar Trajkovic, Goran Stancic, Stanisa Stevanovic, Stanko Mladenovic, Branko Pavlovic, Sladjan Pesic, Branislav Seltofer, Hari Bujanovski, Predrag Arsic, Radomir Stevic, Sladjana Stosic, and others up to flat number 50, in Bratstva i jedinstva Square, buildings number 25, 29, 17 and 3 (flats 1 - 14), the shop at 25/5 Bratstva i jedinstva Square, owned by Holding kompanija SIMPO, the office of Nis ekspres, the branch office of POLITIKA, the Semenara shop, the Prke butcher's shop, the shops of MASINOPROMET, METALAC, SINTELON, INTERKOP, HEBA - SIGNAL, KOSTANA PROMET, the JEDINSTVO central bus station, the Andjela commission shop at 2 Partizanski put Street, the VRANJE discount shop, SIMPO MARKET, the SANJA private shop, OPTIKA, the bookshop at At No. 51, Lutrija Srbije, the MANUFAKTURA handicraft shop, the JUGOPETROL filling station, the PROLECE private restaurant, the VRANJE photo studio, ELEKTROREMONT, the NOVOGRADNJA enterprise in Kolubarska Street, the NOVA JUGOSLAVIJA printing firm at 22 Bratstva i jedinstva Square; material damage was also done to passenger cars with the following registration plates: VR 100-835, VR 465-71, BG 150-604, VR 869-90,

VR 430-30, VR 460-85, VR 106-53, VR 113-227, VR 109-95, BP 421-29, BP 123-87. In the course of bombing, the 1300 kaplara army barracks in Vranje, apart from huge damage done to it, injuries were inflicted on Todor Vancevski, Slavica Djordjevic, and Tomislav Ristic. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 46).

1.1.11.2. On April 5, 1999, at 9:40 pm, the downtown residential area of Aleksinac was hit by five missiles. Nine persons were killed: Velimir Sankovic, Jovan Radojcic, Sofija Radojcic, Dragomir Miladinovic, Snezana Miladinovic, Vojislav Jovanovic, Radojka Jovanovic, Ljubica Miladinovic, and Bogomir Arsic, while Slobodan Mladenovic, Gvozden Milojevic, Dragoljub Todorovic, Branislav Stevanovic and Veroljub Milutinovic suffered serious injuries and over 40 people suffered minor injuries. A dozen houses in Dusana Trivunca and Vuka Karadzica streets were destroyed and a large number of houses, the premises of Angrokolonijal, EMPA, Betonjerka, Moravica, Hladnjaca, Stokoimpeks, Zivinarstvo, Frad and Ogrev companies, the outpatient clinic and emergency hospital, many shops and passenger cars were heavily damaged, as well as the old road to Aleksinac mines. (Annex No. 9: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Opstinskog suda u Aleksincu Kri. br.24/99 od 6.04.1999. godine str. 14 - 18; Investigation Report of the Municipal Court in Aleksinac Kri. No. 24/99 6 April 1999, pp. 56-61. Annex No. 10: Sluzbene beleške Odeljenja unutrašnjih poslova u Aleksincu od 6.04.1999. godine, str. 18-25; Official Memos of of the Secretariat of the Interior in Aleksinac, 6 April 1999, pp. 61-66 and 67-69. Annex No. 11: Sluzbena beleška Odeljenja unutrašnjih poslova u Aleksincu od 7.04.1999. godine, str. 25; Official Memos of of the Secretariat of the Interior in Aleksinac, 7 April 1999, p. 66. Annex No. 12: Izvod iz matične knjige umrlih Opštine Aleksinac br. 92/1999 od 10.04.1999. godine za Velimira Stankovica str. 26; Death Certificate of the Municipality of Aleksinc No. 92/1999 dated 10 April 1999 of Velimir Stankovic p. 69. Annex No. 13: Izvod iz matične knjige umrlih Opštine Aleksinac br. 89/1999 od 10.04.1999. godine za Jovana Radojcica str. 27; Death Certificate of the Municipality of Aleksinc No. 89/1999 dated 10 April 1999 of Jovana Radojcica p.70; Annex No. 14: Izvod iz matične knjige umrlih Opštine Aleksinac br. 88/1999 od 10.04.1999. godine za Sofiju Radojcic str. 28; Death Certificate of the Municipality of Aleksinc No. 88/1999 dated 10 April 1999 of Sofija Radojcic p.71; Annex No. 15: Izvod iz matične knjige umrlih Opštine Aleksinac br. 93/1999 od 10.04.1999. godine za Dragomira Miladinovica str. 29; Death Certificate of the Municipality of Aleksinc No. 93/1999 dated 10 April 1999 of Dragomir Miladinovica p.72. Annex No. 16: Izvod iz matične knjige umrlih Opštine Aleksinac br. 93/1999 od 10.04.1999. godine za Snezanu Miladinovic str. 30; Death Certificate of the Municipality of Aleksinc No. 93/1999 dated 10 April 1999 of Snezana Miladinovic p.73. Annex No. 17: Izvod iz matične knjige umrlih Opštine Aleksinac br. 86/1999 od 10.04.1999. godine za Vojislava Jovanovica str. 31; Death Certificate of the Municipality of Aleksinc No. 86/1999 dated 10 April 1999 of Vojislav Jovanovic p.74. Annex No. 18: Izvod iz matične knjige umrlih Opštine Aleksinac br. 87/1999 od 10.04.1999. godine za Radojku Jovanovica str. 32; Death Certificate of the Municipality of Aleksinc No. 87/1999 dated 10 April 1999 of Radojka Jovanovic p.75. Annex No. 19: Izvod iz matične knjige umrlih Opštine Soko

Banja br. 203/99-04 od 19.04.1999. godine za Gvozdena Milivojevic str. 33; Death Certificate of the Municipality of Soko Banja No. 203/99-04 dated 19 April 1999 of Gvozden Milivojevic p.76. Annex No. 20: Obdukcioni zapisnik za Velimira Stankovica S 54/99 od 6.04.1999. godine, str. 34-38; Autopsy Report of Velimir Stankovic No. S 54/99 6. April 1999, pp. 77-80. Annex No. 21: Obdukcioni zapisnik za Dragana Miladinovica S 55/99 od 6.04.1999. godine, str. 38-42; Autopsy Report of Dragan Miladinovic No. S 55/99 6. April 1999, pp.80-84. Annex No. 22: Obdukcioni zapisnik za Snezanu Miladinovica S 53/99 od 6.04.1999. godine, str. 42-46; Autopsy Report of Snezana Miladinovic No. S 53/99 6. April 1999, pp. 84-88. Annex No. 23: Obdukcioni zapisnik za Sofiju Radojcic S 57/99 od 6.04.1999. godine, str. 46-51; Autopsy Report of Sofija Radojcic No. S 57/99 6. April 1999 pp. 88-93. Annex No. 24: Obdukcioni zapisnik za Jovana Radojcica S 56/99 od 6.04.1999. godine, str. 51-56; Autopsy Report of Jovan Radojcic No. S 56/99 6. April 1999 pp. 93-97. Annex No. 25: Obdukcioni zapisnik za Vojislava Jovanovica S 59/99 od 7.04.1999. godine, str. 56-59; Autopsy Report of Vojislava Jovanovica No. S 59/99 7. April 1999 pp. 97-100. Annex No. 26: Obdukcioni zapisnik za Radojku Jovanovic S 060/99 od 7.04.1999. godine, str. 59-63; Autopsy Report of Radojka Jovanovica No. S 060/99 7. April 1999 100-102. Annex No.27: Spisak lica povredjenih za vreme bombardovanja Aleksinca 5/6.04.1999. godine, str 63-65; List of people injured in the bombing of Aleksinac on 5/6 April 1999, pp. 102-104. Annex No. 28: Svedocenje Stojanovic Srboljuba Kri. 22/99 od 20.04.1999. godine pred Opstinskim sudom u Aleksincu, str. 65; Testimony of Stojanovic Srboljub Kri. 22/99 20 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac, p. 104. Annex No. 29: Svedocenje Miletic Slavimira Kri. 26/99 od 20.04.1999. godine pred Opstinskim sudom u Aleksincu, str. 66; Testimony of Miletic Slavimir Kri. 26/99 20 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac, p. 105. Annex No. 30: Svedocenje Miletic Dusan Kri. 27/99 od 20.04.1999. godine pred Opstinskim sudom u Aleksincu, str. 67; Testimony of Miletic Dusan Kri. 27/99 20 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac, p. 107. Annex No. 31: Izvestaj doktora specijaliste za Miletic Dusana str. 68; Report of the Doctor-Specialist for Miletic Dusan p. 108. Annex No. 32: Svedocenje Marinkovic Zagorke Kri. 30/99 od 20.04.1999. godine pred Opstinskim sudom u Aleksincu, str. 69; Testimony of Marinkovic Zagorka Kri. 30/99 20 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac, p. 109. Annex No. 33: Svedocenje Milosevic Dragoljuba Kri. 37/99 od 20.04.1999. godine pred Opstinskim sudom u Aleksincu, str. 70; Testimony of Milosevic Dragoljub Kri. 37/99 20 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac, p. 111. Annex No. 34: Svedocenje Sekulovic Slobodan Kri. 59/99 od 22.04.1999. godine pred Opstinskim sudom u Aleksincu, str. 71; Testimony of Sekulovic Slobodan Kri. 59/99 22 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac, p. 112. Annex No. 35: Svedocenje Stevanovic Branka Kri. 58/99 od 19.04.1999. godine pred Opstinskim sudom u Aleksincu, str. 72; Testimony of Stevanovic Branko Kri. 58/99 19 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac, p. 113. Annex No. 36: Svedocenje Conic Svetlana Kri. 52/99 od 19.04.1999. godine pred Opstinskim sudom u Aleksincu, str. 73-76; Testimony of Conic Svetlana Kri. 52/99 19 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac, pp. 114-116. Annex No. 37: Svedocenje Milinovic Dejana Kri. 76/99 od 19.04.1999. godine pred Opstinskim sudom u Aleksincu, str. 76-78; Testimony of Milinovic Dejan Kri. 76/99 19 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac, pp. 116-

118. Annex No. 38: Svedocenje Milenkovic Dragoslava Kri. 96/99 od 21.04.1999. godine pred Opstinskim sudom u Aleksincu, str. 78; Testimony of Milenkovic Dragoslav Kri. 96/99 19 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac, p. 118. Annex No. 39: Svedocenje Vukic Slobodana Kri. 87/99 od 20.04.1999. godine pred Opstinskim sudom u Aleksincu, str. 79; Testimony of Vukic Slobodan Kri. 87/99 20 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac, p. 121. Annex No. 40: Svedocenje Todorovic Slobodana Kri. 77/99 od 19.04.1999. godine pred Opstinskim sudom u Aleksincu, str. 80; Testimony of Todorovic Slobodan Kri. 77/99 19 April 1999 in the Municipal Court in Aleksinac, p. 126. Annex No. 41: Strucni nalaz za stetnu nastalu na civilnim objektima u ul. Dusana Trivunca i ul. Vuka Karadzica od bombardovanja Aleksinca 5.04.1999. godine, od 21.04.1999. godine, str.81-83; Expert findings on the damage to the civil facilities in Dusana Trivunca and Vuka Karadzica St., which are result of the bombing on 5 April 1999, dated 21 April 1999, pp. 127-129.)

1.1.11.3. On April 5, 1999, NATO bombs damaged the following medical care facilities in Nis: the Infirmary and Occupational Medical Center within the Outpatient Clinic for Industrial Workers, and the Infirmary at 7 JNA Square. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 176)

1.1.11.4. During the air strike in the early morning hours of April 5, 1999, the windows on the Quarantine Chapel in the old city center of Zemun were smashed and cracks in its walls appeared. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 217)

1.1.11.5. On April 5, 1999, at 9.15 pm, a concrete railway bridge on the Danube, which connects Novi Sad and Petrovaradin, was hit by two missiles. About 30 meters of tracks and power lines was damaged as well. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 242)

1.1.11.6. On the night of April 5/6, 1999, on Mt. Fruska Gora, at 10.20 pm and 4.50 am, the Radio Television Serbia's transmitter on Crveni Cot was hit and totally destroyed. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 324)

1.1.11.7. On April 5, 1999, at 3.35 am, the compound of the DIN tobacco factory in Nis was hit by a missile. The storehouse of fermented tobacco, with more than 800 tons of fermented tobacco, was hit. A large part of the building was totally destroyed. Other facilities within the factory compound were also damaged. In this attack, the following were damaged: the shops Dijamant and Feroks in 12. februara Street, as well as 4 canopies, one bus and one tanker owned by Nis ekspres, the buildings of the Secondary Technical School and the Technical Faculty. In a repeated attack at 5.22 am, three projectiles hit the Army HQ building in Nis, but civilian premises were also damaged – the round-the-clock shops of Kicevo and Bozur, the offices of Slavija banka in Stanka Paunovica Street; the Tina shop in Vardarska Street, the Rostilj restaurant and the round-the-clock shop of Astorija, the Rapid shop, and the Post Office premises, all in Dimitrija Tucovica Street; the offices of Niselektro, the buildings of the School of Economics and the Law School, and the residential buildings at Nos. 2 and 4 in Bore Price Street; the Rodic and Bata Bane

supermarkets, the Naisus waterworks building, the Treska shop, the Markoni bookshop, the D. Stambolic student dormitory, the storehouse of Borba enterprise, as well as the following passenger vehicles: Zastava 128 (BG 275-180), Ford Sierra (NI 225-14), Zastava 101 (PK 607-09), Zastava 101 (NI 330-414), Zastava 101 (NI 113-87), Peugeot 305 (BG 941-667), Zaporozhets (NI 357-618), and Renault 4 (NI 320-312). At 10.00 pm the same day, 4 projectiles hit the military airfield at Nis, also damaging the houses of Milovan Cvetkovic, Miodrag Radovic, Slobodan Dimitrijevic, Slobodana Mladenovic, Slobodan Stojiljkovic, Todor Stojanovica, Mile Nikolic, Blagoje Djordjevic, Petar Stojanovic, Borisav Bogdanovic, Vitomir and Radivoje Nikolic, Milenko Radojkovic, Dragan Stancic, Slobodan Stojkovic, Zdravco Georgijev, Stanko Todorovic, Zoran Mitic, Vasilije Brzacki, Spasa Djordjevic, Rade Mihajlovic, Bogdan Nikolic, Vitomir Zlatkovic, Milenko Dinic, and Tomislav Jovanovic. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 366)

1.1.11.8. On April 5, 1999, at 2.45 am, the Milan Blagojevic chemical plants in Lucani were hit by 10 missiles. The dome shaped powder plant was hit and destroyed. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 367)

1.1.11.9. On April 5, 1999, at 2.10 am, the NIS Jugopetrol premises in Pristina, branch unit Kosmet, were hit. In the attack, the management building, the pouring station, the filling station, the power generator, and the lubricant and grease storage depot were destroyed.

1.1.11.10. On April 5, 1999, at about 4.20 am, in Zemun, NATO aviation hit the building of the Yugoslav Air Force and Air Defence HQ at 1 Glavna Street and the Aleksa Dundic army barracks in Cara Dusana Street, causing damage to the offices of GP Galovica at 10 JNA Square, the flats at 10 JNA Square, owned by Zorica Colic and the Pavic family, the flats at 2 Sonje Marinkovic, owned by Marko Mandic, Natalija Urosevic, Marieta Mikelic and Slavenka Lebl, the flats at 1 Sonje Marinkovic Street, owned by Tihomir Mladenovic, Goran Aksentijevic, Jovanka Jezdimirovic, Atena Balkosk, Slavko Corlija, Rusna Novcic, Dragan Popovic, and Dusan Nikolic, the pharmacy shop at 4 Glavna Street, the shop at 6 Glavna Street, owned by TP Pekabeta, the Jadran restaurant at 6 Glavna Street, the premises at 10 Glavna Street, owned by DP Central, the Belvi Restaurant at 3 Preradoviceva Street, the house at 202 Cara Dusana Street, owned by Zeljko Gligoric, the house and a DAIHATSU car (BG 228-136) at 198 Cara Dusana Street, owned by Radomir Muncan, the Advanced School for Interior Affairs at 196 Cara Dusana, a Zastava 101 car (N 601-249), the privately-owned shop of AKVAMONT at 13f Kej oslobodjenja Street, owned by Miodrag Siljak, the house and a VW car (BG 395-345) at 200 Cara Dusana Street, owned by Zivorad Djordjevic, and the betting place at 200 Cara Dusana Street, owned by Bosko Maticovic.

1.1.11.11. On April 5, 1999, at about 10.15 am, NATO aviation attacked the premises of NIS - Naftagas promet, the installations at Conoplja, on the local road Conoplja-Kljajicevo, and destroyed the storage tank No. 1.

1.1.12. April 6, 1999

1.1.12.1. On April 6, 1999, at 8.45 pm, in a missile attack, considerable damage was inflicted on civilian buildings in Dubinje and Sjenica. Also heavily damaged in Dubinje were the DP PIK Pester management building, the dairy, the workers' premises and several auxiliary facilities within the company's compound. In addition, several blocks of flats and a large number of passenger cars were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 129)

1.1.12.2. On April 6, 1999, at 9.00 am, the Seismological Institute, an insurance company building, and a sports shooting range were damaged in a missile attack on Podgorica. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 130)

1.1.12.3. On April 6, 1999, at 3.30 am, the road bridge on the Ibar river in the village of Brvenik, Raska Municipality, was bombed. The bridge was damaged at the supporting pier and 20 meters of the road lane on the bridge was destroyed. Due to the effect of detonation, a large number of family houses near the bridge were damaged, as well as the high voltage lines and the transformer station. The bridge was also bombed on April 27 and 30, and May 11, 13, 17, 26, and 30, so this area was hit by a total of 22 projectiles, which also caused damage to the local road in the village of Brvenik, the train station at Brvenik, and the stone bridge on the main road Kraljevo-Raska at Brvenik. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 242)

1.1.12.4. On April 6, 1999, at 3.30 am, the railroad line Kraljevo-Lapovo was struck by five missiles in the village of Vitanovac. 150 meters of tracks was damaged. Vitanovac was also attacked on April 13 and 30, and May 1 and 3, 1999, with a total of 12 projectiles – aerial bombs, with substantial damage done to Kraljevo-Lapovo railroad and a bus of Autotransport Kraljevo. Also, a great number of civilian housing premises were destroyed or substantially damaged – private houses with outbuildings – whereas in the attack on the Autotransport bus, four passengers sustained severe injuries and four more passengers suffered minor injuries.

1.1.12.5. On April 6, 1999, the main building of Radio Television Serbia's transmitter on Crveni Vrh was damaged by NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 325)

1.1.12.6. On April 6, 1999, from 1.00 pm to 2.00 pm, in the village of Mala Krusa, the municipality of Prizren, two missiles hit the warehouse of the Federal Supply and Procurement Directorate. Two gas and crude oil storage tanks were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 393)

1.1.12.7. On April 6, 1999, at 11.25 pm, the Beopetrol storage depot in the village of Devet Jugovica, the municipality of Pristina, was bombed. A tank with 3,100 tons of diesel fuel was hit. Two more storage tanks with 900 tons of fuel were also damaged. The management building and the hangar with workshops were also demolished. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 393)

1.1.12.8. On April 6, 1999, at 11.00, NATO aviation fired 6 projectiles at the Sima Pogacarevic army barracks and inflicted damage on it; at the same time civilian targets were hit, due to which Ljubisa Stosic suffered severe injuries, and

Ivan Stamenov, Dragan Stanojkovic, and Zorica Ristic suffered minor ones. In the attack, material damage was done to the family houses and flats in Primorska Street owned by Vladimir Stosic, Stanimir Kostic, and Borivoje Radojkovic; to those in Podgoricka Street owned by Predrag Ristic, Ivan Mladenovic, Dragoljub Stojanovic, Dragan Stanojkovic, Slobodan Stosic, Srdjan Stankovic, and Dobrivoje Jankovic; to those in A. Maritnova Street owned by Sreten Savic, Sladjan Antic, Miodrag Dincic, and Sladjan Ilic; to those in Kraljevica Marka Street owned by Novica Ristic, Radomir Ristic, and Vladimir Dimitrijevic; to the premises of JUMCO, in Vojvode Misica Street, owned by Dusan Tomic, Vladimir and Stanko Jovic, Novica Vidosavljevic, and Voja Filipovic; to the one in Petra Lekovica Street owned by N. Arifi; to the buildings of the Institute for Agriculture and VODOPRIVREDA in Makedonska Street, the enterprise PLAVI KAMEN, the shop SIMPO at No. 34; to those of Srboljub and Slavica Stosic, Momcilo, Zivorad and Miodrag Djordjevic; to the shop of TREPCA - BLAGODAT, to the building of the District Court in Vranje.

1.1.12.9. On April 6, 1999, at 11.10, during a NATO aviation attack on Surdulica, huge damage was inflicted on the family houses and flats in Jugoslovenska Street owned by Vlada Stankovic, Svetislav Stanojkovic, Vojislav Petrovic, Vladimir Petrovica, Vojislav, Milorada, Jordan, and Dragica Arizanovic, Dragan Ilic, Verica Stojkovic, Branko Momcilovic, Slavoljub, Vlada, and Zivko Jankovic, Mila Arizanovic, Branko Bozilovica, Vojislav Najdanovic, Slobodan and Aca Stankovic, Branislav Radojcica, Dobrivoje Bozilovic, Velja and Vlada Momcilovic, Slavko Velickovic, Vasilije Tasic, Stojan and Slavko Petkovic; on those in Drinskih divizija Street owned by Milos Ignjatovic, Dusan Radulovic, Dragoslav Stojanovic, Sveta Pavlovic; on those in 5. septembra Street owned by Goran Momcilovic, Dusan and Zika Dimitrijevic, Dragoljub Nikolic, and Dragoljub Dimitrijevic; on those in Stojana Stamenkovica Street owned by Mile Ilic, Stanisa Dimitrijevic, Bora Jovanovic, Milan Dimitrijevic, Bojan Zlatanovic; on those in Drinske divizije Street owned by Milorad Jankovic, Tomislav Stojanovic, Dragan Lazarevic, Ilija Dimitrijevic, Svetozar Momcilovic, and Stanimir Pavlovic; on the J. J. Zmaj Primary School and Nikola Tesla Secondary Technical School.

1.1.12.10. On April 6, 1999, on the road between the villages of Bec and Kodralija, the municipality of Djakovica, NATO aviation attacked a column of the policemen of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs in official vehicles, heading for the village of Crmljani, the municipality of Djakovica, and totally destroyed two official land vehicles, whereas Blagota Jankovic and Miroslav Peranovic suffered severe injuries.

1.1.12.11. On the night of April 5/6, 1999, NATO aviation fired several missiles at the road and train bridges on the Danube which connect Bogojevo and Erdut, and damaged both of them, while the detonations and the impact of the projectiles caused huge material damage to a grain silo in the port of Bogojevo, the premises owned by Zarija Miljkovic, and a pre-fab building owned by the construction firm of Odzaci.

1.1.13. April 7, 1999

1.1.13.1. On April 7, 1999, at 12.40 pm, the main Post Office and the surrounding buildings in downtown Pristina were hit by three missiles. The Post Office was completely destroyed, as were the nearby blocks of flats. Four persons died. Several persons were left under the ruins. Eight persons suffered severe injuries, while a large number of citizens sought medical help on account of minor injuries. The buildings of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, Udružena kosovska banka, and the former Provincial Assembly, were damaged. The building of the Republic Pension and Disability Fund was completely destroyed, as well as many other industrial facilities and shops. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 130)

1.1.13.2. NATO bombs damaged the following medical care facilities: the Outpatient Clinic in Lucani, the Medical Center in Leskovac, the Central Outpatient Clinic in Pristina. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 176)

1.1.13.3. On the night of April 7, 1999, during a NATO air strike on Belgrade, the building at 9 Nemanjina Street, in the very heart of Belgrade, was struck. The building sustained considerable damage. Damage was also done to the buildings of the Government of the Republic of Serbia at 11 Nemanjina Street, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 24-26 Kneza Milosa Street, the Yugoslav Railroad Union at 6 Nemanjina Street, TP Borovo at 4 Nemanjina Street, the Sveti Sava Hospital at 2 Nemanjina Street, the Beograd Hotel at 52 Balkanska Street, the office-residential building at 42-48 Balkanska Street, the Federal Bureau of Statistics at 20 Kneza Milosa Street, the Institute for Photogrammetry at 14 Admirala Geprata Street, and an outbuilding of the Church of Ascension at 19 Admirala Geprata Street. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 215)

1.1.13.4. On April 7, 1999, at 2.54 am, two missiles struck the oil storage depot of Naftagas, Novi Sad, located between the villages of Kljajicevo and Conoplja, near Sombor. Two oil tanks, Nos. 3 and 6, were struck. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 394)

1.1.13.5. On April 7, 1999, between 04.44 and 05.00, with one projectile, NATO aviation attacked the Jastrebac Pump Factory in Nis, in 12. februara Street, and severely damaged it, as well as the passenger cars Jugo (NI 289-124) and Lada Estate Car (NI 125-91), the premises of Elektrotehna, the buildings of Fidelinka, Stoteks, Tehnopromet, two Tehnopromet's vehicles (NI 276-278 and NI 276-256), the premises of the enterprises of Mak - internacional and Bloksignal. In this assault Miroslav Stojkovic was killed while Dragomir Milosevic was slightly injured. Also damaged were the houses owned by Osman and Alija Alijevic, Dragan Cojasic, Slavoljub Denic, Radomir Rasic, Andreja Mitrovic, Dusan Micic, Arsenije Stojanovic, Miroslav Gavric i Vukasin Markovic in Sarajevska Street. The following were also damaged: the buildings of Feroks, Elektroistok, and Jugoterm, the shop of Belvit, the Brazil coffee-roasting shop, the Bata grillroom, the shop of Centroles, the vehicles TAM (NI

126-71) and Zastava Iveco (NI 277-95), the dental office owned by Vesna Ristic, the vulcanizer's shop owned by Ratko Stojanovic, the buildings of the Technical, Mechanical Engineering and Construction Engineering secondary schools, the Advanced Technical school, the Construction Engineering and Mechanical Engineering Faculties, the Klasik coffee shop, the Farau cafe, the EUO supermarket, the Mototehnika shop, the houses of Slavica Milojkovic in Jovana Jovanovica Zmaja Street, Dragoslav Miljkovic in 12. februara Street, and Zoran Tasic in Bovanska Street. At this time the Mija Stanimirovic barracks was attacked as well, with three projectiles, as was the Military Airfield at Nis, with four projectiles, due to which substantial damage was inflicted on a large number of civilian premises: the Solidarnost supermarket in Somborska Street, the Amiprom supermarket at 4, 7. jula Street, owned by Suzana Karlicic, the building of the Institute for Town Planning, the Park Hotel, the Tigar shop, the house and vulcanizer's shop of Ratko Stevanovic, the building at 1 Beogradska Street, the houses of Momir Jovicic, Zoran and Sveta Stojanovic, Miroslav Zdravkovic, Branislav Milicevic, Nebojsa Mitic, Slobodan Stojanovic, Jovica Ristic, Sreten Jovanovic, Zvonimir Boskovic, all of them in Beogradska Street, the business premises of Dom ucenika in Nis, the business premises of Velimir Maksimovic, the Puplin shop, the agency of the Lasta enterprise, the Zaplanje 2 shop, the grill room at No. 35, the residential buildings at Nos. 19, 25 and 29, the Semenara shop, the agricultural pharmacy shop, all of them in Djuke Dinica Street.

1.1.14. April 8, 1999

1.1.14.1. On April 8, 1999, during the bombing of Cuprija in the period from 12.42 pm till 12.50 pm, several blocks of flats and family houses were either destroyed or damaged. Their owners are Milivoje and Radivoje Stepanovic, Miroslav Stefanovic, Milica and Petar Sosic, Radomir Milanovic, Dobrivoje Stepanovic, Miroslav and Stojan Panic, Svetlana Pejic, Ratko and Kostadin Brzakovic, Dragoslav Stevanovic; also destroyed were the business premises of Branko Gvozdenovic, Miodrag and Zoran Milanovic, Rade Jevremovic, Vladimir Milic, Ljubomir Brzakovic, Radmilo Pantic, and Sava Stojanovic, the premises of the Djura Jaksic Primary School, the Bambi and Secerka kindergartens, the Secondary Medical School, the Sports Hall, the Otological and Children's Ward of the Medical Centre in Cuprija; damage was also done to the public service premises in the residential area, 300 metres of the electric power lines, and 50 metres of the road. Three people were injured, while Zlatka Lukic died. (Annex No. 42: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Okruznog suda u Jagodini Kri. 11/99 od 8.04.1999. godine, str. 83-85; Investigation Report of the Jagodina District Court Kri. 11/99 8 April 1999, pp. 138-140.)

1.1.14.2. In the heavy bombardment of the Zastava works in Kragujevac on the night of April 8/9, then on April 11/12 and April 12/13, the historic compound in the city center was damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 221)

1.1.14.3. On April 8, 1999, at 4.10 am, the Tornik peak on Mt. Zlatibor was hit by two missiles. One missile hit the transmitter of the Radio Television Serbia and Telekom. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 326)

1.1.14.4. On April 8, 1999, at 1.40 am, the underground fuel storage tanks between Kljajicevo and Conoplja, the municipality of Sombor, the property of the Federal Supply and Procurement Directorate, were bombed and damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 394)

1.1.14.5. On April 8, 1999, at about 11.15, NATO aviation used cluster bombs in their attack on the village of Ljubizda, the municipality of Prizren, severely injuring Colaku Nrec, father's name Prenko, Anton Tusi, father's name Zefa, Nik Spaci, father's name Mark, Pranver Dzaferi, father's name Medin, Rasin Redza, father's name Ramadan, Slava Bogdanovic, Milo Mrazovac, father's name Jovan, Mehrem Sabani, father's name Asim, Sedat Bajra, father's name Dzemal, Andrej Tomic, father's name Mladen, Miroslav Djikic, father's name Dusan, Arif Dzaferi, father's name Hajredi, Ramiz Sabani, and Sami Dzaferi; damage was also done to the nearby premises, as follows: the premises of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, the business premises of Liman Dzaferi, and the Progres farming co-operative; 73 vehicles were totally destroyed. (Annex No. 43: Svedocenje Nrec Colakua, Ki. 440/99 od 14.04.1999. godine, pred Okruznim sudom u Beogradu str.85-87; Testimony of Nrec Colaku Ki. 440/99 14 April 1999, pp. 146-148.)

1.1.14.6. On April 8, 1999, at about 2.00 pm, the village of Velika Hoca was attacked with cluster bombs, and the following persons were seriously injured: Natasa Micic, father's name Krunislav, Djurdja Ilic, father's name Despot, Sava Micic, father's name Predrag, Mladjan Mavric, father's name Stajko, Sanja Djuricic, father's name Zivko, Goran Gogic, Bozidar Djuricic, father's name Boban, and Zoran Vecovic. Substantial material damage was inflicted on 29 family houses, while 6 were totally destroyed.

1.1.14.7. On April 8, 1999, in the early morning hours, an attack was carried out on the premises of Naftagas promet on the local road Conoplja-Kljajicevo, and one NATO aviation aerial bomb hit and damaged the oil tank No. 7.

1.1.14.8. On April 8, 1999, at about 3.50 am, NATO aviation attacked the village of Ponikve, and one projectile fell in the hamlet of Markovici, near the house of Cveta Jelisavcic, causing substantial damage to her house and outbuildings.

1.1.14.9. On April 8, 1999, at about 4.10 am, an unidentified NATO aviation projectile hit the catering and lodging premises of Tornik – a sports and recreational centre, part of the Cigota health resort on Mt. Zlatibor – completely destroying them, a total of 2,000 square metres, together with a children's resort with sixty beds, an outpatient clinic, a ski-pass issuing office, a camping caravan, and a small, wooden house, 3.70 by 3.70 metres in size, with a tiled roof. Three persons were killed in the listed premises: Radoje

Marjanovic, father's name Slavko, born in 1965, a resident of Ribnica in Jablanica; Nedjo Urosevic, father's name Sreten, b. 1968, a resident of Cajetina, 16 Radnicka Street; and Milanko Savic, a forester, father's name Radojica, b. 1974, a resident of Jablanica. Four passenger cars were also completely destroyed: a Zastava 101, a Zastava 750, a Zastava 125 P, and a Suzuki Maruti.

1.1.14.10. On April 8, 1999, at about 4.10 am, a NATO aircraft launched a projectile at the village of Gostilje, above the brook of Duboki potok, which hit the left bank, made a crater 4.5 by 1.2 metres large, and destroyed part of a pine forest. The mark on the aerial bomb is ECO 751.24.

1.1.15. April 9, 1999

1.1.15.1. On April 9, 1999, at 1.55 pm, 14 family houses in the village of Osecnica, the municipality of Mionica, were damaged by bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 140)

1.1.15.2. NATO bombs damaged the following medical care facilities: the Infirmary at the Tobacco Factory in Nis, the Jastrebac Infirmary in Nis, the Infirmary housed in the Engineering Faculty building in Nis, and the Medical Center in Aleksinac. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 176)

1.1.15.3 On April 9/10, 1999, NATO bombs demolished the building of the Radio Television Serbia's transmitter on Mt. Goles - Pristina. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 331)

1.1.15.4. On April 9, 1999, at 1.20 am, the facilities of Crvena zastava Ltd. in Kragujevac (about 30.000 employees) came under missile attack. Two missiles hit and totally demolished the assembly line for Jugo cars, while the other plants were heavily damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 369)

1.1.15.5. On April 9, 1999, at 12.48 am, 6 missiles hit the installations of NIS Jugopetrol in Smederevo. Five missiles struck the tanks with oil and oil fractions, causing a large scale fire. In this explosion, the workshops, the car maintenance service, the central fire brigade building, and several auxiliary structures were damaged. As a result of the attack, the environment was polluted by gases produced in the process of burning oil fractions, and the people from the nearby suburbs had to be temporarily evacuated, while two employees - Slobodan Kedzic and Milorad Zdravkovic - suffered minor injuries. The aftershock and bomb fragments caused damage to windowpanes and roofs of the following premises: The Belgrade Institute for Physical Chemistry, branch unit Smederevo, DP Metal servis, the Komunalac public service firm, the Vodovod public service firm, the private enterprise Agrovet, the firefighting centre, the public enterprise Elektromorava, the Sartid logistics, the holding company of FAGRAM, the foundry of Sartid, UNITEKS, DP Ukras, Jugovent, DP Mi-trade from Belgrade, branch unit Smederevo, and the premises of the private firms of GRAS and ORNAMENT. Bomb

fragments and aftershock also caused substantial damage to a large number of private premises at the Flea Market (Buvlja pijaca). (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 399)

1.1.16. April 10, 1999

1.1.16.1. On April 10, 1999, during a NATO bombing of Valjevo, the roof structure and covering of the old hospital building were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 313)

1.1.16.2. On the night of April 10/11, 1999, several dozen powerful missiles were fired during three assaults on the territory of the municipality of Kursumlija. About 20 missiles of great destructive power were fired at Merdare village alone, as well as 30 other missiles and cluster bombs. Five people were killed in this attack: Bozin Tosovic, Dragan Bubalo, Bojana Tosovic, Goran Djukic, and an unidentified male. Marija Tosovic, six months pregnant, suffered severe injuries. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 141)

1.1.17. April 11, 1999

1.1.17.1. On April 11, 1999, at 4.00 am, the surroundings of Samaila village, Kraljevo municipality, were hit by missiles, which caused considerable damage to civilian buildings. Two family houses were completely demolished and other 20-plus sustained serious damage. Also damaged were the Petar Nikolic Primary School and some private enterprises.

1.1.17.2. On April 11, at 4.30 am, a missile hit the village of Turekovac, the municipality of Leskovac, and heavily damaged the family houses of Jovica Cekic, Zoran and Pera Nikolic, and Goran Djokic. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 141)

1.1.17.3. During a bombing on the night of April 11/12, explosions shook the walls of the old fortification, while windows were broken on the Simic Residence – now a museum – in Krusevac. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 222)

1.1.17.4. On the night of April 11/12, 1999, Pristina and its immediate surroundings were bombed. On this occasion the building of Pristina Airport in the village of Velika Slatina was struck. The management and passenger service buildings were completely destroyed, while the auxiliary warehouse was damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 255)

1.1.17.5. On the night of April 11/12, 1999, between 8.45 pm and 5.00 am, NATO aviation fired 7 missiles at downtown Djakovica and also hit the transmitter on the hill of Cabrat. Material damage was also caused by fire that broke out in the residential buildings in Cara Dusana, Bore Stankovica, and Milosa Obilica streets in the town centre.

1.1.17.6. On April 11, at 4.00 am, NATO bombed the territory of the municipality of Kosijeric, with one bomb hitting the forest of Sava Marjanovic and ruining a number of oak and acacia trees.

1.1.18. April 12, 1999

1.1.18.1. During earlier NATO air strikes, the Pancic mausoleum, built in July 1951 on the highest peak of Mt. Kopaonik, was endangered, and it was heavily damaged by the bombing on the night of April 12/13. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 223)

1.1.18.2. On April 12, 1999, at 11.40 am, the Sarajevo bridge on the road between Leskovac and Vranje, 12 kilometers from Leskovac, was hit by two missiles. Also hit by two missiles was a railway bridge near the town of Grdelica, where a passenger train, from Belgrade en route to Ristovač, was at the time. The train was hit, too. Two coaches were completely destroyed and the other coaches heavily damaged. In the missile attack on the bridge in Grdelica gorge and on the passenger train, which happened to be on the bridge at that moment, 12 persons were killed. They were later identified as Zoran Jovanovic, Petar Mladenovic, Verka Mladenovic, Simeon Todorovic, Ivan Markovic, Ana Markovic, Jasmina Veljkovic, Divna Stanijanovic, Vidosav Stanijanovic, Branimir Stanijanovic, Svetomir Petkovic, and Radomir Jovanovic. Five persons have not been identified. Three persons are missing. The following persons suffered severe injuries: Dragana Ciric, Zorica Lukic, Dejan Popovic, Zivorad Pavlovic, Slavko Milojevic, Goran Mikic, Vesna Veljkovic, Milena Veljkovic, Milos Veljkovic, Dobrinka Sretenovic, Mihajlo Vukovic, Aleksandar Verusevic, Radomir Janjic, Petar Mihajlovic, Radomir Lojancic, and Stojan Pesic. Material damage was done to passenger train No. 393, the train and road bridge, and the house of Vladimir Nikolic, which is situated 100 meters away. (Annex No. 52: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Opstinskog suda u Leskovcu Kr. 56/99 od 12.04.1999.godine, str. 105-109; On-Site Investigation Report Kr. 56/99 12 April 1999, pp. 269-273. Annex No. 53: Nalaz vestaka od 13.04.199. godine, str. 109-113; Expert Findings dated 13 April 1999, pp. 275-277. Annex No. 54: Svedocenje Mihajlovic Petra Kri 453/99 od 27.04.1999. godine pred Okruznim sudom u Beogradu, str. 113-116; Testimony of Mihajlovic Petar 453/99 27 April 1999, pp. 278-280. Annex No. 55: Zapisnik o obdukciji Zorana Jovanovica od 13.04.1999. godine, str. 116-120.; Autopsy Report of Zoran Jovanovic dated 13 April 1999, pp. 280-283. Annex No. 56: Zapisnik o obdukciji Petra Mladenovica od 13.04.1999. godine, str. 120-122.; Autopsy Report of Petar Mladenovic dated 13 April 1999, pp. 283-285. Annex No. 57: Zapisnik o obdukciji Simeona Todorov od 13.04.1999. godine, str. 122-124.; Autopsy Report of Simeon Todorov dated 13 April 1999, pp. 285-287. Annex No. 58: Zapisnik o obdukciji Verke Mladenovic od 13.04.1999. godine, str. 124-126.; Autopsy Report of Verka Mladenovic dated 13 April 1999, pp. 287-289. Annex No. 59: Zapisnik o obdukciji Ivana Markovica od 13.04.1999. godine, str. 126-128.; Autopsy Report of Ivan Markovic dated 13 April 1999, pp. 289-291. Annex No. 60: Zapisnik o obdukciji Ane Markovic od 13.04.1999. godine, str. 128-130.; Autopsy Report of Ana Markovic dated 13 April 1999, pp. 291-293. Annex No. 61: Zapisnik o obdukciji Jasmine Veljkovic od 13.04.1999. godine, str. 130-132.; Autopsy Report of Jasmina Veljkovic dated 13 April 1999, pp. 293-295. Annex No. 62: Zapisnik o obdukciji NN lesa od 13.04.1999. godine, str. 132-

134.; Autopsy Report of Unknown dated 13 April 1999, pp. 297-299. Annex No. 63: Svedocenje Mikic Gorana Kri. 30/99 od 23.04.1999. godine, pred Okruznim sudom u Nisu, str. 134-137; Testimony of Mikic Goran in District Court in Nis Kri. 30/99, 23 April 1999, pp. 297-299. Annex No. 64: Otpusna lista sa epikrizom bolnice Leskovac za Mikic Gorana, str. 137; Discharge paper with epicrisis of Leskovac Hospital for Mikic Goran, p. 299. Annex No. 65: Svedocenje Milana Simonovica Kri. 15/99 od 22.04.1999. godine, pred Okruznim sudom u Leskovcu, str. 138-140; Testimony of Milan Simonovic in District Court in Leskovac Kri. 15/99, 22 April 1999, pp. 300-302. Annex No. 66: Svedocenje Voje Stevanovica Kri. 15/99 od 22.04.1999. godine, pred Okruznim sudom u Leskovcu, str. 140-142; Testimony of Voja Stevanovic in District Court in Leskovac Kri. 15/99, 22 April 1999, pp. 302-304. Annex No. 67: Svedocenje Bore Kostica Kri. 15/99 od 15.04.1999. godine, pred Okruznim sudom u Leskovcu, str. 142-145; Testimony of Bora Kostic in District Court in Leskovac Kri. 15/99, 15 April 1999, pp. 304-307. Annex No. 68: Spisak nastradalih putnika u vozu, 12.04.1999. godine Kri. 15/99 od 26.04.1999. godine, str. 145; List of persons killed on the passenger train on April 12, 1999, Kri. 15/99 dated 26 April 1999, p. 307. Annex No. 69: Spisak povredjenih putnika u vozu, 12.04.1999. godine, str. 146; List of persons injured on the train on April 12, 1999, p. 308. Annex No. 70: Svedocenje Vladimira Nikolica Kri. 15/99 od 15.04.1999. godine, pred Okruznim sudom u Leskovcu, str 147-149; Testimony of Vladimir Nikolic Kri. 15/99 15 April, 1999, in District Court in Leskovac, pp. 309-311. Annex No. 71: Svedocenje Miroljuba Cakica Kri. 15/99 od 15.04.1999. godine, pred Okruznim sudom u Leskovcu, str 149-151; Testimony of Miroljub Cacic Kri. 15/99 15 April, 1999, in District Court in Leskovac, pp. 311-313.)

1.1.18.3. On April 12, 1999, at 5.00 pm, on the Djakovica-Ponosevac road, the so-called Efendi bridge was bombed and greatly damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 313)

1.1.18.4. On April 12, 1999, from 12.00 pm to 2.00 am, the village of Rznic, the municipality of Decani, was hit by six missiles. In the attack, civilian premises were hit, including the Co-operative Farm. Extensive damage was inflicted. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 377)

1.1.18.5. On April 12, 1999, at 10.50 pm, one missile hit the compound of NIS Oil Refinery near the Sangaj suburb in Novi Sad. Another one exploded in the vicinity of the Veljko Vlahovic Primary School in the same suburb. Also hit and destroyed was the secondary processing plant within the Oil Refinery compound. In the second blast the building of the Veljko Vlahovic Primary School was damaged, as well as the community center, a pre-school institution, and a large number of family houses in the Sangaj suburb in Novi Sad. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 401)

1.1.18.6. On 12 April 1999, at 11.20 pm, six missiles hit the facilities of NAP Novi Sad, the storage depot in Conoplja, the municipality of Sombor. Two storage depots, with 10 tons of diesel oil, and some empty oil storage tanks were also hit and totally destroyed. The storehouse buildings Nos. 1 and 2 were also destroyed. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 403)

1.1.18.7. On the night of April 12/13, in an attack of NATO aviation on Zajecar, the Vasilije Djurovic Zarki army barracks was damaged, as well as private houses and outbuildings nearby.

1.1.18.8. On April 12, 1999, at 7.00 am, NATO aircraft attacked the Crvena zastava works in Kragujevac and damaged the following facilities: the Forging Plant, the Assembly Plant, the Bodywork Plant, the Tools Plant, and the Electronic Accounting Centre.

1.1.18.9. On April 12, 1999, at about 9.30 am, in an attack of NATO aviation on the village of Bistrazin, the municipality of Djakovica, all premises of the JUHO poultry farm were destroyed.

1.1.18.10. On April 12, 1999, in mid-morning, in an attack of NATO aviation, damage was done to the house of Radoljub Aleksic, in the village of Kruscica, the municipality of Arilje.

1.1.18.11. On April 12, 1999, at about 2.55 am, a bomb hit the Town Heating Plant in Krusevac and totally destroyed the 1,000 square metre premises consisting of management buildings and a production plant with two installations of 35 MVV production output each. Large scale damage was done, which has not been ascertained yet, and an employee, Ljubisa Milovanovic from Jasike, suffered minor injuries.

1.1.18.12. On April 12, 1999, at about 1.05 am, NATO aviation hit the village of Rokci, the municipality of Ivanjica, with one projectile. The missile, bearing the markings VING - VSU 59/8 300003 704 AD 4827 NFR 96214, exploded in the courtyard of the family house of Milun Novakovica, a pensioner from the village of Rokci, the municipality of Ivanjica, and caused substantial damage to the building, as well as the houses of Momcilo Tokic and Rasko Djokic, the holiday house of Milovan Krivokuce from Ivanjica, 28 Nusiceva Street, the family house of Radisa Subasic from the village of Rokci, and the Outpatient Clinic of the Ivanjica Health Care Centre, on which roof tiles were broken, all window panes smashed, walls cracked, supports burst, doorframes fallen out, etc.

1.1.19. April 13, 1999

1.1.19.1. During a bombing on the night of April 13/14, the walls of the Vojlovica monastery near Pancevo were cracked, windows broken and the roof damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 221)

1.1.19.2. On April 13, 1999, NATO bombs destroyed the Postal Services' transmitter at Gazimestan-Pristina. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 331)

1.1.19.3. On April 13, 1999, at 3.00 am, the Jugoslavija land satellite station in the village of Prilike, the municipality of Ivanjica, was hit by one missile. The aerial and satellite installations for transmitting signals from a European satellite were totally destroyed. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 332)

1.1.19.4. On April 13, 1999, at 3.00 pm, the bus station in Pristina, the Plastika factory in the suburb of Kupusiste, and a depot of the NIS Jugopetrol oil refinery were bombed and damaged. One missile fell and exploded in the suburb of Dardanija. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 377)

1.1.19.5. On April 13, 1999, at 5.35 am, a cruise missile hit the facilities of NIS Jugopetrol in Smederevo. On this occasion, the Installations' pumping station was damaged, as well as the dispatch centre's fire-brigade house and boiler room. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 404)

1.1.19.6. On April 13, 1999, at 12.40 am, four missiles struck the Baciste Hotel, located in the Sun Valley in the area of the National Park on Mt. Kopaonik. In the ensuing fire, the entire hotel compound was burnt down. In the explosions, two buses and a freight vehicle parked on the hotel parking lot were burnt. The Putnik Hotel was also damaged in the missile attack on the Baciste. In the attack, Miodrag Maksimovic suffered light injuries. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 414)

1.1.19.7. On April 13, 1999, at about 3.30 am, NATO aviation caused damage to the premises of the Banjica Institute for Orthopedic-Surgical Diseases at 28 Mihajla Avramovica Street, Belgrade.

1.1.19.8. The same day at about 4.05 am, in Belgrade, in an attack of NATO aviation, damage was done to a flat at 43/12 Terazije Street owned by Ruzdi Ferizi.

1.1.19.9. Between March 25 and April 13, 1999, NATO aviation carried out five assaults on the Sloboda company in Cacak and the surrounding residential area, with a large number of projectiles. From March 28 to April 4, 1999, damage was done to housing and other premises owned by 26 persons. From March 30 to April 4, in the part of the town called Jezdina, destroyed or damaged were the premises of several owners. From March 28 to April 13, 1999, in Ratka Mitrovica Street, Ljubisava Petronijevica Street, and the streets Nos. 217, 711 and 712, damage was done to the premises of 64 owners. On April 4, 1999, at about 3.20 am, during an attack on the Sloboda company, Mileva Kuveljic was killed and Bogdan Prokovic suffered severe injuries, which led to his death on June 16, while in Ratka Mitrovica Street, damage was inflicted on 74 premises, in Milana Todorovica Street, 28 premises, and in Milana Radosavljevic and Brace Djokovic streets, 25 premises. On the night of April 6/7, 1999, damage was done to the Vuk Karadzic Primary School. On April 13, on the road to the Karaula, in the streets Nos. 700, 701, and 702, damage was done to residential and other premises of 68 owners, as well as the gravestones at the village cemetery. The plants of the Sloboda factory, the main object of the assault, were completely destroyed.

1.1.19.10. On April 13, 1999, at about 11.55 pm, NATO aviation bombed the territory of the municipalities of Nova Varos and Prijepolje. The bridge at Donja Bistrica on the Prijepolje-Priboj railroad was hit and damage was done to the second pier of the bridge, the guard's lodge, the windowpanes of the building of the Lim hydroelectric power plants, while heavy damage was done to the power transmission lines and the Post Office building. Mira Danilovic suffered minor injuries.

1.1.19.11. On April 13, 1999, at about 3.00 pm, the bridge on the Rasina river, on the Krusevac-Dedina road, was hit by a projectile. The bridge was made of metal and was 60 metres long and 6.30 metres wide. Due to the damage done to the bridge's piers and its fall into the river, enormous damage was done, which has not been ascertained yet, including the demolition of the water supply and sewage networks, and the postal installations, which ran the length of the bridge and were connected to the industrial zone and the village of Dedina. Due to the great intensity of the detonation, damage was also done to the following premises in the vicinity: the MP-96 building – the motor vehicle inspection service; the houses of Jovanka Jenadic, Tomislav Miatic, and Zoran Simovic, the family houses in Miodraga Stankovica Street from numbers 1 to 23, the veterinary clinic, the premises of FAM-farm, the premises of Grafika, the non-production premises of Kristal, the house of Slobodan Marjanovic, the LP filling station, the storehouse of Agropromet, and the building of the FAG company, owned by Zivadin Susic.

1.1.20. April 14, 1999

1.1.20.1. On April 14, 1999, at about 1.30 pm, on the Djakovica-Prizren road, near the villages of Madanaj and Meja, a convoy of Albanian refugees was targeted three times. Mostly women, children and old people were in the convoy, returning to their homes in cars, tractors and carts. The first assault on the column of over 1,000 people took place while they were passing through Meja village. Twelve persons were killed on that occasion. The people from the convoy scattered around and tried to find shelter in the nearby houses. But NATO warplanes launched missiles on those houses as well, killing seven more persons. The attack continued along the road between the villages of Meja and Bistrazin. One tractor with its trailer was completely destroyed. Twenty people of those in the tractor's trailer were killed. In the repeated attack on the refugee vehicles, one more person was killed. The total number of killed persons in this attack was 73, whereas 36 were wounded. (Annex No. 1: Depesa Sekretarijata unutrasnjih poslova u Djakovici br. 2583/99 od 14.04.1999. godine, str. 1-3; Dispatch of the Secretariat of the Interior in Djakovica No. 2583/99, 14 April 1999, pp. 21-23.¹ Annex No. 2: Depesa Sekretarijata unutrasnjih poslova u Djakovici br. 2594 od 15.04.1999. godine, str.4.; Dispatch of the Secretariat of the Interior in Djakovica No. 2594, 15 April 1999, p. 24. Annex No. 3: Depesa Sekretarijata unutrasnjih poslova u Djakovici od 16.04.1999. godine, str.5; Dispatch of the Secretariat of the Interior in Djakovica 16 April 1999, p. 24. Annex No. 4: Izvestaj o kriminalisticko-tehnickom pregledu lica mesta Sekretarijata unutrasnjih poslova u Djakovici br. 781/160/99 od 14.04.1999. godine, str.6-7; Report of the On-site Forensic Technical Investigation of Secretariat of the Interior in Djakovica No. 781/160/99, 14 April 1999, p. 26. Annex No. 5: Izvestaj Sekretarijata unutrasnjih poslova u Prizrenu br. 349/99 od 15.04. 1999. godine, str. 8-11; Report of the

¹ Number indicates the number of page of the book of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs titled "NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia, Documentary Evidence, 24 March – 25 April 1999," Vol. I

Secretariat of the Interior in Prizren No. 349/99, 15 April 1999, pp. 33-36. Annex No. 6: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Sekretarijata unutrašnjih poslova u Prizrenu od 14.04.1999. godine, str. 11; Minutes of On-site Investigation of the Secretariat of the Interior in Prizren 14 April 1999, p. 36. Annex No. 7: Izveštaj o kriminalisticko-tehnickom pregledu lica mesta Sekretarijata unutrašnjih poslova u Prizrenu br. 750/250/99 od 14.04.1999. godine, str. 12; Report of the On-site Forensic Technical Investigation of the Secretariat of the Interior in Prizren No. 750/250/99, 14 April 1999, p. 37. Annex No. 8: Skica lica mesta, str.13; Sketch of the Site, p. 38.)

1.1.20.2. On April 14, 1999, at about 2.30 pm, on the local Prizren Djakovica road, at a crossroads where the road continues to the village of Donja Srbica, NATO aviation launched a thermal-visual bomb, which killed 6 persons: Fikri Sulja, father's name Muhamed, Imer Dzelja, father's name Saban, Ferad Bajrami, father's name Seit, Nerdzivan Zeciri, mother's name Zoa, Persad Smaili, father's name Gani, and one unidentified female person of about twenty years of age. Eight more persons were severely injured in this attack.

1.1.20.3. On April 14, 1999, cluster bombs damaged a number of houses in the village of Pavlovac near Vranje and killed Mijalko Trajkovic and a 12-year old girl, Milica Stojanovic. Marjan Velickovic was seriously injured, while material damage was done to the Vranje – Bujanovac main road, the house and business premises of Dobrivoje Pavlovic, the house of late Mijalko Trajkovic, the house of Vojislav Jovanovic, the village's low voltage power transmission lines, and the houses of Zenko and Miroslav Maksutovic, Nebojsa Ajdarevic, Zoran, Rasim and Trajlo Becirovic, Branislav and Sacip Arifovic, Stojadin Sanovic, Stojce Asanovic, Cane and Trajce Bakic, Boban Demirovic, Ratko Kurtic, Mile Milicevic, Zika Tasic, Ljubisa Pesic, Ljubisa Tasic, Dragoljub Jankovic, Zivojin Cvetkovic, Dobrivoje Zafirovic, Srba Svetkovic, Dragan Dodic, Momcilo and Rade Mitic, Momcilo Trajkovic, Jovica and Vlasta Marinkovic, and Stanko Manasijevic. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 148)

1.1.20.4. On April 14, the Cigota Institute for Thyroid Gland and Metabolism – the seat of the Tornik sports and recreational center was demolished by NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 177)

1.1.20.5. On the night of April 14/15, the Branko Copic and Nikola Tesla primary schools and the Radoje Dakic Secondary Mechanical Engineering School in Rakovica were damaged by NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 182)

1.1.20.6. During the most severe bombardment of Rakovica on the night of April 14/15, lasting from 1.30 am to 3.30 am, the monastery of Rakovica sustained the following damage: the portal door was blown out, no window pane remained unbroken, and, the most serious of all, the cracks in the walls widened. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 215)

1.1.20.7. During the third attack on Zastava plants in Kragujevac (April 14/15), the Grammar School and the Old Assembly buildings were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 222)

1.1.20.8. The bombing on the night of April 14/15 caused new damage to the Fortress in Krusevac. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 222)

1.1.20.9. The old city center and the Tabacki bridge in Djakovica were destroyed in the bombardment on the night of April 14/15 (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 226)

1.1.20.10. The old city center in Pec was destroyed in the bombing on the night of April 14/15. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 227)

1.1.20.11. The Church of St. Paraskeva in Drsnik near Klina was damaged during the bombardment on the night of 14/15 April (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I p. 227)

1.1.20.12. The Danilovic log cabin in Locane, built in the first decade of the 18th century, was burnt down on the night of April 14/15 by NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 227)

1.1.20.13. On April 14, 1999, at 12.28 am, the railway bridge on the Belgrade-Bar railroad over Lake Limsko at Bistrica, the municipality of Nova Varos, was hit by two missiles. The bridge was greatly damaged and cannot be used. On that occasion, a railway guard, Milan Puric, sustained minor bodily injuries. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 313)

1.1.20.14. On April 14, 1999, in the early morning hours, NATO aviation carried out an attack on the village of Merdare, the municipality of Kursumlija, with 5 projectiles, and destroyed part of the railroad outside a tunnel, obstructed the tunnel entrance on the Merdare side, totally destroyed a family house of an unknown owner, and damaged several other family houses.

1.1.20.15. On the night of April 14/15, 1999, seven missiles hit the area of the municipality of Kursumlija. The Toplica bridge, near the village of Pepeljevac, was partly damaged and cannot be used. In this attack the house and outbuildings of Nikola Mihajlovic from Pepeljevac were completely destroyed. Damage was done to the family house of Draginja and Dobrivoje Grcak, the concrete electric power pole in their courtyard, while an Audi passenger car, owned by Goran Grcak, was totally demolished. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 313)

1.1.20.16. On the night of April 14/15, 1999, NATO aviation attacked the village of Mackovac, the municipality of Kursumlija, with three projectiles, and severed the electric power transmission lines between Kursumlija and Blace, and damaged the family houses of Misa Cosic and Mirko Tosic and a large number of houses in the village of Mackovac.

1.1.20.17. On April 14, 1999, at 1.50 am, in downtown Pristina, the bus station and the Plastika plastics factory were attacked again. Due to the bombing, apart from an overpass on the road to Kosovo Polje, the building of the Magistrala road maintenance enterprise was demolished and its machinery damaged. Sefcet Trnava sustained serious bodily injuries. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 377)

1.1.20.18. On April 14, 1999, at 5.30 am, five missiles hit the facilities of the Holding Corporation Krusik in Valjevo. Six workers sustained minor bodily injuries – Jordan Aleksic, Slobodan Lazic, Petko Obrádovic, Zoran Veselinov, Dragan Saric, and Nedeljko Rakic. In the explosion, a large number of blocks of flats and private houses were damaged in Valjevo, including the Dr Misa Pantic Medical Center, the Secondary Agricultural School in Valjevo, the Jugopetrol filling station, the railroad station building, and a large number of private craftsmen's shops and catering facilities. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 378)

1.1.20.19. The Church of the Ascension of Christ in Cacak was damaged by detonations caused by the bombing on April 14, 1999. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II, p. 313)

1.1.20.20. On April 14, 1999, NATO aviation bombed the village of Negbina and destroyed a new forest in the hamlet of Cirovici, at a location called Marica brdo.

1.1.20.21. On April 14, 1999, at about 3.00 pm, at Vigoste, the municipality of Arilje, NATO aviation caused damage to the housing premises of Mirceta Glisic, while Ljilja Stamenic suffered minor injuries.

1.1.21. April 15, 1999

1.1.21.1. NATO bombs damaged the following medical care facilities: the Juzni Banat Medical Center in Pancevo; the Medical Center in Prokuplje; the Cuprija Medical Center; the Outpatient Clinic in Rakovica; and the Outpatient Clinic in Cacak. (Annex: NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 177)

1.1.21.2. On April 15, 1999, at 10.45 pm, on two occasions, the bridge on the Danube River, which connects the municipalities of Smederevo and Kovin, was repeatedly attacked with missiles. The bridge was hit in the area between the 8th and 9th piers and destroyed 90 meters in length. The detonation caused damage to the premises of the following enterprises: a dredging and shipping firm from Belgrade; the Smederevo public waterworks firm; and the building of the district prison in Smederevo. The following were destroyed: two housing units for the accomodation of the workers of the Jugovo enterprise; a structure for processing gravel and sand; a structure for producing concrete and the processing machine Pult 220; and 300 cubic metres of styrofoam. Damage was also done to the following: the gatekeepers booth, the mess, the carpentry workshop, the management building, the warehouse, and the laboratory for concrete. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 313)

1.1.21.3. On April 15, 1999, the Radio Television Serbia's transmitter on Mt. Tornik was bombed and extensively damaged. The family house of Mitar Djurovic from the village of Jablanica was also damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 332)

1.1.21.4. On April 15, 1999, at 1.10 am, the BK Telekom Serbia's transmitter on Mt. Jagodnja was hit by two missiles. Four platforms with aerials and two floors of the facility were damaged, including the complete transmitter set. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 333)

1.1.21.5. On April 15, 1999, at 12.15 am, the Ovcar TV transmitter on a hill overlooking Cacak was hit. The transmitter was extensively damaged as well as the building nearby. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 333)

1.1.21.6. On April 15, 1999, at 1.30 am, an air raid was carried out in the Belgrade municipality of Rakovica. A large number of both public and private civilian buildings were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 382)

1.1.21.7. On April 15, 1999, at 1.20 am, several missiles hit the city center of Kragujevac. In the attack, the building of Zastava transport specijacija Ltd. was damaged as were a dozen family houses in the vicinity. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 382)

1.1.21.8. On April 15, 1999, at 4.45 am, several missiles hit the city of Nis and its surroundings. Four missiles fell at Nis airport, two of them in the vicinity of the Medosevski bridge. A large number of civilian buildings were damaged. Damage was also done to the premises of the Nada Tomic brush factory, Feroks, Papiroservis and their vehicle (KS 850-74), as well as the veterinary clinic, Nis, at 64 Ivana Milutinovica Street. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 382)

1.1.21.9. On April 15, 1999, at about 10.30 pm, in an assault of NATO aviation on Belgrade, damage was done to the building at 21/16 Sretena Mladenovica Mike Street, owned by Silvana Babic, and the one at 21/14 Sretena Mladenovica Mike Street, owned by Branislav Jovanovic.

1.1.21.10. On April 15, 1999, at about 11.00 pm, in an assault of NATO aviation on Becmen Andjelka Markovic suffered minor injuries, and damage was done to the house at 113 Glavna Street, owned by Andjelka Markovic, and at 10 VII nova Street, to an Opel Kadet car (BG 466-103) owned by the Petic family.

1.1.21.11. On April 15, 1999, at about 11.00 pm, in an assault of NATO aviation on Vranje damage was done to the following premises: the houses owned by Djokica Stankovic, Dragoljub Stojanovic, Ivan Mladenovic, and Predrag Ristic.

1.1.21.12. On the night of April 15, at about 12.23 am, the hamlet of Grcarski potok, part of the village of Valakonje, the municipality of Boljevac, was attacked and damage was done to private houses and outbuildings.

1.1.21.13. On April 15, 1999, at about 6.20, a projectile fired by NATO aviation hit and broke an electric power pole by the Paracin - Cepure road, and damaged electric power installations by the same road.

1.1.21.14. On April 15/16, 1999, in an assault of NATO aviation on Zemun, damage was done to the warehouse and the goods it contained at 23 Batajnicki put Street, owned by PP Mehanograf BG.

1.1.21.15. On April 15, 1999, at about 1.30 pm, NATO aviation again fired missiles at the bridge on the Prijepolje – Priboj railroad and caused it substantial damage. Damage was also done to the Primary School in the village of Bistrica, whereas Mile Rajic and Milomir Palic suffered minor injuries. At the same time, missiles hit the bridge on the Belgrade-Bar railroad before Tunnel 123 at Donja Bistrica and rendered it unusable.

1.1.21.16. On April 15, 1999, at about 5.05 am, a missile fired by NATO aviation hit the central room of the 160 by 100 metre big plant for making processing equipment of DD IMK 14. oktobar in Krusevac. Huge damage, which has not been ascertained yet, was done to the roof structure, the main post, the crane track, the electrical, gas and heating installations, the ventilation shafts, as well as the gas cutting and welding machines.

1.1.21.17. On April 12, 1999, at about 2.55 am, and April 15, 1999, at about 5.05 am, NATO aviation carried out assaults on DD IMK 14. oktobar in Krusevac, hitting with three aerial bombs and one projectile the 102 by 95.5 metre large premises of the Factory of Construction and Mining Machinery in the central part of the industrial compound. The resulting explosion destroyed the roof and the supporting structures, the complete electrical installations, as well as all of the machinery pool, the crane tracks and cranes, the processing centre, and several tractors in the final stage of assembly. The huge damage that was done has not been ascertained yet. Due to the intensity of the detonation, damage was also done to numerous other premises within the industrial compound.

1.1.21.18. On April 15, 1999, at about 2.00 am, two aerial projectiles hit the road bridge on the Zapadna Morava River, on the Krusevac-Jasika road. The bridge is made of metal and is 120 metres long and 5.20 metres wide, with pavements for pedestrians. The damage done to the joints between the metal and stone structures caused half of the bridge to fall into the river. The huge damage has not been ascertained yet and the bridge can no longer be used. The strong detonation caused damage to numerous premises nearby, including the Dragoslav Cekic Primary School in the village of Jasika.

1.1.21.19. On April 15, 1999, at about 5.00 am, an aerial bomb hit the farmyard of Radovan Radovanovic at 16 Mise Mijatovica Street in Krusevac and completely destroyed the following of his agricultural machinery: two tractors, a lorry, a drill (= sowing machine), a mower, a freight jeep, two combine harvesters, a swather, a tobacco drill, and a Lada passenger car. The damage was compounded by the killing of a large number of his head of livestock. Due to the intensity of the detonation, damage was done to the buildings owned by Radovan Radovanovic, Dragan Isailovic, Bogdana Milojevic, Milutin Ristic, and Misko Savicic.

1.1.21.20. On April 15, 1999, at 5.00 am, an aerial bomb hit and totally destroyed the foundations of Radivoje Bajkic's house under construction in Moravska Street in Krusevac. Damage was also done to the houses of Milan Andrejic and Vladan Locnjanin.

1.1.21.21. On April 15, 1999, at 5.00 am, two aerial bombs hit the open space between the Centre for Gerontology and the suburb of Bagdala II in Krusevac. Due to the intensity of the detonation, damage was done to numerous buildings in the vicinity: the Centre for Gerontology and the housing premises owned by Milan Jovanovic, Darko Miljkovic, Tomislav Smiljkovic, Jakob Ilijevski, Ljubisa Krstic, Momcilo Popovic, Milan Djujic, Tomislav Ilic, Vera Milovanovic, and Miodrag Mijatovic.

1.1.22. April 16, 1999

1.1.22.1. Many houses in Ferenci Ibolja Street in Mali Radanovac near Subotica were damaged by NATO bombs on April 16, 1999. In this assault, the house at No. 39, owned by Mihalj Retfalvi, was totally destroyed. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 151)

1.1.22.2. On April 16, 1999, NATO bombs damaged the Outpatient Clinic in Kursumlija. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 177)

1.1.22.3. On April 16, 1999, at 2.15 am, the Telekom PTT Serbia's transmitter on Mt. Cer, at a location called Lipove vode, was targeted. Several aerials for broadcasting were damaged, as was the Telekom building and equipment. The transformer station was also damaged, which left the facility without electricity. (Annex; NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 333)

1.1.22.4. On April 16, 1999, at about 10.00 am, the territory of the village of Ribnica was hit by several aerial projectiles. In the attack, Irena Mitic, now deceased, suffered severe injuries which led to her eventual death, while Slobodan Djordjevic was only slightly injured.

1.1.23. April 17, 1999

1.1.23.1. On April 17, 1999, at 9.30 pm, during a NATO air raid on Batajnica and a subsequent missile explosion, Milica Rakic, a child born in 1996, lost her life. Drazen Jankovic from Batajnica suffered minor injuries. In the assault, damage was done to the flats in Dimitrija Lazareva Rase Street owned by Mladen Lukic, Milena Gavrilovic, Marijana Mapeli, Zarko Rakic, Vesna Zukelic, and Milivoje Isailovic, as well as the house at 74 Posavskog odreda Street owned by Vera Mirilovic. (Annex No. 44: Izvestaj o kriminalisticko-tehnickom pregledu lica mesta Sekretarijata untrasnjih poslova u Beogradu od 18.04.1999. godine, br. 100/1620/99 str.87-89; Report on Forensic and Technical On-Site Inspection of the Secretariat of the Interior in Belgrade dated 18 April 1999, pp. 156-158. Annex No. 45: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Sekretarijata untrasnjih poslova u Beogradu od 17.04.1999. godine, str.89-91; Investigation Report of the Secretariat of the Interior in Belgrade dated 17 April 1999, p. 158; Annex No. 46: Izvestaj Sekretarijata untrasnjih poslova u Beogradu od 17.04.1999. godine, str.91; Report of the Secretariat of the Interior in Belgrade dated 17 April 1999, p. 159. Annex No. 47: Izvestaj o kriminalisticko-tehnickom pregledu lica

mesta Sekretarijata unutrasnjih poslova u Beogradu od 17.04.1999. godine br. 100/1629/99, str.92; Report of the Secretariat of the Interior in Belgrade dated 18 April 1999, p. 160. Annex No. 48: Svedocenje Rakic Zarka Ki. 468/99 od 21.04.1999. godine pred Okruznim sudom u Beogradu, str. 93-97; Testimony of Rakic Zarko Ki. 468/99 21 April 1999 in the District Court in Belgrade pp. 161-164.)

1.1.23.2. On April 17, at 11.30 am, a powerful explosion shook the village of Sisatovac. The damage done to the local monastery, which is a cultural monument, included the demolition of its roof, the smashing of several ordinary and stained glass windows, and the cracking of the walls of the monastery guesthouse. Damage was also done to the Sisatovac Primary School, the summer road to the holiday house settlement of Carina, and, in the settlement itself, to the holiday houses owned by Cira Jovanovic, Stanoje Stanojevic, Zivko Stojcevic, Zivan Masic, Marko Katafaj, and Stevan Mosaic. Also damaged were a large part of the forest surrounding the settlement and the house of Branko Mitrovic in the village of Sisatovac. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 220)

1.1.23.3. During the bombardment of the Fruska Gora slopes on April 17, the monastery church of Staro Hopovo was damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 221)

1.1.23.4. On April 17,1999, at 2.10 am, the facilities of the Holding Corporation Krusik in Valjevo were exposed to missile attacks. In the attack, a large number of blocks of flats and houses in the immediate vicinity of the factory were also damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 378)

1.1.23.5. On April 17,1999, at 10.30 pm, the facilities of the Prva iskra chemical plant in Baric sustained extensive damage. The ensuing fire was extinguished. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I p. 382)

1.1.23.6. On April 17,1999, NATO aviation fired missiles at the territory of the municipality of Prijepolje and damaged several hundred square metres of forest in the village of Katunic on the mountain of Jadovnik and in the village of Mali Do.

1.1.23.7. On April 17,1999, at about 4.20 pm, NATO aviation bombed the village of Gornje Trudovo, the municipality of Nova Varos, and one of the projectiles killed a lot of fish in the Tisovica River, while another missile destroyed over 500 juniper trees near Kezova cuprija. About 1.15 pm the same day, in a missile attack on the village of Akmacici, the municipality of Nova Varos, damage was done to the roof tiles and window panes on the family houses of Mileva, Ljuba and Rajna Djenadic. About 3.45 pm the same day, on the territory of the municipality of Nova Varos, NATO aviation assaulted the village of Dokmanovici and damaged a forest, a house, and the local primary school.

1.1.23.8. On April 17,1999, a NATO aviation projectile hit a plot of pastureland of Milos Jevremovic, father's name Stevan, in the hamlet of Jevremovici of the village of Vranesci, and made a crater 3 by 2.5 meters in circumference and 1 meter deep.

1.1.23.9. On April 15, 1999, between 12.45 am and 1.00 am. and April 17,1999, between 10.30 pm and 12.00 pm the village of Prijanovici, the municipality of Pozeza, was attacked with missiles. The main road was damaged 15 metres in length and 2 metres in width, and 100 metres of the telephone lines to the village of Prijanovici was severed. Water supply pipes were burst and the electric power lines at the railroad track were broken. Damage was also done to the houses and outbuildings of Ljubomir Albu, Branko Sojic, Janko Sojic, Dobrivoje Dimitrijevic, Radenko Lucic, Milija Milic, Vojislav Tesovic, Milorad Andric, Milutin Milic, Dusan Milic, Miljka Milic, and Dragan Milic; the Vektra business premises of Milomir Smiljanic; the houses of Miroslav Milic, Slobodan Miljkovic, Ratko Smiljanica, Dragutin Tesovic, Dragan Tesovic, Miloje Stefanovic, Milutina Tesovic, Dragoljub Stamatovic, Radomir Mandic, Milojko Milivojevic, Vidosav Krsmanovic, Sava Krsmanovic, Branko Eric, Miodrag Grkovic, Jovan Sojic, Gligorije Sojic, Radovan Kis, Milisav Jovanovic, Filip Milovanovic, Milorad Markicevic, Mica Teofilovic, Radmila Teofilovic, Mitar Teofilovic, Zoran Prodanovic, Milivoje Sojic, Janko Sojic, Stanislava Stefanovic, Danilo Sojic, Mladjen Milijanovic, and Dragoslav Stevanovic; the premises of the Ratko Mitrovic enterprise; the houses of Slavko Mandic, Ljubisa Lucic, Strain Jadzic, Radojica Petrovic, Djordje Miljanovic, Prvoslav Drobnjakovic, Ljuba Markovic, Milanka Andric, Svetislav Eric, Dragan Eric, and Veselin Jeremic. The damage mostly consisted of broken roof tiles, smashed window panes, scarred facades, and cracked walls. Miroslav Milic from the village of Prijanovici suffered minor injuries.

1.1.23.10. On April 17,1999, between 11.30 pm and 12.00 pm, the outskirts of the town of Pozeza were bombed. Due to intensive detonations, the following were damaged: the premises of Prvi partizan; MDD Gama Uzice, branch plant in Pozeza; DP Raketa Passenger Traffic, branch unit in Pozeza; the Pozeza car inspection workshop's storehouse, repair room, paintwork room, dressing room, and boiler room; the bus station; DP Koza, branch unit in Pozeza; Graneksport Beograd, branch unit in Pozeza, and Graneksport department store; the Pozeza Foundry, both the workshop and the storehouse; DP Potens Pozeza; the workshop of Emo Celje and the assembly workshop; the Pozeza Health Centre's laboratory, children's department, ambulance, pharmacy and hospital. Damage was mostly done to roof tiles, window panes, partition walls, facades, and ceilings. As a result of detonations, damage was done to the housing premises in the Pozeza suburb of III reon owned by Teja Dostanic, Zarko Vasiljevic, Stefan Jovanovic, Dragan Markicevic, Desimir Stojanovic, Milutin Majstorovic, Andjelka Mijailovic, Ratko Matovic, Radoje Simic, Milutin Ilic, Biljana Vulic, Biljana Milovanovic, Tomislav Jakovljevic, Mijat Lazovic, Gordana Sokolovic, Dusan Smiljanic, Milos Smiljanic, Milan Pavlovic, Sreten Pavlovic, Djordje Janjic, Vera Matovic, Slavko Suidovic, Milisav Mladenovic, Tomislav Mihailovic, Miodrag Pavlovic, Mica Avramovic, Milijana Djokic, Velibor Kovacevic, Obrad Obradovic, and Velisa Smiljanic, all from Zlatiborska Street in Pozeza; Ljubomir Djokic, Radovan Joksimovic, and Radosav Jelcic, all from

Markicevic Street in Pozega; Milos Pekic, Sreten Markovic, Milijana Kostic, Milan Jordovic, Slobodan Nedic, Branko Jankovic, Radivoje Krsljak, Mile Ristic, all from II proleterske Street in Pozega; V. Markovic, R. Kovacevic, Nebojsa Trikovic, Sreten Markovic, Gordana Milutinovic, Ljubinka Bradovic, Zarko Perunicic, Radovan Joksimovic, Miladin Radjenovic, Lazar Markovic, Sava Simovic, Radisa Becic, Uros Djonovic, Radomir Nedeljkovic, Pavle Simeunovic, Dragana Kovacevic, Slavko Filipovic, Rada Miajilovic, Milutin Vucicevic, Milena Mandic, Miladin Radjenovic, Goran Kovacevic, Saban Obrenic, Petar Milinkovic, Milijana Djokic, Milanka Petrovic, Biljana Dabic, Aleksandar Brkic, Milisav Drobnyak, Mihajlo Pavlovic, Zoran Dramacanic, Milijana Kovacevic, Radomir Sobrovic, Drasko Savic, Miljko Kovacevic, all from V. Markicevica Street in Pozega; Milos Rosic, Dusan Paunovic, Miroslav Jovanovic, Zoran Milovanovic, Ilija Smiljanic, Nesa Bojovic, Jovisa Simovic, Zoran Starcevic, Milorad Starcevic, Dusan Rakic, Milivoje Romanovic, Divna Jelic, Radovan Markovic, Milun Ristic, Nada Mihailovic, all from R. Kovacevica and P. Radovanovica streets in Pozega. Due to detonations, the following premises were damaged: the building of the local community of Pozega, Ljube Micica Square, the Svila business premises, the block of flats at 20-22 and 32 Knjaza Milosa Street, the Emilija Ostojic Primary School, the block of flats in Square Ljube Micica, the Ineks buducnost enterprise, the Loret shop, the old department store, the new department store, the business premises in Heroja Bondzulica Street, owned by Novak Petronijevic, the Ineks buducnost furniture shop, the car shop, the block of flats at 3-5 B. kapelana Street, the Pozega cultural centre, the Budimka enterprise (the management building, the drying shed, the juice production plant, the storehouse for finished products, the storehouse of the drying shed, the mechanic's workshop, the slaughterhouse, the boiler room, the machine workshop, and the storehouse for technical goods), BU Nariks, the Napredak Pozega enterprise, the Olga Jovicic Vita kindergarten, Celica, the Mladost Pozega enterprise, and the Magnet-komerc Pozega enterprise.

1.1.24. April 18, 1999

1.1.24.1. On April 15 and 18, 1999, at 10.30 pm and 1.00 am respectively, in Pancevo, NATO aviation made two assaults on the plants of HIP - Azotara, the socially-owned enterprise for the production of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds. Four aerial air-to-surface missiles were fired, hitting the Energetika plant, destroying crude oil storage tanks, a structure for pouring crude oil with accompanying installations, a tank wagon, and five train wagons. In the Amonijak III plant, destroyed were the 101 b primary reformer, and the power transformer building, while damage was done to the storehouse of raw materials, a spare boiler, the management building, the compressor room, the metalwork shop, the instrument servicing building, and the MCC building. In the NPK plant, completely destroyed were two processor lines for the

production of fertilizers with transporters, the loading system, the storehouse of raw materials and finished products, the structure of the spare parts storehouse, the packing structures, and the parking garage. The aftershock caused heavy damage to private houses in the vicinity.

1.1.24.2. On April 15, 17 and 18, 1999, NATO aircraft attacked HIP – Petrohemija in Pancevo. In the VCM plant, three air-to-surface missiles destroyed or severely damaged the machinery, while the aftershock damaged the management building, the laboratory, the duty officer and storehouse director's building, 6 tank wagons, 50 metres of railroad tracks, storage tanks, and parts of the PVC plant. At the Elektroliza plant, damage was done to the tanks for the preparation of electrolyte with accompanying piping, pumps, and motors, the filtration house, the salt storehouse, the transportation system, the containers with electrolyte, the compressor building, the alkaline chlorine storage tank, the chlorine evaporator, the hypochloride storage tank, the main pipeline bridges, and the plant's management building.

1.1.24.3. On April 18, 1999, at about 3.15 am, on the Nis – Pristina main road, at the estuary of the Kosanica and Toplica Rivers, an air strike was carried out on the road bridge with two projectiles, which damaged the bridge and rendered it unusable.

1.1.24.4. On the night of April 17/18, in an assault of NATO aviation on the village of Stari Slankamen, damage was done to the following property and structures in Odasevci: 1650 square metres of the fruit plantation, owned by Todor Zivic, the road lane of the Novi Slankamen – Surduk road, and 7 holiday houses, owned by Mirko Sotler, Kata Vicentic, Steva Stevanovic, Ivan Krstic, Zdravko Nedeljkovic, Mihovil Kusic, and Jova Preradovic.

1.1.24.5. On April 18, 1999, at 8.40 am, NATO aviation bombed the village of Ponikve with three projectiles. The first projectile totally destroyed the house of Rista Markovic, and the other two damaged the fields of Milos and Rista Markovic by their respective houses.

1.1.25. April 19, 1999

1.1.25.1. On April 19, 1999, NATO aviation bombed civilian facilities in the Sljaka suburb in Nis, in Bujmirska Street, where many houses were demolished. Their owners are: Milivoje Stamenkovic, Goran Minic, Svetolik Mladenovic, Jovan Cvetkovic, and Dragomir Ignjatovic. Damage was also done to the houses in Lipovacka Street owned by Miodrag Rasic, Ljubomir Milosevic, and Borislav Peric. In the assault, Milen Milojkovic was killed, Srbijanka Jancic i Olga Petkovic suffered serious injuries, and Slobodanka Stojiljkovic suffered minor injuries. At the same time, NATO aviation attacked the Nis Tobacco Industry in 12. februara Street, inflicting heavy damage on a large number of structures within the factory, as well as the surrounding civilian premises. Zoran Rasic and Tomislav Ilic suffered minor injuries. In the attack, a lot of premises along the

Camurlija road were damaged, including a number of shops and business premises, as well as the houses of Dragan Bogdanovic, Nada Topalovic, Tomislav Jovanovic, and Radoslav Stojanovic. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 166)

1.1.25.2. NATO bombs damaged the following medical care facilities: the Banjica Orthopedic and Surgical Institute in Belgrade, the Outpatient Clinic in Aleksinac, and the General Hospital in Valjevo (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 178)

1.1.25.3. On April 19, 1999, at 1.40 am, the Executive Council building in downtown Novi Sad was hit by one missile. The missile struck the left side of the building at the third floor, but the detonation damaged the whole Executive Council building. It is worth noting that due to its high architectural value, this building is listed in all major international architectural encyclopedias. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 219)

1.1.25.4. On April 19, 1999, at about 11.05 pm, in the village of Beocic, the municipality of Rekovac, a missile fell about 200 metres away from the village and damaged several dozen houses.

1.1.25.5. On April 19, 1999, at about 1.15 am, near Svilosa, NATO aviation attacked the Ravni Villa, used by the Executive Council of Vojvodina. A highly destructive projectile fell in the immediate vicinity of the villa and made a huge crater, while its detonation seriously damaged the facade, the roof structure, and the interior of the building. Substantial damage was also done to the furniture and other inventory in the house.

1.1.25.6. On April 18 and 19, 1999, in the village of Rakovina, the municipality of Djakovica, four NATO missiles destroyed the bridge on the Rakovina - Djakovica road; traffic was disrupted and huge material damage was inflicted.

1.1.25.7. On April 19, 1999, in the village of Lipe's hamlet of Vis near Smederevo, the explosion of a projectile damaged the residential premises in Marsala Tita Street owned by Ziza and Radosav Radovanovic, Milan Pavlovica, Bobana Pavlovic, and Tomislav Stepanovic.

1.1.26. April 20, 1999

1.1.26.1. On April 20, 1999, in the village of Dolovi, the municipality of Novi Pazar, many houses were damaged. Gabija and Mehdiya Smajovic, father's name Nazim, suffered serious injuries. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 169)

1.1.26.2. In the air strikes on April 20, 1999, in the Kolubara District - the General Hospital in Valjevo; and in Raska District - the Special Hospital for the Treatment of Progressive Muscular and Neuromuscular Disorders, in Novi Pazar, were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 178)

1.1.26.3. On April 20, 1999, at about 3.20 am, in a NATO aviation attack on Belgrade, damage was done to two houses in Gospodara Vucica Street; that of Bozurka Jablan, at No. 115, and that of Svetlana Stojkovic, at No. 117.

1.1.26.4. On April 20, 1999, at about 8.00 am, several NATO aerial projectiles hit Bujanovac and damaged the premises of Vladimir Zlatkovic, the house of Blagoje Zlatkovic, the house of Dragan Zlatkovic, the business premises of Viasta Bogdanovic, the business premises of Borka Jovcic, and the houses of Mile Nedeljko, Radisav Stojanovic, Radovan Mitic, Serafim Janjic, Dragoljub Trajkovic, Zivko Dimitrijevic, Stojko and Ljubisa Janjic, Tomislav Stanojkovic, Serafim Janjic, Srecko Stankovic, Stojadin Prkic, Milorad Trajkovic, Mile Manic, and Ratko Kostic, on the building of the Sveti Sava school, the kiosk of Dragan Stevanovic, the business premises of Cedomir Stankovic, the boiler room of the SIMPO Department Store, the JUGOBANKA office building, the Town Pharmacy building, the handicraft shops of Mica Petrovic, Blagoje Nakic, and Ugljesa Tomic, the LEVKO restaurant, the house of Hezija Ahmeti, the building of the Bujanovac Municipal Court, the Pijac power transformer station, and the passenger car of Blagoje Nakic.

1.1.26.5. On the night of April 19/20, 1999, NATO aviation attacked the spa at Novi Pazar with a large number of projectiles, and huge damage was done to the Special Hospital for the Treatment of Progressive Muscular and Neuromuscular Disorders, with 57 patients showing neurotic reactions. Seven family houses were damaged in the village of Izbice.

1.1.26.6. On April 20, 1999, at 1.25 am, NATO aviation missiles hit the bridge on the Nova Varos - Priboj road, near the Bistrica power plant. Damage was done to the bridge, the two vehicles that happened to be in the vicinity: a Volvo Turbo (PB 353-42), and a Mercedes freight vehicle (PB 108-74), owned by Transport from Priboj, the office buildings of Jugopetrol and the Bistrica power plant. In this attack, the following persons were injured: Radoje Jovanovic, Mihajlo Gujanicic, Sasa Marinkovic, Enes Bjelak, Sreten Bajic, and Bojan Jelic.

1.1.26.7. On April 20, 1999, at about 5 pm, a projectile of NATO aviation hit the village of Gostilje, the hamlet of Simovici, causing damage to the orchard of Radenko Simovic. The projectile was bearing the following mark: FOR-USE-ON-MK 84 FIN GUIDED BOMB 96214 ASSN 837760-2.

1.1.27. April 21, 1999

1.1.27.1. During the bombing on April 21, 1999, the Maja refugee camp in Djakovica, in which refugees from the Republic of Srpska had found shelter, four persons were killed (Miodrag Ivancevic, Gordana Ildic, Darko Volarevic, and Davor Volarevic), and twenty were severely injured (Djuro Basara, Davor Basara, Marija Popovic, Dusko Popovic, Vesna Ivancevic, Milena Ivancevic, Predrag Ildic, Dragana Ildic, Soka Volarevic, Desa Volarevic, Andjelija Rljak, Zora Rljak, Jela Kuska, Bosko Kuska, Slobodan Trkulja, Suzana Tesla, Nikola Dobrijevic, Bojana Markovic, and Rista Mijovic). (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 170)

1.1.27.2. On April 21, 1999, at 3.15 am, the building of the Usce business center in New Belgrade was damaged in an air raid. In the attack, the outer walls of the building were damaged at the lower floors, as were the inner walls, the facade, and the windows. From the fifth to the fifteenth floors, the building was heavily damaged due to the explosion and fire. The building of the Usce business center housed the headquarters of the Socialist Party of Serbia, about twenty companies, and several TV and radio stations. In the attack, Gvozdimir Dragutinovic, who at the time was at the Jugoslavija Hotel, suffered minor injuries. Apart from that, damage was done to flats in Bulevar Lenjina Street, the Pekabeta shop at 7 Bulevar Lenjina Street, the Jugoslavija Hotel, the Palace of the Federation, the pharmacy shop in Bulevar Lenjina Street, the Agropromet shop in Karadjordjeva Street, the business premises at 41 Karadjordjeva Street, the shop of Petrohemija at 23 Karadjordjeva street, the baker's shop at 15 Karadjordjeva Street, the Eol boat restaurant, the Jovan Popovic library in Zemun and Museum of Modern Art. (Annex No. 49: Svedocenje Trkulja Radislava Ki. 487/99 od 29.04.1999. godine pred Okruznim sudom u Beogradu, str. 97-100; Testimony of Trkulja Radisava Ki. 487/99 29 April 1999 in the District Court in Belgrade pp. 229-231.)

1.1.27.3. On April 21, 1999, NATO bombs exploded some 300 meters away from the Kovilj monastery, causing fissures on the load-bearing dome arches and church ceilings, while the church and residence walls were greatly shaken. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 221)

1.1.27.4. During the bombing of the Zastava plants in Kragujevac on April 21, an incendiary bomb hit the central part of the First Barracks, so that the main part of the building was demolished and burnt. (Annex NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 222)

1.1.27.5. On April 21, 1999, at 1.40 pm, the railway bridge at Ostruznica on the Sava River, connecting Surcin with Ostruznica, was hit and damaged. The bridge was damaged between the third and fourth metal arches, on the Surcin side, as well as in the area of the tenth concrete pier. Both of the arch supporting piers, the steel structure and 20 meters of the carriageway were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 320)

1.1.28. April 22, 1999

1.1.28.1. NATO bombs damaged the following medical care facilities: the Outpatient Clinic in Kursumlija, the Outpatient Clinic in Ivanjica, and the General Hospital in Valjevo.

1.1.28.2. The Residence at 15 Uzicka Street in Belgrade was demolished in an attack of NATO warplanes on April 22, 1999, at 3.10 am. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 216)

1.1.28.3. On the night of April 22/23, NATO bombs demolished the bridge en route to Stalac in Krusevac. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 222)

1.1.28.4. During the bombardment of the north-western industrial area of Nis on the night of April 22/23, the facilities of the Tobacco industry and the Red Cross Prison Camp were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 223)

1.1.28.5. On April 22, 1999, JP PTT and Telekom Serbia's building in Uzice was hit by a missile through the central roof shaft and damaged. In the attack 3,138.64 square metres of business premises was destroyed, including all the offices, signalling equipment and machines, as well as the telephone exchange with 14,000 telephone connections. The aftershock of the explosion caused damage to the building of Beogradska Banka, the Getaldus shop, the business premises of Kadinjaca, the flats of Bosko Petric, Sava Arsic, Radisa Raskovic, Dobrila Radojevic, and Djordje Pekovic, at 2 Petra Celovica Street. At 1 and 3 Petra Celovica Street, damage was done to the house of Miodrag Dravic, and at 2 Jug Bogdanova Street, to the houses of Jovisa and Lepa Vasovic. The shopwindows and other windows were shattered on the Blu mun bakery and the Partner shop. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 319)

1.1.28.6. In the NATO air strike on Zemun on April 22, 1999, at about 12.45 am, damage was done to a flat at 11/5 Metohijska street, owned by Gordana Viskovic.

1.1.28.7. On April 22, 1999, in the afternoon, in the attack of NATO aviation on the territory of the village of Bunusevac, Dalibor Tasic and Branislav Basara were killed, and damage was done to the houses of Srba Nikolic, Sreten Smiljkovic, Mile Mistic, Slave Nedeljkovic, Gordica Petrovic, Gordana Cikotic, Tomislav Tmusic, Djoka Mladenovic, Stanko Aleksic, Zora Jovanovic, Vitomir Ilic, Anica Milosevic, Branislav Stoilkovic, and Sladjana Stankovic.

1.1.29. April 23, 1999

1.1.29.1. On April 23, at 2.20 am, the building of the Radio Television Serbia at 1 Aberdareva Street in downtown Belgrade was targeted by missiles. The missiles hit the entrance area, which caved in at the place where the Aberdareva Street building was connected to the Takovska Street building. There were RTS employees doing their jobs at the moment of the explosion. Sixteen persons were killed on that occasion and sixteen persons were injured. In the wake of the blast that hit the RTS office building, the Dusko Radovic children's theater, located in the immediate vicinity, was damaged, as well as the Palilula municipal building, a TP Progres store, the Holy Trinity – the hall of the Russian Orthodox church, St Mark's church, and a large number of shops, restaurants and business premises in Bulevar revolucije Street. In the attack, the following persons were killed: Milovan Jankovic, Milan Joksimovic, Slobodan Jontic, Dejan Markovic, Aleksandar Deletic, Ivan Stukalo, Slavisa Stevanovic, Dragan Tasic, Jelica Munitlak, Nebojsa Stojanovic, Tomislav Mitrovic, Ksenija Bankovic, Darko Stojmenovski, Branislav Jovanovic, Sinisa Medic, and Dragorad Dragojevic. Serious injuries were inflicted on Milan Stancevic and Aleksandar Stepanovic. Minor injuries were inflicted on Predrag Djuricic, Nebojsa Vasic, Slavica

Miljevic, Marija Mitrovic, Dragan Sukovic, Branko Matijasevic, Mihajlo Aleksic, Vojislav Joakimovic, Aleksandar Vukmirovic, Danko Djordjevic, Bojan Mijatovic, Dragica Rakic, Biljana Savovic, Riza Sabotic, Miroslav Mlina, Aleksandar Tatar, and Vojislav Cosovic. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 343)

1.1.29.2. On April 23, 1999, at 2.06 am, the railway bridge on the Sava River at Ostruznica was again targeted and damaged. The outside pier No. 1 was damaged as well as two parts of the house, the guard's lodge, the contact grid, and the dilatation equipment. The metal structure on the pier No. 7 caved in and fell into the river. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 320)

1.1.29.3. An early Byzantine tomb in Jagodna Mala in Nis was damaged during fierce aerial bombardment on the night of April 23/24, 1999. The object of this assault, which took place between 11.50 pm and 12.25 am, was Stanka Paunovica Street, at the junction with Sumadijska Street. Damage was done to the office buildings of SO Produkt, MIN, and DD Lokomotiva, and to several vehicles parked on the factory premises. Also damaged were the buildings of the Secondary Mechanical Engineering School, Elektromehanika, and Elektromont, the houses of Damir Abedinovic, Desanka and Momir Ivanovic, the Djurdjevdan restaurant of Zeljko Surlan, the Lokomotiva shop, the plumber's shop, the video club, and the grillroom, all of the above the property of Sinisa Milovanovic, the houses of Radovan Arandjelovic, Desanka Stevanovic, Ratomir Dinic, Vladimir Jovic, Mile Markovic, Velibor Stojanovic, Dobrosav Veselinovic, Srbislav Velimirovic, Slobodan Mircic, Dragan Popovic, Dragoljub and Dragoslav Veljkovic, Dusan Vuckovic, and Zivko Radulovic, all in Urosa Dinica Street, the building of the scouts' union, the Agroziv shop, the grillroom of Gordana Petkovic, the Pleteks shop of Slobodan Pavlovic, the Mosa restaurant, as well as a Jugo 45 passenger car of Svetislav Nikolic. Two NATO aviation projectile did substantial damage to the family house of Tomislav Stefanovic and destroyed a 100 square metre fish pond, as well as the house of Ljubisa Zlatanovic. At the same time several projectiles were fired in an attack on civilian objects in the village of Popovac, the municipality of Nis, and damage was done to the restaurant of Vesna Mladenovic, the house of Dobrosav Tasic, the premises of Danka Stojkovic, the premises of Suva planina, owned by Toma Cvetkovic, the Popovac supermarket, the marshalling yard at Popovac, the wagons at the train station at Popovac, the fields of Branislav Djurdjanovic and Prvule Djordjevic. One projectile hit the socially owned enterprise of Betonjerka in Ivana Milutinovica Street in Nis, and damaged a shed wall and the fence next to the cement silo. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II, p. 303)

1.1.29.4. On April 23, 1999, between 1.00 am and 4.00 am, in an attack of NATO aviation on Zemun, damage was done to the Pekabeta shop No. 389 at 20 Gospodska Street, the Borac shop No. 459 at 29 Gospodska Street, the Aroma shop No. 915 at 10 Karadjordjev Square, the premises at 14 Karadjordjev Square, the Email shop No. 22 at 14-20 Karadjordjev Square, the

premises at 22 Karadjordjev Square, the Tekstil shop No. 42, and the Autonena shop No.13 at 24 Karadjordjev Square, the premises at 6 Karadjordjev Square, the Autosrbija shop No. 20 at 34 Karadjordjev Square, and the Jadran shop No. 444 at 1 Karadjordjev Square.

1.1.29.5. On April 23, 1999, at about 4.15 am, in an attack of NATO aviation on Zemun Polje, damage was done to a power transformer station, a residential building, and the officials' flats on the premises of the transformer station, the property of the Belgrade Electricity Board.

1.1.29.6. On April 23, 1999, at about 9.30 am, on the territory of the village of Merdare, the municipality of Kursumlija, NATO aviation fired 12 projectiles, which completely destroyed the houses of Milorad and Milan Paunovic, Sava Markovic, and Milan Kujovic, and damaged the buildings of the Drinka Pavlovic Primary School and the local branch unit of the post office in Kursumlija.

1.1.29.7. On the night of April 22/23, 1999, in an attack of NATO aviation on the territories of the village of Mandjalos and the town of Sremska Mitrovica, damage was done to the water supply system of Sremska Mitrovica on the stretch towards Mandjalos, due to which the villages on the slopes of Mt. Fruska Gora were left without water.

1.1.30. April 24, 1999

1.1.30.1. During the war activities on April 24, 1999, the following medical care facilities in Novi Pazar were damaged: the First Town Pharmacy, the Cukovac Children's Dispensary, and the Occupational Medicine Dispensary. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II, p. 229)

1.1.30.2. On April 24, 1999, at 5.30 pm, in an attack on the village of Kitka, near Vranje, the station of Kitka -Vranje, the property of TELEKOM SRBIJA, was hit.

1.1.30.3. On April 24, 1999, at about 5 pm, in an attack of NATO aviation on the village of Donja Borina, the municipality of Mali Zvornik, a highly destructive projectile damaged the property of Radovan Novakovic from Donja Borina.

1.1.30.4. On the night of April 23/24, 1999, in an attack of NATO aviation on civilian premises in Novi Pazar's suburb of Varos Mahala, in the streets of M.Jovanovica and Relje Krilatice, several highly destructive missiles inflicted heavy damage on 40 family houses and the Bratstvo Primary School; in Gojka Bacanina Street, 30 family houses; in the suburb of Sestovo, 177 family houses, as well as a large number of business premises in that part of town.

1.1.30.5. On April 24, 1999, at about 2.10 pm, NATO aviation fired missiles at the village of Bozetici, the municipality of Nova Varos, at a place called "Glista", in the hamlet of Cirovic, and damaged the village water supply system and the houses of Gojko, Radisav, Milosav, Miroslav, Milivoje, and Vlastimir Cirovic.

1.1.31. April 25, 1999

1.1.31.1. The last remaining bridge connecting Novi Sad with the Srem side of the city was finally sunken in a bombing raid during the night of April 25/26, 1999. In the attack, damage was done to the nearby premises of the following enterprises: DANUBIUS, HLEB, ZVEZDA, JUGOSPED, STAMPA KOMERC, CARINARNICA, UNIVER EKSPORT, VODOVOD I KANALIZACIJA, HEROJ PINKI, the SIMPO furniture parlour, LUKA Novi Sad, and the KABARE cafe. (Annex No. 127: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Kri. 447/99 od 26. 04. 1999. godine, Okružnog suda u Novom Sadu, str. 371-373; On-Site Investigation Kri. 447/99 dated 26 April 1999, the District Court in Novi Sad, pp. 328-330)

1.1.31.2. On April 25, 1999, at 1.20 am, in an attack of NATO aviation on Vlaski Do, the municipality of Surdulica, damage was done to the family houses of Perica Ivanovic, Zoran Andjelkovic, Slobodan Stankovic, Aleksandar Antic, Grade Stojanovic, Dejan Markovic, Radosav Dimitrijevic, Predrag Stojanovic, Dragan Ristic, Srba Novkovic, Stanko Ivanovic, Stanko Petrovic, Ratko Ristic, Voja Trajkovic, Caslav Stankovic, Jova Ivanovic, Jovica Stankovic, all from Zaguzanji, and Bora Tancic from Bubavica. In the attack, a 500-kilogram aerial bomb destroyed a storehouse made of reinforced concrete, the property of the Federal Defence Ministry.

1.1.31.3. On March 27 and April 5, 24 and 25, 1999, in the area of the municipality of Loznica, a bomb hit and destroyed the steel structure of the relay station on Mt. Gucevo. In the attack, the installations of the Republic Hydro-Meteorological Institute from Belgrade were demolished. Also damaged were the bungalows of the Banja Koviljaca tourist agency and the mountain home of the Viskoza enterprise, while Velicko Lukic suffered serious injuries. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 323)

1.1.31.4. On April 25, 1999, at about 4.25 pm, in a NATO aviation assault on the village of Ljubunar, the municipality of Djakovica, damage was done to a building material storehouse by the Djakovica-Dolac main road. About 11.00 pm the same day, two NATO aerial missiles destroyed the transmitter near the 9 Jugovica barracks in Djakovica.

1.1.31.5. On April 25, 1999, in the afternoon, NATO aviation carried out a multi-missile attack on the premises of the radar station, the property of the Federal Flight Control Directorate, at Slankamenacki vinogradi on the Kosevac plateau. The premises were almost totally destroyed, complete with the link equipment, so that huge material damage was done.

1.1.31.6. On April 25, 1999, at 1.15 am, NATO aviation attacked the Pantelejev barracks in Nis with 16 projectiles. In the attack, substantial damage was done to the following premises in Djuke Dinica Street: the Srpski rostilj restaurant, owned by Dragan Stojanovic, the premises of Verica Radulovic, the Tvrdjava pastry shop of Erist Prekljusaj, the Leskovac shop, the Mehanizacija agricultural pharmacy shop, the Bela Palanka butcher's shop; in 7. jula Street: the Amiprom

supermarket, the Auto-centar shop, and the house of Todor Nikolic. Damage was also done to the residential building at 14 Jeronimova Street, the 9. maj Grammar School, the Frigomont shop, the Birostroj business premises, the PIK Becej shop, the residential buildings at Nos. 1, 11 and 38 in Bulevar Lenjina Street; the Modul furniture shop in Filipa Kljajica Street, the Nina prehrana supermarket in Bulevar Lenjina Street; the residential buildings at Nos. 1,2,3,5,7 and 10 in Maksima Gorkog Street; the Sintelon shop, and the Zastava shop in Vojvode Misica Street; the pharmacy shop, the Nis shop, the Ugled supermarket, all in Vozdova Street; the Angropromet shop, the Kekec shop, the residential buildings at Nos. 1 and 10, all in Stanka Paunovica Street; the photocopying shop, the Tekstil promet shop, the Jedinstvo shop, the Kamenicki vis shop, the Beli bagrem restaurant, the Minas – prom shop, all in Ratka Pavlovica Street; the houses of Boban Zivkovic, Bratislav Blagojevic, Vlada Zlatkovic, Ljubinka Zivkovic, Zivojin Djoric, Vitomir Kitanovic, Vojislav Markovic, Bozidar Randjic, Stamen Stefanovic, and Vere Vukic, all in Cegarska Street; the houses of Miroљjub Jovanovic and Tomislav Pavlovic, all in Bore Stankovica Street; the houses of Najdan Milojkovic, Mustafa Osmanovic, Slavica Milojkovic, Јovan Jovanovic, Zoran Budic, Vlastimir Jovanovic, Tihomir Milijic, Tomislav Jovanovic, Bora Velickovic, all in Jovana Jovanovica Zmaja Street; the houses of Ranko Stefanovic, Ljiljana Marinkovic, Marko Stojanovic, Dobrila Igc, Rade Lazovic, Stanislav Vasic, Vojislav Nikolic, Goran Mitic, Predrag and Branislav Kocic, Mirjana and Srbislav Jovanovic, Bozidar Stankovic, and Radomir Dikic, all in Skadarska Street; the Gradsko polje students' restaurant and dormitories, a number of vehicles on the premises of DD Nisauto, the buildings of the Faculty of Electronics and the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, the Jugopetrol maintenance service and filling station No. 562, the Naisus restaurant, the Cegar supermarket, the cultural centre, the Domo shop, the Mladost restaurant, both in Kosovke devoјke Street, the secondary school students' dormitories; and the kindergarten, the Radonjic minimarket, the Volan car part shop of Vladimir Mandic, and the house of Vukica Mladenovic, all in Ratka Pavlovica Street.

1.1.32. April 26, 1999

1.1.32.1. On April 9, 15, 16, 17 and 26, 1999, an attack was made with a total of 14 highly destructive projectiles on the civilian population of in the village of Pricevic near Valjevo and their property. Huge damage was done to the civilian premises and property of Radovan Zivkovic, Tomislav Milic, Milosav and Zlatomir Mirkovic, Zivota Jankovic, Miroslav Marinkovic, Radenko Leontijevic, Slobodan and Milisav Vasic, Milovan, Zivko and Luka Jankovic, Mihajlo Boskovic, Sreten and Radivoje Todorovic, Miodrag Petrovic, Petar and Stanoje Petaric, Milovan Dinic, Miroslav Leontijevic, Miroslav Marinkovic, all from Pricevici, Avram Jecmenica from Valjevo, Vladimir Antic from Valjevo, the Planum enterprise from Zemun, and Vasilije Krajinovc, Milan Markovic, and Paun Andric from Beomuzevici. (Annex NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I, p. 140).

1.1.33. April 27, 1999

1.1.33.1. NATO bombs demolished many houses in Surdulica on April 27, 1999, between 12.15 pm and 12.35 pm. On that occasion, 9 persons lost their lives: Stanisa Djordjevic, Dragan Ivanovic, Stanimir Milic, Vesna Milic, Aleksandar Milic, Miljana Milic, Vladimir Milic, Stojan Rasic, and Milomir Milovanovic. Minor injuries were inflicted on Kosovka Petkovic, Tomislav Nikolic, Jelena Andjelkovic, Milorad Andjelkovic, Radmila Bogdanovic, Stanisa Nesic, Zoran Arizanovic, and Slobodan Milovanovic. Material damage was done to the premises owned by Stana and Slavisa Mitic, Dragica Kovacevic, Slobodan Stojanovic, Dragisa Ivanovic, Stojmen Raduovic, Miodrag Andjelkovic, Stana Milosevic, Stanko Ivanov, Stanisa Starcic, Miodrag Mihajlovic, Aleksandar Rasic, Ratko Ilic, Vasil Vasilev, Vidosav Djordjevic, Radosav Nesic, Srdjan Milovanovic, Goran Milovanovic, Aleksandar Milic, Dragi Stefanovic, Stanko and Dragisa Rasic, Vlastimir Milenkovic, Nenad and Velibor Nikolic, Rade Stojkovic, Cedomir Radenkovic, Kocan Marinkovic, Miroslav and Stojan Markovic, Dimitrije Iklenov, the J.J. ZMAJ Primary School, and the Radomirov hotel Hotel. Damage was also done to the residential buildings of Toma Stankovic, Dimitar Todorov, Branislav Djordjevic, Dobrivoje Stojanovic, Radovan Savic, Milan Nikolov, Bojan Panajotov, Vojislav Ilic, Radojlo Stankovic, Stojanca Kostic, Stojanca Petkovic, Vojislav Milic, Stojadin Ilic, Rada Nesic, Miloje Sotirov, Aleksandar Nesic, Momcilo Antic, Gradimir Ristic, Stojanca Radulovic, Aleksandar and Branko Arizanovic, Branko, Budimir and Borivoje Trajkovic, Stojna Nesic, Slavko Kovacevic, Ilija Dimitrijevic, Dragan, Vladimir and Danica Lazarevic, Vladimir Mihajlovic, Dragan Stoilkovic, Tomislav Stojanovic, Ranko Nesic, Jovica Djonic, Milorad Jankovic, Milka Marinkovic, Sladjan Dimitrijevic, Cveta Aleksic, Branko Demirovic, Blagoje Djordjevic, Rosanda and Aleksandar Ilic, Svetlana Ivanovic, Dragutin Stankovic, Dusanka Selakovic, Slavica Kostic, Zika Velickovic, Stanimir Pavlovic, Olga Zlatkovic, Drago Ametovic, Muharem Sinanovic, Bozidar and Dimitrije Djordjevic, Desanka Tomic, Bojan and Aleksandar Stamenkovic, Dragan Stevanovic, Branko Susnjar, Vlastimir and Mihajlo Rasic, Vasko Vasilev, Vlasta Trajkovic, Miroljub Dimitrijevic, Miloje Milojkovic, Miroljub Radivojevic, Radomir and Stanisa Radenkovic, Novica Radulovic, Dragan Stojancev, Milorad Momcilovic, Vasilev Jordan, Vasil and Sava, Milan Bogdanovic, Dragan Mirca, Dragan Jankovic, Vasil Simeonov, Dusan and Slobodan Djordjevic, Stojan and Dragoljub Dimitrijevic, Branko and Dragoljub Nikolic, Voja Radojic, Gradimir Trajkovic, Dusan Dimitrijevic, Stojan Nikolic, Branislav Tomic, Sava Milovanoive, Vojislav Stojanovic, Dusan Radulovic, Tomislav Stojanovic, Radica Ristic, Borisav Cvetkovic, Dragan Spiridonov, Zoran Kurtic, Jelena and Andrija Cvetkov, Dragan Djipkovic, Vlasta Ivanovic, Srboljub Pavlovic, Zoran Savic, Bojanca Borisov, Jovica Uzic, Mira Stamenkovic, Caslav Stankovic, Milos Ignjatovic, Stojan and Slavka Petkovic, Vasilije Tanasic, Slava Veljkovic, Velja Momcilovic, Dobrivoje Boskovic, Branko Radojic, Ljubisa Kostic, Aca Stankov, Slobodan Stankovic, Vojislav Najdanovic, Branko Bozilovic, Milan, Jovan, Sreten and Milorad Arizanovic, Vlada and

Slavoljub Jankovic, Ljubomir Momcilovic, Zoran Ilic, Sima Mihajlovic, Branko and Pavle Arizanovic, Vladimir, Vojislav and Stojan Petrovic, Velja Dimitrov, Slavko and Dragoljub Ilic, Dusan Marinkovic, Petar Ljubisavljevic, Dobrivoje Stojkovic, Bora and Milan Stankovic, Sreten Cvetkovic, Radosav Milutinovic, Stojan Jankovic, Pavle Stojkovic, Radosave Ilic, Menka Radojkov, Milan Nikolic, Zoran Pejkov, Slobodan Djordjevic, Borivoje Kostic, Stanisa Dimitrijevic, Dusan Cvetkovic, Borivoje Ivanovic, Milan and Milorad Dimitrijevic, Stojan and Dusan Stevanov, Buda Stojkovic, Miroljub Dimitrijevic, Miodrag and Milic Stankovic, Ivan Nikolic, Branislav Tomic, and Dusko Mihajlovic. (Annex No. 75: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Opstinskog suda u Surdulici od 27.04.1999. godine Kr. 84/99, str.154-168; Investigation Report of the Surdulica Municipal Court dated 27 April 1999, Kr. 84/99, pp. 24-37² Annex No. 76: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Opstinskog suda u Surdulici od 27.04.1999. godine Kr. 85/99, str.168-185; Investigation Report of the Surdulica Municipal Court dated 27 April 1999, Kr. 85/99, pp. 37-51. Annex No. 77: Zapisnik Opstinskog suda u Surdulici od 28.04.1999. godine o identifikaciji leseva, str. 185-210; Report of the Surdulica Municipal Court dated 28 April 1999, on Identification of Bodies, pp. 51-61, p. 63. Annex No. 78: Obdukcioni zapisnik S 73/99 od 28.04.1999. godine za Ivanovic Dragana, str. 210-213; Autopsy Report S 73/99, dated 28 April 1999 of Ivanovic Dragan, pp. 61-64. Annex No. 79: Obdukcioni zapisnik S 74/99 od 28.04.1999. godine za Milic Vladimira, str. 213-216; Autopsy Report S 74/99, dated 28 April 1999 of Milic Vladimir, pp. 64-66. Annex No. 80: Obdukcioni zapisnik S 75/99 od 28.04.1999. godine za Rasic Stanu, str. 216-219; Autopsy Report S 75/99, dated 28 April 1999 of Rasic Stana, pp. 66-68. Annex No. 81: Obdukcioni zapisnik S 76/99 od 28.04.1999. godine za Djordjevic Stanisu, str. 219-222; Autopsy Report S 76/99, dated 28 April 1999 of Djordjevic Stanisa, pp. 68-70. Annex No. 82: Obdukcioni zapisnik S 77/99 od 28.04.1999. godine za Milic Vesnu, str. 222-225; Autopsy Report S 77/99, dated 28 April 1999 of Milic Vesna, pp. 70-72. Annex No. 83: Obdukcioni zapisnik S 78/99 od 28.04.1999. godine za Milic Aleksandra, str. 225-227; Autopsy Report S 78/99, dated 28 April 1999 of Milic Aleksandar, pp. 72-74. Annex No. 84: Obdukcioni zapisnik S 79/99 od 28.04.1999. godine za Milovanovic Miomira, str. 227-230; Autopsy Report S 79/99, dated 28 April 1999 of Milovanovic Miomir, pp. 74-76. Annex No. 85: Obdukcioni zapisnik S 80/99 od 28.04.1999. godine za Milic Miljanu, str. 230-232; Autopsy Report S 80/99, dated 28 April 1999 of Milic Miljana, pp. 76-78. Annex No. 86: Obdukcioni zapisnik S 81/99 od 28.04.1999. godine za Milic Stamenka, str. 232-234; Autopsy Report S 81/99, dated 28 April 1999 of Milic Stamenko, pp. 78-80. Annex No. 87: Svedocenje Petkovic Stojanceta pred Okruznim sudom u Vranju, od 12.05.1999. godine Kri. 24/99, str. 234-237; Testimony Petkovic Stojance in the District Court in Vranje dated 12 May 1999, Kri. 24/99, pp. 80-83.)

1.1.33.2. The building of the Usce business center was bombed for the second time in the early hours of April 27, 1999, at which time the transmitter, the roof structure and the interior of the building were destroyed. The window panes on the surrounding buildings were broken from the force of the detonations, as was the building of the Museum of Contemporary Art (Annex No.125: Zapisnik o polomljenim i polupanim staklima u muzeju Savremene umetnosti u Beogradu na dan

² Number indicates the number of page of the book of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs titled "NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia, Documentary Evidence, 25 April - 10 June 1999," Vol. II

27.04. 1999. godine, str. 366-368. List of broken and shattered glass Surfaces in the Museum of Modern Art in Belgrade on 27 April 1999, pp. 297-299. Annex No. 140: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Okružnog suda u Beogradu Kri. 482/99 od 27.04.1999. godine, str. 393-395; Investigation Report of the District Court in Belgrade Kri. 482/99 dated 27 April 1999, pp. 420-422. Annex No. 141: Izvestaj Sekretarijata unutrašnjih poslova u Beogradu, Odeljenje za uvidjano-operativne poslove od 27.04.1999. godine, str. 395; Report of the Secretariat of Interior in Belgrade, Investigation and Operation Division dated 27 April 1999, p. 422. Annex No. 142: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Sekretarijata unutrašnjih poslova u Beogradu od 27.04.1999. godine, str.396. Investigation Report of the Secretariat of Interior in Belgrade dated 27 April 1999, p. 423.)

1.1.33.3. On April 18, 1999, at 4.05 pm and 3.00 am, and on April 27, 1999, the bridge in the village of Visoka, the municipality of Kursumlija, was attacked and hit with three projectiles. It was damaged and rendered useless to traffic, with damage also done to the nearby houses of MilosNikolic, Zoran Radomirovic, and Dragan, Dragisa, and Ljubodrag Vesovic, and an IMT – 540 tractor of Slavoljub Pesic.

1.1.33.4. On the night of April 26/27, 1999, NATO aviation carried out an assault with several highly destructive projectiles on the IX Directorate of the Juranovic – Rasic Farms, part of DPP Sombor, located in the village of Majevisa near Sombor. Substantial damage was done to more than 500 square meters of wheat fields and the residential buildings of Antun Halas, Marija Suntok, Kata Stojanovic, Josip Farago, Josip Smiljanic, Ljubica Jozef, and Nikola Galetin.

1.1.34. April 28, 1999

1.1.34.1. During the bombing of Podrimska Street in Prizren on April 28 1999, at 11:05 p.m. about 50 houses were destroyed. Their owners were of Romany nationality. Their names are: Faljto Krasnici, Osman Kruezi, Muharem Kruezi, Masar Gasi, Ramadan Gasi, Fatmi Bitici, Ljatif Bitici, Durmisa Pacaku, Ramadan Krueziu, Arif Morina, Ismet Berisa, Veli Berisa, Dzavit Korlak, Amza Korlak, Salih Berisa, Sadik Krueziu, Biljag Mazreku, Sulejman Mazreku, Sadik Berisa, Aslam Ispiri, Miljaim Krueziu, Emina Zufurni, Sejfu Krueziu, Neza Muhamed, Medi Gasi, Mumin Kacka, Zecija Vockolari, Husen Vockolari, etc. Four people were killed. Their names are: Dzulja Zuljfuri, Becir Zuljfuri, Kasandra Zuljfuri and Maksu Zuljfuri. Twenty people were seriously injured in this air raid. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 83)

1.1.34.2. On April 28 1999, NATO dropped containers with cluster bombs, damaging many houses in the villages of Gosici, Sipcanik and Golubovacko polje near the Golubovci – Podgorica airfield. Their owners are: Milenko Kukulicic, Dusan Kovacevic, Andrija Kovacevic, Veselin Kovacevic, Mihajlo Kovacevic, Vasilije Kovacevic, Ivan Kaludjerovic, Vasa Raicevic, Milutin Raicevic, Draga Kaludjerovic, all of Golubovacko polje, Dema Vatic, Ama Vatic and Djoka Vatic all from Sipcanik and Nikola Andjusic, Stanko Kojcic, Stevan Andjusic, Mirko Kaludjerovic, all from Gosic. Likewise, Paska Juncaj

Prenke was killed in the explosion of a NATO missile in the village of Sipcanik in the Podgorica area, at about 5 p.m. on the same day. Vladan Kojicic and Vasko Kukulicic of Golubovac suffered minor injuries. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 92)

1.1.34.3. The transmitter tower on Iriski Venac was bombed and damaged on April 27 and April 28. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 419)

1.1.34.4 The NATO air raids on New Belgrade, on April 27 and April 28 1999, damaged a "Renault" car, owned by the "DIS" bank and bearing registration plates BG 128-813, in ul. Tosin bunar 161.

1.1.34.5. The NATO air attacks on Djakovica at about 4:20 a.m. on April 27, 1999 and at about 12:30 a.m. on April 28, 1999, damaged the accomodation facilities that house the members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, near the "Devet Jugovica" barracks in Djakovica and, at about 8:50 a.m. on the same day, the bridge in the village of Rakovina was bombed again and totally destroyed.

1.1.34.6. In a NATO air attack on April 28, 1999, at about 2 p.m. a tank truck containing oil derivatives was destroyed in the village of Kisela Banja, two tank trucks in the village of Sibovac, one in the village of Luzani and another in the village of Penduh, of capacities totalling 60.000 liters, all in the Podujevo municipality.

1.1.34.7. Seven detonations in the early morning of 28 April 1999 induced numerous cracks in the building of Prince Milos's Palace, Historical Museum of Serbia in Belgrade. (Annex No. 126: Svedocenje Borislava Korice pred Okruznim sudom u Beogradu Kri. 617/99 od 18.05.1999. godine, str.368-370; Testimony of Borislav Korica in the District Court in Belgrade Kr. 617/99 dated 18 May 1999, pp. 368-371.)

1.1.35. April 29, 1999

1.1.35.1. The television tower on Mt. Avala was directly hit and completely destroyed during the night of April 29/30.(Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 301)

1.1.35.2. The buildings of the Federal Ministry of Defense and complex of buildings of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army were targeted on the night of April 29/30, and were directly hit and destroyed. On that occasion Nenad Nikolic was killed. The following people suffered serious injuries: Aleksandar Vuicevic, Nebojsa Starcevic, Ratko Bulatovic, Zoran Curcic and Zoran Markovic. The following people suffered minor injuries: Zoran Kuzmanovic, Branislav Stefanovic, Igor Guberinic, Momcilo Pancic, Nikola Krizmanic, Marko Krizmanic, Igor Marinkovic, Slava Milojevic, Goran Lazarevic, Vladimir Ristic, Dejan Radunovic, Dragan Covic, Nebojsa Aleksic, Igor Marinkovic, Borka Rakic, Aleksandra Pejic, Vladan Djenadic, Nenad Vidovic, Drazenka Srebro, Mihajlo Zivkovic, Goran Pavlovic, Slavka Milojevic and Aleksandar Lazarevic. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 301)

1.1.35.3. The building of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs is located in the immediate vicinity of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army building and was heavily damaged during the bombing of the latter building on the night of April 29/30. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I p. 301)

1.1.35.4. The building of the Government of the Republic of Serbia is also located in the immediate vicinity of the General Staff complex, and was also severely damaged in the bombing during the night of April 29/30. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 301)

1.1.35.5. The building at No. 6 Kneza Milosa Street in Belgrade was damaged during the bombing of the surrounding buildings on Nemanjina and Kneza Milosa Streets during the night of April 29/30 and on the night of May 7/8. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 303)

1.1.35.6. The building on Generala Zdanova Street in Belgrade was heavily damaged during the bombing on April 29/30 and May 7/8. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 303)

1.1.35.7. On April 29, 1999, NATO bombs demolished the "Ostruznica" road bridge across the Sava river. The bombing damaged the bridge, killed Nebojsa Arsic, the driver of a "VW Jet" 799-N-690, and caused serious bodily injuries to Nikola Vranjkovic. (Annex No. 128: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Kri. 584/99 od 29. 04. 1999. godine, Okruznog suda u Beogradu, str. 373-375; On-Site Investigation Kri. 584/99 dated 29 April 1999, the District Court in Belgrade, pp. 332-334. Anex No. 129: Izvestaji Sekretarijata unutrasnjih poslova u Beogradu od 29.04.1999. godine sa zapisnikom o uvidjaju, str. 375-378; Reports of the Secretariat of the Interior in Belgrade dated 29 April 1999, with On-Site Investigation, pp. 334-337.)

1.1.35.8. During the night of April 29 1999, a NATO air force attack on the town of Ruma destroyed about 350 civilian facilities, among them the "Branko Radicevic" elementary school, the Refugee Accomodation Center in Ruma and large housing blocks with many apartments and shops.

1.1.35.9. Another NATO attack on 29 April 1999, destroyed the "Sarajevo" bridge in the Grdelica Gorge. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 337)

1.1.35.10. NATO bombs on 29 April destroyed the administration building, maintenance shop and R-24 oil storage tank belonging to the NIS Jugopetrol - "Instalacija" Smederevo. Also destroyed in the attack was a freight vehicle - a "MAN" tank truck with registration plates BG 894-754 and a 10 KV long distance power transmission line. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavi II p. 509)

1.1.35.11. On April 23 1999, at around 2:10 a.m. and on April 29 1999, at around 3:15 a.m. a NATO air raid on the RTS transmitter in Krnjaca, damaged the transmitter, the Fruit Juice Factory in the street, Zrenjaninski put 82, a house in the street Branka Momirova 124, and the shop "Panama", owned by the "Srbijateks" company in the street Zrenjaninski put 146.

1.1.35.12. On April 29 1999, at around 10:40 p.m. in Borca, a NATO air raid on the Radio "Studio B" transmission center damaged the center's facilities and the

houses and auxiliary buildings in the street, Put za Crvenku, which were owned by Zdravko Stanic, Zivorad Stanic, Milan Jovanov, several neighboring weekend houses, the "Crcak" children's day care center in the street Somje Marinkovic 18 and the children's day care center "Jezurko" in the street Bele Bartoka 43.

1.1.35.13. An air raid was carried out on April 29 1999, with three missiles of tremendous destructive force, on the village of Krčmar near Mionica, totally destroying the "Veliko Brdo" TV relay.

1.1.35.14. On April 29 aprila 1999, at about 1:00 a.m. a NATO air attack using two missiles on Pozarevac caused tremendous material destruction on the "Veljko Dugosevic" barracks, as well as on housing and commercial facilities in the vicinity of the barracks.

1.1.35.15. On April 27 1999, in two air raids, one at about 2:45 a.m. and the other at 12:30 a.m. and then on April 29 1999, at about 1:50 a.m. in the Orahovica quarter of "Gornje Polje", there was an attack on the bridge known as the "Sarajevski most" across the Southern Morava river on the main Belgrade-Skojpe road, in which Radojka Tasic was seriously injured and Stana Madenovic and Mirjana Tasic sustained slight injuries. The bridge was damaged and in the air raid on April 29 1999, it was completely destroyed. Also damaged were the nearby houses owned by Cedimir Tasic, Zivojin Stojkovic, Bora Kostadinovic, Dragi Djordjevic, Jordan, Mladen and Vladan Tasic, Dragan, Goran and Stanko Jovic, Mlovan Urosevic, Mlivoj and Aleksandar Madenovic, Ljubisa Mitrovic, Toma Urosevic, Mile Milosevic, Milan and Borivoj Kostadinovic and Mladen Andelkovic, Bora Kostic, and Miroslav Cirkovic.

1.1.35.16. On April 29 1999, in a NATO air raid in the early morning hours on the village of Dobros, in the Djakovica municipality, Sadik Causi was seriously injured.

1.1.35.17. On April 29 1999, in the early morning hours, in a repeated air raid on the bridge in the village of Visoka in the Kursumlija municipality, the bridge was completely destroyed as well as the over-pass at the roundabout, damage was caused on the railway tracks on the Prokuplje - Pristina route and on the houses belonging to Bratimir Milivojevic, to the Vesovic, Petrovic, Nesovic, Mijacic, Radomirovic and the Radosavljevic families and to the shop owned by Svetislav Neskovic.

1.1.35.18. On April 29 1999, at about 2:50 p.m. in the village of Pepeljevac in the Kursumlija municipality, in a repeated NATO attack on the road bridge across the Kosanica river, two missiles hit the bridge, creating holes - craters of a width of up to 2 meters on the carriageway, and 6 meters wide on the railings of the bridge, causing vast material damage.

1.1.35.19. On April 28, from 1:45 to 1:50 a.m. and on April 29 1999, from 1:10 and 1:15, a total of 12 missiles were used on these two occasions to bomb the warehouse of the Federal Directorate for Material Reserves in Pezega. In the first attack, damage was inflicted on the reservoirs 1,2,3,5,7 and 9, on the pump-house and the filling station, as well as on the fire-extinguishing pipelines and

the cooling pipelines. In the second attack, reservoirs 4,6 and 8, as well as platform No.2 were damaged. The kiosk where the workers take their breaks, a marble control vessel as well as the internal pump, the locomotive garage, all the fire extinguishers, all the barrels, the oil storage, the water tank, the transformer station, the fire extinguishing pump station and aggregate, the warehouse building, the porter's lodge and administrative building, wings 1, 2 and 3 were destroyed. Damage was also caused on the nearby buildings on the "Prudovi" housing estate, and to the houses belonging to: Milovan and Radosav Lekovic, Petar Matijevic, Ivko Jordovic, Jovisa Mihajlovic, Milorad Bondzulic, Radisa Simovic, Milos Dzondric, Dobrivoje Novakovic, Dragan Vilimanovic, Ivan Ristivojevic, Dobrivoje Stefanovic, of Krste Pajica Street as well as to those belonging to Miljko Smiljanic, Dragan Petrovic, Dobrinko Maksimovic, Miodrag Grujovic, Pavle Nikolic, Radomir Maksimovic, the "Ramaks" office premises, Dusan Pavlovic, Miladin Savkovic, Reljo Bojovic, Obrad Maksimovic, Desimir Roljevic, Milomirka Cebic, Djordje Grujovic, Angelina Stokovic, Nedeljko Sretenovic, Ljubinka Andjelic, Dragan and Ljubinka Borovic, Djordje Jokic, Obrad Saric, Milan Suljagic, Milutin Vujovic, Sinisa Panovic, Radoje Djedovic, Spasa Petronijevic, Slavoljub Milinkovic, Milovan Kraljevic, Danko Balcak, Milisav Pavlovic, Petar Milinkovic, Radovan Todorovic, Milun Stjepic, Tomislav Djordjevic, Dragan and Mica Lekic, Vojislav Jovovic, Aleksandar Djokic, Milutin Jovanovic, Dragan Jojic, Ljubinka Matijevic, Ivan Drndarevic, Milan Ivanovic, Ratko Marjanovic, Miloje Perisic, Sasa Bogdanovic, Perica Peripic, Milan Janicijevic, Stanimir Bojic, Ljubinka Danicic, Miladin Milojevic, Ratko Nikolic, Milorad Ivanovic, Gaja Djokic, Milojko Gavrilovic, Miladin Vasic, Caka Jokic, to the shop belonging to Vasilije Ladjevic of Glumca, to the house of Desimir Blagojevic of Visibabe, to the houses of Vladan Blagojevic, Radovan Popovic, Toma and Radojka Dragovic, Mihajlo Nikolic, Milos and Radomir Didanovic, Milojko Grujicic, Vidosav Belinac, Todor Novakovic, Lazar and Predrag Didanovic, Miodrag Nikolic, Slobodan Perisic, Svetislav, Miroslav i Milenko Radivojevic, Dragan Novakovic, Milan Zunic, Milan Stojanovic, Miodrag Marjanovic, Dragan Popovic, Dobrila Novosel, Dragoljub Obradovic, Dobrivoje Porubovic, Ratomir Stefanovic, Petronije Petronijevic, Milojko and Dragoman Markovic, Jugoslav Danilovic, Milan and Aca Obradovic, Mihajlo Markovic, Milovan Nikolic, all from Visibabe, Radenko Ponjic, Radomir Filipovic, Milenko Damljanovic, Andrija Ostojic, all of Krapeska Street, Olga Grujicic, Zdravko Ilic, Ivan Bogdanovic, Radomir Nikolic, Dragan Bogicevic, all from Glumca, Milomir Pavlovic, the department store and butchers, as well as the administrative building of "Inex buducnost"; the hospital in Pozega, the agricultural cooperative in the street Vojvode Misica, and on the farming allotments small particles of glass wool have contaminated the clover so it cannot be used for livestock. Damage was also caused to a "Lada" automobile parked in Terzica Street in front of No. 37 where the windows were shattered, the tiles broken, the walls cracked, the facade was damaged and the ceilings were cracked.

1.1.35.20. On April 28 1999, from 1:45 to 1:50 a.m. and on April 29 1999 from 1:10 to 1:15 a.m. bombed the warehouse of the Federal Directorate for Material Reserves, Belgrade, Work Unit Pozega, Zdravcicki put bb twice. The reservoirs R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, R-7, R-8 i R-9, platform No. 2, the pump house and filling station, fuel receiving pipelines, fire extinguishing pipelines and the cooling pipelines were destroyed. The kiosk for workers' breaks at the filling station was destroyed, the control measuring basin, the internal pump, automobile garage building, receiver tank for greasy waters from the separator, all the fire extinguishers, all the barrels, the oil store, water tank, transformer station, the fire extinguishing pumping station and aggregate, the warehouse building of the Federal Directorate for Good Reserves, the porter's cabin and administrative building, wings I, II and III. Due to the bombing of the facilities and oil and oil derivative installations, damage was caused to the nearby facilities on the "Prudovi" housing estate and surrounding houses owned by: Milovan Lekovic, Radosav Lekovic, Petar Matijevec, Ivko Jordovic, Jovisa Mihailovic, Miroslav Bondzulic, Radisa Simovic, Milos Djondric, Dobrivoje Novakovic, Dragan Vilimanovic, Ivan Ristivojevic, Dobrivoje Stefanovic from the street, ul. Krste Pajica, Miljka Smiljanic, Dragan Petrovic, Dobrinka Maksimovic, Miodrag Grujovic, Pavle Nikolic, Radomir Maksimovic, the "Ramaks" office premises belonging to Dusan Pavlovic, to the houses of Miladin Savkovic, Relja Bojovic, Obrad Maksimovic, Desimir Roljevic, Milomirka Cebic, Djordje Grujovic, Angelina Stokovic, Nedeljko Sretenovi, Ljubinka Andjelic, Dragan Borovic, Ljubinka Borovic, Djordje Jokic, Obrad Saric, Milan Suljagic, Milutin Vujovic, Sinisa Panovic, Radoje Djedovic, Spaso Petronijevec, Slavoljub Milinkovic, Milovan Kraljevic, Danka Balcak, Milisav Pavlovic, Petar Milinkovic, Radovan Todorovic, Milun Stjepic, Tomislav Djordjevic, Dragan Lekic, Mica Lekic, Vojislav Jovovic, Aleksandar Djokic, Milutin Jovanovic, Dragan Sojic, Ljubinka Matijevec, Ivan Drndarevic, Milan Ivanovic, Ratko Marjanovic, Miloje Perisic, Sasa Bogdanovic, Perica Perisic, Milan Janicijevec, Stanimir Bojic, Ljubinka Danicic, Miladin Milojevic, Ratko Nikolic, Milojica Ivanovic, Gaja Djokic, Milojka Gavrilovic, Miladin Vasic, Caka Jotic, the handicrafts shop "Lav" owned by Vasilije Ladjevic from Glumca, to the houses owned by Desimir Blagojevic from Visibaba, Vladan Blagojevic, Radovan Popovic, Toma Dragovic, Radojka Dragovic, Mihailo Nikolic, Radomir Didanovic, Milojko Grujicic, Vidosava Belincan, Todor Novakovic, Lazar Didanovic, Predrag Didanovic, Milorad Nikolic, Slobodan Perisic, Svetislav Radivojevic, Miroslav Radivojevic, Milenko Radivojevic, Dragan Novanovic, Milan Zunic, Milan Stojanovic, Miodrag Marjanovic, Dragan Popovic, Dobrila Novosel, Dragoljub Obradovic, Dobrivoje Porubovic, and Ratomir Stefanovic.

1.1.36. April 30, 1999

1.1.36.1. Three attacks by NATO warplanes on 29 and 30 April 1999, demolished the road bridge and railway bridge on the Toplica river near the village of Podina. These air raids damaged the houses of Stojan Arandjelovic and Dusan Stojanovic from Podine. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 338)

1.1.36.2. On 30 April, NATO bombs dropped on Maksim Gorki Street and Vardarska Street in Belgrade destroyed many family houses, the "Zlatni ovan" restaurant and a number of neighboring apartments. The attack killed Sofija Jovanovic who was in the courtyard of the house in Vardarska Street No.7, Djordje Djuric and Zivka Jovanovic suffered serious injuries. Minor injuries were sustained by Dejan Filipovic and Dragoslav Cvejic, damage of an unascertained amount was inflicted in Maksima Gorkog Street No. 57, to the apartments belonging to Borivoje Filipovic, Svetlana Djeric, Marija Arnautovic, Petar Stabic, Milica Miljkovic and Zoran Kuzmanovic, to the house in Grahovska Street No. 12, owned by Borka Micic and the house at Grahovska 14, owned by Mileta Djuric, the apartment in Maksima Gorkog Street 55/1, owned by Danica Milosavljevic, the house in Vardarska Street No. 12 and a "Jugo 55" automobile BG-354207, belonging to Djordje Djuric, an apartment in Vardarska Street No.14/4 and the "Jugo 55" automobile BG-905-704, belonging to Radoje Jevtovic, apartments in Vardarska Street 14/3 and 2, belonging to Nevenka Bankovic and Zarko Radic, a house in Vardarska Street No. 16 and a "Jugo Florida" automobile KO 35-11, belonging to Stevan Brzak, a "Fiat UNO" BG-479-950, owned by Vlada Pavlovic, to the houses in Vardarska Street Nos.18, 18a, 13 and 15, owned by Nevena Milanovic, Gordana Acimovic, Mirjana Pavlovic and Milan Perisic and Milan Demirovic, the houses in Vardarska Street Nos. 17 i 10, owned by Mihajlo Grozdanovic and Marija Mitrovic, apartments in Vardarska Street No. 7, owned by Ibrahim Misin, Dragoslav Cvejic, Branislava Tufekcic, Refik Mehmedi and Dragan Curcic, the house in Vardarska Street No.9, owned by Violeta Ivkovic, the "Todra" printing house in Vardarska Street No. 9, owned by Dragoslav Todorov, the apartments in Sumatovacka Street No. 116, belonging to Zoran Belencan, Milica Slavnic, Sandra Petrovic and Valentina Damjanovic, the house in Sumatovacka Street No.73, owned by Mihajlo Timotijevic, a "Golf" automobile, BG 160-145, owned by Zoran Timotijevic, the house in Grahovska Street Nos. 1 i 1a, belonging to Gordana Vlahovic, apartments in Sumatovacka Street No. 75, belonging to Slavoljub Zlatkovic, Radovan Milutinovic and Djuro Vasic, the house in Vardarska No. 20, belonging to Dejan Masnikovic, an apartment in Maruliceva No. 3, owned by Sinisa Stojanovic and a "Daewoo" automobile, BG 220-478, owned by Predrag Stojanovic, a "Jugo 55" automobile, BG 160-124, belonging to Darko Djuric, an apartment in the street, Internacionalne brigade No. 71/3, owned by Olga Stanojevic, the "Bogdanovic" automobile servicing garage in Maksima Gorkog Street No. 55, owned by Zoran Bogdanovic, a "Skoda Favorit" automobile, BG 514-03, belonging to an unknown owner, a "Renault 4", BG 150-231 and a "Jugo 55" automobile, BG 936-460, whose owners are unknown and the house in Sumatovacka Street No. 81, owned by Dragan Petrovic. (Annex No. 88: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Kri. 593/99 od 30. 04. 1999. godine, Okruznog suda u Beogradu, str. 237-240; On-Site Investigation Kri. 593/99 dated 30 April 1999, the District Court in Belgrade, pp. 102-104. Annex No. 89: Izvestaj Sekretarijata unutrašnjih poslova u Beogradu od 30.04.1999. godine, str. 240-242; Report

of the Secretariat of Interior in Belgrade dated 30 April 1999, pp. 104-106. Annex No. 90: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Sekretarijata unutrašnjih poslova u Beogradu od 30.04.1999. godine, str. 242-244; On-Site Investigation Memo of the Secretariat of Interior in Belgrade dated 30 April 1999, pp. 106-108. Annex No. 91: Izveštaj o kriminalisticko-tehnickom pregledu lica mesta Sekretarijata unutrašnjih poslova u Beogradu od 30.04.1999. godine br. 100/1776/99, str. 244-; Report on Forensic and Technical On-Site Inspection of the Secretariat of Interior in Belgrade dated 30 April 1999, No. 100/1776/99 p. 108. Annex No. 92: Izveštaj Sekretarijata unutrašnjih poslova u Beogradu, VIII odeljenje od 30.04.1999. godine, str. 245; Report of the Secretariat of Interior in Belgrade VIII Division dated 30 April 1999, p. 109.)

1.1.36.3. NATO bombs damaged the following medical facilities: the Neuropsychiatric hospital "Dr. S. Bakalovic", Vrsac, General Hospital Cacak, Institute for Psycho-Physiological Disorders and Speech Pathology, In-Patient Clinic Lipovica, and the Pharmacy in Trstenik. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 229)

1.1.36.4. During the NATO air raid on the buildings of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs on April 30 1999, damaged was inflicted on the apartment block in Durmitorska Street No. 31, the building of the republic institutions in Kneza Milosa Street No. 101, as well as on a "Zastava 101" automobile, BG 74-63, and a "Zastava 128" automobile, BG 609-77, belonging to the administrative bodies of the Savski venac municipal authorities, and a Skoda automobile without registration plates belonging to an unknown owner, that were in Kneza Milosa Street.

1.1.36.5. On April 30 1999 at around 2:50 a.m. in Petrovcic in a NATO air force raid Aleksandar Miroslav Prokopljjevic, Zorica Ljubinkovic and Obrad Krgovic suffered minor injuries, and damage was caused to the houses in Braca Ljubinkovic Street Nos.49, 51 and 58, owned by Dragica Ljubinkovic, Aleksandar Prokopljjevic and Anđjelka Vukasovic and the electric power mast in Braca Ljubinkovic Street No. 51, belonging to the Electric Power Industry of Belgrade.

1.1.36.6. On April 30 1999, at 2:15 p.m. NATO air forces dropped two missiles, inflicting serious damage on the bridge on the Southern Morava river near the village of Priboj Vranjski, at the same time causing material damage to facilities owned by Dragan, Stojan and Pera Djordjevic, Mita Mitic, Predrag, Stojan and Pavle Pavlovic, Slobodan Misic, Zoran Mitic, Dragan Mihajlovic, Stanimir Ristic, Bogoljub and Radojka Pesic, Bora and Blagoje Mladenovic, Bozidar Misic, Milan Kostadinovic, Zoran Batic, and Draga Pavlovic.

1.1.36.7. On April 29 and 30 1999, in a NATO air force raid in the Decani area, a large number of housing and business facilities were damaged or destroyed in the town itself and in the neighborhood.

1.1.36.8. On March 25 1999, at about 8:30 p.m., on April 8 1999, at around 4:5 a.m., on April 17 1999 and on April 30 1999, from 12:30 a.m. to 1:45 p.m NATO air forces bombed the transmitters of the Serbian Broadcasting Corporation and

the PTT Services on Mt. Tornik, at a point 1,495 meters above sea level and totally destroyed two buildings full of Post Office and TV equipment. The raid also caused damage to 400 square meters of pine forest belonging to Lazar Tomovic, and made a 8x7 meter crater, of 6 meters in depth. The pine forest belonging to "Srbijasume" in the place known as "Gagova livada" was damaged and a 7x4 m crater was made. Serious damage was also caused to over 5,000 sq.m. of white pine forest near the place known as "Slane vode". On the north side of Mt. Tornik, the explosion destroyed the fir and pine forest covering an area of several hundred square meters and made a crater of 8x6 meters.

1.1.36.9. On April 13 1999, at 3:00 a.m., on April 19 1999, at about 10:40 p.m. and on April 30 1999, at about 1:17 p.m. NATO bombed the "Jugoslavija" earth satellite station in the village of Prilike, in the Ivanjica municipality. The JU-1 station was destroyed that maintained communications with the IS 604 satellite to the countries of the Far East, Australia and New Zealand, the JU-2 station that maintained transmissions over the IS 603 satellite with South and North America and the JU-3 station, that maintained communications over the E2 i F3 satellites with the whole of Europe and part of Africa. Incalculable damage was caused to the houses of the people in the village of Prilike, and they belonged to the following: sledecih lica: Dragomir Ljubomira Stefanovic, Borko Milomira Karalic, Milorad Luke Stevic, Panot Cvetka Stevic, Zivojin Luke Stevic, Djordje Dragoljuba Simeunovic, Bosko Nikole Mladenovic, Dimitrije Vojina Stankovic, Josif Vojina Stankovic, Jelenko Vojina Stankovic, Zoran Milomira Milovanovic, Slavomir Dragise Stevic, Nenad Miodraga Kostic, Zoran Milovana Jovanovic, Jovan Miroslava Marjanovic, Milos Veljka Mladenovic, Milica Mladenovic, Rodoljub Momira Mladenovic, Slobodan Radenka Stankovic, Dragoljub Spasoja Maksimovic, Caslav Dragana Vucicevic, Srecko Radoslava Lukovic, Vidosav Radosava Stankovic, Zoran Miroslava Lukovic, Veljko Mihaila Marjanovic, Blagoje Radojke Simeunovic, Branko Svetomira Nidzovic, Dragan Radjka Novitovic, Stevo Radisava Djokovic, Ivan Miroljuba Stefanovic, Zivorad Veljka Milijanovic, Petar Miloja Stankovic, Slavko Tadic, Ljubisa Nikole Djokovic, Bozo Svetislava Milovanovic, Miodrag Svetislava Milovanovic, Ljubisa Marjanovic, Ranka Radic, Dojcilo Milutina Gavrilovic, Spasenija Dovijanic, Mijko Svetolika Milovic, Gvozden Zarka Ajdacic, Radivoje Radula Rabrenovic, Luka Radovana Rabrenovic, Radul Vladeta Cakarevic, Miloje Vukomira Kolarevic, Petar Munitlak, Stevo Miloja Sarcevic, Milos Rabrena Rabrenovic, Miroljub Dragoljuba Marjanovic, Rodoljub Lazara Milicevic, Milojo Grujovic, Blagoje Grujovic, Toma Lukovic, Misa Blagojevic, Rajko Munitlak, Milenko Mandic, Dragisa Mladenovic, Zoran Tutunovic, Nikola Miloradovic, Mirko Jovanovic, Nikola Dimitrijevic, Milutin Cojbasic, Milic Vasovic, Boza Vasovic, Ratomir Jovicic, Srecko Jovanovic, Zoran Vasovic, Miladin Grujicic, Vasilije Avramovic, Dusan Milovanovic, Veljko Pantelic, Dragoljub Arapovic, Milenko Grujicic, Dimitrije Grujicic, Ljubinko Tutunovic, Milenko Tutunovic, Dragisa Arapovic, Miodrag Stojic, Stanimir Popovic, Miroslav Nikolic, Dragomir Spasojevic, Milos Stojic, Petar Grujicic, Milic

Arapovic, Marjan Jelic, Mico Jovanovic, Tomislav Arapovic, Vidoje Tutunovic, Vidosav Tutunovic, Vladan Pejovic, Radic Pejovic, Slobodan Pantelic, Milutin Arapovic, Boban Milovanovic, Dragojla Pantelic, Vidan Maricic, Ljubo Maricic, Bosko Avramovic, Milomir Milovanovic, Velibor Milovanovic, Aca Jevdjovic, Raca Gvozdenovic, Milomir Milovanovic, Rada Mitic, Stana Poledica, Blagoje Gvozdenovic, Borivoje Romanovic, Radojka Karaklajic, Sredoje Milovanovic, Bosko Avramovic, Rada Gvozdenovic, Ilija Dragicevic, Srecko Lukovic, Aca Jevdjovic, Mica Stankovic, Radovan Stankovic, Petar Munitlak, Zivorad Maksimovic, Cedo Milovanovic and Radul Stanisavljevic. The damage was on the roofs and facades of the houses, on their internal walls and ceilings, and the glass on the windows were shattered etc. In the same manner damage was caused to the building of the Health Care Center in Ivanjica, the Local Community building in Prilike, the "Svetolik Lazarevic" elementary school in Prilike and the PP "Ristic". During these attacks, the following people sustained light injuries: Milomir Milovanovic from Prilike, Slobodan Manojla Curcic from Ivanjice, Backo Blagomira Ristic from Ivanjice and Zoran Curcic from Ivanjice.

1.1.36.10. In the NATO air force raid on the village of Murino in the Plav municipality, on April 30 1999, the following people were killed: Julija Brudar, Olivera Maksimovic, Miroslav Knezevic, Milka Kovacevic and Manojlo Komatina, while Vukic Vuletic died as a result of his injuries on May 5 1999. In this attack the following people suffered serious injuries: Svetlana Zecevic, Korina Milovic, Zeljko Bjelanovic, Mirko Soskic and Danilo Jokic. During the attack the stone bridge across the Lim river, the transformer station, the "Sjekirica" motel, the administrative building of the Murino farming cooperative, the prefabricated shop facility belonging to "Agropolimlje", and three separate houses and a privately owned shop. Damage was also caused on the Culture Center building, the building of the "Maksim" clothes shop and on 42 separate houses to their construction parts and installations. It was also established that damage had been caused on the facades, roof structure, ceilings, doors and windows of the Health Care Center, on the building of the "Petar Dedovic" elementary school and on 70 separate houses. The window panes were shattered and a lesser number of tiles were broken on 80 houses.

1.1.37. May 1, 1999

1.1.37.1. On April 30 1999, from 1:10 to 2:10 p.m. NATO air forces conducted a raid, dropping 13 bombs on the area of the Pozega municipality, on the villages of Dumca and Prijanovici, and on May 1 1999, from 2:24 to 2:45 p.m. it again bombed the oil and oil derivative warehouse as a result of which extensive damage was caused on the household buildings of Zoran Djokic known as Zarko, in the village of Glumca. During the attack the asphalt Pozega-Zdravcici road was damaged, as were the fields belonging to Stevan Burlic, Mika Milutinovic and Jevrem Topalovic, and the shed belonging to Milunka Djokic was demolished. A "Golf" passenger automobile belonging to Pavle Mitrovic of Visegrad was destroyed.

1.1.37.2. During the bombing of the village of Jablanica – Prizren, on May 1 1999, two people were killed and 16 were seriously injured. Twenty houses were totally destroyed and about 50 houses owned mostly by members of Muslim nationality were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 86)

1.1.37.3. During the bombing of the suburb of Kule – Prizren, on May 1 1999, 7 people were killed and another 15, mostly of Albanian nationality, were injured. About 50 houses were destroyed or damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 88)

1.1.37.4. On May 1 1999, at about 11:45 in Prizren, in Alji Tarambaba Street, there was a NATO air raid on the family home of Adnan Cabrati and on this occasion 5 persons were killed – Elvis Berisa of the father Muhamed, Iljir Krasnici of the father Zecir, Ramadan Berisa of the father Haljilj, Ernest Krasnici of the father Sajij and Zenija Berisa of the father Riza. In this raid 15 people suffered serious physical injuries, and vast material damage was inflicted on the surrounding facilities belonging to Meta, Aljus, Aljid and Ismet Berisa, Ibraim Krasnici, Sadij Kruezi, Feaz Dauti, Aljim Fahmani, Mehmed Rahmani, Ibraim Demiri, Idriz Redzeqi, Asip and Ruzdi Rahmani, Mustafa Sezairi and Eljez Berisa, all of Alji Tarambaba Street.

1.1.37.5. On May 1 1999, at 1:45 a.m., a loud bomb explosion in the park at the intersection of Milosa Trebinjca and Paje Marganovica Streets in Pancevo, in front of the administrative building of the Southern Banat Medical Center in Pancevo, damaged several facilities of the medical center. In this attack, damage was caused on the building of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, on the Secretariat of Internal Affairs of Pancevo and material damage was also caused on the surrounding privately owned houses. (Annex No. 116: Svedocenje Stefanovic Dragomira pred Okruznim sudom u Pancevu, Kri. 46/99 od 04.06.1999. godine, str. 302-304; Testimony Stevanovic Dragomir in the District Court in Pancevo Kri 46/99 dated 4 June 1999, pp. 236-238.)

1.1.37.6. A bridge across the Lab river on the main Pristina-Nis road, near the village of Luzani, municipality of Podujevo, was bombed on May 1 1999, at 1:40 p.m. At the time of the attack a "Nisekspres" coach, full of passengers, among whom were women and children, was proceeding across the bridge. The coach was directly hit and cut in two. At the time 40 passengers were killed, while 13 passengers sustained severe bodily injuries. During this bomb raid the Out-Patient Clinic was demolished. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II pp. 233 and 341)

1.1.37.7. The "Badovac" water-pumping station, providing water for a large part of the town of Pristina, was targeted on the night of May 1/2, 1999. The building housing the pump and electrical installations was partially damaged, while the water installations were completely damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 457)

1.1.37.8. On May 1 1999, at about 2:10 a.m. in a NATO air force attack on Crveno selo near Subotica, the RTV transmitter installations were completely destroyed, while 61 privately owned houses were seriously damaged.

1.1.37.9. On May 1 1999, at 12:00, NATO air forces bombed the village of Donja Bistrica and the road bridge towards Priboj. The bridge was totally destroyed, also 10 housing units, and the warehouse of the hydro-electric power plant, as well as the PTT building which they bombed earlier. On the same day at about 1:00 p.m. the bridge across the Lim river on the main road from Prijepolje to Nova Varos was bombed, damaged and made unfit for traffic. On this occasion the hill in the village of Kucin was bombed, directly above the bridge, causing extensive damage to the houses of Dobrivoje, Borivoje and Rodoljub Filipovic, Fata Simeunovic, Djordje Bulatovic and Sveta Martinovic.

1.1.37.10. On May 1 1999, at about 12:10 a.m. NATO air forces carried out a bomb attack in the area of the Arilje municipality on the village of Dobrace, hitting the estate of Aca Petrovic, where 6 trunks of cerris or European Turkey oak were destroyed, and also damaging the long distance power transmission line from Arilje to Bjelusa, so that Dobrace, Brekovo and Bjelusa were left without electric power, and the explosion destroyed an area of forest covering 50 m. Likewise, damage was also inflicted on the houses belonging to Radisa and Milovan Vucicevic.

1.1.37.11. On April 30 1999, at about 2:00 p.m. and on May 1 1999, at about 1:45 p.m. with five bombs and two missiles

NATO air forces targeted and hit the bridge, which has a metal construction, on the Western Morava river near Trstenik. The bridge was completely damaged and made unfit for traffic, and during the air raid the pedestrians Nadezda Petrickovic and Dejan Djordjevic, both from Trstenik, were killed. As a result of the bombing large scale damage was caused to the surrounding facilities (all in Trstenik and Grabovac) in D. Milunovica Street as follows: to the buildings Nos. 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41 i 43, to the "Jelobor" facility at No. 29, to the "Tigar" shop, to the PP "Sandra komerc" facility, to the building at No. 32, belonging to Zoran Vuckovic, the OUP Trstenik building, to the "Foto-studio" building owned by Milos Simic, to the ZZ "Napredak" building, to the houses belonging to Milenko Jovanovic, Radmila Atanaskovic, Milorad Popadic, Ljubica Jankovic, Miroslav Gigic, Dragan Popovic, Milena Pesic, Bratislav Pavlovic, the warehouse of the "Trstenicanka" company, to the houses belonging to Vlastimir Milovanovic, Novka Markovic, Milos Jankovic, Zivojin Kafedzic, Drina Radicevic, Vojislavka Jovanovic, to the Land Register Service, the Church of the Holy Trinity, the glazier's shop belonging to Ljubinka Tomic, the "SIM" insurance company building, to the lawyer's office premises of Slavoljub Petakovic, to the "Nina" jeweller's shop belonging to Jasmina Petakovic, to the cobbler's shop owned by Ivan Ignjatovic, to the "Beograd" fish farm, the "Ribarac" restaurant, the agricultural pharmacy "Seme produkt" of Cacak, the "Gruza" business premises, the "Evroseme" shop, PP "Univerzal", radio "Fles", the privately owned "Optika" shop, the "Evroteks" company, the "Boza" hunting organization, the "Trikotaza" shop, the "Komstan" company, the Municipal Assembly building, the "Jumko" shop, STR "Aleksandra", shop No.16 in Mire Milosevic Street, to the "Investbanka" building, the house of Dusan Knjetic, to

"Jugobanka", "Trstenicka banka", the shop "Agaton" owned by Ivan Petrovic, the "Prva petoletka" restaurant, to the apartment owned by Dusanka Djakovic, the supermarket, the "Zapadna Morava" department store, the "Zapadna Morava" cosmetics and florist's shop, the "Za-Mo" children's department store, the houses belonging to Ivan Ignjatovic, Dusan Markovic, Gradimir Simonovic, Negosava Belic, Ljubisa Vuckovic, the "Toplica drvo" building, the buildings owned by Dragoslav Savic, Milovan Saric, Radovan Andrejic, Stamenko Mandzucic and Bozidar Petrovic, the PTT building "Ishrana", the chess club, the TV building, STR "Krun", the cinema, the dental surgery, the School of Mechanical Technicians, the Gymnasium (grammar school), the Technical College, the houses belonging to Danica Niciforovic, Petar Ristic, Miodrag Nikolic, Milovan Curcevic, Dragan Vuckovic, Milovan Miletic, Dragan Djordjevic, Vladimir Panic, Milovan Velickovic, Ranka Jovicic, Borjanka Gasevic, Danica Andjelic, Milan Maricic, Ivanka Murganic, Ruzica Badvinov, Borisav Fillic, Radmila Gilic, Batko Ibrovac, Radomir Manic, Dragoslav Spasojevic, the housing block "Iamela 8", "Iamela B", the houses of Leposava Karadzic, Bosiljka Karadzic, Ljubodrag Radojevic, Zivka Milicevic, Zivadin Stanojevic, Ljiljana Djokic, Miladin Stanojevic, Velimir Stanojevic, Veroslava Djokic, Dragan Radovanovic, Stevan Milinkovic, Bartija Skenderi, Marko Stamenic, Zagorka Vukomanovic, Gvozden Patocanin, Svetlana Mitrovic, Milena Petrovic, Vladimir Manojlovic, Milos Jakovljevic, the "Ljubostija" monastery, the houses of Andjelka Rznic, Zivojin Paunovic, Ljubinka Kalicanin, Mirjana Melenkovic, the housing block No. 12 in Raiceviceva Street, the apartment of Miroljub Antic in Kneginje Milice Street, the apartments of Milutin Bocanin, Stanoje Ilicanin, Milanka Vuckovic, Jovan Lepojevic, Jovica Todorovic, Stojan Stojadinovic, Radmila Bosnjakov, and Momcilo Stancic, the apartment block in Boska Savica Street (apartments Nos. 4, 6, 7 and 9), the apartment block No.2, in the apartments of Snezana Djukic and Vidosav Mitrovic, to the "Garsonjera" building in the apartments of Marina Jovanovic, Ljubodrag Secirovic, Milica Filipovic, Luka Bjelac, Radomir Jeremic, Slobodan Parizanovic, Zoran Arsic, Uros Cebic, Vojislav Bacic, Vlada Curcic, Milovan Vasiljevic, Milos Milosavljevic, Miomir Velickovic, Nevenka Milosevic, Milan Petrovic, Radoslavka Miric, Dragan Ilic, Zivorad Stosic, Olgica Perovic, Stanka Stankovic and Dragan Petrasinovic, the National Bank building, the "Kula" apartment building (apartments Nos.: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49), the building in Vuka Karadzica Street, in the apartment No. 10, owned by Dragan Milanovic, Lazic, Slobodan Jakovljevic and Radosav Velickovic, to the houses belonging to Aca Davidovic, Drasko Popovic, Milan Milosavljevic, Vera Nikolic, Zivko Veskovac, Dragan Terzic, Dragan Curcic, Nebojsa Milicevic, Zivadin Radovanovic, Danilo Stojakovic, Vladeta Milicevic, Anica Pesic, Radmila Zivkovic, Dobrica Pavic, Dragisa Stojakovic, Obrad Mihajlovic, Milorad Stosic, Dragoljub Veizovic, Miroslav Vukadinovic and Zorka Milanovic, the building of the "Kablar" company, the apartments of Dragoslav Stevanovic,

Milan Stevic, Branislav Simic, Danica Novakovic, the houses of Djordje Vasiljevic and Blagoje Vasiljevic, the building of the Municipal Court, the Municipal Prosecution Office and the Municipal Magistrate, the house of Dule Majstorovic, the "Stari most" restaurant, the houses belonging to Zoran Spasojevic, Milos Savic, Svetomir Milosevic, Nikola and Ljupceta Babovic, Dragoljub Ilic, Milisav Milisavljevic, Svetislav Ivanovic, Gordana Todorovic, Milosav Gartovic, Zoran Miladinovic, Dusan Dragisic, Milos Damnjanovic, Vukomir Andric, Todor Petrovic, Mara Radojevic, Dimitrije Sretenovic, Ljubodrag Antonijevic, Milovan Vukovanovic, Milovan Miletic, Milos Pavlovic, Milan Pavlovic, Radovan Mutavdzic, Sasa Mancic, Zarko Jovanovic and Stojan Tosic, the supermarket "Zamo", PP "Popoateks" owned by Zoran Mijajlovic, the houses of Milutin Markovic, Radomir Grujic, Zivka Markicevic, Milica Stanojevic, Leposava Pantic, Milanka Radojevic, the "Ukras" hairdressing shop owned by Kosana Nedic, the houses of Ljubisa Nedeljkovic, Mihajlo Vuletic, Marinko Mukic, Gordana Vukosavljevic, Milomir Antonijevic, Janika Obradovic, Dragomir Nedeljkovic, Velimir Trajkovic, Djura Jelance, Dragan Jovanovic, Zdravko Jovanovic, Tomislav Tomic, Miroslav Radosavljevic, Milan Stankovic, Miroslav Digid, Mileva Matic, Milorad Petrasinovic, Ljubisa Zivanovic, Milica Petrasinovic, Milorad Djordjevic, Aleksandra Terzic, Violeta Vukmirovic and Milena Eric, the shop owned by Vera Pribanovic, the "Tigar" shop, the office of the lawyer Dragoslav Djurkovic, the post office, the "Koza" boutique, a Citroen automobile, "PPK "Inzinjerin", Beogradska banka, DD "Goc", the "Topoljak" facilities, the "Gruza" restaurant, the "Zvezda" shop, the "Dunav" insurance company office, the "Ras" shop, the "Papir promet" shop, a shop owned by Mladen Cvetkovic, the DD "Sloga" shop, STR "Ami", the MBH shop, the "IO" shop, PP "Carli", the "Fruska Gora" shop, Junko, the apartment of Zorica Pesic, the "Zivadin Apostolovic" elementary school, the "1. maj" shop, the pharmacy, the "Miodrag Cajetinac - Cajka" elementary school, the apartments belonging to Milanka Petrovic and Zivorad Gavrilovic, the vehicle belonging to Dragan Andjelkovic, the apartment belonging to Milun Pavlovic, the houses belonging to Zivka Lukic and Vlastimir Levic, the house in D. Milunovica Street No.43, the shop owned by Zoran Veljkovic, the shop "Zanatlija" owned by Rade Kosturac, the "Spic" supermarket, the "Zica" shop owned by Bozinka Milic, as well as to the houses belonging to Milomir Djokic and Aleksandar Dimitrijevic. One of the projectiles fell in the immediate vicinity of the bridge near JP "Konstan", where the pumping stations "Zvecan" and "Most" are located, the facility was considerably damaged by the detonation, and an expansion vessel was demolished.

1.1.38. May 2, 1999

1.1.38.1. On May 2 1999, a missile fragment hit and killed Ljiljana Veliki in the yard of the house in Milosa Obilica Street No.123, Sremska Mitrovica. This bombardment damaged the housing facilities in the streets Stevana Mokranjca,

Stefana Lastavica, Sremski front, Planinska, Lacaracka, Hajduk Stanka, Triva Vitasovica, Penezica Krcuna, Fruskogorskih odreda, Sisatovacka, Josifa Pancica, Cira Milekica, Slavonska, Bulevar Konstantina Velikog, Gajeva, Podrinjska, Milosa Obilica, Svetog Dimitrija, Pinkija, Djure Djakovica, Prvomajska, Mitrovacka and Zmajeva. On the same occasion, a large number of shop windows were damaged in these streets, business premises, the art galleries in the town center, the buildings of the Penitentiary and the Sremska Mitrovica Municipal Assembly and also in the Lacarak suburb. All these facilities were targeted several times on April 6, April 17 and May 2 1999. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 112)

1.1.38.2. NATO bombs destroyed many apartment buildings in Milorada Pavlovica Street Nos. 4, 5, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, in the suburb of Valjevo, on May 2 1999. In the attack civilian facilities in the quarter Oslobodioci Valjeva Nos. 1, 3 and 6, buildings Nos. 8 and 10 in Uzun Mirkova Street, in the Zbratimljene gradove suburb, the children's day care center was damaged, buildings Nos. 1, 2 and 3, as well as the property of Brana Marinkovic, Vojislav Miladinovic, Milan Jankovic and Zoran Tadic, the business premises owned by Sladjana Kovacevic and Nada Gacic, and in Pasterova Street, the buildings Nos. 31, 33, 35 and 37. During the bombing, Dragoljub Pesic and Milan Spasojevic were seriously injured and Bogosav Stefanovic, Vesna Pavlovic, Sasko Savic, Miodrag Milojevic, Melita Sudzuk, Jovica Djurdjevic, Milan Urosevic and Slobodan Markovic sustained minor injuries. At the same time, damage was inflicted on the Medical Center in Valjevo, and the Masinogradnja carpentry workshop of HK "Krusik", Valjevo and the steel material warehouse of HK "Krusik", in Valjevo, were destroyed. (Annex No. 93: Svedocenje Dragoljuba Tesica Kri. 71/99 od 12.05.1999. godine pred Okruznim sudom u Valjevu, str. 246-249; Testimony of Dragoljub Tesic Kri. 71/99 dated 12 May 1999, in the District Court in Valjevo, pp. 114-116.)

1.1.38.3. NATO bombs damaged the following medical facilities: the Infirmary in Kursumlijska Banja, the "Fruska Gora" Pharmacy in Zemun, the "Miljakovac" Pharmacy in Belgrade, the "Staro Sajmiste" Pharmacy in Belgrade, the "Darinka Radovic" Pharmacy in Sremcica. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 230)

1.1.38.4. Containers of cluster bombs with carbon fibers were dropped on May 2 1999, on the transformer and distributor installations of the "Nikola Tesla" thermal electric power plant, causing short circuits and a breakdown of the system. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 459)

1.1.38.5. On March 25 1999, and May 2 1999, NATO air forces dropped three missiles in an attack on the town of Kosovska Mitrovica, in which the old and the new buildings of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Serbia - the Secretariat in Kosovska Mitrovica with two auxiliary buildings were totally destroyed, and severe destruction was inflicted on the building of the joint police detachment and 20 vehicles belonging to the said Secretariat. On the same occasion, 6

nearby housing blocks were seriously damaged, the "Branko Radicevic" elementary school and 32 privately owned vehicles. In the attack the following people were killed: Milomir Aksentijevic, Nenad Vitkovic and Halida Mesehrani. Severe bodily injuries were sustained by Stojan Janicijevic, Milanko Milosevic, Slavisa Kocic, Slavisa Velickovic, Milija Denovic, Bogdan Vuinic and Nikola Davidovic, while Sekula Jokanic, Strajo Sarenac, Milojko Djordjevic, Nedeljko Aksentijevic, Nedeljko Vlajic, Dragica, Zoran, Milan, Zorica, Dragica and Aleksandar Vacic, Miodrag Lazic, Ismeta Odic, Dragisa Kostic, Predrag Arsic, Radoje Ristic, Zoran Jovanovic, Dragan Kovacevic, Ljubisa Lazic, Sofija Avgusten, Mira Isidora, Aljosa Gasi, Davor Strugar, Aleksandar Vlajin, Predrag Arsic and Zvonko Stanic, all suffered minor injuries.

1.1.38.6. In an air raid on the village of Ponosevac, in the Djakovica municipality, NATO planes dropped two cluster bombs, as a result of which 7 persons suffered severely injuries: Milorad Zarkovic, Milan Mikic, Vojislav Mirceta, Predrag Davidovic, Dragan Halas, Dragan Avlijas and Milan Viskovic, and damaging two motor vehicles belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia.

1.1.38.7. In a NATO air raid on the village of Trakanjic - Djakovica municipality, on May 2 1999, at about 1:25 p.m., the cluster bombs inflicted severe physical injuries on Djokaj Anton and Frokaj Bard.

1.1.38.8. On May 2 1999, at about 1:15 a.m. a NATO air raid over the village of Rudare, in the Kursumlija municipality, targeted the railway bridge over the Kosanica river, hitting the bridge with two projectiles so that the metal structure and the rails were torn apart, and damage was inflicted on a large number of houses in the vicinity of the bridge.

1.1.38.9. On May 2 1999, at about 12:10 a.m. in Kursumlijska banja an air attack was conducted on the very center of the spa with 7 projectiles of great destructive force, causing heavy damage on the villa "Milica", the villa "Jugoslavija", the Turkish baths, the classroom building annexed to the "Drinka Pavlovic" elementary school in Kursumlije, the "Zubor" rehabilitation center and the houses belonging to Dragan Josifovic, Bora Moracica, Martinko Slavko and Radoslav Vukadinovic.

1.1.38.10. On May 2 1999, at about 9:50 p.m. there was a NATO air force attack on the transformer station No. 3 in Rimske Sanceve, which was hit by two cluster bombs, coated with carbon fibers, covering a field of 220 KV resulting in an electric power cut that lasted several days.

1.1.38.11. On April 22 1999, at about 11 p.m. and on May 2 1999 at about 1 a.m. NATO air forces used four bombs and one projectile to target the 60 meter long and 8 meter wide concrete bridge across the Rasina river along the Krusevac-Pojate road, in the village of Bivolje, totally destroying the bridge (half of it fell into the river), and making it unfit for further use in traffic. The force of the detonation inflicted large scale damage on the following facilities: the "Latifovic petrol" gasoline filling station, a "FAP" freight truck owned by

Milivoje Kozic, the MP "Zivkovic" – technical service, the family houses of Tomislav Mitic, Zoran Simovic, Sreten Petrovic, Ljubivoje Marjanovic, Radmila Glavasevic, Milan Markovic, Zivojin Savic and Radoslav Cvetkovic, DP "Kristal", the veterinary station, the "Grafika" printing house. Also damaged were the family houses of Tomislav and Dejan Radenkovic, Radisa Radivojevic, Tasa Vasic, Mirjana Dimitrijevic, Olga Lukic, Petar Zivkovic, Tijana and Jelena Zivkovic, Vlastimir Simic, Ljubisa Milisavljevic, Zoran Filipovic, Anka Bozinovic, Zoran Petronijevic, Milutin Milosevic, Momcilo Milosevic, Milos Petric, Zivomir Dimitrijevic, Ljubomir Dimitrijevic, Milomir Dimitrijevic, Branislav Petrovic, Mileta Miladinovic, Budimir Miladinovic, Radomir Djurkovic, Radojka Radunovic, Miroslav Dimitrijevic, Jugoslav Vujicic, Dragomir Arsic, Miladin Simonovic, Mirjana Djordjevic, Snezana Arsic, Milorad Urosevic, Milisav Lazic, Franjo Pavic, Zoran Simovic, Tomislav Mitic, Radoslav Djenadic, Dragan Grujic, Radomir Savic, Djordje Radivojevic, Vidojko Milosevic, Dragutin Kostic, Dragoslav Vesic, Vojin Babic, Tomislav Mutavdzic, Radoje Jezdic, Slavoljub Popovic, Dusanka Stosic, Milan Urosevic, Dragoslav Tomic, Milan Gajic, Milorad Mandic, Branislav Djelic, Milojko Ilic, Milomir Milicevic, Radoslav Cvetkovic and Zivojin Savic, Branislav Markovic, Damnjan Damnjanovic, Ljubivoje Marjanovic, Sreten Petrovic, Radmila Glavasevic, Slobodan Milosevic, Zagorka Andrejic, Ferenc Nadj, Ivan Nikolic, Radomir Matic, Dragan Pavlovic, Vasilije Andrejic, Radmila Rakic, Milan Aleksic, Zivotije Ciric, Tomislav Sapic, Goran Popovic, Olivera Rakic, Bozin Djokic, Olivera Momirovic, Milutin Tomasevic, Dragan Djokic, Rajo Punosevac, Veroljub Blazic, Dusan Blazic, Sava Milosevic, Milan Markovic, Selimir Stepic, Veselin Velejkovic, Mirko Jovic, Bojan Mitrovic, Krunislav Veljkovic, Tomislav Veljkovic, Predrag Djordjevic, Miodrag Stefanovic, Petar, Jugoslav and Angelina Matic, Goran Lazic, Slobodan Lazic, Milosav Petrovic, Miroslav Djoric, Ljubisa Milicevic, Miodrag Zivanovic, Zivomir Nikolic, Dragan and Zivomir Momirovic, Miroslav Tomasevic, Dobrivoje Pantic, Slobodanka Blagojevic, Veroljub Zunjanin, Pavla Pesic, Zivadin Zivadinovic, Ljubisa Boskovic, Dragoljub Trajkovic, Sreten Stankovic, Petar Ivezic, Dragan Pavlicevic, Milos Avramovic, Velimir Zivanovic, Kosanka Ilic, Svetislav Kalabic, Milenko Jovanovic, Dragoljub Stankovic, Krunislav and Miladin Pavlovic, Srboljub Djurdjevic, Blagoje Nikolic, Dragoljub Janicijevic, Miodrag Mihailovic and Dragoslav Milosavljevic, all from Krusevac.

1.1.39. May 3, 1999

1.1.39.1. The old TV station building on the right bank of the Danube, on the Srem side of Novi Sad, was destroyed on May 3 1999, at about 10.00 p.m., by NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 307)

1.1.39.2. The regional road Pec-Kula-Rozaje was targeted on May 3 1999, between 11:45 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. with three cruise missiles and a number of containers of cluster bombs. At the time of the attack a "Djakovica prevoz"

coach full of passengers was travelling along the said road on the Djakovica-Podgorica line. On that occasion 17 people were killed – Stanko Djilas, Toma Zvonimir, Nebojsa Maksic, Milorad Kitic, Milovan Ognjenovic, Radoslav Vukumiric, Hira Salja, Faza Adrovic, Goran Radevic, Slavisa Kepic, Ranko Dedic, an unidentified body known as "Dragana", a catering employee from the "Slavica" cafe in Pec, Nebojsa Vulikic, Slavko Bakic, Miodrag Guberenic, and 36 passengers sustained light and severe bodily injuries. The following suffered severe bodily injuries: Milos Mikulic, Savo Adrovic, Milorad Kitic, Sarena Krasnici, Esma Hadzihasanaj, Emisa Muho Pajic, Sladjana Prascevic, Desa Djinovic, Suhreta Hadzihasani, Nada Martinovic, Nenad Radusinovic, Adrijana Fetaj, Ruzica Radevic, Fadana Djulj, Svetlana Zaharije, Slana Stojkic and Zvonimir Petrovic. The following vehicles were completely destroyed: a "Ford Sierra" passenger automobile, DJ 173-70, a VW "Jet", PE 999-11, two "Zastava 101" passenger vehicles belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia and the coach in which the passengers were travelling, owned by the "Djakovica prevoz" company, marked DJ 115 -61. Also destroyed near the coach were private purpose facilities. (Annex NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 349)

1.1.39.3. On May 3 1999, a NATO air raid on Becmen at about 3 p.m. caused damage to the house owned by Jan Janev in the main street, ul. Glavnoj 109, and to the surrounding houses – the owners have not yet been established.

1.1.39.4. On May 3 1999, in Bumbarevo brdo in the Knic municipality, during a NATO air force raid Mirjana Todorovic, who was working in a field, suffered serious injuries from shrapnel as a result of which her left kidney had to be removed.

1.1.39.5. On May 3 1999 godine at 8:10 a.m. NATO air forces carried out an attack on the village of Radnjic in the Djakovica municipality, and completely destroyed the waterworks, the filter installations for the biological purification of waste waters, and as a result of the detonation parts flew into the air and the reservoir containing liquid chlorine burst, causing vast material damage. The same day at about 5:35 p.m. NATO bombed the town of Decani with two projectiles in the area of the "Ilic" building company and the facility "Decanski borovi", where there is a rest home in which refugees of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality were accommodated, and on that occasion large-scale material damage was caused and the complete destruction of the said housing and business facilities.

1.1.39.6. On May 3 1999, between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m. a NATO air raid took place over the broader Kursumlija region, completely destroying or considerably damaging the buildings owned by Radivoje and Radisav Veljovic, Zika Veskovic, the Sekulovic family, the Dabetic, Scepanovic, Bulajic, Milicevic, Radivojevic and other families, and the shrapnel killed two cows in the stable owned by Radivoje Veljovic and heavily damaged the "Rakovica" tractor belonging to the same owner.

1.1.39.7. On May 3 1999, in an air raid at 21:56 NATO forces used two special carbon fiber bombs on the installations of the "Elektro istok" public enterprise in Nis, which resulted in a breakdown of the electricity supply system. On the same occasion it used one projectile to bomb the military airport in Nis, and two projectiles on the "Stevan Sindjelic" barracks, as a result of which heavy damage was inflicted on the "Crveni krst" railway station and the houses owned by Miroslav Smiljkovic and Predrag Markovic in Misarska Street in Brzi Brod.

1.1.39.8. On May 3 1999, from 2:08 to 2:11 a.m. the bridge was targeted in Prijepolje on the Uzice - Podgorica road, as a result of which the bridge was heavily damaged as well as facilities in the town of Prijepolje, the railway station building, the "Milesevo" hotel, the "Evropa" facility, the facility of the automobile showrooms in Prijepolje and the apartment building next-door. At the same time the road bridge across the Bistrica river was bombed and totally destroyed. The facilities in the vicinity of the bridge were severely damaged, considering that they had been damaged in earlier air raids. This refers to the building of the Lim hydro-electric power plants, the elementary school, the gasoline station and the PTT installations, as well as the houses owned by Josif Ruzic, Vasa Vidic, Darinka Kopitic, Dragan Markovic, Radojka Stojic and Zivko Filipovic, Svetozar Karalejic, Milojka Danilovic, Krstina Nikacevic, Radmila Vlasonjic, Luka Radakovic, Dragan Stopic, Vidosav Marinkovic, Jovisa Stopic, Aca and Ratomir Filipovic, as well as the commercial facility belonging to DP "Inex" from Nova Varos.

1.1.39.9. In the period from April 14 to May 3 1999, in the area of the Priboj municipality, NATO air forces dropped several projectiles which did not explode, but they caused the following damage: to the Kukurovici-Raicevic village road, the forest owned by Dobromir Bukvic, the field owned by Radivoje Bjelovic in the village of Lunici, the orchard owned by Milija Slojic in the village of Banje, hamlet Gracanica, the forest owned by Radojko Mandic in the village of Kalafati, hamlet "Zove", the forest owned by Arslan Kurtovic, the lake Potpec in which a large quantity of fish were destroyed.

1.1.39.10. On May 3 1999, at about 9:25 p.m. NATO air forces bombed civilian facilities in the village of Ponikve, the post office building, and caused considerable damage to the building.

1.1.40. May 4, 1999

1.1.40.1. The RTS building in Novi Sad, Kamenicka Street No.45, was damaged by NATO bombs on May 4 1999. (Annex No. 143: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Okružnog suda u Novom Sadu Kri. 485/99 od 04.05.1999. godine, str. 397-402; Investigation Report of the Novi Sad District Court Kri. 485/99 dated 4 May 1999, pp. 426-430.)

1.1.40.2. On May 4 1999. godine, at 1:00 and at 3:30 a.m. in two raids NATO air forces used four projectiles, causing material damage to: the building of the traffic police, the building of the "SIMKA" chocolate factory, the "SIMPO"

building, the bread factory, the "VODOGRADNJA" building, the house owned by Anemsa Arifi, the house owned by Sasa Sesivarevic, the administrative building of the Institute of Agriculture, the building of the "VRANJE" Forestry Holding, the "JUMKO" bakery and the administrative building of the "BLAGODAT" mine.

1.1.40.3. On May 4 1999, at about 3:00 a.m. in Pec, in Bratstvo i Jedinstvo Street, a NATO air attack caused damage to the shops on both sides of the streets along a length of 150 m.

1.1.40.4. On May 4 1999, NATO air forces bombarded civilian facilities in the village of Volujac, hamlet Dagovic in the Uzice municipality. Branka Dagovic suffered minor physical injuries. In the explosion damage was inflicted on facilities owned by Petar Krnjevic, Sreten Cubic, Zdravko Tomic, and Mile, Branislav, Milutin, Radoslav, Milomir, Dragan, Radisa, Milivoje, Sava and Milan Dagovic, breaking tiles, glass and plaster on their houses.

1.1.41. May 5, 1999

1.1.41.1. On May 5, 1999, at 10:08 p.m., seven missiles were fired at the residential and industrial zone in the north-east part of the town of Nis. Three missiles hit and completely destroyed several NIS "Jugopetrol" facilities. Four missiles hit and destroyed the facilities of "Energogas". Numerous industrial facilities on Vazduhoplovna Street in Nis were also damaged. Also considerably damaged were a large number of houses and apartment blocks located in that part of the town. In 8. mart Street, considerable damage was inflicted on the houses owned by Radisav Milutinovic, Zagorka Misic, Dragan Vasic, Tihomir Mladenovic, Aleksandar Milutinovic, Miodrag Kitic, Nenad Jovanovic, Milutin Kristic, Tomislav Blagojevic, Draginja Milosavljevic, Dragan Bilic, Jelenko Radonjic, Zorka Krstic, Nikoleta Videnovic, Negovan Denkov, Dusan Mihajlov, Josif Stojcev, Svetlana Pavlovic, Katica and Cedomir Mladenovic, Nebojsa Cekic, Rade Peric and Zoran Stojkovic, in Ozrenskih odreda Street on the house No. 16, in the street "12. februara", on the houses owned by Bozidar Velickovic, Dusan Blagojevic, Kirilo Kovacevic, Mile Djordjevic, Zarko Radonic, Dragan Mickic, Milutin Nikolic, Divna Dimitrijevic, in Novoprojektovana Street, on the houses being built, owned by Vesna Pesic, and the house in Camurliska Street, the houses belonging to Milomir Milutinovic, Vladislav Tasic, to Andjelko, Smilja and Ljubinka Andric, Miodrag Stefanovic, Tomislav Jeftic, Blagunka Gligorijevic, Jovan Zivkovic, and a "Jugo Florida" vehicle BG 264-619, houses in Jasenove vode Street, owned by Tomislav Rajkovic, Gojko Bosnjak, Radisa and Tomislav Jovanovic, Ljubisa Ilic, Miodrag Mihajlovic, Milan Antonijevic, Slobodan and Aca Petrovic, Slavko Radosavljevic, and the building of an unknown owner at No. 11, in Tokonjicka Street, belonging to Ivana Pesic, Toni Milosevic, Hranislav Cvetkovic, Branislav Kostakijev, Zoran Pesic, Vojislav Stojkovic, Milice Ilic, Mile Ljubomirovic, Dobrosav Djokic, Srbobran Bogdanovic, Lidija Jevtic, Dusica Stevanovic,

Svetislav Mancic, Zivojin Prokic, Todor Mitricevski, Ivan Cvetkovic, Bratislav Rajkovic and an unknown owner at No.8, in Trupalska Street, houses owned by Stojadin Nikolic, Dragoslav Stojic, Aleksa Jovanovic, Bogosav Miljkovic, Nebojsa Popovic, Vlastimir Milojevic, Stojance Naumovic, Branislav Radivojevic, Zikica Stojadinovic, Milan Nikolic, Sokol and Aleksandar Ilic, Slavoljub Dimitrijevic, Sladjan Mitrovic, and unknown owner at No. 16, in Miljkovacka Street, owned by Jovica Savic, Dragica Petrovic, Miomir Stajic, Branislav Jancic, Goran Radonjic, Radoje Stojkovic, Gruja Marjanovic, Jelena Stojanovic, Miodrag Stefanovic, Jovica Milicevic, Nebojsa Markovic, Ljubisa Zivkovic, Zlatko Vidanovic, Zoran Jovanovic and Ilija Antic. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 511)

1.1.41.2. On May 5 1999, at about 12:00 a.m. NATO dropped a projectile on the village of Komarani, in the Rekovac municipality, destroying forest covering an area of 15 m.

1.1.41.3. On May 5 1999, in an air raid at about 11:45 a.m. and 6:40 p.m. in the village of Cafa Prusit in the Djakovica municipality, NATO air forces completely destroyed a facility of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, damaged a "Lada Riva" motor vehicle M 602 - 009, and five people were injured by a cluster bomb.

1.1.41.4. On May 5 1999, in a NATO air attack at about 7 p.m. over the broader area of the village of Jahoc, in the Djakovica municipality, five people of Albanian nationality suffered serious physical injuries and vast material damage was inflicted on the houses owned by people of Albanian nationality.

1.1.41.5. On May 5 1999, in a NATO air attack at about 5:20 p.m. in the area of the village of Junik, in the Decani municipality and the village of Batusa in the Djakovica municipality, many houses were destroyed, and Zika Jovanovic suffered serious physical injuries.

1.1.41.6. On May 5 1999, in a NATO air raid on the village of Savine vode, two cluster bombs killed two persons of still unknown Christian names, bearing the surname Otasevic, from the village of Gornja Zanica in the Plav municipality, and the surname Tmusic from Pec.

1.1.41.7. On May 5 1999, at about 10:30 p.m. NATO air forces targeted the area of the Nova Varos municipality, and near the regional Nova Varos - Bozetici road, damaged a meadow covering 4 hectares, belonging to Milorad Paunovic.

1.1.41.8. On May 5 1999, at about 1:00 a.m. NATO air forces targeted civilian facilities in the village of Ponikve, hamlet Rogici, as a result of which the meadows belonging to Milenko and Radoje Rogic were damaged. Novka Mirkovic suffered serious physical injuries, while the house belonging to Zarko Markovic was severely damaged. Damage was also inflicted on the houses belonging to Predrag Mirkovic, Stanoje, Milenko, Branko, Mirko, Milija, Vid, Miloje, Miljko, Milenko, Zarko and Borko Rogic, Zdrayko and Vida Djuric, Mirko Stefanovic, Savo Djuric, and Ljubodrag Nesovanovic.

1.1.42. May 6, 1999

1.1.42.1. A densely populated Novi Sad neighborhood – known as Detešinara – was bombed on May 6 1999 at 2:30 p.m. Missiles fired by NATO warplanes fell in Janka Cmelika Street, near the "Svetozar Markovic – Toza" elementary school and between residential buildings on Djule Mohara Street. Apartments in the buildings in these two streets were completely demolished and are no longer fit for habitation. Some 20 parked cars were destroyed as well. A part of the "Svetozar Markovic – Toza" elementary school building sustained heavy damage. Seven citizens were injured in this attack – Slavica Jovanovic, Marija Kovač, Mladjen Findzanovic, Nevenka Mitrić, Vinka Savanovic, Dragana Petrovic and Drazen Boskovic. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 116)

1.1.42.2. On May 6 1999, at 11:20 p.m., the railway bridge across the Moravica River in the vicinity of Vatin and the border crossing towards Romania was hit with two missiles. The bridge was hit directly and collapsed into the river. The railway track on that section was completely destroyed, as well as the power and telephone lines along the railway track. Family houses in the town of Vatin were also damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 355)

1.1.42.3. On May 6 1999, NATO air forces used several missiles to bomb the village of Nocaj in the Sremska Mitrovica municipality, as a result of which the houses in Radivoja Bogdanovica Street were damaged. The owners are Zlatomir Bogdanovic, Mirodrag Mijajlovic, Slobodan Bogdanovic, Milovan Bugarski, Mile Arsenovic, Radovan Bogdanovic, Dragorad Ilic, Dragorad Mihaljevic, Stanko Bogdanovic, Ljubisa Krajinovic and houses at Nos. 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133 and 137 which belong to currently unknown owners, as well as the houses in Mihaljina Parmakovica Street, owned by Brantislav Ilic, Dragan Ilic and Milovan Vukosavljevic.

1.1.42.4. On May 6 1999, at about 12:15 a.m. NATO air forces bombed and damaged civilian facilities in the village of Ponike, in the hamlet Rogici, and in the hamlet Kljajici. In the Rogici hamlet, damage was caused on the houses of Milija Rogic, Mirko Stevanovic, Vid Djuric and Zdravko Djuric, and in the hamlet Kljajici, the houses belonging to Miljko Panic, Milan and Radoje Kljajic and Milovan Slovic were damaged.

1.1.43. May 7, 1999

1.1.43.1. The residential and industrial parts of Nis were bombed on May 7 1999, between 2:55 a.m. and 4:25 a.m. in two attacks. A total of 27 highly destructive missiles were fired in these attacks. The heaviest damage occurred in the village of Medosevac, where 6 houses were totally demolished (the owners are: Dragisa Andjelkovic, Ivan Zivkovic, Koviljka Stankovic, Ratomir Rancic, Cedomir Peric and Zoran Jovanovic) and a dozen were heavily damaged, as well as the "Bogdan Blagojevic" elementary school in Medosevac. Dragisa Andjelkovic and his wife Sladjana were severely injured, while their daughter Suzana sustained minor

injuries. On the same day, between 11:30 a.m. and 11:40 a.m., NATO airplanes dropped two containers with cluster bombs. One fell in front of the Pathology Clinic in the south-eastern part of the town, where the Nis Clinical Center is located. The other container was dropped in the very heart of the city, close to the University of Nis Rectorate, the Out-Patient Clinic and the central marketplace close to the Nis fortress. Fourteen persons were killed by cluster bombs – Ljiljana Spasic, Zivorad Ilic, Vera Ilic, Sasa Nikolic, Gerasim Jovanovic, Aca Deljanin, Bozidar Veljkovic, Ljubisa Stancic, Bozidar Djordjevic, Slobodanka Stojkovic, Dragisa Vucic, Trifun Vuckovic, Gorda Sekulic, Milutin Zivkovic. This attack inflicted serious injuries on Milos Zivic, Budimir Krstic, Dragoje Puric, Vladimir Gregoric, Igor Petkovic, Gita Jovic, Bogdan Bogdanovic, Agneza Maric, Sulja Salijevec, Bojan Djordjevic, Cedimir Grujic, Slavko Miljkovic, Oliver Zivic, Alit Nikic, Samir Demirovic, Hasim Rizvanovic, Simeunka Spasic, and Boban Ciric, Slobodanka Sevic, Zoran Andric, Zorica Kostic, Ljiljana Radosavjevic, Zoran Petrovic, Milan Arsic, Mladen Djurovic and Bozidar Stamenkovic suffered minor injuries. Vast material damage was inflicted on the house at No. 9 in Sumatovacka Street, the buildings Nos. 4, 8 9 in Jelena Dimitrijevic Street, to the house owned by Mile Dimic, the "12. februar" dispensary, the houses belonging to Djordje Stamenkovic, Milos Veskovic, Silvana Bozilovic, Vitomir Ciric, Zorica Nikolic, the "Turing Evropa" company, all in Jelene Dimitrijevic Street, and in Sumatovacka Street, the business facility belonging to Sasa Milic, the "Inex" shop No. 20, the houses belonging to Darinka Petkovic, Dusan Nikolic, the houses Nos. 14 and 16, the house owned by Ratomir Veskovic, the house owned by Bratislav and Vladice Mikic, the "Katun projekat" business facility, and in Anete Andrejevic Street, the houses owned by Miodraga Milosevic, Bogoljuba Kostic, the houses from No.5 to 11, the fish shop and health food store, the house owned by Miroslava Milutinovic, the "Agrokooperativa" pharmacy, the house owned by Miodrag Pavlovic, in Franca Rozmana Street, damage was caused on the house owned by Dragoljub Pejic, Nebojsa Kitic, and the "Bela voda" shop, in Dobricka Street, on the house No. 3a, and vehicles were also damaged: a "Golf" NI 336-032 as well as the vehicles NI 235-95, NI 119-99, NI 325-910, NI 178-64, NI 214-470, NI 157-75, a "Renault 4" NI 218-535, "Zastava 750" NI 348-164, and a "Skoda" NI 980-18. During this attack, the houses in Ljubomira Nenadovica Street, which belong to Tomislav and Bozidar Djordjevic, Tomislav Tosic, Trifun Vuckovic, Branko Bogdanovic, Velibor Cvetkovic, Zoran Petrovic, Slobodan Bogdanovic, Dragoslav Petrovic, Zoran and Novica Stojkovic, Nikola Zivkovic, the house and car wash at No. 39, the house owned by Slobodanka Basta and Cvetanka Ristic, in Ljube Didica Street the house at No. 35, the building of the Institute for Clinical Pathology and Pathological Anatomy which is part of the Clinic Center, as well as the vehicles NI 325-852, NI 222-85, NI 235-64, NI 352-102, BO 113-13, NI 300-826, NI 364-510, while a large number of vehicles were completely burned. Damage was also caused to the houses at the entrance to the City Hospital near the Institute for Pathology. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 118)

1.1.43.2. On May 7 1999, at 11:50 p.m. the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Novi Beograd, Tresnjin cvet Street No. 3 was hit by three missiles. The Embassy building was considerably damaged. Three persons were killed – Hi Hinhu, Zhu Jin i Shao Jinhuan. Several persons also sustained injuries – Jang Jong Feng, Ren Bao Kai, Liu Jing Rong, Cao Lung Fei, Ling Sin Chuan, Dong Juan and Chang Hai Feng. During the bombing, a large number of buses owned by JAT Airlines parked near the Embassy building were damaged. Other buildings damaged by the same bombing include several business facilities. In the attack the following vehicles were also damaged: an "Alfa Romeo" BG 15-03, a "Nissan Almera" BG 166-264, a "Lada Riva" BG 183-125, a "Jugo Skala 55" BG 245-716, a "Lada Riva" BG 202-041, "Fiat Chroma" BG 397-917, "Nissan Almera" BG 166-243, "Jugo Skala 55" BG 248-847, "Jugo Skala 55" BG 105-640, "Jugo 45" Bg 144-247, owned by Radan Zivanovic, the coaches BP 103-66 and VA 161-14, owned by PP "Medovic prevoz", an "Ikarbus" coach BG 192-05, belonging to the "Energoprojekt" company and business facilities and apartments in the business and apartment center in the Bulevar Lenjin No. 10, belonging to so far unidentified owners. (Annex No. 94: Izvestaj o kriminalisticko-tehnickom pregledu lica mesta Sekretarijata unutrašnjih poslova u Beogradu od 08.05.1999. godine br. 100/1860/99, str. 249; Report On the On-Site Forensic-Technical Investigation of the Secretariat of Interior in Belgrade, dated 8 May 1999, No. 100/1860/99, p. 134. Annex No. 95: Izvestaj Sekretarijata unutrašnjih poslova u Beogradu od 08.05.1999. godine br. 1437/99, str. 250-252; Report of the Secretariat of Interior in Belgrade, dated 8 May 1999, No. 1437/99, pp. 135-137.)

1.1.43.3. In the bombing during the night of May 7-8, the Ministry of Internal Affairs building, the General Staff building and Serbian Government building were directly hit and destroyed. A number of buildings in the immediate vicinity were also damaged during the attack. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 301)

1.1.43.4. NATO bombs on May 7, 1999 destroyed the fuel oil pump station and transformer station belonging to "Jugopetrol" – Belgrade, Prahovo – Bor installations. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 513)

1.1.43.5. NATO bombs damaged the following medical facilities: Pharmacies No. 1 and No. 3 of the Pharmaceutical Enterprise Pristina and the "St. Sava" Special Hospital for the Prevention and Treatment of Cerebral and Vascular Disorders in Belgrade, the "Savski Venac" Out-Patient Clinic, the "Dr. Laza Lazarevic" Institute for Neuropsychiatric Disorders, Belgrade (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II, p. 231)

1.1.43.6. On April 23 1999, at around 4:00 a.m. and on May 7 1999, at around 9:20 p.m. in Slavko Miljkovic Street No. 79 in Resnik, an attack was carried out on the "Beograd III" transformer station, causing damage to the transformer station facilities – belonging to the "Elektroistok" company, the facilities of the "Viadukt" building company and the warehouse of the "Gornji Ibar" company on the road Rakovicki put 40, the house in Slavka Miljkovica Street No. 79,

owned by the family of Zdravko Miljkovic and the houses at Rakovicki potok, owned by Momcilo Milosavljevic, Dobrivoje Arsic, Slobodan Stojanovic, Zivko Milojevic and Dragoljub Mihajlovic, the houses in Brace Jeremica Street No.7, owned by Slobodan Nedeljko and Momcilo Nedeljko and No. 7a, owned by Zivko Nedeljko.

1.1.43.7. On May 7 1999, at around midnight NATO air forces dropped 24 projectiles on the village of Merdare, completely destroying the houses belonging to Ranka and Milana Bulajic of Merdare, inflicting extensive damage on the house owned by Dragica Lazarevic of Merdare, and severing the cables on the long distance electric power lines of the "Srbija" electric power company.

1.1.43.8. On May 7 1999, NATO aircraft carried out an air raid in the region of Mt. Fruska Gora in the area of the TV tower "Elektro Vojvodina" in the direction of Banstol as a result of which damage was inflicted on the road and in the large forestry complex with several hundred high quality oak, beech, linden and other trees.

1.1.44. May 8, 1999

1.1.44.1. On May 8, 1999 NATO bombs damaged the offices of the Institute for Urology and Nephrology in Belgrade and in the Valjevo Medical Center the administrative building was heavily damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II pp. 245 and 232)

1.1.44.2. The town of Kragujevac was bombed for the fifth time on May 8, when the Army barracks located in the very center of town, were directly hit. The main building in the complex, a late 19th century structure, was completely destroyed. Other buildings in the immediate vicinity were also damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 311)

1.1.44.3. On May 8 1999, at 2:30 a. m., the metal railway bridge across the Lopatnica river at Bogutovac, municipality of Kraljevo, was hit with two missiles and destroyed. The road bridge across the same river was also damaged at the time. Because of the detonations a number of buildings in the center of the town of Bogutovac were damaged, among which were a few private restaurants, shops and the "Studenica" Health Center Out-Patient Clinic, the Cultural Center and a number of family houses. (Annex No. 130: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Kri. 25/99 od 09. 05. 1999. godine, Okružnog suda u Kraljevu, str. 378-381; On-Site Investigation Kri. 25/99 dated 9 May 1999, the District Court in Kraljevo, pp. 358-360.)

1.1.44.4. On May 8 1999, NATO bombs demolished the bridge on the Nisava river and the damaged building of the Greek Consulate. The drinking water pipeline and postal cables on the bridge were destroyed in this attack, along with a VW Golf passenger vehicle, owned by the Greek Consulate. Damage was also inflicted on a police checkpoint near the consulate, on the office building of the "Slavija Banka" in Stanka Prodanovica Street, the "Kekec" children's department store, the building of the Payment Traffic Authority, the "Filip

Kljajic" high school, a shop owned by Toplica Grozdanovic, the "Timok" shop, housing blocks in Stanka Paunovica Street Nos. 29 and 31, the "Kanin" shop No. 37, the "Opel" shop, the building of the "January 27" Institute, the "Morava" company, the "Uzor" self-service store, on the apartment blocks Nos. 9 and 26 on October Revolution Square, the "Vin" shop, a facility of the "Libel" company, a pharmacy at Mike Paligorica Quay No.13, the house owned by Strahinja Jovanovic, at the Zivote Djosica Quay, as well as on parked passenger vehicles - FIAT "UNO" NI 259-37, and "Zastava 101" without registration plates, on the "Rudo" office block and vehicles parked in front - "Lada" NI 248-65, "Zastava 101" NI 160-577, "Zastava 101" NI 248-66, the transformer station by the Nisava river, apartment blocks Nos. 1, 2, 2a, 2b, 5, 7 and 9 in Vladimira Gortana Street, the office building the "Jagodina" brewery, the houses at Nos. 23, 38, 21, 36, 34, 19 and 32 Sumatovacka Street, the houses at Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 21 Cetinjska Street, Nos. 11, 12 and 14 Bul. 12. februara, the office building of the "Biljur" company, the houses at Nos. 18, 16, 16a, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6 and 4, Mike Paligorica Quay, the houses at 1, 2, 4, 5 and 5a Jelene Dimitrijevic street, the University building - Banovina and surrounding residential blocks, at 8 and 10, October Revolution Square, the music school, house No. 12 owned by Kristina Filipovic, at 4, 6, 8, 10, 16 and 18 Bul. 12. februara, the "Bulldog" casino at number 20, the "Moto" company at number 26, the main bus station of "Nis Ekspres" in Djuke Dinic street, the "Srpski rostilj" and "Zlatni rostilj" restaurants, the Institute for Protection at Work at the October Revolution Square, a facility of the "Naissus" company, branch offices of the "Politika" company, the "Radoje Domanovic" elementary school, "Mehanizacija" and "Tina" shops, the "Vesna" cake shop, bakery owned by Zoran Ignjatovic, liquor store owned by Nebojsa Mladenovic, the "Prolece" self-service store, house owned by Mihajlo Zivkovic at 56, Stanka Paunovica Street, apartment blocks at 30, 46 and 52 in the same street, passenger vehicle VW JA 490-28 owned by Nebojsa Milosevic, another automobile - registration plates NI 358-414, owned by Dragan Milosevic, VW "Golf" NI 204-70, VW "Polo" NI 27-222, owned by Sasa Budjevac, shop owned by the "Darmil" company. In the Nikole Pasica Street the "Delikates" meat shop at No. 65, owned by M. Ilic, a milk restaurant owned by J. Mijalkovic, the "Tina" liquor store owned by Vasilije Perovic, in Pobeda Street shop number 17, apartment building at No.3, the "Kostana" fashion store, the "Tref", "Nikolas", "Kluz", "Beta" and "Peko" shops, the "Beograd" department store at the Oslobodjenje Square bb, the "Diolen" shop in Nade Tomic Street, the "Putnik" tourist agency, "Ambasador" hotel, the "Trem" tourist agency, the "Pavle Stojkovic" workers' university, the Chinese Restaurant, all in the Liberation Square. The following people suffered minor physical injuries: Nebojsa Bakic, Danijela Sabaljevic, Kristina Filipovic, Milan Stanojevic, Marko Zugic, Milovan Radojevic, Brankica Kikovic, Marko Pistoljevic, Dragan Markovic, Ivan Uskokovic, Miodrag Despotovic. Three projectiles were also dropped in an attack on the "Jugopetrol" and "Energogas" warehouses in the Bul.12. februara in Nis when the buildings of the filling

station, the warehouse for new cylinders, and four gas reservoirs at the "Energogas" warehouse were totally destroyed, and the big fuel reservoir at the "Jugopetrol" warehouse was completely destroyed. On the same occasion 5 projectiles were dropped in an attack on the military airport and on the "Jastrebac" pump factory, when extensive damage was inflicted on this factory, as well as on the Nis-Zajecar railway in the "Ratko Jovic" residential area. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 360)

1.1.44.5. On May 8, 1999 NATO bombs demolished the bridge over the Nisava river, near the village of Mijatovac – Cuprija and three Romanian humanitarian workers who happened to be on the bridge suffered minor injuries. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 361)

1.1.44.6. On May 8 1999, NATO bombs demolished the RTV "Politika" relay on Mt. Rudnik – Gornji Milanovac. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 430)

1.1.44.7. The NATO air raid on the building of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs on May 7 and 8, 1999 also damaged the trolley bus electric cable network in Kneza Milosa Street.

1.1.44.8. On April 27 1999 at around 1:10 a.m. and on May 8 1999, at around 3:00 a.m. a NATO air raid damaged the Palace of Justice court building in Slobodana Penezica Krcun Street No. 17a.

1.1.44.9. On May 7, 1999, at 11:50 p.m. and on May 8, 1999 at 1:50 a.m., the "Jugoslavija" Hotel in New Belgrade was hit by several missiles which demolished the central part of the building and caused a fire which destroyed the section close to the main entrance of the hotel. Andjelko Nincic was killed in the attack. Three persons sustained minor bodily injuries – Dragoslav Zdravkovic, Srdjan Majer and Filip Rosic, and one person suffered severe bodily injuries – Slavko Dimitroski. A large number of automobiles were damaged whose owners have not yet been identified: "Skoda" BG 238-537, "Opel Ascona" BG 243-889, "Zastava Jugo 145" BG 597-235, "Ford Escort" BG 469-975, "SAT" BG 223-378, "Opel Cadett" BG 403-490, "Zastava 101" BG 179-222, "Zastava Jugo" BG 321-685, "Audi 80" BG 394-098, "Moskvich Aleko" BG 181-312, "Zastava Jugo Koral 45" SU 204-85, "Zastava Jugo" BG 169-748, "Zastava Jugo" BG 220-815, "Opel Cadett" BG 161-056, "Mazda" "Moskvich Aleko" BG 215-336, BG 189-230, "Zastava Jugo" BG 104-983, "Zastava 101" B 340-176, "Toyota Corolla" BG 933-350, "VW Jet" BG 209-093, "Citroen" 432-133, "Renault 4" BG 861-133, "Golf" BG 236-560, "Opel Cadett" BG 235-864, "Golf" SA 104-147, "Ford Eskort" BG 155-679, "Volvo" without registration plates, "Fiat 123" BG 300-974, "Zastava Jugo" BG 974-590, "Lada Niva" 149-908, "Zastava 101" BG 192-317, "Zastava Jugo Tempo" BG 466-673, "Honda" TS 135-41, on vehicles belonging to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia "Jugo skala 55" BG 415-818, and "Zastava Jugo" M 611-882, on the vehicle "Opel Corsa", of unconfirmed registration plates, owned by Slobodana Neskovic, on a "Zastava Jugo" BG 228-424, owned by Ksenije Djuric

Atanasijevski, "Skoda" BG 238-557, owned by Aleksandar Leva, "Peugeot 104" BG 605-181, belonging to Mirko Nedic, a "Daewoo" BG 190-672, owned by Goran Hasanovic, "Zastava 128" BG 215-092, owned by Srecko Polovina, "Skoda" B 149-312, owned by Dejan Kostic, "Moskvich Aleko" BG 181-312, owned by Tomislav Stojanovic, "Zastava 101" BG 585-091, owned by Dragan Kovacek, "Skoda Felicia" BG 397-873, belonging to a so far unidentified owner, "Opel Vectra" CA 180-14, owned by Djuro Nikolas, "Opel Corsa" BG 402-711, owned by Milenko Krstic, "Lada Samara" BG 815-46, owned by Milic Popovic, "M - 300" BG 242-029, owned by Slavko Mitic, BG 158-402, owned by Svetozar Kadovic, "Fiat Punto" BG 236-498, owned by Ratimir Bajagic, "SAT" BG 442-849, owned by Predrag Bajagic, "Opel Cadett" BG 796-045, owned by Cedo Prole, "Renault 405" BG 182-442, owned by DP "Koka Beograd", "Opel Cadett" BG 700-786, owned by Sreto Tolimir, "Golf" BG 933-966, owned by Djordje Subotic, "Renault 18" BG 152-059, owned by Ljubomir Ciric, "Opel Cadett" BG 53-93, owned by Miodrag Rajkovic, "Opel Ascona" BG 414-241, owned by Zoran Bojanic, "Toyota Corolla" BG 180-627, owned by Milorad Popovic, "Lada" BG 192-278, owned by Sinisa Markovic, "Renault" BG 100-927, owned by Biljana Ravanovic, "Lada Samara" BG 188-798, vlasnistvo Dragisa Jankovic, "Golf 2" BG 467-162, owned by Kristina Radovic, "Zastava Jugo 45" BG 267-283, owned by Ivan Ivanovic, "Mazda 626" BG 460-872, owned by Branislav Tripkovic, "Moskvich" BG 218-12, owned by Dragan Nikolic Judin, "Golf" BG 109-139, owned by Milisav Zarkovic, "Opel Omega" BG 238-188, owned by Zeljko Munjiza, "BMW" BG 257-115, owned by Dalibor Djurdjic, "Ford Fiesta" BG 258-740, owned by Miodrag Djurdjic, "Renault 18" BG 550-056, owned by Predrag Premovic, "Zastava Jugo Tempo" BG 176-722, owned by Branislav Gligorovski, "Zastava Jugo 55" BG 920-526, owned by Petar Bozovic, "BVW vento" BG 420-188, owned by Aleksandar Gostovic, "Zastava Jugo 45" BG 151-368, owned by Srba Dimic, "Mazda 323" BG 112-184, owned by Nebojsa Pajevic, and a "Ford Sierra" BG 213-543, owned by Nikola Burzan, the shop "Jugoslavija 782" in Goce Delceva Street 1, owned by the C market company, apartments in Aleksinackih rudara Street No. 2 belonging to Jelka Teofanovic, Jelena Petuo and Olga Panajotovic, office premises in Aleksinackih rudara Street No. 2, belonging to PP Akord, apartments in Aleksinackih rudara No. 4, belonging to Milena Bokulj and Momcilo Matkovic, the common attic in the housing block in Aleksinackih rudara Street No. 2, apartments in Aleksinackih rudara Street No. 2, owned by Nikola Vidojevic Nikole and Milena Stavric, an apartment in Aleksinackih rudara No. 4/29, owned by Milivoje Cemerikic, the housing block in Aleksinackih rudara No. 8 and apartments in this building, belonging to Zorica Corkulic and Milovan Krivokapic, the apartment buildings in the Bul. Nikole Tesle from No. 30 to No. 40, on the even side, the apartment in the Bul. Nikole Tesle No. 36, belonging to Verica Amar, the apartments in the Bul. Nikole Tesle No.40, owned by Vukosava Stojovic, Ratimir Stojkovic, Marko Kovacevic, Danica Stefanovic, Vitomir Delibasic, Ivan Marsicanin, Milan Milosevic, Milo Djukanovic, the apartments in

Aleksinackih rudara Street No. 16/2, owned by Dragutin Markovic, the apartments in the Bul. Nikole Tesle No. 34, owned by Dobrila Velickovic, Vuk Krsmanovic, Caslav Apostolovski, Srba Dimic, Stefanka Grahovac, Miroljub Andjelkovic, Stevan Simic, Nebojsa Pajevic, Aleksandar Gostovic, Milorad Popovic and Dobrivoje Jovanovic. (Annex No. 159: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Okružnog suda u Beogradu Kri. 602/99 od 8.05.1999. godine, str.434-437; Investigation Report of Belgrade District Court Kri. 602/99 dated 8 May 1999, pp. 546-549. Annex No. 160: Izvestaji Sekretarijata unutrašnjih poslova u Beogradu, Odeljenje za uvidjajano-operativne poslove br. D 1438/99 od 8.05.1999. godine, str. 437-439; Reports of the Secretariat of Interior in Belgrade, Investigation and Operation Division, No. D 1438/99 dated 8 May 1999, p. 549-552.)

1.1.40.10. On May 7 and 8 1999. godine in the village of Glusca, Bogatic municipality, a NATO air attack using three projectiles of great destructive force caused damage to the property of Draza Milan and Zagorka Brkic, Slavoljub Sindjic, Zoran Lazarevic i Dragan Zablacanski.

1.1.44.11. On May 8 1999, in a NATO air raid in the early morning hours on the small town of Nova Pazova a missile fell in the garden owned by Ljubinka Gajin and Ilija Krajinski in Cara Dusana Street No. 55 and it made an enormous crater of 10 m in diameter and 3.5 m in length, during which the force of the explosion and parts of the missile caused large scale damage on 4 houses in Cara Dusana Street, 18 houses in Marije Bursac Street, 32 houses in Jovana Popovica Street, and the splinters of the missiles inflicted minor physical injuries on Sava Cvejic, Zorka Calic, Jelena Cavic and Jadranka Savic.

1.1.44.12. On May 8 1999, at about 2:55 a.m. NATO air forces attacked the small town of Kupusina near Sombor, damaging the "Jozef Atila" elementary school and the children's day care center in the school, as well as the houses in Zeleznicka bb Street, owned by Pal Balog, in Zeleznicka Street 8, owned by Erzebet Balog, Zeleznicka 10, owned by Djerdj Burjak, Zeleznicka 12, owned by Janos Burjak, Zeleznicka No. 14 owned by Imre Peter. Damage was also inflicted on the house belonging to Gaspar Uljakos in Ada Endre 12, Istvan Krasulj at Ada Endre No. 20, Jozef Mak at Ada Endre No. 4, Istvan Kis at Ada Endre 8, Jozef Cizmadija at Ada Endre 14, Pal Malkuti at Ada Endre No.16, Istvan Burjak at Ada Endre 18, the building of the parish office of the Roman Catholic parish in Ada Endre Street No. 2.

1.1.44.13. On May 8 1999, from 10:30 to 10:50 p.m. a NATO air raid again targeted the building of the Uzice branch of Telekom Srbija in the very center of the town, in Kralj Petar I Street No. 8, so that this facility was completely demolished and useless. The asphalt and pavement in Kralj Petar I Street is cracked. A concrete mixer and a passenger automobile "Jugo 55" UE 120-23 were also damaged. The Beogradska Bank building was damaged once again, as well as the memorial "Kadinjaca" building, and the "Ghetaldus" and "Kula" buildings. The glass on the town restaurant "Klub privrednika" and the "Metalotehna" shop was shattered. Damage was also caused on the buildings of

the theater, the National Library and the Health Care Center, as well as on a "Citroen" UE 90-23, and a "Fiat Ducato" UE 191-39. The shop windows and windows on shops, a cosmetics shop, and a florist's, also on the houses owned by Jovisa Vasovic and Miodrag Dravic were again broken, as well as the kiosk belonging to Mirka Kurlagic, all of them located in the streets Petra Celovica and Kralj Petar I. In Nade Matic Street, on the Secretariat for Internal Affairs' building on the ground and III floors, 12 windows were broken as well as several windows on the court building.

1.1.45. May 9, 1999

1.1.45.1. On May 9, 1999, NATO bombs destroyed the building of the Uzice Business Unit of the PTT Traffic Public Enterprise and "Telekom Srbija" (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 362)

1.1.46. May 10, 1999

1.1.46.1. The bombing of the village of Samaila was carried out on May 10. On that occasion damage was inflicted on the Church of St. Prokopije. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 308)

1.1.46.2. On May 10 1999, damage was inflicted on the flyover on the Belgrade-Nis motorway, near Velika Plana (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 363)

1.1.46.3. On May 10 1999, at 11:20 p.m., at least four highly destructive missiles were fired on the "Prva Iskra" Holding Company in Baric. The following facilities were destroyed on that occasion: a coal feed conveyor belt support in the power supply division; a loader garage and a fuel oil tank. The plant laboratory, the processing equipment workshop with machines and installations were damaged. The company administration building is completely destroyed and on that occasion the Baric Infirmary was damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 479)

1.1.46.4. On May 10 1999, at about 11 p.m. in a NATO air raid on Zvecka, Olga Dackovic suffered severe bodily injuries and damage was inflicted on her house at Brace Joksica Street No. 197, as well as on the houses in Brace Joksica Street Nos. 196, 194, 199 and 198, belonging to Radovan Jadzic, Zoran Adamovic, Miladin Dackovic and Drasko Markovic, the houses in IX nova Street Nos. 5 and 1, owned by Milimir Minic and Jordan Radivojevic, the business building in Brace Joksica Street No. 201, belonging to Milutin Vesic and on the electricity supply network along a length of 70 m. belonging to the Elektrodistribucija Obrenovac.

1.1.46.5. On May 8 and 10 1999, in Valjevo, NATO air forces carried out an attack on the building of the Ministry of Internal Affairs - Secretariat in Valjevo which is located in a civilian quarter, which resulted on May 8 1999, in causing serious injuries to Dmitra Dukic, of which she died on May 10 1999, while large scale destruction was inflicted on the property of the Ministry of Internal Affairs

of the Republic of Serbia, and also destroying the property of the Historical Archive, the Secondary School of Economics, "DUVAN, "VIDRAK", "SLOGA, "KONTAKT", the ZP "Beograd", shops "Rakic promet", "OPEL", "Autotehna", the "Plava tacka" insurance firm, civilian facilities belonging to Slobodan Gluscevic, Gordana Matic, Snezana Arsenijevic - Grajic, Ozren Todoric, Slobodan Antonijevic, Snezana Miskovic, Svetomir Lukic, Mifan Petric, Miroslav Aleksic, Sanja Orestijevic, Goran Rankovic, Obrad and Aleksandar Cirovic i, Nikola Rankovic, Radinka Petrovic, Branko Stojanovic, Olga Cekic, Milisav Krkeljic, Gorica Ilic, Aleksandar Filipovic, Adolf Jos, Radomir Milenkovic and Jordan Jankovic, all from Valjeva.

1.1.46.6. On May 10 1999 at about 3:40 p.m. NATO air forces dropped a projectile in the area of the village of Sibnica, in the Rekovac municipality, damaging 5 houses in this village, as well as the surrounding forest in a diameter of about 30 m.

1.1.46.7. On March 25 1999, April 8 and 26 1999, May 2, 3, and 10 1999, NATO air forces dropped a total of 42 projectiles on the area of Ladjevci (Ladjevci, Milocaj, Cvetke i Tavnik), destroying and damaging a large number of houses and privately owned facilities in this area, and also inflicting serious injuries on Dragovan Vukovic of Cvetke, and minor injuries on Nada and Milostiva Radojkovic, both from Tavnik.

1.1.46.8. On May 10 1999, at about 11:15 p.m. a NATO air raid on the village of Crveno selo near Subotica totally destroyed the building of the broadcasting station of the Regional RTS center and all its apparatus and equipment. Also damaged in this attack were 50 privately owned houses and 2 facilities belonging to firms.

1.1.46.9. On May 10 1999, at about 11:15 p.m. NATO dropped a large number of bombs in an attack on the central warehouse belonging to the Oil Industry Srbija - Naftagas promet, which is located in Sombor in the industrial zone in Filipa Kljajica bb Street. The attack totally destroyed the pumping station, damaged reservoirs I and II, the roof structure and shattered the glass on the fire extinguishing station and transformer station, as well as on the warehouse buildings for the storage of oils and lubricants, the building of the old filling pump, the dispatch center, the administrative building and the porter's building. Of a total of 8 automatic pumps 4 were damaged, as well as 6 shafts from the underground reservoir. During the attack, parts of the projectiles damaged the "Avram Mrazovic" elementary school, the enterprise "Total" Sombor - automobile parking lot, the "Zadrugarka" facilities in the industrial zone, Filipa Kljajica Street No. 5, the building of the Customs Administration Office, the production plant of the "Akumulatora Trepca" factory and facilities belonging to "Zastava promet".

1.1.46.10. On May 10 1999, at about 10:45 p.m. a NATO air raid on Smederevo damaged facilities in Pecke Patrijarsije Street, that belong to: Stamenko Zlatkovic, Dusan Gole, whose automobiles were also damaged, an "Audi" and a "Ford Fiesta". In the attack the following people suffered minor injuries: Dusan Gole's wife, Vojka and daughter Danijela, Aca Milcic, Novice Miladinovic, and

another 8 people sustained minor physical injuries: Silvana Hareski, Santi Kuredi, Sanja Petrovic, Tamara, Milutin and Jelica Zivanovic, Leposava Stojanovic and Cveta Zivanovic.

1.1.47. May 11, 1999

1.1.47.1. Jagoda Madenovic from Orjane - Doljevac, was killed by a missile explosion on May 11 1999, while working in the field. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 163)

1.1.47.2. On 11 May 1999 at about 2:00 a.m. NATO airplanes launched several missiles on the town of Mutino, municipality of Plav, Montenegro. In this attack, the houses of seven families were completely destroyed and rendered uninhabitable. The elementary school "Petar Dedovic" and local Culture Center were damaged (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 164)

1.1.47.3. On May 11 1999, from 2:50 to 3:15 a.m. NATO carried out an attack using 3 projectiles on the military airport in Nis, on the overpass along the Belgrade-Nis-Leskovac motorway near the Trupalske forest, causing extensive damage on the right traffic lane, the central part of the overpass as well as on the railway station in Trupala.

1.1.47.4. NATO bombs destroyed the oil storage tanks and warehouse of NIS "Jugopetrol" Nis, on May 11, 1999 at 11:20 a.m. On that occasion Zoran Nikolic was killed in the backyard of his house in Nis, at No. 2 Trupalska Street. The attack also inflicted severe bodily injuries on Dusan Matkovic, Goran Aleksic, who later succumbed, and minor injuries on Goran Ciric, Srdjan Marjanovic, Miodrag Cukic, and Vladica Scepljovic. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 516)

1.1.47.5. On May 11 1999, NATO bombs demolished the bridge over the Lim river in Prijepolje on the main road Prijepolje-Uzice. In the same attack, the bombs also demolished the sports stadium in Prijepolje, 8 people sustained minor injuries: Herko Kafrovic, Milonir Brasanac, Nenad Matovic, Nikola Asanin, Budimir Asanin, Trinjina Sunder, Goran Spajic, and Tanja Sijukic. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia pp. 367 and 552)

1.1.47.6. On May 11 1999, NATO bombs damaged the bridge over the Uvac river in Kokin brod, on the Nova Varos-Uzice road (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia p. 369)

1.1.47.7. On May 11 1999, at 10:40 p.m., the Horgos flyover on the E-75 motorway was bombed and damaged. The nearby houses were also damaged by the detonation. A total of 42 privately owned houses and 4 business administration buildings were damaged, as were two telephone masts and the "Vasiljevo" duct. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 368)

1.1.47.8. On April 29 at 10:40 p.m. and on May 11, 1999, at 10:25 p.m., one missile hit the antenna pole and newly built RTS building on Yrsacki breg. Half of the building was totally destroyed, as well as one of the three antenna pole supports. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 431)

1.1.47.9. On May 11 1999, at around 3:45 a.m. in the Oraovica mahala "Gornje Polje" residential area, an attack was carried out on the railway bridge on the Beograd - Skoplje railway line, completely demolishing the bridge and disrupting traffic, and causing vast material damage on the nearby bridge, and the houses belonging Borivoje Kostic, Zivko and Petar Velickovic, Radivoje Stoimenovic and Marislav Cirkovic.

1.1.47.10. On May 1, 10 and 11 1999, NATO dropped five projectiles of great destructive power in an attack on the antenna mast of Radio Sabac, resulting in the total destruction of the antenna mast and installations, and causing damage to the property of Nikola Kocijasevic from Korman, Vera Rakic from Obrez, Sinisa Jankovic from Sabac, Borivoje Jovanovic, Radojica Prijovic, Jovan Pavlovic, Milan Rutonjic, Zoran Vojinovic, Jovan Arsenovic, Branko Stosic all of Misara, Dragan and Vlada Starcevic from Korman and to the shop in Misara whose owner is Dusan Stankovic.

1.1.47.11. In the night between May 10 and 11 1999, using one projectile of great destructive force NATO carried out an attack on the quarter known as "Makevica Mala" in the village of Brdarica, in the Koceljeva municipality, damaging the "Dragan Srnic" elementary school, the "Sabac promet" shop, the "BIP" shop and the houses and property belonging to Milojko and Miloje Rankovic, Miroslav and Milorad Djuric and Spasoje Makevic.

1.1.47.12. On May 11 1999, at around 10:25 p.m. NATO air forces used a large number of projectiles in an attack on the facilities of the Srbija Oil Industry - Naftagas promet, the central warehouse in Sombor, located in the industrial zone in Filipa Kljajica b.b. Street, and completely destroying reservoir No. 2 of a capacity of approx. 5 million liters, and causing damage on the remaining 5 reservoirs, while considerable damage was inflicted on the roof structure of the old pumping station, the fire extinguishing station and on the administrative building, which were already damaged in the previous attack.

1.1.47.13. On May 11 1999, at 1:20 p.m. NATO air forces operated pover the area of the village of Prijanovic towards Erica Potok. In this attack, NATO bombs severely damaged the house and auxiliary facilities belonging to Anka Lazarevic, the old house of the now deceased Djordje Sojic, and also the house belonging to Gligorije Sojic with its motor-cultivater and tractor, the houses belonging to Milan Markovic, Milovan Eric, Dragoljub Radomirovic, Ljubinko Kovacevic, Dragutin Kovacevic, the automobile belonging to Milorad Drobac, the house and garage owned by Svetislav Eric, the houses of Dragan Eric, Djordje Milijanovic, Prvoslav Drobnjakovic, Straina Jadzic and Veselin Jeremic, Dusan Kis and Milorad Markicevic, the damage being in the form of cracked walls, broken tiles, shattered window panes and cracked ceilings.

1.1.47.14. On April 30 1999, May 1 1999, May 3 1999, at 2:20 a.m. and May 11 1999, at 12:25 a.m. NATO carried out an air raid and severely damaged the Uzicki bridge on the Uvac river at Kokin brod. As a result of the bombardment, damage was inflicted on the installations of the hydro-electric power plant, the

elementary school, the "INOVA, "NEP", and "Zlatar produkt" enterprises, and the gasoline filling station in Kokin Brod. Also damaged were houses belonging to: Goran Radmilovic, Gordana Curdic, Milo Grbic, Jugoslav Popovic, Ljubisa Smiric, Sredoje Grbic, Ljubomir and Dragan Dubelovic, Spasoj Kuzeljevic, Milan Ljubojevc, Radjen and Bosa Dunbelovic, Milanko Drobnjakovic, Miroslav Bujisic, Prvoslav Jelic, Ljubomir Sindzirevic, and Nedeljko Rosic, from Kokin Brod, as well as Miladin Rosic, Zivomir Lekovic and Jovan Rosic, from Radojna, and Radenko and Vidan Pjanovic, Stanoje and Slavka Gojkovic, from Vranes.

1.1.48. May 12, 1999

1.1.48.1. The bombing of the vicinity of the town of Pirot occurred on May 12 1999. The attack again targeted the villages of Izvor and Sreckovac. On that occasion the local churches were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 313)

1.1.48.2. On May 12 1999, in the afternoon hours, an attack with several containers of cluster bombs was staged by NATO air forces on the village of Bustranje, in the Presevo municipality, in which Redzep Rustemi was severely injured and damage was inflicted on the houses and auxiliary facilities owned by Dzevat Selmani, Nevzad Selmani, Dragoljub Krstica, Murat Rahimi, Vladimir and Stojan Krstica, Ranko Stojanovica and on the "9. maj" elementary school.

1.1.48.3. On May 8 1999, at around 1:25 a.m. using 6 projectiles and on May 12 1999 at around 1:06 a.m. using 17 projectiles NATO air forces bombed the Paracin area in the location of "Karadjordjevo brdo", hitting the premises of the "7. juli" youth settlement in which refugees were accommodated, and the paper sack factory "Balkanton", during which Nebojsa Djordjevic suffered serious bodily injuries and Jovan Pavlovic sustained minor injuries, and causing considerable material damage to the said facilities, as well as on two passenger automobiles, and "Audi" and a "BMW" and the "Jugopetrol" gasoline filling station.

1.1.48.4. From April 13 to May 12 1999, NATO air forces carried out several attacks on the territory of the Lucani municipality, bombing the TV and radio "Ovcara" transmitter in the village of Ducalovici, and in the attack on April 13 at about 12,15 p.m. large scale damage was inflicted on the building beneath the antenna mast, which contained installations and equipment, as well as on the antenna mast itself, while during the bombing on April 15 and 17 1999, the antenna mast was completely demolished, and the building itself with the surrounding facilities, was totally destroyed on May 12 1999, inflicting enormous material damage.

1.1.48.5. On May 12 1999, from 2:55 to 3:20 p.m. NATO air forces dropped 15 projectiles, 7 of them containers with cluster bombs on the military airport in Nis, with 4 containers of cluster bombs on the "Stevan Sindjelic" military barracks, with 6 containers of cluster bombs on the industrial zone in Nis, during which damage was inflicted on the facilities of "Feroks", "Servo Mihalj",

"Duvanska industrija", "Oprema" and "Jedinstvo". Two containers with cluster bombs were dropped in an attack on the "Duvaniste" residential quarter in Nis, during which damage was inflicted on a large number of civilian facilities in the streets: Sretena Mladenovica, Majakovskog, Roberta Koha, Aleksandra Bijelica, Nobelova, as well as on several dozen motor vehicles in these streets, the majority of which were completely burned. The following people suffered serious bodily injuries: Ivica Jumerovic, Borivoje Djokic and Golub Peric, and minor physical injuries were sustained by Dejan Dikic, Zoran Vidanovic, Dusan Rukavina, Dobriša Rukavina, Predrag Jovanovic, Sveta Uskokovic, Zoran Bakic, Vladimir Jovanovic, Aleksandra Paskas and Predrag Igic.

1.1.48.6. On May 12 1999, at about 1:10 p.m. a NATO bomb exploded on Mt. Zlatibor in the "Farma" settlement in the location of so-called "Kriva breza", at the PK "Zlatibor" farm from Cajetina, causing damage to the pasture where there were 100 head of cattle, and making a crater of 7 x 6 m, two meters deep.

1.1.49. May 13, 1999

1.1.49.1. On May 13 1999, at 11,50 p.m., on the Prizren-Suva Reka main road, at the intersection near the village of Korisa, in the Prizren Municipality, NATO warplanes bombed a column of 500-600 ethnic Albanian refugees who were returning to their homes in the village of Korisa. In this attack, 81 people lost their lives, mostly babies (10) children (26), women and the elderly (3), while at least 60 people suffered severe injuries. The following people were identified: Rasi Dzaferi of father Beljulja, Sacir Redzaj of father Aslan, Bafta Ahmetaj of father Sadik, Halit Ahmetaj of father Sejdi, Agon Ahmetaj of father Hasan, Arbno Ahmetaj of father Bujan, Farija Paljusi, Dijana Paljusi of father Avdija, Ljima Kukaj of father Avdija, Nebi Ahmetaj of father Sait, Riza Ahmetaj of father oca Halit, Saranda Dzaferi, Gezarta Dzaeri of father Bekim, Husnija Ahmetaj, Fljorinda Kukaj of father Sokolja, Aljbo Kukalj of father oca Baftija, Besim Ahmetaj of father Bajram and Besta Ahmetaj. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 1)

1.1.49.2. On May 13 1999, NATO bombs was destroyed the bridge in Vrbas, Njegoseva Street. The wave impact of the projectile caused large scale damage on 336 private houses and 25 private business and trade shops. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia p. 372)

1.1.49.3. On May 13 1999, the second attack destroyed the RTS TV Novi Sad building in Novi Sad, at Kamenicki put No. 45. (Annex No. 144: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Okružnog suda u Novom Sadu Kri. 529/99 od 13.05.1999. godine, str.402-406; Investigation Report of the Novi Sad District Court Kri. 529/99 dated 13 May 1999, pp. 434-437.)

1.1.49.4. On May 13 1999 at 8:25 a.m. NATO carried out an attack with several missiles and containers of cluster bombs, over the broader area of the villages of "Srpske kuće" and "Karadnik" in the Bujanovac municipality, during which the "Integral" brick kiln and a "FAP" freight vehicle belonging to the brick kiln were destroyed.

1.1.49.5. On May 13 1999, an attack took place with several projectiles on the village known as "Pedalje" near Sjenice during which 6 family houses with auxiliary buildings were considerably damaged.

1.1.49.6. On May 13 1999 at 5:15 p.m. a NATO air attack on Djakovica on Vuka Karadzica Street totally destroyed a large number of shops and, the detonations of the projectiles broke a large amount of glass surfaces on the "Patrik" hotel.

1.1.49.7. On May 13 1999, in a NATO air attack on the "Babaloc" refugee settlement – in the Decani municipality, caused vast material damage on the facilities in this settlement, and in the attack carried out on the village of Eredj afterwards, Hajdaraj Kresnik suffered serious physical injuries.

1.1.49.8. On May 13 1999, at about 3:00 p.m. in Zitoradja, a NATO air force attack was carried out on this village, with 3 rocket projectiles, causing damage on a large number of family houses, a "Jugo" PK – 456-50 was completely destroyed, the owner Dejan Zlatanovic, and the church house and church building was significantly damaged as well as the church house and Church of St. Paul, the Apostle.

1.1.49.9. On May 13 1999, at about 10:30 p.m. NATO air forces carried out an attack on transformer station No.3 in Rimske Sanceve, which was targeted with two containers of cluster bombs, covering a field of 110 KV, resulting in a several-day long breakdown in the electricity supply.

1.1.49.10. On May 13 1999, at 2:47 p.m. NATO air forces carried out an attack with two projectiles on the overpass at the Trupalske forest on the Belgrade-Nis-Leskovac motorway, demolishing the concrete structure which fell on the railway line and damaged it. NATO used 5 projectiles to bomb the Batusinacki bridge across the Morava river, which resulted in vast material damage on the road lanes, the metal railings and the rim of the pavement, and at 10:27 p.m. it used two special carbon fiber bombs in an attack on the installations of the "Elektroistok" company, in which Dragoljub was injured, and meanwhile in the attack on the "Deligrad" barracks in Aleksinac, Boris Bilic was injured.

1.1.49.11. On May 13 1999, in an air raid on the territory of the Arilje municipality, NATO projectiles destroyed several hundred square meters of forest in the villages of Brekovo and Ljigoste.

1.1.50. May 14, 1999

1.1.50.1. On May 14, 1999 NATO bombs completely destroyed the overpass on the Prokuplje-Pristina railway line in the village of Visoka – Kursumlija. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 373)

1.1.50.2. On May 14, 1999, one missile hit the flyover on the Belgrade-Leskovac motorway, in the region of the village of Trupale, in the Nis municipality. Both flyover lanes collapsed on the railway tracks causing vast damage and the suspension of both road and railway traffic. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 374)

1.1.50.3. On May 14 1999, NATO air forces carried out attacks in the period from 1:00 to 3:00 a.m. in the area of the Arilje municipality, damaging a hectare of pasture covered land in the village of Vigoste, two hundred square meters of forest in the village of Radobudja, and in the village of Kruscica it caused serious damage to the house and auxiliary facilities, destroyed the livestock and poultry, 4 hundred square meters of clover, several maple trees, plum and pear trees, all owned by Borisav Lukovic.

1.1.50.4. On May 14 1999, NATO air forces attacked civilian facilities in the village of Ponikve. In the hamlet "Papica brdo" the farm buildings and house of Vitor Perisic were damaged, and IMT tractors and a passenger "Passat" automobile belonging to this person were completely destroyed. A cow in the stable belonging to this person was also injured. Meanwhile in the village of Male Ponikve in the location known as "Cosica Brdo" the house owned by Vid Cosic was damaged, as was the forest owned by Petronije Bogdanovic in the area of the village of Bioska. The post office building in the place known as "Male Ponikve", was damaged by the explosion and no longer able to function. In addition, damage was caused to the houses owned by Mirko, Milan and Radoje Knezevic, Petronije and Dragisa Bogdanovic, Radosav, Milomir, Tomislav and Dragan Acimovic, and Sava Gredeljevic, all from the village of Bioska, hamlet Pear.

1.1.50.5. On May 14 1999 at about 2:15 p.m. NATO aircraft dropped a bomb on the filter manufacturing plant that covers a surface of 54 x 22 m and belongs to the "Trajal" corporation in Parunovac. The force of the explosion threw the plant out of operation and inflicted large scale damage on the building and equipment. Two people were injured in this attack: Branislav Zdravkovic and Sasa Mihajlovic.

1.1.51. May 15, 1999

1.1.51.1. The monastery Vrdnik was damaged by aerial bombardment throughout the period May 15-23. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 307)

1.1.51.2. On May 15 1999, NATO bombs damaged the building of the transformer station No. 3 within the compound of the RTB Bor mining and metallurgical industry and the storage tank and vehicle reloading point in the fuel storage area of "Jugopetrol" Bor in Bor. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II pp. 481 and 517)

1.1.51.3. On May 15 1999, NATO bombs damaged the Medical Center Cacak - hospital building (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 232)

1.1.51.4. On May 15 1999, at about 10:30 p.m. NATO aircraft carried out an attack at Padinska Skela, damaging the business building, the factory halls and transformer station, owned by PKB Frikom as well as the warehouse facilities and gasolene filling station, owned by NIS Jugopetrol in the street, Zrenjaninski put bb.

1.1.51.5. On May 14 1999 at about 1:40 p.m. NATO aircraft dropped two projectiles and on May 15 1999, at about 10:20 a.m. dropped 4 projectiles, hitting the bridge on the Lugomir river. Besides damaging the bridge, damage was also inflicted on the gas station belonging to the "NIS Energogas" company, the "JUHOR" factory, the business facilities of the "Jugo prevoz" company, the Morava Trading Company, the "SIMPO" department store, and the "Trend kompani" private firm.

1.1.51.6. On May 15 1999, in the time from 7:00 to 7:30 a.m. NATO air forces carried out an attack, damaging the houses in the village of Visoka – hamlet "Sarici" and on the village of Mackovac – hamlet "Djordjevic" damaging the houses belonging to the Djordjevic, Carapic and Savic families.

1.1.51.7. On May 15 1999, at about 3:30 a.m. a NATO bomb fell and exploded in the pine forest belonging to Mitraice Bozidara Djurovic, making a crater of 7 x 6 m and 2 m in depth, destroying a hundred square meters of pine forest.

1.1.52. May 16, 1999

1.1.52.1. On May 16, 1999, around 3:00 p.m., in the village of Vrbovac near Kosovska Vitina, a NATO missile seriously injured Danijel Ivic (13) from Vrbovac. (Annex No. 106: Svedocenje Ivic Danijela pred Okruznim sudom u Beogradu Kri. 773/99 od 18.06.1999. godine, str. 277-279; Testimony of Ivic Danijel in the District Court in Belgrade, Kri. 773/99 dated 18 June 1999, pp. 172-173. Annex No. 107: Zapisnik o saslusanju vestaka od 17.06.1999. godine, str. 279; Expert Hearing Record dated 17 June 1999, p. 173.)

1.1.52.2. On May 16 1999, at around 5:00 a.m. in a NATO air attack on Pec, in the shopping mall in the town center, 50 shops, owned by people of Albanian nationality, were completely destroyed.

1.1.52.3. On May 16 1999, in a NATO air raid on the village of Zabari, Bozidarka Markovic was killed.

1.1.53. May 17, 1999

1.1.53.1. During the bombing of the "Jugopetrol" storage area on May 17, 1999, on the Bor-Slatina-Zajecar road, Dragoslav Grujic was killed and 4 persons were seriously injured. (Annex No. 150: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Opstinskog suda u Boru Kri. 23/99 od 17.05.1999. godine, str. 420-422; Investigation Report of Bor Municipal Court Kri. 23/99 dated 17 May 1999, pp. 519-521. Annex No. 151: Svedocenje Jugoslava Lapadatovica pred Opstinskim sudom u Boru Kri. 23/99 od 21.05.1999. godine, str. 422-424; Testimony of Jugoslav Lapadatovic in the Municipal Court in Bor Kri. 23/99 dated 21 May 1999, pp. 521-523. Annex No. 152: Svedocenje Ljiljane Milosevic pred Opstinskim sudom u Boru Kri. 23/99 od 2.06.1999. godine, str. 424-426; Testimony of Ljiljana Milosevic in the Municipal Court in Bor Kri. 23/99 dated 2 June 1999, pp. 523-525. Annex No. 153: Svedocenje Nine Stuparevic pred Opstinskim sudom u Boru Kri. 23/99 od 2.06.1999. godine, str. 426-428; Testimony of Nina Stuparevic in the Municipal Court in Bor Kri. 23/99 dated 2 June 1999, pp. 525-527. Annex No. 154: Svedocenje Slavisa Lapadatovic pred Opstinskim sudom u

Boru Kri. 23/99 od 16.06.1999. godine, str. 428-430; Testimony of Slavisa Lapadatovic in the Municipal Court in Bor Kri. 23/99 dated 16 June 1999, pp. 527-529. Annex No. 155: Lekarski izvestaj-nalaz Zdravstveni centar Bor br. 27/99 od 03.06.1999. godine, str. 430; Medical Report-Findings of the Health Center in Bor No. 27/99 dated 3 June 1999, p. 529. Annex No. 156: Lekarski izvestaj-uverenje Zdravstveni centar Bor br. 28/99 od 03.06.1999. godine, str. 431; Medical Report-Certificate of the Health Center in Bor No. 28/99 dated 3 June 1999, p. 530. Annex No. 157: Lekarski izvestaj za Ljiljanu Milosevic – Zdravstveni centar Bor br. 2/262 od 03.06.1999. godine, str. 432; Medical Report for Ljiljana Milosevic of the Health Center in Bor No. 2/262 dated 3 June 1999, p. 531. Annex No. 158: Lekarski izvestaj za Ninu Stuparevic – Zdravstveni centar Bor br. 2/262 od 03.06.1999. godine, str. 433; Medical Report for Nina Stuparevic of the Health Center in Bor No. 2/262 dated 3 June 1999, p. 532.)

1.1.53.2. On May 17, 1999, NATO bombs destroyed the oil storage tanks of "Jugopetrol" in Prahovo. (Annex: NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 533)

1.1.53.3. On April 31, 1999 at around 3:05 a.m., on April 30 1999 at around 2:30 a.m., on May 2 1999, at around 2:10 a.m. and May 17 1999, in a NATO air raid on Mala Mostanica damage was inflicted on the houses belonging to Dragan Filipovic, Miodrag Maksimovic and Slobodanka Vesic in Lipik Street, and on the houses owned by Aleksandar Faci kasa in Vinogradska Street and Milan Trajkovic in Palih boraca Street.

1.1.53.4. On May 17, 1999 at 11.20 pm the NATO aviation damaged with many warplane projectiles 1300 corporals barracks in Vranje as well as the houses with auxilliary premises near the barracks property of Milorad Trajkovic, Bozidar and Miladin Antic, Milorad Nakic, whose two passanger cars, type "Zastava 750", were destroyed, Dragoljub Zdravkovic, whose passanger car "Zastava 101", apart from the house, was also destroyed, Javorka Nastic, Dimitrije Simonovic, Cedomir Stankovic, Slobodan Spasic, Vida Djordjevic, Jovan Ristica, whose passanger car type "Zastava 750" was also destroyed, Branko Stankovic, Ratko Donic, Stojadin Djosic, Stoilo Zlatkovic, Vukasin Djordjevic, Cedomir Stefanovic, Vojislav Mitic, Stojadin Mitic, Borivoje Nestic, an unkown owner in 14, Dusana Stamenkovica St., Nikola Petrovic, Vasilije Misic, Stana and Milivoje Janjic, Stanko Andjelkovic, Zoran Nastic, Gordana and Dragan Tasic, Dragan Stoimenovic, Dragan Andjelkovic, Vlastimir Jovic, Dragoslav, Ljubisa and Gorana Ilic, Petar Veljkovic, Ljubica Zlatanovic, Rudolf i Eduard Kroh, Radovan Maksic, Savatije Najdanovic, Dragan Maksic, an unknown owner of the house in 22, Kolubarska St., Dragan Stoimenovica, buildings of printing firm Nova Jugoslavija, Duvanska industrija Vranje, construction enterprise Novogradnja and photo studio Vranje property of Slavoljub Stankovic.

1.1.53.5. On May 17, 1999 the NATO aviation attack on the village Gornja Vapa near Sjenica was made and on that occasion five family houses with auxilliary premises were considerably damaged and in the attack on the territory of the city of Sjenica Damir Papic of age of ten was severely injured and in I Kralja Petra St. five family houses were considerably damaged.

1.53.6. In the period from May 1, to May 17, 1999 in Cacak there were five attacks of the NATO aviation on the public enterprise Cer, industrial zone and quarters in the vicinity, then on May 1, 1999 around 11.00 pm the locksmith's shops 1 and 2 of this enterprise were destroyed together with machinery and equipment, while other shops, warehouse and administrative building were considerably damaged, also the private apartment houses nearby were damaged, the warehouse of the public enterprises Inex and Partizan, while considerable material damage was made on the buildings of the agricultural estate Cacak, the high school Branko Milosevic Metalac, the city hospital and buildings of cutting tools workshop, considerable material damage was made in Brace Stanic St., dr Dragisa Misovic, Milutin Mandic, Disova, Zmajeva and Bogdana Kapelana St., and 106 apartment buildings were damaged, and in the area Kljuc material damage was made on buildings of 145 owners as well as on the fire station Cacak; On May 10, 1999 at 3.10 pm a freight vehicle of the construction enterprise Standard from Belgrade was hit and 2 persons were killed – Nastko Ristic and Milos Jovic, both from Belgrade, and at the same occasion in the quarter Kulinovacko polje, Velija Dzemailovic and Dragan Obrenic were killed while 11 persons were severely injured i.e.: Milenko Cirovic, Milan Stankovic, Miodrag Maksimovic, Trifko Djokic, Ivan Kostic, Zoran Vuckovic, Darinka Vujicic, Mileva Grujicic, Danica Obrenic, Ratomir Menardzic and Anka Cerina. At the same occasion carpenters shop, shop where models are made, 3 warehouses of foundry models, warehouse of finished products, foundry plant of non-ferrous metals, mechanic's shop and the car stock of the factory Cer. Also the plants of Mehanizacija, the enterprise Ilijak, shop of the public enterprise Stjenik were hit and material damage was made on them, and the apartment buildings of 25 owners were also damaged, while in Brace Stanic St. and in Kulinovacko polje apartment and other buildings of 16 owners were damaged; on May 11, 1999 around 12.30 am damage was made on buildings of the enterprise Petrogas Cacak, buildings of the enterprise Lito papir and the production workshop of the fashion ready-made clothing Prvi oktobar with 6 machines and all the auxiliary devices and installations were destroyed; in the attack on May 5, 1999 around 1.15 am in the attack on the public enterprise Cer warehouse with heat accumulator oven, locksmith's shop and engine plant were damaged; on May 1, 1999 around 12.30 am the public enterprise Cer was hit with a number of projectiles, and on that occasion administrative building, boiler room, registration office, warehouse, auxiliary buildings, burner workshop, mounting plant of heat accumulator ovens were destroyed or damaged to the great extent, and the roof and attic construction of the same buildings were destroyed. At the same occasion a part of railway of the public railway enterprise and the building of recreation center Cacak and a number of private houses were damaged. (Annex No. 96: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Okružnog suda u Cacku Kri. 14/99 od 10.05.1999. godine, str. 252-256; On-Site Investigation Report of the District Court in Cacak, Kri. 14/99 dated 10 May 1999, pp. 140-143. Annex No. 97: Obdukcioni zapisnik za Ristic Naska S 10/99 od 11.05.1999. godine, str. 256-259; Autopsy

Report of Ristic Nasko S 10/99 dated 11 May 1999, pp. 143-146. Annex No. 98: Obdukcioni zapisnik za Jovcic Milosa S 11/99 od 11.05.1999. godine, str. 259-262; Autopsy Report of Jovcic Milos S 11/99 dated 11 May 1999, pp. 146-149. Annex No. 99: Obdukcioni zapisnik za Dzemailovic Veliju S 12/99 od 11.05.1999. godine, str. 262-265; Autopsy Report of Dzemailovic Velija S 12/99 dated 11 May 1999, pp. 149-152. Annex No. 100: Obdukcioni zapisnik za Obrenic Dragana S 13/99 od 11.05.1999. godine, str. 265-268; Autopsy Report of Obrenic Dragan S 13/99 dated 11 May 1999, pp. 152-155. Annex No. 101: Skice lica mesta, str 268-270; Site Sketches pp. 155-157. Annex No. 102: Svedocenje Ristic Sladjana pred Okruznim sudom u Beogradu Kri. 747/99 od 17.06.1999. godine, str. 270-272; Testimony of Ristic Sladjan in the District Court in Belgrade, Kri. 747/99 dated 17 June 1999, pp. 157-159. Annex No. 103: Izvod iz maticne knjige umrlih Opstine Cacak od 01.06.1999. godine za Ristic Naska, str. 272; Death Certificate of the Municipality of Cacak dated 1 June 1999, for Nasko Ristic, p. 159. Annex No. 104: Svedocenje Jovcic Snezane pred Okruznim sudom u Beogradu Kri. 709/99 od 11.06.1999. godine, str. 273-276; Testimony of Jovcic Snezane in the District Court in Belgrade, Kri. 709/99 dated 11 June 1999, pp. 160-162. Annex No. 105: Izvod iz maticne knjige umrlih Opstine Cacak od 08.06.1999. godine za Jovcic Milosa, str. 276; Death Certificate of the Municipality of Cacak dated 8 June 1999, for Jovcic Milos, p. 162 Annex No. 149: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Opstinskog suda u Cacku Kri. 136/99 od 17.05.1999. godine, str.413-420; Investigation Report of Cacak Municipal Court Kri. 136/99 dated 17 May 1999, pp. 471-479.)

1.1.53.7. In the period from April 7, 1999 to May 17, 1999 on several occasions the attacks were made on the enterprise Milan Blagojevic in Lucani, that was heavily damaged, as well as the quarter in its vicinity, so as on May 7, and 8, 1999, at the bombing of the village Krstac and Djerad great material damage was made on a big number of buildings, On April 24, the damage was made in the villages Lisica and Krstac, on May 2, in the village Guberevac, May 4, in the village Vica, On May 11, in the village Turica, on May 15, in the village Kotraza, May 17, in the village Vica, on a big number of apartment and auxilliary premises of various private owners.

1.1.53.8. On May 17, 1999. at 3.20 am with a number of projectiles the NATO aviation disabled 129 m long traffic bridge on the Belgarde - Nis highway, on the river Jasenica near the village Veliko Orasje, so that the bridge was broken on 3 places along entire roadway lane 10 m of width, and supporting pillars of the bridge were considerably damaged. On the occasion of this attack two craters were made in 2nd local municipality on the way of "Rit" and in the vicinity of the railway tracks Velika Plana - Belgrade, that caused the damage of the houses of the owners Zorica Micunovic 131, Bulevar oslobodjenja St., Nebojsa Zivanovic 242, Vojvode Misica St., Milorad Sreic 192, Bulevar oslobodjenja St., Stanoje Rankovic Stanoja 194, Bulevar oslobodjenja St., Zagorka Vrbancovic 196, Bulevar oslobodjenja St., Branko Lakic 264. Vojvode Misica St., Vladane Milosevic 133 Vojvode Misica St., Dobrice Rankovic 1850, Vojvodine Misica St., Sinise Rankovic 189, Vojvodine Misica St., Vitomir Rakic 131, Bulevar oslobodjenja St., Slobodan Nojner 107, Bulevar oslobodjenja St.,

Vida Nojner 165, Vojvode Misica St., Vladimir Janjic 200, Bulevar oslobodjenja St., Boza Mikic 2, Filipa Visnjica St., Zarko Zivojinovic 28, Sutjeska St., Zivota Zivojinovic 30, Sutjeska St., Goran Milicevic 21, Sutjeska St., Miladin Ivankovic 18, Filipa Visnjica St., Mirko Radic 3, Vlasinska St., Dragica Arsic bb, Vlasinska St. and Zivomir Mitrovic 2, Moravska St., in the form of damage of glass surfaces, damage of building roofs, cracks of walls and ceilings, damage of auxilliary premises, cutting of low voltage electricity network and damage of one passanger car and one freight vehicle.

1.1.53.9. On May 17, 1999 around 11.10 pm attack was made by the NATO aviation with three cassette bombs on the military airport in Nis, on the highway Belgrade - Nis - Leskovac and the overpass near Trupalske sume that was hit with two projectiles that made damage on the left highway lane, and the metal fence was totally destroyed.

1.1.54. May 18, 1999

1.1.54.1. On May 18, 1999 household, house and auxiliary premises in the village of Jasenica - Valjevo belonging to Mileta Kronic were destroyed by the NATO bombs; his wife Milka Kronic was killed and his son Miroljub Kronic was seriously injured in this attack. (Annex No. 108: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Okruznog suda u Valjevu Kri. 90/99 od 18.05.1999. godine, str. 280-285; Report on the Investigation of the District Court in Valjevo, Kri. 90/99 dated 18 May 1999, pp. 176-180. Annex No. 109: Zapisnik o obdukciji Milke Kronic od 19.05.1999. godine, str. 285-289; Autopsy Report of Milka Kronic dated 19 May 1999, pp. 180-184. Annex No. 110: Svedocenje Kronic Milete pred Okruznim sudom u Valjevu Kri. 96/99 od 26.05.1999. godine, str. 289-293; Testimony of Kronic Mileta in the District Court in Valjevo Kri. 96/99 dated 26 May 1999, pp. 184-187. Annex No. 111: Svedocenje Kronic Miroljuba pred Okruznim sudom u Valjevu Kri. 96/99 od 27.05.1999. godine, str. 293-295; Testimony of Kronic Miroljub before the District Court in Valjevo Kri. 96/99 dated 27 May 1999, pp. 187-189. Annex No. 112: Svedocenje Jeremic Dragana pred Okruznim sudom u Valjevu Kri. 96/99 od 27.05.1999. godine, str. 295-297; Testimony of Jeremic Dragan before the District Court in Valjevo Kri. 96/99 dated 27 May 1999, pp. 189-191.)

1.1.54.2. On May 18, 1999 workshop of Batteries unit and Tool Shop unit of DD Krusik in Valjevo were demolished and Medical Center Valjevo was damaged by the NATO bombs. Slavoljub Simic, Milica Maksimovic, Vladimir Milutinovic, Jovan Vujic and Radmila Majstorovic were severely injured, and Draga Kronic, Zlatija Djordjevic, Zarko Krstic, Milko Tufegdzcic, Petar Minic, Veselinka Simic, Milena Ilic, Marija Markovic, Mila Peric, Ankica Lazarevic, Ljubica Grujicic and Stanimir Mijajlovic got minor injuries. (Annex: NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II pp. 232 and 483)

1.1.54.3. On May 18, 1999 the attack was made with two projectiles of great destructive power on the village Donja Grabovica near Valjevo where civilian property of the following owners was damaged Pera Minic, Zoran Zivkovic,

Milan Jovic, Stanislav Ilic, Rajko Bojicic, Zoran Djurdjevic, Srecko Alic, Ljiljana Vujic, Sreten Obradovic, Jezdimir Vujic, Dobrivoje and Sasa Misic from the village Donja Grabovica.

1.1.54.4. On May 18, 1999 around 4.00 pm in Stubline the air attack of the NATO aviation was made in which Branka Urosevic got minor injuries, and the damage occurred on houses in 101, 132 and 100, Valjevski put St., property of Ivana Bircanin, Mladen Jovic and Predrag Kalcic, as well as on the buildings of the local municipality Stubline, shop Stubline 71, property of PP Posavina Obrenovac, club Flamingo, property of Goran Simenovski, stand of Borba SUR Pera Pljeskavica, property of Andrijana Ilic all in bb, Valjevski put St. and houses in Valjevski put St., property of Zivka Davidovic, Radomir Acimovic and Dusan Davidovic.

1.1.54.5. On May 18, 1999 around 2.45 am the attack was made with one projectile on civilian population and their property in the area of Mandica Mala in the village Jalovik, the municipality of Vladimirci, and on that occasion the property of Stanoje, Zivan and Milorad Mandic, Nikola Cilic, Sava Gajic and Slobodan Mandic was damaged as well as the shop POSAVO TAMNAVA, building of the high technical school "Dragoljub Jovicic" and the premises of the collective farm 1. MAJ in the small town Vladimirci.

1.1.54.6. On May 14, 1999 around 6.00 pm and during the night between May 16, and 17, in Merdar municipality Kursumlija the NATO aviation made attack with six projectiles, when the projectiles fell in the yard of Alja Beskovica, destroying entirely his family apartment house, damaging auxilliary premises and tractor.

1.1.54.7. On May 18, 1999 in the attack of the NATO aviation on Pristina Milivoje Magovac, worker of VSH Sloboda, plant in Pristina was injured.

1.1.55. May 19, 1999

1.1.55.1. In the course of the two air attacks in the night of May 19, 1999 the Neurology Ward was directly hit and destroyed, while the Maternity Building and the Children's Lung Disorders Ward were severely damaged. (Annex: NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 303)

1.1.55.2. On May 19, 1999 RTS TV transmitter on the location called Gobelja, Mt. Kopaonik, was completely destroyed by the NATO bombs (Annex: NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 437).

1.1.55.3. On May 19, 1999 facilities of the Binacka Morava construction enterprise, machinery unit in Gnjilane and PIP Mladost in Gnjilane were demolished by the NATO bombs. On that occasion five people were killed – in Binacka Morava – Dzevat Ademi and Djijan Sabija and in PIP Mladost – Vesna Cvetanovic, Gorica Cuprijanovic and Djurdja Savic. Tajko Arsic, Vladimir Kuzmanovic, Sava Mitrovic, Miomir Aleksic, Stanija Antic, Gavriilo Nicic, Nenad Velickovic, Novica Vuckovic, Milovan Peric, Blagoje Karadzic, Jovica

Simonovic, Milivoje Denic, Dragan Djokic, Zoran Petrovic, Slobodan Simjonovic, and two more unknown persons were injured. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 484)

1.1.55.4. On May 19, 1999 vehicle reloading point no. 2 in the fuel storage area of NIS Jugopetrol in Belgrade was destroyed by the NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 534)

1.1.55.5. On May 19, 1999 in morning hours there were two attacks of the NATO aviation on the region of the village Borovac, Bujanovac municipality, on which occasion Vladimir Nakic was severely injured and the damage was made on the buildings of the owners Stanimir, Vladimir and Svetislav Nakic, Bozidar Tomic, Velimir Stamenkovic, Stanko Bogdanovic, Stanisa Stosic, all from Borovac, as well as Zoran Ristic i Blagoje Tomic, both from Zbevac and the primary school in Borovac.

1.1.55.6. On the day of May 19, 1999 in the quarter Brezenik, the municipality of Pec, in the attack of the NATO aviation the damage was made on the private apartment buildings by the road Pec – Decani that were entirely destroyed.

1.1.56. May 20, 1999

1.1.56.1. On 20 May 1999, at 12.05 am, facilities within the complex of Dragisa Misovic Clinical and Hospital Center (KBC) in Belgrade were the target of an air attack. Three patients in the intensive care of this clinic were killed – Zora Brkic Zora, Radosav Novakovic and Branka Boskovic. Two patients got minor injuries – Irena Dinic Darko Vasic. All the buildings within the complex of this medical center were damaged and also the nearby residential and commercial buildings. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 246)

1.1.56.2. On May 20 1999, the bridge over the river Stari Begej on the Zitiste - Srpska Crnja road near Banatski Dvor was damaged by the NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 378)

1.1.56.3. On May 20, 1999 around 12.40 am in Ugrinovci the damage was made in the attack of the NATO aviation on the house in 110, Grobljanska St. property of Mirko Zorkic.

1.1.56.4. On April 4 and 5 and May 1, 8, 11, 19, 20, 1999 the building was demolished and the antenna pole on Mt. Cer was damaged by the NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 438)

1.1.56.5. On May 20, 1999 around 1.30 am in the settlement Palic, Subotica, the NATO aviation made damage with two projectiles on the building of the meteorological station of the Republic Hydrometeorological Institute, building of the middle wave transmitter of the Radio Subotica and the antenna pole with all the installations that is located in 12, Obalska St. Apartment part of the building of the meteorological station where workers of this station Milanko Vucetic and Mitar Radojic lived with their families, was entirely destroyed together with all movable things of these families. The passenger car "Zastava 101" SU 231-43

property of Mitar Radojic was damaged. The third projectile that fell 700 m from the meteorological station damaged the orchard owned by Iles Somodji and the farm owned by Kalman Kis, and from the effect of the mentioned projectiles the damage was made on 234 private and public buildings and buildings of the railway station Palic. Mirjana Vucetic and Nenad Radojic got injuries.

1.1.56.6. On May 20, 1999 between 1.00 am and 2.00 am with a number of projectiles of great destructive power the NATO aviation attacked the buildings of the Oil Industry of Serbia – Naftagas promet, central warehouse in Sombor, that is located in the sector of the industrial zone in bb, Filipa Kljajica St., and on that occasion the reservoirs number 3 and 4 were entirely damaged, and existing damages on the buildings that had already been damaged in previous bombing became more evident.

1.1.56.7. During the night between May 19, and 20, the NATO aviation made the attack on buildings of the agricultural estate Djuro Strugar in Kula which caused entire destructun of the roof construction of the building – Stolc, the combine was considerably damaged in the area of the workshop, while all glasses were broken, which caused destructions and considerable damage of buildings, installations, infrastructure and mechanization of the agricultural estate Djuro Strugar from Kula was materilly damaged to the great extent.

1.1.57. May 21, 1999

1.1.57.1. On 21 May, 1999, by the NATO bombing, around 50 houses in Sombor were damaged, Nikola Hinic was killed and three people were injured – Marika Hinic, Slobodan Knezevic and Roza Knezevic. On that occasion the production plant of the Borovo Boreli shoe factory in Sombor was destroyed. Also all the installations and machines for production of shoes were entirely destroyed, and in neighborhood of this building many craters of various diameter and depth were seen. During this attack the damage was made on buildings of the enterprise Sunce trgovina i.e. on the building Diskont so as the roof construction was considerably damaged, and on the the administrative building fa ade was damaged and all glasses were broken. Also in this attack the company car type "Fiat – Marea" SO 112-74 was entirely destroyed and the cargo vehicle TAM 190 SO 173-63 was damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II pp. 191, 491)

1.1.57.2. On 21 May 1999 the house in Djakovica was damaged by the NATO bombs in which its owner, Ibrahim Djosi, was killed, and in this attack 29 persons got injuries. In the attack the building of MUP of the Republic of Serbia, the Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Djakovica, 65 vehicles and one truck were entirely destroyed. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 194)

1.1.57.3. On May 21, 1999 the bridge over the river Jasenica in Velika Plana, on the Belgrade – Nis motorway was destroyed by the NATO bombs. On that occasion Slobodan Nikolic were severely injured while he was

cultivating his field in the vicinity. On the same occasion the houses of the owners Dragoslav Pavlovic, Borivoje Lazic, Andjelka Savic and Ljubisa Matkovic, all from Veliko Orasje, were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 379)

1.1.57.4. On May 19, and 21, 1999 in the KPD Dubrava Penal Correctional Facility, Istok – Pec, 95 inmates were killed and 196 were injured, and this building was totally destroyed by the NATO bombs. (Annex: NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 319)

1.1.57.5. On May 21, 1999 around 12.10 pm with a number of projectiles of great destructive power the NATO aviation attacked the buildings of the Oil Industry of Serbia – Naftagas promet, central warehouse in Sombor which is located in the sector of the industrial zone in bb, Filipa Kljajica St. on which occasion the reservoirs number 1 and 4 were destroyed, the underground reservoirs for petroleum and diesel fuel were considerably damaged, five automatic devices for pouring of fuel and two automatic devices for pouring of technical gasoline were destroyed, the warehouse of lubricants and oils were destroyed, and additional damage was made on buildings that had already been the target of the previous attacks, the concrete fence around the circle of the mentioned enterprise and all green surfaces planted with coniferous trees were destroyed, and in the vicinity the bombs made 45 craters of various depth and diameter.

1.1.57.6. In the attack of the NATO aviation on May 21, 1999 around 11.00 am the NATO aviation considerably damaged buildings of the enterprise KMG Trudbenik Beograd, working unit Buducnost from Smederevo in the settlement Mali Krivak in the industrial zone of Smederavo.

1.1.57.7. On May 21, 1999 at 10:47 am, 3.50 pm, and 3.57 pm the NATO aviation bombed the area of the village Uzici with 12 projectiles. One projectile hit the field of now late Manojlo Perisic with all crops and a part of the village road. Other projectiles made craters in the fields of Stevan Subotic and Stanimir Aleksic, as well as the orchard of Stanimir Aleksic, which caused the damage of the fence in the orchard and all the plum trees in the orchard. In this attack grass was destroyed in the meadow of Jefimije Kostic and grass on the field of Rados Markovic, while the explosions on the parcel of Mihajlo Aleksic, a part of the village road was damaged. The houses of Andrija Perisic, Zoran, Steva, Dragutin and Rade Perisic, Miodrag Babic, Predrag, Stanimir and Mihajlo Aleksic, Slavka Djokovic, Toma Mihajlovic, Dobrila Danilovic, Rados Markovic, Velizar Mihajlovic, Stevan and Toma Subotic, Bosko Markovic, Nada Djondric, Zivko, Stevan and Milenka Eric, Milija Mihajlovic, Slobodan Markovic, Dragan Savic and Desimir Zunic were damaged with broken tiles, window glasses, damaged facades, cracked walls and ceilings.

1.1.57.8. On May 21, 1999 around 04:00 pm the NATO aviation damaged with one projectile the meadow of Aleksa Todorovic in the area of the village Potpec in the region of Uzice.

1.1.58. May 22, 1999

1.1.58.1. The Fortress in Sabac was damaged by NATO bombs on May 22/23. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I p. 315)

1.1.58.2. On May 22, 1999, at 02:30 am, Veliki Crljeni thermal electric power plant in Veliki Crljeni was hit by three projectiles which completely destroyed the distributor plant, turbo generator and electric control of 110 kV block in the machine room. The main electric control, cooling pump and industrial gas station were partially damaged. One worker got severe injuries – Miroslav Simic, while several workers got minor injuries – Predrag Spasojevic, Miroslav Petrovic, Radisav Djurdjevic, Miodrag Stanojevic, Ivan Milosavic, Ljubisa Mijatovic, Nebojsa Blagojevic, Dejan Pavlovic, Djordje Drazic, Miroslav Arsenijevic, Darko Neskovic, Zoran Radisic and Milan Kostadinovic. In this attack the houses in 171, 173, 175, 187, 189, 153, 154, 191, 192, 180, 178, 194, 196, 200, 202, 210, 88, 3. oktobra St., property of Borivoje Simic, Zivko Mitrovic, Mirjana Jeremic, Sofija Zivkovic, Radosav Pavlovic, Miladin Stojanovic, Slavica Jovanovic, Bozidara Jovanovic, Anka Mladenovic, Fazlija Eminovic, Zivota Boric, Momcilo Vlajsavljevic, Svetlana Zdravkovic, Milan Lazarevic, Radmila Opsenica, Prvislav Simic, Zoran Stanojevic, Vasilije Andjelkovic and Svetlana Zdravkovic houses in 2 and 4 Tamnavskoj St., property of Slavko Radovanovic and Dragomir Radovanovic, house in 35, Radnickoj St. property of Miloje Terzic, house in the settlement TEK no. 31/4, property of Milorad Mitrovic, house in 40, 1. maja St. and primary school "Stevan Filipovic" and Sports center were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 492)

1.1.58.3. On May 18, 1999 at 10.30 pm and on May 20, at 08.25 pm and on May 22, at 12.30 pm the Sugarplant complex in Radnicka Street in Belgrade and a number of villas and residences on the neighboring Senjak Hill were damaged by the NATO bombs. (Annex: NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 302)

1.1.58.4. On May 22, 1999 around 2.30 am in the attack of the NATO aviation on Borca the damage was made on the houses of in 2 and 4, Vuka Karadzica St., property of Ilije Restak and Angela Rankovic and Bogdan Vracar, houses in 5, Zarka Zrenjanina St., property of Mila Ristic and Stevan Maksim, house in bb, Vuka Karadzica St., property of Milan Stankovic and the ortodox church and the canal Borcanac.

1.1.58.5. On May 22, 1999 around 4.30 am in Vrcin in the attack of the NATO aviation the damage was made on the house and garage in 70, Karagaska St., property of Milorad Korosec, house in 72, Karagaska St., property of Vidoje Stankovic, house in 10/3, Petra Dobrnjca St., property of Milan Toma Agbaba, houses in 74 and 76 Karagaska St., property of Dragomir and Radula Zlatkovic, houses in 10, Petra Dobrnjca St., property of Milan Sava Agbaba i Nikola Agbaba.

1.1.58.6. On May 20, 21 and 22 1999 in the attack of the NATO aviation the relay of PTT Srbija on Prepolac was entirely destroyed with 8 projectiles in total.

1.1.58.7. On May 21, 1999 in the period from 12.00 am to 1.15 pm with 20

projectiles and on May 22, 1999 around 3.00 pm with 3 projectiles in the village Merdar – municipality of Kursumlija, the NATO aviation bombed again the yard of Alja Veskovic and in this attack the houses of the families Petrovic i Savicic were damaged and the cables of the village electric network were cut.

1.1.58.8. On May 22, 1999 around 5.30 pm in the village Tiovac municipality Kursumlija the NATO aviation damaged a number of family houses.

1.1.58.9. On 22, 1999 around 5.25 am in the settlement Palic, Subotica, the NATO aviation made attack with two projectiles on meteorological station of the Republic Hydrometeorological Institute, when the middle way transmitting system of the Radio Subotica was entirely destroyed together with the building that was demolished to the foundation, all devices that had been damaged in the previous attacks were destroyed, the previously damaged antenna pole was demolished, set of joint mechanisms was destroyed, Palic local airway and underground networks were damaged in the area around the Kanjiza road, transversal streets and weekend settlements, and the damages were made on 60 private and public buildings.

1.1.58.10. On May 22, 1999 around 3.45 am with a number of projectiles of great destructive power the attack was made on the building of the Oil Industry of Serbia – Naftagas promet, central place in Sombor that is located in the sector of the industrial zone in bb, Filipa Kljajica St., on which occasion the warehouse space for lubricants and oil, discharging ramp were entirely destroyed and the underground reservoirs were destroyed.

1.1.58.11. On May 22, 1999 around 4.00 am the attack of the NATO aviation was made with a number of projectiles on Sombor that caused enormous material damage on apartment and commercial buildings, cattle and poultry in 44, and 46, Svetog Save St. property of Djura Grujic and Miodrag Kelic.

1.1.58.12. On May 22, 1999 in early morning hours the NATO aviation made attack with several projectiles on Sombor when the apartment building of Miroslav Velimirovic with all the household furnishings in 64, Prizrenska St. was destroyed, while the roof construction, ceiling and walls on the next building in 66, Prizrenska St., property of Milan Peric were entirely destroyed, and the household furnishings were partially damaged. The roof construction was damaged also on the apartment building number 62. Also, at the occasion of this attack the roof construction was destroyed on the family apartment house in 30, Ivana Gundulica St., property of Katarina Strangaric.

1.1.58.13. On 17, 1999 from 3.25 pm to 3.35 pm, May 21, 1999 at 11.00 am and May 22, 1999 at 2.00 pm the NATO aviation made attack with several projectiles on warehouses of oil derivatives of NIS Jugopetrol working unit Instalacija in the industrial zone in Smederevo which again caused damage of the already damaged reservoirs marked R 19, 20, 23 i 24, the reservoir marked R 22 was entirely destroyed, while a considerable part of the infrastructure in form of lines of communications and pipeline installations were considerably damaged.

1.1.58.14. On May 22, 1999 at 12.20 pm the NATO aviation, with one projectile, broke electrical railway duct on the main railroad direction Nis – Belgrade in the span from the pillar 87 to the pillar 89 in the village Rajka near Smederevo, that caused break in railway traffic.

1.1.58.15. On May 22, 1999 at 2.05 pm in the attack of the NATO aviation on the industrial zone Smederevo the building of the craftsmen-servicing enterprise Zmaj i.e. administrative building, plant in the factory club, boiler room, warehouse and other auxiliary buildings were considerably damaged, and two passenger cars type "Lada", 3 trucks and one bulldozer were seriously damaged. In the same attack the enterprise for transportation of passengers "Lasta" Belgrade, business unit in Smederevo i.e. the registration office, administrative building, all plants of the enterprise, as well as two buses were damaged. In this attack the enterprise for production of ranges and household devices Milan Blagojevic was damaged, as well as nickel plants, enamel plant of the main warehouse and tools warehouse.

1.1.58.16. On May 22, 1999 at 12.20 pm in the attack on the main railway direction Mala Krsna – Belgrade, the NATO aviation caused damage of apartment and all auxiliary buildings that are located in vicinity of the circle crossing, property of Radomir Stojadinovic.

1.1.58.17. On May 22 1999 at 2.30 am with four special graphite bombs the NATO aviation attacked the plants of the public enterprise Elektroistok in Nis in Veljka Vlahovica St., when there occurred many short circuits on the electrical network, which caused the breakdown of the energetic system.

1.1.58.18. On May 2, at 9.45 pm and May 22, 1999 at 2.15 am the NATO aviation dropped graphite bombs on the transformer station Beserovina in Bajina Basta, that caused the short circuits and damage on the neighboring fields and corps, orchards and yards in form of threads of these bombs.

1.1.59. May 23, 1999

1.1.59.1. On May 23, 1999 around 12:20 pm in Ritopek in the attack of the NATO aviation the damage occurred on a long distance power line in the village Vodice – property of the enterprise Elektroistok, the building of SUR Podunavac in 9, Beogradska St., property of Zivorad Simic, the building of STR Bane in 3, Beogradska St., property of Ljiljana Nesic Ljiljane and the house in 5, Avalska St. property of Stevan and Momcilo Nesic.

1.1.59.2. On May 23 1999 around 3.00 am in the attack of the NATO aviation in 433, Bulevar Revolucije St. in Belgrade, the damage occurred in the premises owned by Aleksandra Milosevic, Snezana Milosevic, Aleksandra Jovanovic and Dragoslav Stojadinovic.

1.1.59.3. On May 2, 1999 around 9.45 pm with two projectiles with cassette bombs, on May 13, 1999 around 10.30 pm and on May 22, 1999 around 2.00 am with one projectile with graphite bombs and May 23, 1999 around 9.55 pm with

two destructive projectiles, the NATO aviation made attacks on transfer plants of 110 and 400 KW power of Termoelektrane B in Drmno, the public enterprise Termoelektrane Kostolac, and the transmission of electricity was damaged through a high voltage network in the electrical system, and in the last attack both plants were entirely destroyed that caused enormous material damage.

1.1.59.4. On May 23, 1999 in Pec – quarter Kapisnica in the attack of the NATO aviation a big number of apartment and private houses and shops owned by Albanians were destroyed.

1.1.59.5. On May 23, 1999 at 10.00 pm transformer station was damaged and installations of Novi Sad 3 in Rimski Sancevi, near Novi Sad were damaged by the NATO projectile. On that occasion plants in three long distance power line fields of 110, 220 i 400 kV were damaged, that caused stopping of electricity supply through this transformer station for the long period of time. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 497)

1.1.59.6. On May 23, 1999 the NATO aviation destroyed with one projectile the antenna pole of the radio station Informativni centar Vrbas that is located in the suburbs of Vrbas, that caused enormous material damage.

1.1.59.7. On May 23, 1999 at 10.02 pm the NATO aviation attacked with two projectiles plants of the public enterprise Elektroistok in Nis when transformer plants of 410 and 400 KV, and the business center and guardhouse were damaged, while considerable damage on the buildings of the enterprise Nisal and Srbijasume occurred.

1.1.59.8. On May 23, 1999 in period of from 4.00 pm to 4.15 pm the NATO aviation made the attack on the village Knezice SO Doljevac and at that occasion houses of Dobrivoje Mistic, Slobodan Milanovic, Stojadin Bogdanovic, Miroslav Stankovic, Slavica Cekic, Krstivoje Stankovic and Cedomir Mitic were damaged.

1.1.60. May 24, 1999

1.1.60.1. On May 24, 1999 around 3.30 am in Ritopek in the attack of the NATO aviation Kosara Matejic got minor injuries and the houses in Karadjordjeva St. property of Borivoje Stefanovica, Zoran Lukac, Aleksandar Karamucic, Dragana Matejic, Angelina Dinic, Veljko Borkovic Veljka, Bozidar Stoilkjovic, Velibor Stojadinovic, Mica Vlahovic, Dragan Cvetkovic, Miodrag Putnikovic, Steva Jovanovic and Dusan Niskanovic and the house in bb, Vodnicki put St. property of Stevica Burgund.

1.1.60.2. In the night between May 23, and 24, 1999 the NATO aviation hit the apartment building located on the left side of the asphalt road Sremska Mitrovica – Lezimir property of Sreta Colovic that caused entire destruction of apartment and warehouse part of the house and great damage of the truck type "Zastava" SM 108-36. In the same attack 4 bombs made considerable damage on field with maize property of Radovan Baraksadic, and one bomb made

damage on the field of Milo Durac. Two bombs made damage on the field of Pera and Djordje Roman. Finally one bomb hit high voltage metal pillar that fell down, and that also made considerable material damage.

1.1.60.3. On May 24, 1999 around 3.10 am the NATO aviation made the attack on buildings of NIS Naftagas promet Instalacija Conoplja on the road Conoplja Kljajicevo, and on that occasion the reservoir no. 2 was caught by fire, while in the vicinity of the reservoir 70 craters of various diameter and depth were made.

1.1.60.4. On May 24, 1999 around 3.30 pm the NATO aviation bombed civilian objects in the village Ponikve in area of Rogici. Two projectiles were dropped and exploded in the yard of Tadija Tadic, the third in yard of Jela Rogic, and the fourth in the yard of Miroljub Stevanovic. Milena Stevanovic and her fifteen year old son were severely injured. The house and auxiliary buildings property of Tadija Tadic were considerably damaged. Also, the houses of Vasilije, Obrad and Radenko Tadic, Miroljub Stevanovic, Milinko, Radoje, Branko, Stanoje, Milenko, Mirko and Milija Rogic were damaged, while the house with shed – shed in which brandy is made, property of Jela Rogic was entirely destroyed.

1.1.61. May 25, 1999

1.1.61.1. On 25 May 1999 at 1.05 pm many civilian facilities in Sabac, mostly family houses, were damaged. In this attack 4 citizens got minor injuries, while Zivorad Nenadovic, who was severely injured, died soon after being admitted to the Medical Center in Sabac. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 195).

1.1.61.2. On May 25, 1999 around 3.00 pm and May 26, 1999 around 11.00 pm in Makis the attack was made on buildings of MUP RS and on that occasion Livija Starcev got minor injuries and the damage occurred on the house in 2a, Makiska St. property of Radoslava Sremac and car "Zastava 101" property of Petar Filipovic.

1.1.61.3. On May 25, 1999 around 12.20 am the NATO aviation hit with one projectile the village Ribari near Jagodina, when the house and haystack building property of Tone Stajic were damaged.

1.1.61.4. On May 25, 1999 around 7.10 pm in the attack of the NATO aviation on the villages Janos and Trakolic, the municipality of Djakovica, the main pipeline for water supply of Djakovica was damaged as well as the house of the family Tata in the village Janos and the long distance power lines of 35 and 6 kV that pass there.

1.1.61.5. On May 25, 1999 around 3.00 am the NATO aviation bombed civilian facilities in a village named Orlovac, Veliko Zabucje beyond Uzice. In this attack considerable material damage was made on the houses of the following owners: Dobrivoje Petkovic, Milorad and Dragana Milosevic, Budimir Jovanovic, Mikica Guskic, Milojka Stefanovic, Vasilije Andjic, Gruja Slovic, Vidoje Nenadic, Milos Zecevic, Dragojlo Antonijevic and Anka Nikolic with broken tiles and all window glasses. Also, the collective center for the refugees from Zabucje, supermarket Stadion, bus station Uzice, Robne kuce Beograd and Progres, and shop Kostana in 93, Dimitrija Tucovica St.

1.1.62. May 26, 1999

1.1.62.1. On 26 May 1999, at 8.30 am, there was an air raid on the village of Radoste, the municipality of Orahovac, in which the area between the railway line and the river Beli Drim was targeted. Kujtim Kastrati and Beg Krasnici were killed in the attack while Sukri Kastrati and Ismet Kastrati were severely injured. On the same day, at 5.00 pm, the area of v. Radoste was attacked for the second time; Nikola Miljici, who was looking after the cattle in the village of Bardosane, was severely injured. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 196)

1.1.62.2. On 26 May 1999, at 11.10 pm, during the NATO bombing of v. Rajla area the family house of Vladimir Pavlovic was hit and completely destroyed. Vladimir Pavlovic and the children Stefan Pavlovic (1991) and Dajana Pavlovic (1994) were killed, while Branislava Pavlovic, was severely injured. Biljana Momcilovic (1970) was also killed in this attack and her mother Ljubinka Ivanovic, was severely injured. The houses in 4, and 6, Save Kovacevica St. property of Dragutin Ivanovic and Vladimir Pavlovic were destroyed. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 198).

1.1.62.3. On May 26, 1999 (4th attack) the bridge over the river Jasenica on the Belgrade – Nis motorway (driving lane from the direction of Nis) near Velika Plana was damaged by the NATO bombs. On this occasion the parcel of Zivoslav Nikolic from Milosevac that is located near Skrbnik, parcel of Stanimir Tufegdžic from Lozovik near Gaj were damaged by the NATO bombs as well as the apartment building property of Milivoje Milovanovic from Velike Plane quarter Karaula was damaged, while on the property of Miroslav Janjic from Lozovik there was considerable damage of the car type "Jugo 55", yard and facade of the house. (Annex No. 131: Sluzbena beleška Odelenja unutrašnjih poslova u Velikoj Plani Pu 385/99 od 22.05.1999. godine, str. 381; Official Memo of Velika Plana Police Department Pu 385/99 dated 22. May 1999, p. 380. Annex No. 132: Sluzbena beleška Odelenja unutrašnjih poslova u Velikoj Plani od 21.05.1999. godine, str. 382; Official Memo of Velika Plana Police Department dated 21. May 1999, p. 381. Annex No. 133: Sluzbena beleška Odelenja unutrašnjih poslova u Velikoj Plani Pu 395/99 od 27.05.1999. godine, str. 383; Official Memo of Velika Plana Police Department Pu 395/99 dated 27. May 1999, p. 383. Annex No. 134: Sluzbena beleška Odelenja unutrašnjih poslova u Velikoj Plani Pu 396/99 od 27.05.1999. godine, str. 384; Official Memo of Velika Plana Police Department Pu 396/99 dated 27. May 1999, p. 384.)

1.1.62.4. In the repeated bombing of the RTS building in Petrovaradin, Novi Sad, 45 Kameniciki put St. on May 26, 1999 RTS building of TV Novi Sad was destroyed. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 440)

1.1.62.5. On May 26, 1999 around 11.04 pm in Rakovica 1, Oslobođenja St., the factory "2. maj" was damaged in the attack of the NATO aviation.

1.1.62.6. On May 26, 1999 TV repeater in the village Svimiste, the municipality of Presevo was damaged in the attack of the NATO aviation.

1.1.62.7. In the night of May 16, around 10.45 pm, May 22, around 2.45 am and May 26, 1999 between 1.20 am and 1.40 am the attack was made on the transformer station Bor III, that is located in the circle of RTB Bor, on that occasion material damage occurred on this building and on private and public apartment buildings nearby.

1.1.62.8. On the day of May 26, 1999 around 1.25 pm the attack of the NATO aviation was made on the palce Gnjilak in Zajecaru and material damage was made on private apartment and auxiliary buildings of the local population of this village.

1.1.62.9. On May 5, 1999 around 10.00 pm, May 15, 1999 around 10.00 am, May 16, 1999 around 3.00 pm, May 21, 1999 around 11.00 am and May 26, 1999 around 12.30 pm five times, in bombing with a number of projectiles attacks were made by the NATO aviation on the buildings of Instalacija Jugopetrol in Prahovo near Negotin, that caused on May 5, 1999 severe deadly threatening injuries of Dragutin Stamenkovic from Negotin and minor injuries of Jova Radojevic and Dragisa Buljic, as well as material damage of the bombed buildings.

1.1.62.10. On May 12, 19 and 26, 1999 with a number of projectiles of great destructive power the NATO aviation attack was made on the civilian population and their property in the local community MZ Jevremova in Sabac and on that occasion the damage was made on primary school "Lazar Lazarevic", buildings FK Macva, property of Vlatko Arsenovic, a number of family apartment houses and shop NAMA at the corner of Vuka Karadzica St. and Oslobodjenja St.

1.1.62.11. On May 26, 1999 around 1.40 am in Novi Sad in Suncani kej St., on the embankment by the Danube, near the sailing club Neoplanta, the NATO aviation dropped one projectile of great destructive power, that made a crater of 4 m of depth and width of 15 m, and at that occasion several boats were damaged or destroyed, that were anchored on the Danube and several vehicles parked near the sailing club, as well as bildings - private workshops of Mladen Stankovic, Milenko Grca and Mirko Manojlovic from Novi Sad.

1.1.62.12. On May 26, 1999 the NATO aviation attacked the area of the populated village Jamena in the municipality of Sid was hit and the civilian buildings were heavily damaged on the parcel of the cooperative farm Granicar, working unit Jamen, located at the corned of Fruskogorska St. and Kneza Lazara St. In this attack the administrative building, kitchen hangar for machines with complete mechanization and agricultural products, 10 tons of artificial fertilizers Kan and and fueling station for diesel fuel were destroyed, that caused enormous material damage on the mentioned cooperative farm. On the occasion of this attack the house with auxilliary premises in Fruskogorska St., property of Slavko Anicic, was completely destroyed, and the damage was made on the following houses in Fruskogorska St., property of: Mica Lazic, Katica Novakovic and Veljko Jeftic and the houses in Kneza Lazara St. property

of: Ljubica Jovkovic, Sima Anicic, Milorad and Jovan Sovic, Milos Jovkovic, Veljko Joksic, Jovanka Bedic, Radoslav Krstic, Delija and Bosko Vecic, Milan Stanojcic, Milan Vujic and Milos Gajic, as well as the building of the veterinary station in Jamena.

1.1.62.13. On April 19, and May 26, 1999 in the attack of the NATO aviation on the area of the village Golobok municipality of Smederevska Palanka the damage was made in form of crater made by the NATO bomb on parcels of farmer Slobodan Ivkovic and Boza Markovic, as well as the parcels property of cooperative farm from Golobok.

1.1.62.14. On May 26, 1999 in the area of the village Vlaski dol the municipality of Smederevska Palanka in the attack of the NATO aviation in the area of Ulic there was the damage in form of crater made by the NATO bombs on parcels of Tihomir Jelic and Zivorad Pajic, and at that occasion maize planted on the surface of 20 ares was destroyed, and in the area of the village Azanja, on the parcel of the farmer Milan Pavlovic from Azanje, there was an explosion of projectile, and on that occasion 150 of the planted nursery plants of black locust.

1.1.62.15. On May 25, 1999 around 11.00 pm and May 26 1999 around 3.15 pm the NATO aviation bombed with six projectiles the village Kremna in the area of Donji Jankovici, that caused damage on the houses of: Ostoja, Milos, Budimir, Zivko, Tihomir, Milisav, Ilija, Panta, Zoran, Kosta, Lenka, Mladjen, Milenko, Tomislav, Stanko, Veselin i Radojka Jankovic, in form of broken tiles and glasses.

1.1.63. May 27, 1999

1.1.63.1. On 27 May 1999, by NATO bombs was demolished the Cekavicki bridge over the river Jablanica on the road Bosnjace – Cekavica municipality of Lebane was demolished by the NATO bombs, and in its vicinity Veselka Spasic and Branka Stankovic were killed. Considerable material damage occurred on family and auxiliary buildings near the bridge. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 385)

1.1.63.2. On 27 May 1999 railway tracks in the village of Popovac – Nis were damaged by NATO bombs. The target of the attack was military airport in Nis that was hit with 6 projectiles and considerably damaged. In this attack many civilian buildings were damaged in the village Popovac i.e.: the houses in Urosa Dimica St., the house of Danica Kocic in Starina Novaka St., the houses of Jelenko Milovanovic, Dragan Miljkovic, Ilija Jovanovic, Persida Cakic, Borisav Stankovic, Slavoljub Radovanovic, Vukasin, Tomislav and Dragan Nikodijevic in Suvoborskoj St., the house of Dragomir Arsic, Arif Ahmetovic, Miroslav Zdravkovic, Rasid Ikic, Miroslav Nikolic, Vojislav Ilic, Sasa Ignjatovic, Ljubinka Stoilkovic, Vidosav Djuric, and the damage occurred on the houses of Andjelija Stojcic, Ljiljana Petkovic, Miodrag Vuckovic, Salija Mamutovic, Zlata Rajkovic, Bozika Stankovic, Tahir Abedinovic and the building of Elektromont in

Stanka Paunovica St. On the same day the attack was made by three projectiles on the village Gornja Rasovaca SO Doljevac, by the NATO aviation, that caused considerable damage of the family house of Velimir Mitrovic, and the warehouse of Beopetrol in Doljevac was hit with 4 projectiles, and on that occasion the fueling station for refueling, auxilliary building and reservoirs for oil and gas. Also, with one projectile the attack was made on the village Donji Matejevac near Nis and on that occasion the houses of Tomislav Jankovic, Obrad Grujic and Bratislav Milosevic were damaged. On the same day with 32 projectiles the attack was made on the barracks Mija Stanimirovic in the quarter Donji Komren and on that occasion the damage was made on several civilian buildings in this quarter and Cedomir Dinic was severely injured while Nenad Lazarevic got minor injuries. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 389)

1.1.63.3. On 27 May 1999 electric installations of Elektroprivreda Srbije (Serbian Electric Company) in transformer stations in Bezanijska Kosa estate in New Belgrade and in Lestane were damaged by NATO bombs. The attack on Lestane was made on May 7, and 22, 1999 and on that occasion eight apartment buildings with 16 apartments in total in the quarter Elektroistok were damaged, and in the attack on the transformer station in Bezanijska kosa, that was repeated on May 31, 1999 around 9.30 pm the apartment building in 1, Partizanske avijacije St., with all the apartments and premises in that building as well as business center in Partizanske avijacije St., shop in 4, Vajara Zivojina Lukica St. property of Desanka Vasovic Desanke, apoteka SABEX in 9, Danila Lekica St., property of Milja Severdija, shop Srbijateks in 6, Vajara Zivojina Lukica St. and buildings of sports club Milicionar were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 498)

1.1.63.4. On May 21, 26, and 27, 1999 the fuel storage area of Jugopetrol Bor and buildings of Srbija sume were damaged by the NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 537).

1.1.63.5. On May 27, 1999 around 1.50 am in Belgrade, in the attack of the NATO aviation the damage was made on the house in 6, Kovacevoj St. property of Draga Galic.

1.1.63.6. On May 27, 1999 around 10.00 pm in Novi Beograd in 165, Bulevar Lenjina St. in the attack of the NATO aviation the building of the Federal Directorate of Commodity Reserves, the Department of Internal Affairs Novi Beograd, the building of the enterprise INTEL kompjuters and the buildings of the enterprises Jugoagent and Brodoimpeks were damaged.

1.1.63.7. On May 27, 1999 around 2.15 am in Begaljica in the attack of the NATO aviation the damage was made on the house in 25, Borisa Kidrica St. property of Bogoljub Radivojevic.

1.1.63.8. On May 27, 1999 in the period from 4.50 pm to 5.00 pm in the village Palic, Subotica, the NATO aviation made attack with 5 projectiles of great destructive power near the meteorological station, on the banks of Palica, on the antenna pole of Mobtela and weekend quarter. This attack caused damage on

the lane of the road Palic-Kanjiza, PTT installation and communication, electrical ducts by the road were destroyed, the antenna of Mobtel was damaged, big quantity of fish was killed in the lake, the refugee quarter was destructed, a number of passenger cars was destroyed while Jelka Alavanja was severely injured, and she dies on May 28, 1999, while Zivko Alavanja, Mira Prostran and Ivica Istvancic got minor injuries.

1.1.63.9. On May 27, 1999 in the attack of the NATO aviation in the area of Radinacki spic two big houses owned by the estate Nova buducnost from Zarkovca that was used for accomodation of refugees from Croatia was destroyed which caused considerable material damage.

1.1.63.10. On May 27, 1999 at 12.05 am the NATO aviation bombed the area of the village Visibaba, that caused damage of the parcel of Olga Misovic as well as considerable damage on the houses of the owners Bozana Misovic, Milutin Marjanovic, Milan Perisic, Olga and Milos Misovic, Milenko Marjanovic, Novak Paunovic, Predrag and Svetomir Skokovic, Dragisa Smiljanica, Milenko Paunovic, Slobodan, Branko, Novica, Milomir and Dragoljub Novakovic, Milija Babic and Ljubodrag Slovic.

1.1.63.11. On May 27, 1999 in the period from 11.55 am to 12.05 am the planes of the NATO block bombed on the hill Veliko Zabucje on the place called Orlovac and on the hill Bioktos beyond Uzice civil buildings, so as four projectiles were directed towards repeater of RTS, that was considerably damaged, as well as the houses of Anka Nikolic, Milos Zecevic, Rasko Acimovic, Milojka Stefanovic, Dragojlo Antonijevic, Grujica Slovic, Milos and Rados Milosevic.

1.1.64. May 28, 1999

1.1.64.1. On 28 May 1999, at 12.30 am, the area of the town of Aleksinac was attacked from the air. Fourteen projectiles were dropped in the wider area while 7 projectiles hit the center of the town Aleksinac; one projectile hit the area of Svrlijig municipality. In the attack on downtown Aleksinac, at 12.40 am, the family houses at 23, and 25, Niska St. were entirely demolished. Branislav Mitrovic, Dusanka Savic and Predrag Nedeljkovic were killed, and 5 civilians were injured – Natasa Stankovic-Nedeljkovic, Sinisa Stankovic, Divna Stankovic, Ruza Stankovic i Blagica Jovanovic. Fifteen other family houses as well as many cars were also damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 201)

1.1.64.2. On May 28, 1999 the bridge over the river Nisava on the Belgrade – Nis – Leskovac highway in the area of the village of Popovac were damaged by the NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 390)

1.1.64.3. On May 28, 1999 around 4.00 am in Belgrade in the attack of the NATO aviation the damage was made on the car "Opel korsa" BG 416-330 property of Vladan Bojovic, car "Golf" BG 391-316 property of the Federal

Customs Administration, car "JUGO 55" BG 180-823 property of Bosanka Juric, the house in 28, Mihajla Gavrilovca St. property of Radmila Bugarski, car "Mercedes 190" BG 354-641 property of Branko Bugarski, apartment in 10/4, Dragana Pavlovica St. property of Miodrag Djordjevic.

1.1.64.4. In the period from May 25, to May 28, 1999 in the wider area of Cacak several projectiles fell, rockets and bombs were dropped by the NATO aviation and on May 25, 1999 a bomb destroyed the house of Radoslav Arnautovic in the village Katrga, and on the same night bombs damaged the house of Miodrag Todorovic, while on May 3, 1999 in the village Katrga Dejan Jankovic was injured and on May 11, 1999 considerable material damage was made on the monastery Sveto Vaznesenje due to detonations of the bombs. On May 1, 1999 in the village Milicevci considerable material damage was made on the apartment buildings, and on May 11, 1999 and May 28, 1999 projectiles in the village Mrcajevci damaged the apartment and auxiliary buildings of 25 owners, and in the first attack 5 persons were injured and the ambulance building in Mrcajevci damaged.

1.1.64.5. On May 28, 1999 at 1.00 pm the NATO aviation bombed the repeater of RTS Bioktos on the hill Zabuđe beyond Uzica. The top of the hill was entirely flattened by the power of four destructive projectiles, with craters of diameter of 20 meters, and the vegetation was entirely destroyed. From the effect of the explosion the damage was made on the houses owned by: Pavle, Milivoje, Milan, Milomir, Mihailo, Sreten, Dragoljub and Radivoje Tamburic, Milorad Jovanovic, Milos Boskovic, Rade Dacevic and Vidoje Grujicic. Also the damage was made on the hotel Turist in Uzice, factory Froteks, shops Varteks and Crvena zvezda, pharmacy Arsenijevic, restaurant Zelena pijaca, houses of Miroljub Radovic and Ilija Pekovic all in Uzice and plant of spinning mill in Turica.

1.1.65. May 29, 1999

1.1.65.1. On 29 May 1999 several houses in Petrovaradin, suburbs of Miseluk and Ribnjak were destroyed by the NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 206)

1.1.65.2. On 29 May 1999 at 3:20 pm Dusan and Vukosava Mancic were killed by NATO bombs, their house were destroyed and their grandsons, Dejan and Dalibor and granddaughter, Aleksandra, were injured in the village of Camurlija near Nis. In this attack the family houses 85, 86, 100 and 101 of the owners Svetislav, Dusan, Vladimir, Stanislav, Dragica and Goran Mancic, were destroyed, and the houses of Ljubomir, Slobodan, Zivomir Pesic, Branislav Savic and Zarko Mancic were damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 207)

1.1.65.3. In the bombing of the center of Cuprija about 100 civilian buildings were destroyed or damaged and about 20 people were severely injured on May 29, 1999. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 208)

1.1.65.4. On 29 May, 1999 Čenovacki bridge on the river Jablanica in Čenovac, municipality of Lebane – Leskovac was destroyed by the NATO bombs. On that occasion Stanoje Stojimenovic, and Goran Stojimenovic were killed while working in the field with Stanoje's wife Jagoda Stojimenovic who was severely injured. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 387)

1.1.65.5. On May 29, at 12.10 am, the building of RTS-TV Novi Sad, was attacked for the fourth time. One projectile hit directly and completely ruined the building of Novi Sad television studio. Another projectile hit the generator power supply section of the building. The remaining two projectiles hit the new building making considerable damage. In addition, one projectile hit and completely destroyed several houses and injured three people – Suzana Dvorandzic, Vidak Bulajic i Mile Borovica. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 441)

1.1.65.6. On March 31, 1999 around 3.00 am, May 25, 1999 around 2.30 pm and May 29, 1999 around 12.50 am in Urovci the air attack was made by the NATO and on that occasion the damage was made on the long distance power line no. 406/267 property of Elektroprivreda Srbija, crops of maize – property of vlasništvo PKB Dragan Markovic and houses property of Drago Stanojevic, Zivadin Dragicevic, Marko Milovanovic, Zivota Milovanovic and Sreten Filipovic all in Sabacki put St.

1.1.65.7. On May 29, 1999 in period between 3.10 pm and 3.30 pm with several projectiles the NATO aviation made attack on civilian buildings in Surdulica and villages Donji Kromanovac and Binovci and on that occasion damage was made on the house of Mita Stevanovic in the village Binovci, and in Surdulica the attack was made on the apartment and business blocks of the special hospital for tuberculosiss and on that occasion the damage was made on the building of the forest administration in Surdulica and apartments property of Darinka Markovic, Mira Ivkovic, Rada Jovanovic, Stamenko Vasilev, Zivorad Markovic, Goran Arsic, Vesna Stankovic, Ruza Djuric, Zivota Todorovic, Vladimir Ivkovic, Violeta Stojiljkovic, Vitko Panajotov, Miroljub Krstic, Ninoslav Stolic, Svetlana Cvetkovic, Aleksandar Rangelov, Stanislav Gvozdenovic, Vasil Nenkov, Mara Djordjevic, Ivan Petrovic, Zoran Kleic, Bosiljka Ristic, Dusanka Duric, Zoran Mladenovic, Snezana Mitic, Aleksandar Radovanovic, all from Surdulica, and in Donji Romanovac the damage was made water supply pipeline of the public enterprise Vodovod Surdulica and buildings property of Slobodan and Dragutin Stojanovic, Dragan Mladenovic, Stanisa and Dragan Mesic, Miodrag Zlatanovic, Dragan Lazarevic, Dragan Stojanovic, Bora and Ratko Nesic, Vidosava Milojkovic, Jovica Cekic, Bora Dimitrijevic, Jovanca Dimic, Dragan and Stojanka Djordjevic, Borivoje and Jovan Jankovic, Predrag Stojanovic, Dusan Petkovic, Stamen Mihajlovic, Dobrivoje Stojanovic, Ljubisa Dimitrijevic, Dragan Mihajlovic, Vladimir and Stanisa Dzoncic, Stojan Jovic, Vene Grozdenov, Darinka Dzoncic, Vidosava Jovanovic, Zoran Jankovic, Jovica, Ratko, Srboljub Mihajlovic, Bozin Stojanovic, Slavko Ilic, Slavoljub Jankovic, Dobrivoje Mitic, Branko and

Predrag Dimitrijevic, Vladimir and Svetislav Andjelkovic, Borivoje Stancevic, Vlajko Dimitrijevic, Vlada Mihajlovic, Budimir Trajkovica, all from the village Donji Romanovac.

1.1.65.8. The Holding Corporation KRUSIK from Valjeva was hit on April 20, 21, 22, and 30, 1999., May 4, 11, 28, and 29, 1999 and together with April 14, 17, and May 2, and 18, 1999 it was hit with 156 projectiles of great destructive power in total, and apart from the mentioned material damage and injured persons on April 22, 1999 Micic Milisav from Valjeva was severely injured and died on May 20, 1999, and on May 4, 1999 Zoran Sobek and Leposava Jankovic were severely injured. Ankica Lazarevic got minor injuries. (Annex No. 147: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Okruznog suda u Valjevu Kri. 83/99 od 17.05.1999. godine, str.409-411; Investigation Report of Valjevo District Court Kri. 83/99 dated 17 May 1999, pp. 464-466. Annex No. 148: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Okruznog suda u Valjevu Kri. 85/99 od 11.05.1999. godine, str.411-413; Investigation Report of Valjevo District Court Kri. 85/99 dated 11 May 1999, pp. 466-468.)

1.1.65.9. On May 29, 1999 in the period from 3.10 am to 3.40 am with 7 projectiles in the attack of the NATO aviation on Cuprija the apartment building of Ljuba Stevanovic was entirely destroyed as well as the apartment and business building of the hotel and restaurant enterprise Kasina in the center of Cuprija with considerable damage of the neighboring buildings, and on that occasion 9 persons were injured.

1.1.65.10. On May 29, 1999 in Kragujevac in 35, Save Kovacevica St. near the Institute for Grain around 10:15 am the NATO aviation with one projectile hit and destroyed the antenna of the Radio Kragujevac.

1.1.65.11. On May 29, 1999 around 1.15 pm in Djakovica the attack of the NATO aviation on buildings of the factory of juices Bambi 6 and on that occasion the workshop for production of juices, the warehouse and refrigerator with juices and wines, new machines for production of juices were damaged and the factory was entirely destroyed. From the consequences of detonations Velimir Otasevic was killed, and in the village Marmule that was hit on that occasion Berisa Mihil was severely injured.

1.1.65.12. On May 29, 1999 in the village Radujevac municipality of Podujevo the NATO aviation attack was made on the civil airport with 7 bombs and on that occasion hangars at the airport were destroyed, and neighboring buildings were damaged.

1.1.65.13. On May 11, 25, and 29, 1999 the NATO aviation with at least 15 projectiles hit the area near the inhabited place Jarcejak in municipality of Kraljevo, and on that occasion big number of houses with auxilliary buildings were destroyed owned by: Slobodan Karapandzic, Dragan, Milsa, Sekula, Zoran and Dragan, Vlada Krivokapic, Dragica Gobic, Tadija Plavsic, Vladislav Radojic, Stanimirka, Zarka and Milomir Nesovic, Milomir Djokic, Milan Jovanovic, Milutin and Dragojlo, Slobodanka Sekulic, Milentije Kardzovic, Milovan and Radovan Bazalac, Dusko Lazarev, Trivun Bogdanovic, Milorad

Radenkovic, Milosav Besic, Bosko Milenkovic, Ljubodrag Djukic, Stanislav Trifunovic, Steva Cendic, Zivota Vilotijevec, Branko Bunardzic, Metodije Milutinovic, Petar and Milos Nesovic, Miodrag Plavsic, Mirjana Sretovic, Milomir Djokic, Rodoljub Pokimica, Branislava Tomic and Neva Jacimovic, Zivojin Karapandzic, Bosko Milenkovic, Milo Vesic, Zeljko Bogdanovic, Milorad Radenkovic, Slobodanka Sekulic, Cedomir Nestic, Milutin Markovic, Jovan Vlatkovic and Vukasin Jaksic, all from Jarcejak, Mirko Mladjovic, Jovan Vasovic, Cedomir Nestic, Petar Vlatkovic, Zivota Sataric, Zivojin Zlati, Ljiljana and Dragoslav Simovic, Radmila Novcic, Nedeljka Korac, Stanislav and Radojka Jerotijevec, Dusan Glisic, Metodije Milutinovic, Vukasin Jaksic, Milutin Markovic, Dragomir Kovacevic, Vojimir Pajovic, Sava Radojevic, Srboljub Pantelic, Milan Stojnic, Branko, Stana and Milanko Kovacevic, all from Cibukovac, Stevan and Radisav Milinkovic, Emilija Bozic and Dmitra Marjanovic all from Drakcici, while on that occasion Goran Jaksic was severely injured in this attack, and Ljubica Karapandzic, Petar Malinic, Anani Stratijev and Milomir Pavlovic got minor injuries.

1.1.65.14. On April 8, 20, and May 17, 22, 25, and 29, 1999 with 8 projectiles the NATO aviation hit the wider area of the inhabited place Beranovac (Beranovac, Metikos, Kovaci, Vrba, Ratina i Zakuta) and on that occasion a big number of houses with auxilliary premises, and on the occasions of these attacks Milinko Lazovic from Beranovac, Dragan Labovic and Dejan Makragic from Ratina – Sovljak got minor injuries.

1.1.65.15. On April 5, 6, and 12, and May 1, 12, and 29, 1999 the NATO aviation with at least 10 projectiles made the attack on the area of the inhabited place Usce (Usce, Lozno, Bare, Zarce, Plavci and Dzelep) and on that occasion the railway bridge across the river Ibar on the railroad Kraljevo Raska in the village Lozno 80 m long, the 120 m long railroad, the cable railway Ibarski rudnici in Usce, the railway bridge on the river Ibar, on the railroad Kraljevo – Kosovo Polje, in the village Dzelepa and on that occasion the railway bridge across the river Ibar on the railroad were considerably damaged, and a number of the civilian apartment buildings with auxilliary buildings property of Dragan, Marko and Radisa Glavic, from the village Plavci, Radoslav, Dragisa, Velizar, Ratko, Dragan and Goran Erdoglija, Miroljub Tesic, Ljubodrag Radovanovic, Milan and Miroljub Ruspic, Tomislav and Stanko Pesic, Dragomir Kosanin, Dobrivoje, Ljubisa, Zivorad, Milenko, Petar, Radisa and Radomir Cingelic, and Mladen Milosavljevic, all from the village Bare, Milovan Aleksic, Zoran Pavlovic, Goran, Ljubisa, Milun, Momir, Aleksandar and Tomislav Zarcenin, all from the village Zarce, Slobodan, Desimir, Dragoslav and Predrag Erac, all from the village Dzelepi, Budimir Boskovic, Miodrag Trifunovic, Branislav, Radoslav and Srdjan Kosaninislava, Dragisa and Vladan Topalovic, Dragomirka Ljubicic and Ljubinko Ilic, all from Usce, while Bojana, Milun and Rade Zarcenin, all from the village Zarce, as well as Tomislav Zarcenin from Kraljeva were severely injured, and Nenad, Ivan, Ljubinka and Milina Zarcenin all from the village and Olga Zarcenin from Kraljeva got minor injuries.

1.1.65.16. On May 29, 1999 in late evening hours the NATO aviation hit with rockets the area on the right side of the road Vrdnik – Irig, and on that occasion the building of the public enterprise Etnes from Vrdnik was hit, and considerable material damage occurred on this building as well as the building of the public enterprise Ivo Lola Ribar that consists of the administrative premises and two workshops that were considerably damaged.

1.1.65.17. On May 29, 1999, at 1.15 pm the NATO aviation bombed the mountain Tara in the place called Osusa, and one rocket destroyed to the foundation the weekend house of Dragoljub Jovanovic, and the weekend house of Dragisa Jovanovic was damaged with broken tiles and glasses.

1.1.65.18. On May 29, 1999 at 11.15 am the NATO aviation bombed the hill Bic on the place called Grad, the municipality of Priboj destroying entirely the antenna pole and the building with receiving and transmitting devices of FAP Priboj, the informative center Priboj, of the mobile telecommunications Belgrade and RTV Srbije.

1.1.66. May 30, 1999

1.1.66.1. On May 30, 1999 in Presevo in afternoon hours the NATO aviation destroyed entirely with eight projectiles the houses of Redzep and Ramiz Alija.

1.1.66.2. On the night of 30/31 May 1999 NATO warplanes bombed the area of the municipality of Surdulica with 4 projectiles of great destructive power. The Special Hospital for Lung Diseases Sanatorium in south-eastern part of the town was hit. Two projectiles directly hit the building where a shelter for refugees from the Republic of Croatia was organized. Another projectile hit the building used as a nursing home. The hospital building with lung patients was greatly damaged as well. In these facilities 19 persons were killed – Slavko Popovic, Bogdanka Janjanin, Milanka Vuckovic, Mila Sljepcevic, Danica Malesevic, Djordje Pavkovic, Dragic Napijalo, Petar Budisavljevic, Rade Zigic, Bosiljka, Milena, Rade, Milenko Malobabic, Dusan and Milica Manojlovic, all refugees from Croatia, Stana Rasic from Kriva Feja, Desanka Velickovic from Vladicin Han, Bosna Miladinovic from Vlasinska and Stamen Raneglov from the village Bozice SO Surdulica. Five refugees were severely injured i.e. Milica Slepcevic, Darinka Vrankovic, Mile Tepsic, Majus Ajvazovic and Pera Tomasovic. 33 persons got minor injuries: Milica Pjevac, Mladenka Mihajlovic, Stana Bajramovic, Stojmenka Trojanovic, Slobodanka Stanojevic, Dragica Antanasijevic, Mileva Babic, Dusan Nakic, Svetozar Cuk, Dragan Kitanovic, Djuro Pjevac, Srdjan Svetkovic, Cedomir Stankovic, Stojance Stoilkovic, Ljubica Cvetanovic, Ratko Miljkovic, Nada Pavlovic, Boris Eremijev, Bozana Zdravkovic, Petar Vrankovic, Zorica Novkovic, Zivojin Stojanovic, Zorica Kostic, Ruza Stankovic, Stojna Stosic, Bjelisav Piljak, Vera Mladenovic, Milica and Stanko Mihajlovic, Dimitar Cvetanovic, Rumena Stamenkovic, Dragan Pesic and Josif Kostic, and the damage was made on the buildings of the special hospital for curing of lungs, buildings of the Center for elderly people without

care and buildings of the collective center for refugees and expatriates. (Annex No. 119: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Opstinskog suda u Surdulici, Kr. 113/99 od 31.05.1999. godine, str. 311-324; On-Site Investigation Report of the Surdulic Municipal Court, Kr. 113/99 dated 31 May 1999, pp. 262-269. Annex No. 120: Svedocenje Bozic Milice pred Opstinskim sudom u Surdulici Kr. 113/99 od 07.06.1999. godine, str.324-327; Testimony of Bozic Milica in the Surdulica Municipal Court Kr. 113/99 dated 7 June 1999, pp. 269-271. Annex No. 121: Svedocenje Rakic Mileta pred Opstinskim sudom u Surdulici Kr. 113/99 od 07.06.1999. godine, str.327-330; Testimony of Rakic Mile in the Surdulica Municipal Court Kr. 113/99 dated 7 June 1999, pp. 271-273. Annex No. 122: Zapisnici o pregledu leseva zrtava NATO bombardovanja u Surdulici 31.05.1999. godine, str. 330-361; Reports on the Examination of Bodies victims of the NATO bombing of the hospital in Surdulica on 31 May 1999, pp. 273-289. Annex No. 123: Spisak povredjenih osoba u NATO bombardovanju Surdulice na dan 31.05.1999. godine, sacinjen 02.06.1999. godine, str. 361-364; List of the Injured in the NATO bombing of Surdulica on 31 May 1999, pp. 289-293. Annex No. 124: Spisak lica za smestaj i ishranu br. 9-9/99-01 od 02.06.1999. godine, 364-366; List of persons accommodated No. 9-9/99-01 dated 2 June 1999, pp. 293-295.)

1.1.66.3. On May 30, 1999 the section of the old factory and auxiliary workshops of Nis Tobacco Industry were demolished by the NATO bombs. In this attack the buildings for accomodation of guards, fire prevention service, while great damage was made on the buildings for the finished products, raw materials and semifinished products, on the building for production of the fermented paper and on the building of the Institute. On this occasion the attack was made again on the bridge near the village Popovac on the highway Belgrade - Nis - Leskovac, when the left lane was considerably damaged, and the transmitter of the Radio Nis was damaged with two projectiles. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 502)

1.1.66.4. On May 30, 1999, at 4.30 pm, the NATO warplanes attacked the road from Prizren to Brezovica at the time when a group of reporters, led by philosopher and writer Daniel Shiffer, was travelling by the road. The driver Nebojsa Radojevic was killed in the attack, while Daniel Shiffer and Eve Prentice, the Times reporter from London, got minor injuries. (Annex No. 135: Svedocenje Nenada Golubovica pred Okruznim sudom u Beogradu Kri. 843/99 od 23.06.1999. godine, str. 385-388; Testimony of Nenad Golubovic in the District Court in Belgrade Kri. 843/99 dated 23 June 1999, pp. 394-396. Annex No. 136: Svedocenje Radojevic Miodraga pred Okruznim sudom u Beogradu Kri. 843/99 od 24.06.1999. godine, str. 388-390; Testimony of Radojevic Miodrag in the District Court in Belgrade Kri. 843/99 dated 24 June 1999, pp. 396-398. Annex No. 137: Izvod iz maticne knjige umrlih Opstine Pristina br. 203 od 02.06.1999. godine za Nebojsu Radojevica, str. 390; Death Certificate Municipality of Pristina No. 203 dated 2 June 1999, for Nebojsa Radojevic, p. 398.)

1.1.66.5. On May 29 and 30, 1999 was bombed and the tunnel leading to the Sloboda bridge from Sremska Kamenica to Novi Sad was damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 414)

1.1.66.6. On May 30, 1999 around 5.30 pm in the attack of the NATO aviation on Vojvode Putnika St. in the center of Sremska Kamenica, the asphalt in this street was damaged, and also the apartment buildings in this street numbers 2, 4, 6 were entirely destroyed, while considerable damage was made on the buildings in the same street numbers 8, and 10, while Ante Saravanja, Milka Zeljkovic, Veronika Hajduk and Ivanka Karolic got minor injuries.

1.1.66.7. On May 30, 1999 around 5.30 pm the attack was made with two bombs by the NATO aviation on the weekend quarter Popovica and on that occasion weekend houses no. 235, property of Grozda Mumic and 237 property of Uros Mulic were entirely destroyed, and the weekend house no. 239 property of Milan Miric was partially damaged.

1.1.66.8. On May 30, 1999 the RTS repeaters on Mt. Besna Kobila – Vranje and on Kozarica hill – Dimitrovgrad were bombed and damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 442)

1.1.66.9. On May 30, 1999, at 8.45 am, in the village of Stubline, Obrenovac municipality, several projectiles hit the short-wave broadcasting center of Radio Jugoslavija. The center was completely destroyed, including two transmitters. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 445)

1.1.66.10. On May 30, 1999, at 9.00 am, in the area Zveckva village, Obrenovac municipality, the RTS transmitter was targeted by several projectiles. Two of them hit the power supply section of the old building, while one projectile hit and completely destroyed the Radio Belgrade 2nd and 3rd channels transmitter. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 446)

1.1.66.11. On May 30, 1999 at 17.30 pm the supply center Jaros in Sombor was bombed and the tank in the water-pumping station was destroyed. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 500)

1.1.66.12. The Meteorological Station on Palic was again the prime target of the bombing on 30 May 1999, whereas the surrounding buildings were even more damaged. Five projectiles were dropped by the NATO aviation, that caused minor injuries of Smilja Prodanovic, Dragan Prodanovic and Lajos Elek, while 26 individual apartment houses in the area of the attack, that consisted of Kanjiski put St., Solunska St., Splitska aleja St., Ritska St., Trg Djure Salaja St. and i Liparska St. great material damage occurred. At the same time, the natural environment near Palicko jezero was polluted again because of the explosion of one of the projectiles in the lake itself. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 314)

1.1.66.13. On April 5, 1999 around 2.30 am, April 14 to 15, 1999, April 15, 1999 around 1.30 am, April 16, 1999 around 2.20 am, April 17, 1999 around 10.30 pm and 10.50 pm, May 18, 1999 around 3.20 am, May 21, to 22, 1999, May 23, 1999 around 3.00 am and May 30, 1999 around 9.50 am in Rakovica, quarter Strazevica the air attack of the NATO aviation was made and on that occasion the damage was made on the house of Tomislav Joksimovic Tomislava in 25a Lickih brigada St., monastery Rakovica, the building in Patrijarha Dimitrija St.

property of IGP Rakovica, building in Oslobodjenje St. property of the enterprise Udarnik promet, houses in Patrijarha Dimitrija St. property of Negosava Stevanovic, Dragoljub Simonovic, Milan Stevanovic, Slavoljub Kocic, Zoran Momcilovic, workshop of Vesko Manic, on business premises in the business center in Slavoljuba Vuksanovica St., apartments in 1-32, and 2-8, Nikole Marakovica St., in Vukasoviceva St. part II on the houses of Slavisa Milanovic, Vladan Ristic, Dusan Banicevic, Milan Bulovic, Ivan Adamovic, Obrad Milosevic, Blagoje Simatovic, Dragoljub Raicevic, Nikola Roknic and Vladan Cekovic, houses in Vukasoviceva St. part III property of Blagomir Stevanovic, Ivan Maksimovic and Sava Radosinovic, apartments in 1-55, Vukasoviceva St., houses and apartments in the quarter Kosutnjak, shops in 57, Vareska St., property of TP Gorica, OS Ivo Andric in Ivana Micurina St., nursery house Izvorcic, in Slavoljuba Vuksanovica St., OS "France Presern" and nursery house Hajdi in Stanka Paunovica St., Beobanka branch in Bogdana Zerajica St., premises of the Republic Institute of Health Insurance, building of the local community Miljakovac, business premises, library, shop of C market in 24a, Bogdana Zerajica St., building in bb, Vareska St. property of JKP Beogradske elektrane, post office in 15a, Borska St., shop in Stevana Opacica St. property of TP Promet in 39-45, Stanka Paunovica St., apartments in 21-25, Bogdana Zerajica St., apartments in 8-12, and 2-6, Stevana Opacica St., apartments in 9-11, Borska St., restaurant Diamond in Borska St., houses in Stanka Paunovica St. property of Vitomir Basurovski, Tomislav Spasojevic, Slobodan Apostolovski, Zora Marinkovic and Predrag Ilic, houses in Hajduk Veljka St. property of Dragutin Bekcic, Sarajka Vukosavljevic, Strahinja Maric and Slavko Djakovic, houses in Oslobodjenja St. property of Buda Tijanac, building of SO Rakovica in Miska Kranjca St., church Vartolomej and Varnava in Miska Kranjca St., building property of IMR in Patrijarha Dimitrija St., Center for Culture and Education and Mechanical School "Radoje Dakic" in Miska Kranjca St., store in Vareska St., property of the enterprise RK Beograd, carpenter's shop property of Borivoje Miljojkovic and MUP RS OUP Rakovica in Miska Kranjca St., building of Patrijarha Dimitrija St. property of Telekom Srbije, shop of Sop Invest in 1a, Maricka St., Health center Rakovica in Kraljice Jelene St., nursery house Dimitrije Koturovic in dr Milivoja Petrovica St., shops in 7, Mihajla Petrovica St., business premises in the business center Rakovica of various owners, fire station Kosutnjak in bb, Kneza Visislava St., metalsmith's shop in Vrdnicka St. property of Tomislav Milovic, hotel 21. maj in Maricka St., shop in Guslarska property of Milenko Bozunovic, str. ZAK in Starca Milije St. property of Snezana Milanovic, buildings in Patrijarha Dimitrija St. i.e. DP Jugostroj, DP BPI, DP Rekord, service DP DMB, DP Minel and apartments in the same street of the unknown owners, buildings DP DMB and Beobanka in 1, Oslobodjenja St., houses in Hajduk Veljkovo sokace St. proeprty of Bosko Bojic, Nebojsa Pjevac, Djordje Jeremic, Sladjana Cingelic, Kostadin Stajic and Slobodan Djokic, shop in 4a, Hajdukveljkova St. property of TP "Smederevka", houses in Hajduk Veljkova St. property of Budimir Davidovic, Bora Davidovic,

Slavoljub Petrovic, Branislav Zujevic, Branko Nikolic, Ljubivoje Jovicic, Stamenka Petkovic, Milorad and Miodrag Milinkovic, Dusan Obradovic, Jelisaveta Stojanovic, Marjana Andjelkovic, Dragomir Radivojevic, Sloboda Vitorovic, Milomir Randjelovic, Milorad Cipranic, Miroslav, Sinisa, Mihajlo Simonovic, Zivko Narandzic, Zoran Svrkota, Milovoje Cvetkovic, Zlatija Spasojevic, Vidosava Rankovic, Savka Stojanovic, Ljubisav, Branislav and Zoran Stanic, Slobodan Petrovic, Zlatko Bunjevac, Mihajlo Jevtic and cars in the same street "Zastava poli" BG 442-45 property of Branislav Stanic, "Zastava 101" BG 224-888 property of Mihajlo Vlajic, garage and car "Lada" BG 259-281 in 6, Palih boraca St. property of Zivko Tanasijevic, factories "21. maj" in 1, Oslobodjenja St., car "Jugo 45" BG 227-740 in 4, Gregorciceva St. property of Miroslav Sumar, hoise in 12, Gregorciceva St., property of Zlatka Valentak.

1.1.66.14. On May 30, 1999 around 9.00 am in Bubanj Potok in the attack of the NATO aviation Ljuba Rebojevic was severely injured and Petar Zivkovic, Nadezda Andrejic and Zlatomir Milic got minor injuries.

1.1.66.15. On May 30, 1999 around 9.30 am in Ostruznica in the attack of the NATO aviation the house in 88, Ljube Rankovica St. property of Dragoljub Ilic and Mileta Markovic were damaged.

1.1.66.16. On May 30, 1999 at 7.30 pm the attack was made on the area of the village Slavujevac, SO Presevo, and on that occasion Vera Tasic, Slavko, Ivan and Dragan Dodic, Zivorad Tasic and Ljubica Mihajlovic Ljubica were severely injured and the damage was made on the primary school "9. maj", house and auxilliary buildings, tractor and animal-drawn vehicle property of Trajko Mihajlovic, passanger car type "Huyn dai" BG 200-101, property of MUP Srbije, bus property of Jedinstvo Vranje, house and auxilliary buildings of Dragomir Mihajlovic and Svetozar Milosevic, houses of Goran Nedeljkovic, Stanimir Milosevic, house, auxilliary buildings and passanger car "Zastava 101" VR 831-03, propert of Dimce Stanojkovic and houses of Jovica Mladenovic and Dobrivoje Tasic.

1.1.66.17. On May 30, 1999 around 1.30 pm in Cenovac the attack of the NATO aviation was made on the road bridge across the river Jablanica on the road Leskovac - Pristina and on that occasion Sava Jovanovic and Branko Zdravkovic, who were on the bridge repairing the PTT lines damaged in the previous attack, were severely injured, and the graet damage occurred on the bridge itself.

1.1.66.18. On May 30, 1999 at 5.22 pm in the village Ljubunar - the municipality of Djakovica in the atck of the NATO aviation the damage was made on the fueling station Maras Petrol property of Mihilj Baljaj from Djakovice, which was entirely destroyed, and on that occasion the bus type "MAN" DJ 262-27 was destroyed.

1.1.66.19. On April 5, 13, 15, 17, 18, 29, 30, and May 1, 11, 12, 17, 29, and 30, 1999 the NATO aviation made the attack with 37 projectiles on the wider area of of the village Biljanovac (Biljanovac, Rudnica, Lucice and Medari) and on

that occasion the main bridge across the river Ibar, railroad bridge across Ibar on the railroad Kraljevo – Kosovo Polje in the village Rudnici, metal bridge across Ibar on the main road Kraljevo – Raska, in the village Biljanovac – the village Lucice, railroad bridge on the railroad Kraljevo – Kosovo Polje across the river Ibar, in length of 120 m in the village Merdari were damaged, and a number of houses and auxiliary buildings property of Dragan Ilic and Dragos Medarevic from Lucica, Petar Puzovic from Rudnica, Ljubisa and Dragan Puzovic from Tusnic, Dragoljub, Rodoljub, Stanko and Milorad Merdarevic, Zivota Radosavljevic, Zivorad and Aleksandar Veljkovic, Zivadin Dizdarevic, Ruzica Stojanovic, Vladislav Ugrinovic, Ljubinko and Mihajlo, Miodrag Maksimovic, Milijana and Stevan Spalovic and Slobodan Djordjevic from Merdar, Milos A. Pesovic, Milos T. Pesovic, Draga, Nebojsa, Milomir, Radisav, Milun, Ognjen, Dobrica, Milivoje, Radoljub, Bozidara and Hranislav, Stanko, Radivoje and Rados Ilic, Milan Knezevic, Zivota, Dragisa and Zarko Stefanovic, Radoslava Belcevic, Dragisa, Milance Andric, Mihajlo Gojovic, Dragan Pesovic, Zora, Dragan, Dragos and Budimir Ilic, Srdjan and Momir Pesovic, Rodoljub and Miroslav Djokovic, all from Lucice, while in these attacks Jovan Puzovic from Tusnic got minor injuries.

1.1.66.20. On May 30, 1999 in early morning hours the NATO aviation attacked the buildings of Naftagas promet installation Conoplja and on that occasion the reservoir no. 8 was damaged. In this attack several projectiles were dropped on the village Kljajicevo, which caused the damage of the plants and vegetation in the garden of the apartment house in 3, Mose Pijade St. property of Djura Kosanovic.

1.1.66.21. On May 26. and 30, 1999 the NATO aviation caused the damage on the buildings in the suburbs Papazovac municipality of Smederevo, while in the village Landol the damage was made on the parcel of Dragan Jovanovic, and in the village Vucak in the area of Seskovac the parcel of Mikica Mijajlovic from Binovac was damaged.

1.1.66.22. On May 30, 1999 around 12.00 am the NATO aviation attacked the area of Arilje, and one projectile fell in Givska in the yard of Vidoje Calovic and entirely destroyed the family house and auxiliary buildings, destroying the tractor IMT 590 of the same owner, as well as the pillar of low-voltage network, adolescent Dragan Calovic and Radojica and Miroslav Simovic were injured by this explosion.

1.1.66.23. On May 30, 1999 around 12.30 am in the village Volujac area Starcevic in municipality of Uzice the NATO bombs caused the damage in the forest and garden property of Obrad Urosevic, as well as on the houses of Radisa, Stamenko, Tatomir, Milovan, Ilija, Radovan, Steva, Andrija, Dragoslav and Stanko Starcevic.

1.1.66.24. On May 30, 1999 in the period from 1.05 pm and 1.15 pm the NATO aviation hit with four rocket projectiles the bridge on Velika Morava near Varvarin, length 135 m, width 4.6 m, which made deformities of the

metal construction and falling down of one half of the bridge into the water, so that the bridge was disabled for use. The following civilians who were in the vicinity of the bridge were killed in bombing: Stojan Ristic, Zoran Marinkovic, Tola Apostolovic, Milan Savic, Vojkan Stankovic, Milivoje Ciric, Ruzica Simonovic, Radoslav Terzic, Sanja Milenkovic, and Ratibor Simonovic, while the following were severely injured: Slobodan Ivanovic, Bozidar Dimitrijevic, Milan Mitrovic, Mirjana Stojanovic, Miodrag Brajkovic, Marina Jovanovic, Mirjana Nesic, Predrag Savic, Momcilo Jevtic, Vlastimir Vasic, Miroslav Dakic, Predrag Macic, Aleksandar Mijatovic, Dragoljub Arsenijevic, Predrag Milosevic i Goran Stojanovic. (Annex No. 138: Svedocenje Milenkovic Zorana pred Opstinskim sudom u Varvarinu Kri. 37/99 od 23.06.1999. godine, str. 391; Testimony of Milenkovic Zoran in the Municipality Court in Varvarin Kri. 37/99 dated 23 June 1999, pp. 406-408. Annex No. 139: Izvod iz matične knjige umrlih Opštine Varvarin br. 203-205/99 od 25.06.1999. godine za Milenkovic Sanju, str. 392; Death Certificate Municipality of Varvarin No. 203-205 dated 25 June 1999, for Milenkovic Sanja, p. 408.)

1.1.66.25. On May 21, 1999 at 4.05 pm, May 25, 1999 at 11.10 pm, May 28, 1999 at 1.07 pm and May 30, 1999 at 11.23 am the NATO aviation planes bombed the transmitter of RTS on Gradini, and on that occasion the building was considerably damaged and one part of pine tree woods was destroyed. On the north side the surface of around 1 hectare of the coniferous woods was entirely destroyed, and on the other sides 30% was destroyed. All glasses were broken on windows and doors of the following buildings: TP Palisad, the Health Center Cajetina, factory complex of the meat industry Cajetina, apartments of Dragan Rakovic and Mileva Selakovic and house of Mira Arbutina.

1.1.66.26. On May 30 the NATO aviation planes bombed and destroyed many family houses and local cemetery in the village of Brvenik, Raska. (Annex No. 113: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Opstinskog suda u Raski Kri. 58/99 od 31.05.1999. godine, str. 297-299; Report on the Investigation of the Municipal Court in Raska Kri. 58/99 dated 31 May 1999, pp. 211-213. Annex No. 114: Izvestaj Odeljenja unutrašnjih poslova Raska, UV-62/99 od 31.05.1999. godine str. 299; Report of the Police Department in Raska, UV-62/99 dated 31 May 1999, p. 213.)

1.1.67. May 31, 1999

1.1.67.1. On May 31, 1999 in Ripanj – Belgrade, no. 48 Road for Ivanovici St., the NATO bombs destroyed several houses, Slavica Stojiljkovic was killed and Javorina Saitovic, Boban Saitovic, Ljubomir Kostic and Branislava Radosavljevic were injured. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 214)

1.1.67.2. On May 25, 1999 around 4.00 am and May 31, 1999 around 4.00 am in Boljevac, in the attack of the NATO aviation the damage was made on the long distance power line property of Elektroprivreda Srbije, manhole and the main pipeline artesian well property of the Public Communal Enterprise Vodovod and buildings of the of the thermal power plant Nikola Tesla.

1.1.67.3. In the night of May 31, 1999 around 12.55 am in the attack of the NATO aviation on the village Kandalica, the municipality of Knjazevac two projectiles made material damage on private apartment and auxiliary buildings of the local population of this village.

1.1.67.4. On 31 May 1999, at 1.28 pm, NATO warplanes bombed the residential area of Novi Pazar. In this attack an apartment building was destroyed in which 11 people were killed – Djordje Pantovic Miodrag Nikic, Dragan Simovic, Zvezdan Jajic, Vladan Simic, Marko Simic, Golub Ratkovic, Dragomirka Biorac, Raco Vranic, Dejan Milosevic and Marko Roglic, while 12 other citizens of Novi Pazar were severely injured and 11 got minor injuries. In this attack many family houses were destroyed and damaged, as well as 58 apartments at no. 73, and 74, Stevana Nemanje St. Eleven cars and one truck parked in this street were destroyed or damaged. (Annex No. 115: Sluzbena beseska Sekretarijata unutrasnjih poslova Novi Pazar od 01.06.1999. godine, str. 300-302; Official Memo of the Secretariat of the Interior Novi Pazar dated 1 June 1999, pp. 226-228.)

1.1.67.5. On May 31, 1999 transformer station installation on Rimski Sancevi near Novi Sad was destroyed by the NATO aviation. In this attack Dusan Brat got minor injuries. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 503)

1.1.67.6. On April 5, 1999 around 4.15 am and May 31, 1999 around 4.10 am in Belgrade in 39, Volgina St. the air attack of the NATO aviation was made on the buildings of the police brigade of MUP RS and on that occasion the damage was made to 120 cars in the parking place of this building that had been temporarily taken away, OS "Marija Bursac" in 81, Milana Rakica St., houses in Milana Rakica St., property of Irena Pauer and Branislav Pavlovic, house and car "Trabant" BG 110-679 in 2, Volgina St., property of Momcilo Krkovic and Ilija Krkovic, house and car "Mercedes 190" KO 91-22 in 4, Volgina St., property of Predrag Ilic, house in 6, Volgina St., property of Milica Radujko, house and car "Ford eskort" BG 121-141 in 8, Volgina St., property of Ivanka Batovanja, house in 10, Volgina St., property of Tanja Vlahovic, house and cars "Jugo" BG 196-499 and BG 973-788 in 10, Volgina St., property of Mirjana Vlahovic-Radojic, house and cars BG 261-967 i BG 269-778 in 10a, Volgina St., property of Malisa Stojakovic, Slobodanka Bogic and Jelena Sojmirovic, house in 2, Kragujevacka St., property of Branka, Lazar, Dusan and Gordana Katric, house in 1, Prijedorska St., property of Zoran Knezevic, house in 8, VII Srpske brigade St., property of Irena Bubalo, houses in Cingrijina St., property of Dobrila Djuricic, Radoslav and Toma Milanovic, Milan Kacar, Ljubomir Apostolovic, Goran Kuzmanovic, Vlada Zagorac, Zlatimir Markovic, apartments in 27, Cingrijina St., property of Draga Milosevic and Miladin Radibratovic, apartment in 12a Cingrijina St., property of Branislav Vidanovic, houses in 79, Milana Rakica St., property of Vitomir Todorovic, Svetislav Trajkovic, Mirjana Katic, Aleksandar Lukic, Jelena Aksentijevic, Dragan Ciric, Zivorada Stojanovic, Zoran Dinic, Nenad Marinkovic, Ruza Jovanovic, Mirjana Nenezic, Jelisaveta Puskulic, Mihajlo Milenkovic, Rade Stojadinovic, Miodrag Paunovic, Trga Fedjo, Vera Dabic, Vera Ilic, Milomir Gavrilovic, Etnografski

muzej in 13, Studentski trg St., Student Center "Rifat Burdzovic" in Milana Rakica St., shops in Bulevar revolucije St., property of DP "JUMKO" no. 233, DP "Progres" no. 233, DP "Novi dom" no. 241, TRO "Zvezdara" no. 249, DP "Novi dom" no. 255, The Health Center "Zvezdara" in 11, Olge Jovanovic St., car "VW polo" BG 128-18 in Batutova St., property of Mihajlo Nikolic, buildings of the factory of parachutes in 8, Mite Ruzica St., property of DP "Kluz", houses in 2, Volgina St., property of Bogoljub Sretenovic and Danilo Ristic in 5, Volgina St., property of Srbislav Miljkovic, house in 83b, Milana Rakica St., property of Nada Jelisavcic.

1.1.67.7. On May 2, 1999 around 9.45 pm, May 7, 1999 around 9.20 pm, May 23, 1999 around 4.00 am and May 31, 1999 around 4.15 am in Urovci the damage was made in the air attack of the NATO aviation on thermal power plant Nikola Tesla property of the Public Thermal Power Plant Enterprise Nikola Tesla.

1.1.67.8. On May 31, 1999 around 4.00 am in the attack on the emission center Makis II in Makis the damage was made on the buildings of the emission center and apartments in 82, Makiska kolonija St., property of Jagodina Milicevic and Miodrag Jovic.

1.1.67.9. On May 31, 1999 around 4.10 am in Belgrade in the attack of the NATO aviation in 97, Pancevacki put St. the damage was made on the building property of the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija, sheepfold, and animals in 97, Pancevacki put St., property of Slavoljub Jovanovic, houses in Pancevacki put St. property of Zoran Zdravkovic, Dragoslav Veljovic, Sreten Trajkovski, Ahmed Murina, Lazar Stankovic, Zlatisavka Teodosijevic, Milisav Ilic, Sinisa Mladenovic, Milica Muratovic, Mirjana Jovanovic, Katarina Miskovic and Ljubisa Krstic, building of MZ Reva in 91, Pancevacki put St., buildings of the enterprise "Agroekonomik" in 91a, Pancevacki put St.

1.1.67.10. On May 31, 1999 around 9.15 am in Drazevac in the attack of the NATO aviation Jobanka Arsenijevic died and the house in 192, Baljevacki put St. property of Vladimir Arsenijevic was damaged.

1.1.67.11. On May 11, 1999 at 9.30 pm, May 18, 1999 at 12.28 pm, May 28, 1999 at 12.57 pm and May 31, 1999 at 09:00 am in the air attack of the NATO aviation the concrete bridge on the river Juzna Morava in Vladicin Han was damaged and Milan Ignjatovic and Gordana Nikotic were killed. Dejan Taskovic and Fatima Kamberovic were severely injured and Zorica Stosic, Dobrila Jovic, Dragan Vitas, Dusan Radic, Aleksandar Ilic got minor injuries. The following civilian buildings were materially damaged: the building of the Youth Center, building of Robne kuce BEOGRAD, house of Dragan Cvetkovic, premises of MOC PRIRODE and premises of STIL, stand owned by Milovana Djorica, houses of Srboljub Maric, Olga Marcic, Dragan Randjelovic, Lidija Marcic, Dusanka Dodic, the building of the bus station Vladicin Han, house and vehicle of Branko Ilic, house of Bozidar Tasic, building of DELISESA, shop of Radosava Novkovic, houses of Jovan Todorovic and Slobodan Janjic, restaurant Tri grozda, building of the Institute of Labor Market, building of the forest

authorities, house of Bosko Pesic, Petar Stosic, Dobrila and Draginja, Srboljub Zdravkovic, Dragan Cvetkovic, business premises of UNIVERZAL, houses of Slobodan Brankovic, Vera Stosic, Viktorija Krstic, Slobodan Ljotic, Petronije Ristic, Miroslav and Zoran Jankovic, Dusan Jovic, Zivota and Nenad Ljubanovic, Ratka Djordjevic, Dragan Vitas, Cedimir Stosic, Slavko Ivkovic, Stanisa Djordjevic, Aleksandar Nedeljkovic, Olga Jovicevic, Miodrag Stojanovic, Djordja Jovicevic, Darinka Stojkovic, building of the Health Center Vladicin Han, butcher's shop of Slavisa Stojanovic, house of Zoran Stamenkovic, shops of DELISES, houses of Mica Kostic, Zoran Cvetkovic, Aleksandar Kamparelic, Bora Markovic, Milena Milenkovic, Miodrag Lukic, Mihajlo Jakimovski, Dragoslav Djordjevic, Zora Nikolic, Jovan Mitic, Stojan Milosavljevic, Olga Ristic, Vera Stosic, Lencer Momcilovic, Miladin Mitic, Sladjana Milanovic, Mirko Zdravkovic, Mladen Stanojevic, Sladjan Djordjevic, Ljubica Filipovic, Boris Kostov, Vujica Brankovic, Ivan Nickovic, Bozidar Ivkovic, Slobodan Dinic, Marjan Krstic, Vladimir Atov, Dusica Sovrlic, Radulka Stanojevic, Vladimir Mitic, Branislav Vlastic, Sava Hristov, Zoran Mladenovic, Aleksandar Stojanovic, Predrag Mladenovic, Vlastimir Nikolic, Bora Stojanovic, Mladen Tomic, Dragan Jovic, Stanoje Zdravkovic, Vera Miljkovic, Vladimir Stamenkovic, Sreten Stoilkovic, Kruna Tasic, Bora Milenkovic, Roska Sujic, Bora Nikolic, Petar Markovic, Darinka Mladenovic, Jelica Trajkovic, Zoran Cvetkovic, Radica Vidosavljevic, Miodrag Djordjevic, Milanka Stoilkovic, Milorotka Disic, Borivoje Trajkovic, Dusanka Cvetkovic, Stanojka i Dobrivoje Ilic, Stoimen Velinovic, Dimitrije Radivojevic, Radojka Kmezic, Mihajlo Zlatanovic, Dragisa Ivkovic, Vujica Disic, Dragan Ristic, Gordana Mitic, Slavica Tasic, Zoran Pavlovic, Vida Petkovic, Jelena Jovanovic, Bata Cvetkovic, Slobodan Randjelovic, Ruza Mitic, Sreten Pesic, Dragan Dimitrijevic, Vidosav Milosavljevic, Radosav Stamenkovic, Dobrica Krstic, Milovan Stosic, Caslav and Bora Randjelkovic, Zoran Djordjevic, Stanisa Stajkovic, Ratko Djelic, Blagoje Cvetkovic, Zivojin Mickovic, Branislav and Aleksandar Markovic, Nikodije Stojanovic, Cedimir Stosic, Miroslava Janjic, Bozidar Bozinovic, Hranislava Tomic, Bogosava Djordjevic, Cedimir Tasic, Stojan Dojcinovic, Milan Jordanov, Sladjan Mladenovic, Miodrag Kostic, Stojan Petrovic, Branislav Spasic, Stanisa Dimitrijevic, Olga and Dragan Petrovic, Nenad Djordjevic, Zoran Mitic, Dimca Milenkovic, Mileta Pavlovic, Novica Novkovic, Zika Stojkovic, Milivoje Stanojevic, Dragan Blagojevic, Dobrivoje Dimitrijevic, Miodrag Mitic, Dragan and Rade Ignjatovic, Jasmina Ristic, Stanisa Slavkovic, Dragan Jovic, Milutin Stankovic, Jordan Stosic, Radovan Stojanovic, Dragoslav Stojmenovic, Branislav Stoilkovic, Slobodan Nikolic, Budimir Jorgacevic, Stanisa and Aca Stojanovic, Radovan and Bosko Ristic, Zoran Popovic, Jovan Jovic, Miroslav Kostic, Mitra Dragutinovic, Tomislav Manasijevic, Randjel Tasic, Mile Antic, Obrad Stankovic, Srboljub Nikolic, Mile Mitic, buildings of MEHANIZACIJA, apartment of Stana Vujsic and Zoran Kostadinovic, building of the Sports Center and restaurant within the center KUNJAK, premises of FK MORAVA, building of Elektrodistribucija, apartments of

Zoran Mladenovic, Sasa Djordjevic, Mile Ivanovic, Miodrag Marinkovic, Vujica Stosic, Boris Stankovic, Milos Velickovic, Zoran Ilic, Sladjana Velickovic, Radojka Mihajlovic, Sladjana Stojanovic, Edita Savic, Zoran Popovic, Bosko Ristic, houses of Dragan and Blagoje Cvetkovic, Aleksandar Mladenovic, Branko, Stojan and Radoje Stojanovic, Miroljub Micic, Dragan Nedeljkovic, Dragan Stojanovic, Djordje Dudukovic, Javorka Pavlovic, apartments of Mica Zivkovic, Dragoljub Dimic, Slavko Miljkovic, Djordje Dimitrijevic, Zoran Antic, Ivica Markovic, Ivan Ivanov, Ljubomir Jovanovic, Gradimir Randjelovic, Slavka Velickovic, Dusana Stojanovic, Stojan Cvetkovic, Milica Cosic, Predrag Petrovic, restaurant RAKA, car sevice SILJA, pharmacy of Zoran Nicic, vulcanizer's shop of Dusan Trajkovic, blacksmith's shop of Slobodan Mitrovic, shop of Ivan Miskovic, building of Jadranka Petkovic Jadranke and Snezana Stankovic, house of Stanisa and Miodrag Cvetkovic, house of the grammar school Jovan Skerlic, business building 8. septembar, OS "Sveti Sava", houses of Ratko Ilic, Bogoljub Petkovic, Zoran and Desimir Djordjevic, Jelica Novkovic, Bora Veljkovic, Dragan Radicevic, Desanka and Sladjana Pesic, Stojan Ariconovic, Sasa Mladenovic, Stana Stankovic, Dragoljub Petkovic, Radomir and Miladin Djordjevic, Vladimir Trajkovic, Zoran Savic, Milan Arizanovic, Bogica Stanisavljevic, Bozidar Rakic, Zorica Mitic, Stanisa Mladenov, Radomir Jovanovic, Momcilo Stojiljkovic, Milica Velickovic, Branko Spasic, Cvetan Nestic, Stojan Veljkovic, Radojica and Borivoje Jovanovic, Radoslav Nikolic, Stanisa Stojiljkovic, Dragoslav Djelic, Petar Miljkovic, Jevrosima Aleksic, Stanisa Stojanovic, Vladimir Stosic, Genadije Cvetkov, Ljubisa Ilic, Borisav Milosavljevic, Dragija Djordjevic, Vladanka Ilic, Stojanka Mihajlovic, Stojan Radosavljevic, Stanisa Ilic, Dobrila Jovic, Hranislav Stankovic, Mihajlo and Miodrag Stojanovic, Zoran Stamenkovic, Drakce Stanojevic, Svetislav Stankovic, Danijela Golubovic, Branko Rancelovic, Stojan Stojkovic, Dusan and Gradimir Mladenovic, Dragan Milosavljevic, Bozidar Stojanovic, Ljubisa Stanojevic, Dragoljub Djordjevic, Bozidar Stankovic, Milivoje Nikolic, Sladjana Novkovic, Vujica Stancic, Dragan Djordjevic, Radivoje Jankovic, Stamen Petrovic, Stanisa Markovic, Pavle Stanisavljevic, Strajinka Stojadinovic, Miroljub Savic, Vlada Micic, Vladimir Sokolovic, Miodrag Djokic, Gradimir Stankovic, Radosava Stojanovic, Dragan Miljkovic, Stojan Mitrovic, Dragan, Dragan and Ljubomir Djokic, Dobrivoje Grujic, Milivoje Randjelovic, Draga Radivojevic, Dragisa Mitic, Dobrosav Stanojevic, Petronije Ilic, Zlatko Djordjevic, Dobrivoje Ristic, Stojan Miladinovic, Anka Peovic, Stojan Mladenovic, Branko Nikolic, Ruska Djordjevic, Gradimir Ristic, Rista Mikic, Svetislav Stevanovic, Milorad Milosevic, Ljubisav Dimitrijevic, Rade and Svetozar Stojanovic, Slobodan Ljotic, Milena Kostic, Zlatko Mladenovic, Goran Momcilovic, Ljubisa Cvetkovic, Milojka Markovic, Dragan Ristic, Radoslav Mladenovic, Dragoljub Veljkovic, Rade Novkovic, Stojan Petrovic, Miodrag Kostic, Mile Stanojevic, Dobrivoje Bogdanovic, Andon Sulev, Vladimir Jovic, Biljana Stankovic, Mirjana Filipovic, Milca Mihajlov, Borisav Petrov, Mile Ivanov, Stamen Mladenovic, Milovan Pesic, Dragan Petrovic, Vlasta Dimic,

Bora Stevanovic, Stanisa Ivanovic, Aleksandar Petkovic, Zoran Stojkovic, Dobrivoje Zlatanovic, Vladimir Stojanovic, Aleksandar Djokic, Dragan Veljkovic, Novica Pejkoivic, Aleksandar Ilic, Dragoljub Ristic, Bora Kostic, Miodrag Rancic, Stojadinka Zlatanovic, Desimir Ilic, Momcilo Jovic, Zoran Dimic, Borisav Ilic, Vlada Brankovic, Jovica Stojiljkovic, Sladjana Mladenovic, Branko Stojkovic, Ceda Ristic, business premises of Srdjan Andjelkovic, houses of Darinka Ristic, Ljiljana Jovanovic, Radmila Prodanov, premises of Beogradska banka, house of Aleksandar Mitic, shop Bratas of Zoran Tasic, house of Snezana and Mirjana Zdravkovic, shop Fotoluks, house and business premises of Miodrag Andrejevic, shop 1. maj Pirot, houses of Tihomir Mihajlovic, Zoran Tasic, Predrag and Stojmir Kostic, Bosko Antic, shop Kostana promet Vranje, shop PK Delises, house of Branko Tasic, shop Bosko Tasic, building of Dragan Nedeljkovic, billiards club of Stanisa Petrovic, building of objektu Stanisa Velickovic, building of Srboljub Stankovic, building of Milovan Djoric, Slavoljub Pavlovic, Dragoljub Petkovic, Zarko Stosic, Stojmir Markovic, Dragan Stavanovic, Novica Nikolic, Milorad Antic, Sotir Stankovic, Caslav Radic, building of Budimirka Dimitrijevic, house of Stojan Stojiljkovic, houses of Dragan Nedeljkovic and Dragan Ristic, building of Sveta Djikic, houses of Zoran Dragutinovic, Sima Zlatanovic, Bora Novkovic, Djordje Trajkovic, Vukosava Jovic, Jovica Delimir, building of Gordana Djordjevic, apartment of Laza Stojakovic, billiards club of Dejan Jovanovic, shops of PK Delises, premises of the information center Vladicin Han, restaurant Soko, public enterprise Sloga, building of Snezana Novkovic, apartment of Dragomir Djordjevic, house of Zoran Popovic, buffet Plavi Jadran, cafe Bonus, shop of Snezana Manasijev, shop of Srbobran Dragic, shops 7. jul, Elektron, Vljajna, Bratas, library, center for elderly people, building of hunters club, house of Vukosava Savic, building of objektu Ivan Tomica, buffet Lovac, building of Zoran Jovanovic, house of Miroslav Trajkovic, buildings of the magistrate, Telekom, apartment of Bratislav Milenkovic, Radunka Stankovic, Blagomir Stosic, Mika Stojanovic, Zoran Popovic, shop of Silvana Mihajlovic, restaurant Plavi Jadran, post office, apartments of Mile Ristic, Stojan Djordjevic, Ivan Cvetkovic, Dobrosav Dragic, Ljubica Stanisavljevic, Slobodan and Nebojsa Antic, Ljubinka Djordjevic, Stojan Savic, Milunka Stevanovic, Dragomir Djordjevic, insurance Dunav, apartment of Stanko Jankovic, Zagorka Mladenovic, Srecko Zivkovic, Miodrag and Miruna Radusinovic, Stojadin Cakic, Dragoljub Popovic, Milovan Savic, Mladen Tomic, Ljubica Pavlovic, building of the hotel Turist, houses of Slavko Petrovic, Mirjana and Miodrag Djordjevic, Srboljub Cvetkovic, Stanisa Jovanovic, Stojan Bogdanovic, Ida Kamberovic, Dobrivoje Ivanovic, Zoran Ilic, Dobrila Stankovic, building of Caslav Radic, houses of Bozidar Stamenkovic, Caslav, Zorana and Nikodije Radic, Stanimir Stankovic, Stanisa and Ruska Ristic, Dejanka Tasic, Milana Jovanovic, Stojanka Ristic, Miodrag Arandjelovic, Trifun and Stanisa Radovanovic, Vladimir Stankovic, Ljubisa Tomic, Slavko, Milica and Dragutin Dinic, Aleksandar Mladenovic, Trajko Mihajlovic, Radmila Dincic, Dragan

Nastic, Borivoje Milenkovic, Rade and Tomislav Mladenovic, Bora Dimitrijevic, Miodrag Djordjevic, Stojan Milenkovic, Slobodan Jovanovic, Zarija Petrovic, Gradimir Jovic, Zoran Milosavljevic, Bozidar Milenkovic, Stanisa Mircic, Dara Marinkovic, Radomir and Milivoje Andrejevic, Stanoje Dimitrijevic, Milivoje Stankovic, Aleksandar Stosic, Borivoje Jankovic, Stanoje Trajkovic, Stanisa Ilic, Slobodan Krstic, Aca Djordjevic, Zika Arsic, Aleksandar Nastic, Dusan Petrovic, Radovan Jovanovic, Bogoljub and Dragisa Stankovic, Trajko Ristic, Budimir Zdravkovic, Zoran, Miodrag and Cedomir Stosic, Sreten and Stojan Trajkovic, Milan and Bora, Milorad Stankovic, Zlatko Djokic, Zoran and Stanko Djordjevic, Caslav Stanojevic, Mane Stosic, Mane Pesic, Ljubomir and Bora Stojkovic, Cedomir and Slobodanka Kostic, Vera, Ljubica, Nikosava and Slobodanka Aleksic, Radoje Radojevic, Vladimir Brankovic, warehouse PK "Delises", house of Dobrica Atanaskovic, houses of Randjel and Dragica Velickovic, Vera Nikolic, center for single persons, houses of Bogoljub Velickovic, Nikola Ivanovic, Bozidar Jovanovic, Jelena Stefanovic, Miroljub and Caslav Markovic, building of Milivoje Jovanovic, house of Predrag Kostic, Momcilo Milosavljevic, Vojislav Stankovic, Zoran Mitrov, Dragana Ceranic, Novica Najdanovic, Milorad Andjelkovic, Divna Veselinovic, Stojmir and Miroslavka Kostic, Petka Radic, Smilja Nikolic, Jela Jovanovic, Zarije Cvetkovic, Zorica and Nadezda Dragutinovic, Zoran Dragutinovic, Stojan Aleksic, Dragan Filipovic, Vukica Jakovljevic, Dobrila Kapelac, Leposava and Ljilja Djordjevic, Dragisa Stojanovic, Srboljub Ilic, Slavoljub Jankovic, Gradimir Stankovic, Radmila Popovic, Jovan Stojanovic, building of OUP Vladicin Han, building of the nursery house Pcelica, OS Branko Radicevic house of Miodrag Petkovic, Stanisa Gavrilovic, Stamen and Miloje Petrovic, Jovica Lazarevic, Predrag Pesic, building of Zarija Stosic, houses of Milan Milosevic, Anastas Djordjevic, Miodrag Mitic, Djura Nikolic, Ljubisa Mladenovic, Marija Ilic, Predrag Mitrovic, Petar Spasic, Mile Nikolic, Stanisa Arsic, Ivan Dimov, Stanislav Stankovic, Dragan Djordjevic, Stojan Cvekovic, Dobrivoje Ristic, Stojan Dejkovic, Hanuma and Dragutin Ristic, Stojadin and Ikonija Krstic, Zvonimir Stoilkovic, Zoran Ristic, Slavko Andjelkovic, Velicko Stosic, Zika Stanisavljevic, Dragan Petkovic, Caslav Brankovic, Dobrica Stankovic, Zora Djordjevic, Bozidar Petkovic, Slavica Mladenovic, Jovica Velickovic, Branislav Jovanovic, Branka Djokic, Perica Cvetkovic, Miodrag Rulic, Slobodan Stankovic, Dragan Trajkovic, Zagorka Ancic, Voja Markovic, Bora Dimitrijevic, Dragan Cvetkovic, Perica Jovanovic, Velika Tasic, Miodrag and Olga Dodic, apartments of Borivoje Stankovic, Stojanka Lazic, Momir Labudovic, Miroslava Mihajlovic, Blagoje Marinkovic, Novica Antic, Miodrag Mladenovic, Momir Novkovic, Zoran Djordjevic, Miodrag Nastic, Vujica Vuckovic, Milovan Vujisic, Vojislav Stosic, building of Narodna banka Jugoslavije, apartments of Ljubinka Jovanovic, Svetozar Stojiljkovic, Marija Tasic, Pera Stojkovic, Milanka Simonovic, Milka Dragic, Ljiljana Jovic, Zorica Petkovic, Stanisa Stojanovic, Svetlana Stojiljkovic, Jovica Petrovic, Djordje Smiljkovic, Cedomir Stojkovic, Tomislav Stevanovic, Kruna Milosavljevic, Dobrivoje Savic, Cedomir Stankovic,

Toma Stojanovic, Sveta Trajkovic, Slavka Mikic, Jovanka Strahinjac, Desanka Petricevic, Jelena Brasic, Vesela Markovic, Slavka Mihajlovic, Caslav Stevanovic, Dragan Atanasijevic, Stoilo Stankovic, Sladjana Antic, Tomislav Stamenkovic, Novica Nikolic, Rastko Mitic, Zvonko Kostic, Slavoljub Stevanovic, Aleksandar Andjelkovic, Brana Labudovic, Ljiljana Bujagic, Ljubomir Veselinovic, Dragan Milosavljevic, Stanija Pesic, Slavko Ristic, Dobrivoje and Milan Jovic, Stanojka and Caslav Nikolic, Dragoljub Ivkovic, Zika Jovanovic, Dragoslav Stojanovic, Bora Velickovic, Miroslav Dincic, shop Jugosirovine, apartment of Milanka Nikolic, premises 7. jul Vranje, apartment Branko Stankovic, Zoran Ivanovic, Krunica Stojadinovic, premises of the Center for Social Work of Jugobanke, houses of Vidosava Stajkovic, Dragan Stankovic, Zoran Mistic, Vukosava Kostic, Zoran Jovanovic, business premises, boiler room and warehouse of PK Delises, building of Radica Bozinovic, building of Dejan Ristic, apartment of Ina Savic, Rade Velickovic, Svetozar Ljustina, house of Dusanka Ariconovic, Bora Tomic, houses Gordane Velimirovic, Dragan and Ljubomir Petrovic, Dusan Stankovic, building for production of tobacco Vladicin Han, building of SO Vladicin Han, houses of Dragija Acimovic, Dragoljub Tomic, restaurant Iva Ivan Tomic, houses of Dragan and Bora Djordjevic, Bora, Aleksandar and Zivojin Stankovic, Nada Milenkovic, Nikola and Toma Babuskovic, Miodrag Stanisavljevic, Dusan Radic, Miroslav Ristic, Tihomir Petrovic, Stojan Manasijevic, Dragan Stankovic, Sreten Velickovic, Miodrag Dimitrijevic, Miodrag Vasiljevic, Cedomir Stojkovic, Stanislav and Tomislav Kostic, Nikola Stevanovic, Stojan Mitrovic, Zoran PejkoVIC, Mile and Zoran Milenkovic, Sladjana, Mihajlo, Jovica and Radivoje Cvetkovic, Ljubinka Kostic, Dobrija Andjelkovic, Mirjana Stojanovic, Velina Djordjevic, Slobodan and Caslav Velickovic, Dragan Ivanovic, Dragija Velickovic, Slavko and Stanko Stosic, Zarija Atanasijevic, Miladin, Drakce and Dobrije Stankovic, Miroslav and Predrag Markovic, Dobrivoje Savic, Zora Milosavljevic, Radivoje, Srboljub and Slobodan Stosic, Jagodina Stamenkovic, Stanko Nikolic, Nebojsa Veljkovic, Branko Trajkovic, Radmila Todorovic, Voja Pesic, Predrag Ristic, Zlatka and Dragisa Simonovic, Zoran Stojiljkovic, Dragisa Stankovic, Stanko Novkovic, Vera Nikolic, Dragan Stevanovic, Srboljub Stanisavljevic, Srboljub Markovic, Ljubinka Mitic, Stanisa Stojanovic, Radoslav Jovanovic, Vidosav Djordjevic, Dobrica Stamenkovic, Vida Acimovic, Dragutin Milenkovic, Voja Pesic, Milivoje Tomic, Stanisa and Aleksandar Cvetkovic, Rade Stojiljkovic, Miletije Zdravkovic, Stanojka and Dragan Stojanovic, Bora, Goran, Dragan, Slobodan and Zarija Jovanovic, Dragan Savic, Dragan Vidosavljevic, Caslav Todorovic, Stojadin and Predrag Jovic, Zlatan Petkovic, Slavko and Milivoje Stojanovic, Slavko Stevanovic, Milivoje Rasic, Vujica and Mirjana Stojkovic, Novica Jovanovic, Boban, Radivoje and Nebojsa Markovic, Bosko Krstic, Srba Mistic, Stojan Stojiljkovic, Marica Stankovic, Dobrosav and Dragan Stojanovic, Bosko and Olga Markovic, Bora, Stanisa and Milutin Stevanovic, Vlada Filipovic, Dragic Djordjevic, Petar Kostic, Novica Jovanovic, Sreten and Stanko Nikolic, Novica Mitic, Gradeta and Dragan Nikolic, Bora

and Ljubisa Stankovic, Novica Mihajlovic, Zivorad Stefanovic, Kruna Stojkovic, Dragan and Zoran Mladenovic, Dragan Pesic, Zoran Stojanovic, Miladin Savic, Djordje and Bora Cvetkovic, Gradimir Lazarevic, Srecko Milosavljevic, Bora Grujic, Stojan Stankovic, Gradimir Kostic, Stamen and Cedomir Kostadinovic, Srba Cvetkovic, Dragan Stojanovic, Radosav Novkovic, Slobodan and Dobrivoje Stojiljkovic, Bora and Vladimir Stevanovic, Milorad and Mladen Djordjevic, Jelka Todorovic, Nenad Petrovic, Kostadin Stosic, Dragan Nedeljko, Zoran Cvetkovic, Dragan Stojanovic, Bora Stevanovic, Milivoje Janjic, Aleksandar Mitic, Radojica Cvetkovic, Arsic, Stankovic Milorada, Novkovic Zlatka, Marinkovic Vladimira, Milenkovic Gorana, Stojkovic Ljubise i Slobodana, Djoka, Zorke, Bora and Stanojka Nikolic, Stojan Cvetkovic, Miodrag Stankovic, Zoran Radovanovic, Uros Krstic, Dragan Aleksandrovic, Ruska Stosic, Miloje Zivkovic, Jelka Nikolic, Dragan Stosic, Dragoljub Stojiljkovic, Dragoljub and Verica Milovanovic, Bozidar, Mileva and Radosav Ristic, Dusan Ivanovic, Vladimirka Stanimirovic, Ljubisa Vladimirovic, Slobodan Antic, Stojanka and Ljubinka Stojkovic, Zika and Aleksandar Petrovic, Momcilo Krstic, Kole Todorovic, Branislav Savic, Dragan Petrovic, Miroslav Jovic, Vojislav Mitic, Dragisa Krstic, Bozidar Andjelkovic, Milan Todorovic, Miletije Arsic, Aleksandar Stojkovic, Stojan Mladenovic, Srba Stojanovic, Tihomir and Tomislav Stankovic, Zarije Kostadinovic, Stevan Petrovic, Zoran Nikolic, Slavko Marinkovic, Stana Stevanovic, Zoran Djordjevic, Stanisa Stojanovic, Stanisa Milovanovic, Goran and Sladjan Stosic, Slobodan Antic, Zoran Ristic, Slobodan Jovanovic, Pavle Pesic, Branko Stojanovic, the premises of the fire station and JKP Vodovod.

1.1.67.12. On May 31, 1999 in morning hours between 7.00 am and 7.30 am in the attack of the NATO aviation on the northeast part of the town Vranje Mane Andjelkovic from Vranje was killed, and his wife Mira Andjelkovic was severely injured. The damage occurred on the barracks Sima Pogacarevic and private premises property of Mane and Mata Andjelkovic, Mica Pesic, Aleksandar, Dragan, Jovica and Vasilije Ostojic, Petar and Dragan Pesic, Miodrag Simonovic, Svetozar Kanacki, Slobodan and Srboljub Savic, Stojan Andjelkovic, Zoran and Slobodan Stankovic, Slavko and Verica Milosavljevic.

1.1.67.13. On May 31, 1999 in early morning hours in the village Gornji Neradovac municipality of Vranje in the attack of the NATO aviation Leposava Ristic from Gornji Neradovac was killed by the cassette bombs.

1.1.67.14. On May 31, 1999 the last attack was made of the NATO aviation on TV transmitter Crveni Cot on Fruska Gora that was previously hit three time as of April 5, 1999, that caused considerable damage of the transmitter with devices and equipment and disabled it for the further use.

1.1.67.15. On May, 31 1999 in the period from 12:25 pm to 12:35 pm the NATO aviation hit with 5 projectiles the plant of the public enterprise Elektroistok in the boulevard Veljka Vlahovica in Nis, and on that occasion the plants of 220 and 400 KV were destroyed, fire was caused and it made damage on the command building and hangar.

1.1.67.16. On May 31, 1999 at 12:20 am one projectile of the NATO aviation hit the village Kremna in the area of Donji Jankovici that caused the damage on the houses owned by Tihomir, Dragan, Ljubomir, Miljko, Milos, Antonije and Ilija Jankovic.

1.1.68. June 1, 1999

1.1.68.1. On June 1, 1999 oil storage tanks RM 2, RM 5, R 22, R 23, R 24 and R 26 were damaged by the NATO bombs and the external insulation of NIS Jugopetrol in Smederevo was torn off. Also in this attack the supporting beam was cracked in the administrative building, all glass surfaces were cracked on the buildings on this location and the bus type SANOS BR 108-183 was severely damaged. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 538)

1.1.68.2. On May 28, 1999 around 3.30 am and June 1, 1999 around 9.45 pm in Obrenovac in the attack of the NATO aviation the damage occurred on the houses in 141, 149, 147, 153, 112, 100d, 255 Dragana Markovica St. property of Milan Joksic and Dragan Joksic, Stevan Gajic, Ljiljana Radonjic, Predrag Radonjic, Svetovid Mljukovic, Zivan Markovic, Slavko Brankovic, Zivislav Djuric, Milovan Indjic and Branko Asanja, in the field in bb, Dragana Markovica St. property of Baca Pavlovic, hot water pipeline and electrical network in length of around 200 m in bb, Dragana Markovica St., property of Elektrodistribucija Obrenovac.

1.1.68.3. On June 1, 1999 around 12.30 pm in the attack of the NATO aviation on Beli Potok the damage was made on the apartment building Kolonija in 81, Avalska St., property of the enterprise Srbijasume.

1.1.68.4. On June 1, 1999 in the attack of the NATO aviation on Decani the damage was made on the factory Jastrebac and the plant of Crvena zastava which were damaged and on this occasion one projectile damaged the primary school in the village Bistrazin.

1.1.68.5. On June 1, 1999 in afternoon hours in the area of the town Ruma in the area of Radnicki Spic the NATO aviation hit with several rockets and bombs the antenna pole of Radio Srem – Ruma that caused great damage of the antenna pole with all devices and apartment part.

1.1.68.6. On May 15, 1999 at 10.40 pm and June 1, 1999 around 12.40 pm in the attacks of the NATO aviation the main transformer station of the enterprise Sartid in the village Radinac was severely damaged at first, so as the transformer plant of 110 KV and three transformers were destroyed, and the building of compensator of 6 KV was considerably damaged and the building of the plant of 35 KV, and in the second attack this transformer station was entirely destroyed. Bomb fragment and air strike made damage on other buildings of the enterprise Sartid as well, the fire station and tower, workshops, main warehouse, administrative building, buildings of the still mill and the dining hall, the administrative building of the rolling mill in form of all the glasses being broken. During this attack the building in 51 Proleterska St. in which was the cafe Iv property of Dragan Djurdjevic from

Smederavo, and the car type "Zastava 128" property of Dragana Ognjenovic from Smederevo was damaged. Milan Ognjenovic, Anita Anic, Slavica Punjosic, Igor Ognjenovic, Danica Cvejic, and her children – son Dragan and daughter Dragana, Jovan Kordic and Radisa Petrovic got minor injuries. On the same occasion the damage was made on the craft's shop Filija property of Milan Ognjenovica, business premises of Podunavlje promet Smederevo, property of Ivan and Svetomir Nikolica and the building of the fire station.

1.1.69. June 2, 1999

1.1.69.1. On June 2, 1999 by NATO flyover on the Belgrade – Nis highway, the area of the village Orasje, which collapsed on the Belgrade – V. Plana railway tracks was demolished by the NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 416)

1.1.69.2. On June 2, 1999 the bridge over the river Jasenica on the Belgrade -Nis highway, near V. Plana was damaged by the NATO bombs. On this occasion considerable damage was made on the apartment buildings of the following owners: Slobodan Antonijevic, 42, Sumadijska St., Jovan Cupic, bb, Nemanjina St., Svetomir Mircic, bb, Nemanjina St., Zivomir Milosevic, 73, Nemanjina St., Milorad Zivkovic, 21, Sumadijska St., Dragoslav Lukic, bb, Sumadijska St., Ljubomir Pantic, 78, Sumadijska St., Jovan Gajic, 57, Sumadijska St., Dobrica Milojkovic, 96, Sumadijska St., Sasa Djordjevic, 106, Sumadijska St., Milanko Sulkic, bb, Sumadijska St., Ljubisa Ujdilovic, bb, Sumadijska St., Dragan Stojilovic, 120, Sumadijska St., Ljubica Zivanovic, bb, Sumadijska St., Andjelko Savic, bb, Sumadijska St., Borivoje Lazic, 129, Sumadijska St., Slobodan Nikolic, 130, Sumadijska St., Pantelija Pavkovic 138, Sumadijska St., Dragica Ivkovic, 130, Sumadijska St., Radoje Zivanovic, 115, Sumadijska St., Zorka Milenkovic, bb Sumadijska St., all from Veliko Orasje, Zvonko Stojiljkovic, Roksanda and Dusanka Mihajlovic, Milivoje and Svetlana Ilic all from the village Krusevo, o.s. "Milos Mitrovic" and shop INEX vele promet in the villlage Krusevo, Zlatko Colakovic, Ljubodrag Tirnanic and Nebojsa Savic all from Krnjevo. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 417)

1.1.69.3. Several times on April 6, 1999 around 4.35 am, on April 22, 1999 around 11.06 pm, on May 30, 1999 around 1.05 pm and on the same day around 1.10 pm and June 2, 1999 around 11.20 am with several projectiles the attack was made on the relay – transmitter of RTS on Crni Vrh near Jagodina and on than occasion great material damage was made, and the private building, property of Radoslava Mijajlovic, was demolished as well as beech wood in the area of the village Misevici, and in the last attack the antenna pole on the transmitter was demolished.

1.1.69.4. On June 2, 1999 with two projectiles of great destructive power the NATO aviation attack was made in the area of Podnemici Kota in the village Donja Bukovica, municipality of Dugolija and on that occasion the TV repeater Nemic Kamen with complete installation was destroyed.

1.1.69.5. On May 19, and 23, and June 2, 1999 the NATO aviation hit with several rockets the area of the village Vrdnik, and the complex of the monastery Ravanica in Vrdnik that is the cultural monument was hit and damaged. Also the weekend houses in the area Za kulom and Dobocas i.e. the weekend houses of Veljko Popovic and Petar Pavlovic, weekend houses nos. 79, 61, 81, 82, 87 i 80 of the unknown owners were damaged by the dropped bombs, and in Vrdnik itself the houses property of Bora Sladojevic, Lazar Belic, Zlatomir Peric, Isa Civric, Danilo and Jovan Strehanjuk, Toma Petrus, Jovan Mladenovic, Franc Fedos, as well as the weekend houses of Milorad Obradovic, Milka Bursac, Miroslava Maric, Rudolf Kerec and Bogdan Bursac all in the area of Ugore Vrdnik were also damaged.

1.1.69.6. On June 2, 1999 in the attack of the NATO aviation on the village Lipe near Smederevo one NATO projectile severely damaged the apartment building of Zivorad Pavlovic from the village Lipe, in 9, Mose Pijade St. and on that occasion Goran Pavlovic and Jelena Pavlovic were severely injured.

1.1.70. June 3, 1999

1.1.70.1. On 3 June 1999 the church of St. Petka in Drsnik was destroyed by NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II 317)

1.1.70.2. On June 3, 1999, at 7.25 pm, the RTS repeater in Kozji Do, Trgoviste municipality was targeted by four projectiles. On that occasion RTS repeater facility and aerial post were demolished. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 447)

1.1.70.3. On April 22, May 1, 11, 17, and 19, and June 3, 1999 at 3.28 pm, the radio and television transmitter on Gobelja peak, Mt. Kopaonik, was hit and toppled by two projectiles. On that occasion the container with mobile telephony equipment owned by Belgrade based company Mobtel was demolished. (Annex No. 145: Zapisnik o uvidjaju Opstinskog suda u Raski Kri. 62/99 od 04.06.1999. godine, str. 406-408; Investigation Report of Raska Municipal Court Kri. 62/99 dated 4 June 1999, pp. 450-452. Annex No. 146: Izvestaj o kriminalisticko-tehnickom pregledu lica mesta Odeljenja unutrasnjih poslova Raska UV 66/99 od 04.06.1999. godine, str. 408; Criminal Investigation and On-Site Inspection Report Raska Police Department UV 66/99 dated 4 June 1999, p. 452.)

1.1.70.4. On June 3, 1999, at 1.30 pm, three projectiles were fired on the RTS repeater on Mt. Besna Kobilja, Vranje municipality. On that occasion RTS repeater facility and aerial post were destroyed. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 453)

1.1.70.5. On June 3, 1999, at 1.30 pm, three projectiles were fired on the RTS repeater on Crni Vrh near Pirot (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia p. 454)

1.1.70.6. On June 3, 1999, at 12.15 pm, NATO airplanes attacked the area of Mt. Rudnik and destroyed with two projectiles the building of TV Politika and the antenna pole of Mobtel which was under construction. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 454)

1.1.70.7. On June 3, 1999, at 1.40 pm, the NATO aircraft, in the repeated attack, targeted the already demolished RTS repeater in Gosen on Kozarica hill, Dimitrovgrad municipality. Two projectiles completely destroyed the Kozarica transformer station and cut off electrical cable ducts. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 456)

1.1.70.8. On June 3, 1999 the toppled antenna pole of the repeater of TV Kraljevo in the village of Sirca, Kraljevo municipality was destroyed by the NATO bombs. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 456)

1.1.70.9. On June 3, 1999 around 4.00 am in the area of the village Ujez municipality of Djakovica, the NATO aviation destroyed the bridge on the Drim river that connected travelling direction Djakovica – Prizren, and the building of the motel Drim was destroyed, and the house of Miroslav Scekic was damaged, as they were near this place.

1.1.70.10. On June 3, 1999 around 6.30 pm the NATO aviation made damage on the field property of Vojislav Cuparevic from the village D. Budriga with several projectiles, and on this occasion Stojanka Aksic was killed, and Stanisa Petrovic was severely injured.

1.1.70.11. On June 3, 1999 the NATO aviation hit for the last time the transmitter and repeater of RTS on Iriski venac, was hit 8 times, and it was the target of the attacks as of April 21, 1999, and this transmitter was entirely destroyed together with the installation and equipment, which caused considerable material damage for RT Srbije, while the damage was made on the building of Workers' Center of Elektro Vojvodine that is located nearby.

1.1.70.12. In the period from May 20, to June 3, 1999 the NATO aviation made the attack with several projectiles and bombs on the middle wave transmitter of RTS, that is located some 5 km from the inhabited place of Srbobran and on that occasion the administrative building with equipment and plants, accompanying buildings and three antenna poles were destroyed and demolished that made great material damage for RT Srbije.

1.1.70.13. On June 3, 1999 around 11.00 am the NATO aviation made the attack on the building of NAFTA GAS prometa Instalacija – Conoplja on the local road Conoplja – Kljajicevo and destroyed reservoirs no. 1 and 8, and on that occasion Ignjatije Koncalovic, who was on his field near the attacked buildings, was severely injured getting life threatening injuries, and he died on June 27, 1999.

1.1.70.14. On June 3, 1999 around 4.00 pm one projectile of the NATO aviation damaged grass on the meadow, property of Vitomir Stanic in the village Ljubanje part Stanici in the municipality of Uzice.

1.1.71. June 4, 1999

1.1.71.1. On June 4, 1999 at 3.30 pm the NATO aviation bombed the village Kremna the area of Vracarici. In this attack the field of Despot Vracaric was damaged, and fire was caused by the explosion and damaged the beech woods,

property of the public enterprise Uzice. Also the damage was made on the houses of Dragan and Miloje Vracaric, David and Manojlo Ruzic and Ljubinko Vracaric.

1.1.72. June 7, 1999

1.1.72.1. On June 7, 1999 the sheep and goat farm in the village of Podgorac, owned by Ekohrana from Boljevac was destroyed by the NATO bombs, and three workers – Nebojsa Srbulovic, Milija Andrejevic and Slavka Trikanovic were killed and seven buildings were demolished. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 504)

1.1.72.2. On June 6, 1999 from 11.30 am to 11.40 am with 8 projectiles and June 7, 1999 from around 4.25 pm to 4.35 pm with 6 projectiles the area of the village Vinoraca near Jagodine was targeted and on that occasion 4 persons got minor injuries and the apartment buildings were damaged in the village Vinoraca, property of Nebojsa Antic, Vladimir Jankovic and Zivomir Vukasinovic, as well the low voltage electrical network.

1.1.72.3. On the territory of the municipality of Gornji Milanovac in the period from April 12 to June 7, 1999 in 6 cases material damage was made by the effect of the NATO aviation projectiles i.e. on April 12, 1999 on houses in the village Vrnacane, April 13, 1999 on houses in the village Vranjane, April 21, 1999 on the houses in the village Bogdanica, April 24, 1999 on the houses in the village Brezna, May 7, 1999 on the houses in the village Srezojevci and June 7, 1999 on the relay on Rudnik.

1.1.72.4. On April 14 1999 and June 7, 1999 the NATO aviation fired 19 projectiles in the area of the inhabited place Mrsac (Mrsac, Drakcici, Musina reka, Samaila i Vrdila), and on that occasion a number of houses with auxilliary buildings, property of Milomir Lazovic, Branko Jovanovic, Miodrag Kovacevic and Dusana Tocilovac, all from Mrsaca, Stojanka Boskovic, Mila Colovic, Vlastimir Rakic, Milosav Milojevic, Milos Stojanovic, Mirko Ristic, Dragomir, Zivorad, Veroljub and Milanko Vukomanovic, Radoslav Grujovic and Milomir Jokovic, all from Musina reka, Goran Milosevic, Borislav Mandic, Miloje, Milica, Ljubodrag, Milovan, Miljojko and Milorad Veskovic, Mila Nesovic and Milutin Popadic, all from Drakcici, Nedeljko Mirkovic and Djurdje Lukovic from Samaila, Radisa and Milan Antonijevic and Bogodarka Tocilovac, also from Mrsac, Petar, Slavoljub and Branko Andjelkovic, Nadezda Rakic, Zivojin Lukovic and Dobrivoja and Milan Radulovic, all from Vrdilo were destroyed or considerably damaged.

1.1.72.5. In the period from April 5, 1999 to June 6, 1999 twelve times with 255 various projectiles and bombs the NATO aviation made attacks on the process plants and buildings of NIS Rafinerija nafte Novi Sad, 4, Put sajkaskog odreda St. that destroyed or severely damaged the process plants Goriva I i II and Ujare I i II, Energana, auxilliary plants, reservoirs space and operating

pipelines, pontoon, the plants of liquid gas, transformer station with electric transformer, raw materials, propducts, semifinished and reproduction material. Also, at the same time, the buildings of NIS Naftagas promet 2, Put Sajkaskog odreda St. were severely damaged i.e. the warehouse with finished products, warehouse and administrative building, reservoirs space with pipeline system and pump stations, fuelings, pontoon, transformer station and electric transformer. In the same period great material damage was made on the buildings of NIS GAS working unit N.Sad, 3, Put Sajkaskog odreda St., because administrative buildings, process plants, reservoirs, pump compressor station, technical building and boiler room, warehouse were destroyed or severely damaged, while wave strike of projectiles and bombs caused great material damage on the business premises of the damaged Centroslavija hladnjaca, private enterprises Kole, Monting and Invest inzinjering, and public enterprises Auto Vojvodina, Progres – representation Novi Sad, 4. septembar and Stan progres.

1.1.72.6. On June 7, 1999 the NATO aviation bombed the area of the inhabited place Zarkovci in the municipality of Ruma, and on that occasion in Karadjordjeva St. considerable damage was made on several apartment buildings located in that street in numbers 15, 17, 19; 21, 23 i 13, of until now unknown owners, and the projectiles damaged the Center for Culture in Zarkovci.

1.1.73. June 8, 1999

1.1.73.1. On 4 April 1999, at 4.30 am two projectiles hit RJ Energana within the Oil Refinery in Pancevo. In this attack workers Dusko Bogosavljev, Mirko Dmitrovic and Dejan Bojkovic were killed, while Sladjan Perosevic was seriously injured. Srbislav Lalic and Bosko Nesic from Pancevo got minor injuries and buildings of Energana, Prerada – manipulacija and Proizvodnja – Bitumen were finally destroyed on April 12, 13, 16, 18, June 7, and 8, 1999. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia I p. 393)

1.1.73.2. On 8 June 1999 at 12.15 am, during the air strike of the NATO warplanes on Novi Sad one projectile hit Sangaj neighborhood. Milan Bajic who was in front of his house, was killed in this attack, while 4 people were injured – Sulejman Dalip, Bajram Dalip, Mara Radisic and Pavle Uli. Considerable material damage was made on all the houses in VII i VI Sangaja St. by the effect of the bombs wave strike. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 228)

1.1.73.3. On June 8, 1999 around 12.30 pm in Novi Sad – in 102, VII Sangaj St. the attack was made on the thermal power plant – hot water pipeline Novi Sad, property of the damaged public enterprise Panonske elektrane, so as it was hit by one warplane bomb, that exploded between the main plant and the warehouse making great material damage.

1.1.73.4. On June 8, 1999 around 12.10 pm in Krnjaca in the NATO aviation attack the damage was made on the house in 23, Peke Tepavcevic St. property of Cedomir Vlahovic.

1.1.73.5. The village Dubinje in the municipality of Sjenica was targeted by the NATO aviation after April 6, also on May 11, 1999, June 6, 7, and 8, 1999 and on that occasion 3 family houses were destroyed, 3 apartment buildings each with 4 apartments, 6 stables, stores for diary products and administrative building, and on that occasion many cows and calves were killed.

1.1.73.6. In the period from March 24, to June 8, 1999 on the territory of Sremski okrug the NATO aviation dropped great number of bombs and rockets, and especially on the south slopes of Fruska Gora, where there is a big part of the territory of Nacionalni park that is under special public protection, so as a big woods complex and fields were destroyed and great damage was made on the property of the enterprise Srbija sume, woods managed by Sremska Mitrovica and the national park Fruska Gora.

1.1.74. June 9, 1999

1.1.74.1. On 9 June 1999, during the air strike on the Novi Sad oil refinery, oil storage tanks and pipeline installations were destroyed. (Annex, NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia II p. 541)

1.2. FACTS RELATED TO BREACHES OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

1.2. 1. Facts related to the violations of the rules relative to the protection of civilian persons in international armed conflicts

1.2.1.1. The violations of this group of provisions of the international humanitarian law had terrible effects and repercussions, because they led to massive loss of life among innocent civilians and other-unprotected persons who had in no way taken part in the hostilities or contributed to the military effort of the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

1.2.1.2. The most drastic example of such violations took place on April 14, 1999, between 1.30 pm and 3.30 pm, on the Djakovica-Prizren road, between the villages of Madanaj and Meja. A convoy of Albanian refugees returning to their homes was hit three times in a missile attack. The first attack on the column, which consisted of over 1,000 refugees, took place as the column was passing through the village of Meja. The terrified people in the convoy sought shelter in nearby houses, but NATO planes fired missiles at the very houses where the people were hiding. The attack was resumed when the column of refugees was on the road between the villages of Meja and Bistrazin. A tractor pulling a trailer full of people was hit and completely destroyed, and several persons were killed.

A total of 73 persons were killed and 36 injured in the attacks on the column of refugees on the Djakovica-Prizren road between 1.30 pm and 3.30 pm on April 14, 1999. The majority of the killed and injured persons were women, children, and the old.³

1.2.1.3. An almost identical attack took place on May 13, 1999, at 11.50 pm, on the Prizren-Suva Reka road, near the village of Korisa. Once again it was a column of Albanian refugees returning to their homes; and once again the column mostly consisted of women, children, and the old – between 500 and 600 people in all. The outcome of the attack was 48 refugees killed and 60 seriously injured.⁴

There is no doubt that these were directed, i.e., deliberate, attacks on the refugee columns. The attempts of NATO officials to justify these attacks as 'collateral' are unacceptable and unconvincing. On the contrary, it is evident that they were ruthless and indiscriminate acts, because it was quite easy to identify the convoys as civilian ones.

1.2.1.4. Apart from these, the most drastic examples, other civilian targets were attacked on a large number of occasions, which resulted in civilian casualties:

On March 25, 1999, at 5.10 pm, between the villages of Besnik and Njegus, near Rozaje, Senad Dacic was killed and two young men were injured when a cluster bomb exploded.

1.2.1.5. In the missile attack on the village of Grlic, near Danilovgrad, on March 26, 1999, at 8.00 pm, a woman was injured.

1.2.1.6. In the direct attack on the village of Nogovac on April 2, 1999, at 1.30 am, the village was hit by three missiles; 11 persons were killed and 5 were seriously injured.⁵ Almost all of the casualties were ethnic Albanians.

1.2.1.7. In the attack on the territory of the municipality of Kursumlija on April 2, 1999, at 1.45 am, Vucina Stevanovic was killed and his brother Veroljub was seriously injured in their family house; both were civilians.

1.2.1.8. In the bombing of the heating plant in New Belgrade on April 4, 1999, at 4.30 am, guard Slobodan Trisic was killed.⁶

1.2.1.9. In the two missile attacks on Vranje on April 5, 1999, two missiles exploded in the vicinity of the bus station, killing Milica Grujic from Vranje and Goran Eminovic from Vranjska Banja, both of them civilians.

1.2.1.10. In one of the worst attacks on the civilian population, in the centre of Aleksinac, on April 5, 1999, at 9.40 pm, 10 persons were killed, twelve suffered injuries dangerous to life, and 40 received minor injuries.⁷

³ More detailed data and evidence can be found in: NATO CRIMES in Yugoslavia: Documentary Evidence, 24 March-24 April 1999, Belgrade, May 1999, pp. 1-38.

⁴ NATO CRIMES in Yugoslavia: Documentary Evidence, 25 April-10 June 1999, Vol. II, Belgrade, July 1999, pp. 1-18.

⁵ NATO CRIMES, 24 March – 25 April 1999, op. cit., pp. 355-365.

⁶ NATO CRIMES, op. cit., p. 39.

⁷ Ibid, pp. 49-128.

1.2.1.11. In the attack on the main post office building and the buildings surrounding it in the centre of Pristina, carried out with three missiles on April 7, 1999, at 12.40 am, four people were killed near the post office and an unknown number of them were buried under the rubble. Among them were the whole Gasi family: father Mesud, mother Diana, and the children, Dea, Rea and Demis. Eight persons, all of them postal employees, suffered severe injuries, and a large number of the citizens of Pristina asked for medical assistance on account of minor injuries.⁸

1.2.1.12. In the bombing of Cuprija on April 8, 1999, from 12.42 am to 12.50 am, a woman, Zlatka Lukic, was killed, and three persons were seriously injured.⁹

1.2.1.13. In the course of the bombing of the Tornik sports and recreational centre at the top of Mt. Zlatibor on April 8, 1999, at 4.10 am, three civilians were killed.¹⁰

1.2.1.14. On the night of April 10/11, 1999, several dozen missiles were fired in three assaults on the territory of the municipality of Kursumlija. About 20 missiles of great destructive power hit the village of Merdare. The village was also hit by 30 less destructive missiles and cluster bombs. Five civilians were killed in the attack; Marija Tosovic, who was six months pregnant at the time, suffered severe injuries, and two other women received minor ones.¹¹

1.2.1.15. A passenger train was hit by two missiles on the bridge at Grdelica on the Nis-Skopje railroad on April 12, 1999, at 11.40 am. Twelve civilians were killed in the attack, three are considered missing, and sixteen were injured.¹²

1.2.1.16. In the explosion of a cluster bomb in the village of Pavlovac, near Vranje, on April 14, 1999, civilian Mijalko Trajkovic was killed and 12-year-old Milica Stojanovic suffered death in the yard next to her house.¹³

1.2.1.17. One of the attacks the outcome of which caused public disgust not only in Yugoslavia but abroad as well took place on April 17, 1999, at 9.30 pm. In the air raid on Batajnica, Milica Rakic, a little girl born in 1996, was killed in the bathroom of her parents' family house. In the same attack, Drazen Jankovic from Batajnica suffered minor injuries.¹⁴

1.2.1.18. In the bombing of downtown Nis on April 19, 1999, Milen Milojkovic was killed in his house.^{15 16}

⁸ Ibid, pp. 130-135.

⁹ Ibid, pp. 136-139.

¹⁰ Ibid, pp. 411-414.

¹¹ Ibid, p. 141.

¹² Ibid, pp. 257-312.

¹³ Ibid, pp. 148-150.

¹⁴ Ibid, pp. 152-163.

¹⁵ Ibid, p. 168.

¹⁶ Ibid, pp. 343-350.

1.2.1.19. In the attack carried out on April 21, 1999 on the Maja refugee camp at Djakovica, where refugees from the Republic of Srpska were accommodated, three persons were killed: Gordana Ilinic, Davor Ularevic, and Darko Ularevic.¹⁷

1.2.1.20. In the attack on Surdulica on April 27, 1999, between 12.15 am and 12.30 am, more than 20 civilians were killed in their houses, flats, or shelters.¹⁸

1.2.1.21. One of the worst attacks during the war was carried out on April 23, 1999, at 2.20 am, when the building of Radio Television Serbia in downtown Belgrade was hit, at a time when regular broadcasting was going on. A total of 16 TV employees were killed (two of them were never found), three were seriously injured, and 13 received minor injuries.

1.2.1.22. In the attack on Prizren carried out on April 28, 1999, four persons were killed, and 20 suffered severe injuries. In a repeated attack on May 1, 1999 on the Prizren suburb of Kula, seven civilians were killed and 15 were seriously injured. The same day, in the attack on the village of Jablanica, near Prizren, two persons were killed, and 16 were seriously injured. Most of the killed and injured civilians were ethnic Albanians.¹⁹

1.2.1.23. On April 30, 1999, at 2.30 am, two missiles hit Maksima Gorkog Street, in the very centre of Belgrade. Forty-seven civilians were injured in the attack.²⁰

1.2.1.24. The centre of the little town of Murino, the municipality of Plav, in the north of Montenegro, was hit on April 30, 1999. The following civilians were killed: Manojlo Komatina, Milka Kovacevic, and two little girls, Olivera Maksimovic and Julijana Bruder. Four civilians received serious injuries and four received minor ones.

1.2.1.25. The bridge at the village of Luzani, on the Nis-Pristina road, was bombed on May 1, 1999, at 1.40 pm. At that very moment, a bus full of people was on the bridge. Thirty-nine passengers were killed and 13 were severely injured.²¹

1.2.1.26. In the attack on Sremska Mitrovica carried out on May 2, 1999, Ljiljana Veliki was killed in her yard.²²

1.2.1.27. In the bombing of the Pec-Kula-Rozaje road on May 3, 1999, between 11.45 am and 1.30 pm, with three cruise missiles and a large number of cluster bombs, a bus of Djakovica-prevoz was hit. Seventeen passengers were killed and 44 suffered either severe or minor injuries.²³

¹⁷ Ibid, pp. 170-171

¹⁸ NATO CRIMES, op. cit., Vol. II, pp. 19-82.

¹⁹ Ibid, pp. 83-91.

²⁰ Ibid, pp. 100-109.

²¹ Ibid, pp. 341-346.

²² Ibid, p. 112.

²³ Ibid, pp. 349-353.

1.2.1.28. The civilian Detelinara housing estate of Novi Sad was bombed on May 6, 1999, at 2.30 pm. Civilians Marija Kovac and Dragana Petrovic received serious injuries, and Slavica Jovanovic, Mladen Findzanovic, Nevenka Mitrovic, Vinka Savanovic, and Drazen Boskovic suffered minor ones.

1.2.1.29. The same day, May 7, 1999, Nis and the nearby village of Medosevac were attacked on two occasions. In the first attack, between 2.55 am and 4.25 am, in the village of Medosevac, civilians Dragisa Andjelkovic and his wife, Sladjana, were seriously injured, while their daughter, Suzana, suffered minor injuries.

1.2.1.30. In the second attack, between 11.30 am and 11.40 am, two cluster bombs fell in the very centre of Nis. Thirteen civilians were killed, including a woman who was seven months pregnant; 18 persons were severely injured and 11 sustained minor injuries.²⁴

1.2.1.31. The ruthlessness with which NATO air strikes on Yugoslavia were being carried out was demonstrated in the two attacks on the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Belgrade on May 8, 1999, at 12.10 am and again at 2.00 am. In these attacks, three Chinese citizens were killed, four were seriously injured, and two received minor injuries.²⁵

1.2.1.32. Andjelko Nincic, a refugee accomodated at the Jugoslavija Hotel, was killed in his room in the bombing of the hotel. In the attack, one civilian was severely injured, and three, including a child, received minor injuries.²⁶

1.2.1.33. Cacak is one of the three towns in Serbia which were most heavily bombed. In one of the bombings, carried out on May 10, 1999, at 3.10 pm, four civilians were killed, and a large number of people suffered severe or minor injuries.²⁷

1.2.1.34. The same day, May 10, 1999, a bypass road at Cacak was bombed. A lorry was hit, and the driver, Nasko Ristic, and his assistant, Milos Jovicic, were killed.²⁸

1.2.1.35. On May 11, 1999, Jagoda Mladenovic from the village of Orljane, near Doljevac, was killed when a missile exploded while she was working in a field.²⁹

1.2.1.36. Civilian Zoran Nikolic was killed during the bombing of the Jugopetrol enterprise in Nis on May 11, 1999.³⁰

1.2.1.37. Two civilians were killed during the bombing of the Jugopetrol oil depot in Bor on May 15, 1999.³¹

²⁴ Ibid, pp. 118-121.

²⁵ Ibid, pp. 122-136.

²⁶ Ibid, pp. 543-551.

²⁷ Ibid, pp. 137-162.

²⁸ Ibid, p. 365-366.

²⁹ Ibid, p. 163.

³⁰ Ibid, p. 516.

³¹ Ibid, pp. 517-532.

1.2.1.38. Danijel Ivic, a thirteen-year-old boy, was seriously injured in the explosion of a mine, part of a cluster bomb which had earlier been dropped near his village. The boy was injured in a field on May 16, 1999, about 3.00 pm, when he was carrying water to his father, who was working in another field.³²

1.2.1.39. In the attack on Jasenica, near Valjevo, on May 18, 1999, Milka Krunic was killed and her son, Miroљjub Krunic, was seriously injured.³³

1.2.1.40. The same day, May 18, 1999, a bridge in Vladicin Han was bombed. In the attack, civilian Milan Ignjatovic was killed.³⁴

1.2.1.41. In the attack on Gnјilane on May 19, 1999, the Binacka Morava and the Mladost enterprises were hit, while five civilians were killed.³⁵

1.2.1.42. Among the most horrendous assaults in the whole course of the NATO air campaign were the two attacks on the Dubrava penal institution at Istok, in Kosovo-Metohija. The attacks took place on May 19 and 21, 1999. The assault was aimed at the people who were not given a chance to defend themselves or find shelter because they were locked in their rooms in accordance with the rules applying to serving a sentence. The only thing they could do was helplessly watch death descending from the sky. In these attacks there was the largest overall number of casualties in one place: 95 inmates were killed and 196 were seriously injured.³⁶

1.2.1.43. In the attack on Sombor on May 21, 1999, two civilians lost their lives and several were seriously injured.³⁷

1.2.1.44. In the attack on Djakovica on May 21, 1999, the house of Ibrahim Djosi was hit and the owner killed in it.³⁸

1.2.1.45. In the attack on Sabac on May 25, 1999, at 1.05 pm, civilian Zivorad Nenadovic, born in 1930, was severely injured; shortly after being taken to the Medical Centre in Sabac, he died. Apart from him, four civilians suffered minor injuries.³⁹

1.2.1.46. In the attack on the spa at Novi Pazar, carried out on the same day, May 25, 1999, Olga Barac and her two daughters, Milica and Dijana, were gravely injured.⁴⁰

1.2.1.47. In the aerial attack on the village of Radoste, near Orahovac, carried out on May 26, 1999, at 8.30 am, the area between the railroad and the Beli Drim River was hit. In the attack, Kujtim Kastrati and Beg Krasnici were killed,

³² Ibid, pp. 168-173.

³³ Ibid, pp. 174-175.

³⁴ Ibid, pp. 375-377.

³⁵ Ibid, pp. 484-490.

³⁶ Ibid, pp. 319-326.

³⁷ Ibid, pp. 191-193.

³⁸ Ibid, p. 194.

³⁹ Ibid, p. 195.

⁴⁰ Ibid, p. 196.

while Sukri Kastrati and Ismet Kastrati were severely injured. In the repeated attack on the same area at 5 pm, Nikola Miljici was seriously injured in the village of Bardosane while he was looking for his sheep.⁴¹

1.2.1.48. In the attack on the Cekavicki Bridge, near Lebane, Veselka Spasic and Branka Stankovic were killed.⁴²

1.2.1.49. In the bombing of the Rajja territory carried out on May 26, 1999, the house of Vladimir Pavlovic was hit and destroyed. His children, Stefan and Dajana, were killed, and he and his wife received serious injuries. In the same attack, Biljana Momcilovic was killed and her mother, Ljubinka, was seriously injured.⁴³

1.2.1.50. Aleksinac was once again exposed to air attacks on May 28, 1999, at 12.30 pm. Of a total of 14 missiles fired, seven hit the centre of the town, and one hit the territory of the municipality of Svrlijig. At 12.40 pm, the residential buildings at 23-25 Niska Street were hit and totally destroyed; three civilians were killed and five were severely injured.⁴⁴

1.2.1.51. The village of Camurlija, near Nis, was hit on May 29, 1999. Among others, the house of the Mancic family was hit, and Vukosava Mancic and her husband, Dusan Mancic, were killed in it, while their grandchildren, Dejan and Aleksandra, were gravely injured.⁴⁵

1.2.1.52. In the attack on Cuprija on May 29, 1999, more than 100 civilian buildings were hit and about 20 persons were seriously injured.⁴⁶

1.2.1.53. In the bombing of the Cenovacki Bridge, near Lebane, on May 29 and 30, 1999, Stanoje Stojmenovic and his son Goran were killed, while his wife, Jagoda, was severely injured.⁴⁷

1.2.1.54. Cars in which was travelling a group of journalists, led by philosopher and author Daniel Chiffers, were attacked on the Prizren-Brezovica road at 4.30 pm on May 30, 1999; driver Nebojsa Radojevic was killed, while Daniel Chiffers and Eva Prentice received minor injuries.⁴⁸

1.2.1.55. A particularly cruel and ruthless attack took place on May 30, 1999, between 1.05 pm and 1.15 pm, when the bridge in the small town of Varvarin was bombed. The attack was carried out on a religious holiday and a market day, when a large number of people assemble near the bridge. That day there were more than 2,000 people. Of these, nine were killed, twelve sustained grave injuries and two sustained minor ones. Three persons are considered missing.

⁴¹ Ibid, pp. 196-197.

⁴² Ibid, pp. 385-386.

⁴³ Ibid, pp. 198-201.

⁴⁴ Ibid, pp. 201-205.

⁴⁵ Ibid, p. 207.

⁴⁶ Ibid, p. 208.

⁴⁷ Ibid, pp. 387-388.

⁴⁸ Ibid, p. 393.

Among those killed in this tragic event was the best young mathematician in Yugoslavia, Sanja Milenkovic, born in 1983, a student of the Secondary School of Mathematics in Belgrade.⁴⁹

1.2.1.56. Ripanj, a suburb of Belgrade, was attacked on May 31, 1999. Several civilian buildings were hit. Slavica Stojiljkovic was killed, whereas Javorina Savovic and her son Boban were injured.⁵⁰

1.2.1.57. The village of Drazevac, near Obrenovac, in the Greater Belgrade area, was hit on the same day. Among others, the house of Vladimir Arsenijevic was hit, where Jovanka Arsenijevic, born in 1923, was killed in the pantry.⁵¹

1.2.1.58. In the attack on Novi Pazar, on May 31, 1999, at 1.28 am, the target was the residential area of the town. Among others, the building at 74 Stevana Nemanje Street was hit. Eleven persons were killed, 12 were gravely injured, and 11 received minor injuries.⁵²

1.2.1.59. In the bombing of a farm in the village of Podgorac, near Boljevac, civilians Nebojsa Srbulovic, Milija Andrejevic, and Slavka Trikanovic were killed.⁵³

1.2.1.60. In one of the countless attacks on Novi sad, on June 8, 1999, at 12.15 pm, the housing estate of Sangaj was hit. In the attack, one civilian, Milan Bajic, was killed, two civilians, one of whom was an eleven-year-old child, Halid Dalil, suffered serious injuries, and seven civilians suffered minor ones.⁵⁴

1.2.1.61. The above attacks violated one of the basic rules of the international humanitarian law – the rule of distinguishing between combatants and noncombatants. It is one of the oldest customary rules, which served as a basis for constituting a series of other rules, both customary and conventional, of permissible and impermissible attack objectives, admissible and inadmissible acts in war, etc.

1.2.1.62. It is beyond doubt that all the persons exposed to attack in the foregoing examples in this section fulfilled all the requirements necessary to be considered as civilians in the light of the above provisions. This means that they enjoyed the right to protection against deliberate attack, that is to say, protection against the repercussions of hostilities. It is quite obvious that none of the above-listed victims had been carrying out any activities contributing to the military effort of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

1.2.1.63. The assertions of NATO officials, made on a number of occasions related to such 'results' of military action, that this was merely a matter of 'collateral damage', cannot be considered as justification. It is fairly evident from all of the above-listed examples that, with respect to these attacks, necessary

⁴⁹ Ibid, pp. 400-413.

⁵⁰ Ibid, pp. 214-215.

⁵¹ Ibid, p. 216.

⁵² Ibid, pp. 217-227.

⁵³ Ibid, pp. 504-507.

⁵⁴ Ibid, p. 228.

precautionary measures had not been taken, i.e., those requiring that the nature of the objective – whether it is a military or civilian one – be unquestionably verified. These measures require that an attack be refrained from if it could cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete or direct military advantage anticipated. Moreover, if an already launched attack could have such repercussions, there is the obligation that it be cancelled.⁵⁵

1.2.1.64. It is particularly impossible to speak about ‘collateral damage’ in the case of the attack on the Radio Television Serbia’s building in Belgrade. The building sustained a direct hit, which was very precise and undoubtedly deliberate. Therefore, the only objective was to hit the building regardless of possible and, unfortunately, actual casualties.

1.2.1.65. In view of the foregoing, by attacking the civilian population from the above-listed examples, the Respondents committed drastic violations of the international humanitarian law relative to the protection of civilian population.

1.2.2. Facts related to the violations of the rules applying to the protection of civilian objects in armed conflicts

1.2.2.1. The majority of the cases listed in the previous section, where civilians were the victims, were caused precisely because of indiscriminate NATO actions and striking civilian objects. Apart from these, however, in a large number of instances other civilian objects were hit and destroyed.

1.2.2.2. In the already mentioned attack on the village of Nogovac in the municipality of Orahovac, 15 family houses were damaged, together with the farming machinery and equipment and the cars parked near the house.⁵⁶

1.2.2.3. In the village of Samokovo, the municipality of Kursumlija, on April 2, 1999, at 1.45 am, a missile fell five metres from the house of the Stevanovic family. The family house and outbuildings were completely destroyed in the explosion. Besides, windows were broken on the surrounding family houses.⁵⁷

1.2.2.4. In the attack on Cacak carried out on April 4, 1999, the family house of Mileva Kuveljic at 99 Ratka Mitrovica Street was completely destroyed. (As mentioned, the owner, Mileva Kuveljic, was killed in the house.)⁵⁸

1.2.2.5. In the attack on Vranje on April 5, 1999, several residential buildings were totally destroyed in the exclusively civilian part of the town.⁵⁹

1.2.2.6. In the attack on April 5, 1999, at 9.40 pm, five missiles hit the centre of Aleksinac. Several residential buildings were destroyed, and a large number of them were damaged. Also damaged were the business premises of the

⁵⁵ Article 57 of Protocol I.

⁵⁶ NATO CRIMES, 24 March – 24 April 1999, op. cit., pp. 40-41.

⁵⁷ Ibid, pp. 43-44.

⁵⁸ Ibid, p. 45.

⁵⁹ Ibid, pp. 47-48.

Agrokolonijal and the Empa enterprises, the ambulance, and a large number of shops and cars. Damage was also done to the road to the Aleksinac mines. None of the listed objects had served military purposes or contributed to military action.⁶⁰

1.2.2.7. Several civilian objects were severely damaged in the attack on Sjenica and the village of Dubinje, near Sjenica, on April 6, 1999, at 8.45 pm. Apart from family houses, damage was done to the management building of the Pester agricultural estate, the workers' rooms, and a number of the company's auxiliary buildings. Damage was also done to several residential buildings with a large number of flats, as well as a large number of cars. The underground telephone and power lines, the water supply installations, and a high-voltage transmission line were cut off. The damage totally disrupted water supply and telephone communications.⁶¹

1.2.2.8. In the attack on Podgorica on April 6, 1999, at 9.00 am, the following were hit: the Seismological Institute, the building of an insurance company, and a sports shooting range.

1.2.2.9. A fierce attack was carried out on the very centre of Pristina on April 7, 1999, at 12.40 am. The main post-office building and the surrounding residential buildings were hit by three missiles and completely destroyed. Total damage was also done to the buildings of the Republic Pension and Health Insurance Fund, as well as many workshops and shops. Heavy damage was done to the following buildings in the centre of Pristina: the Central Bank of Yugoslavia; the United Kosovska Bank; the seat of the earlier Provincial Assembly, which at the moment of the attack was the seat of the Provisional Executive Council of Kosovo-Metohija.⁶² It is quite evident that all of them were civilian buildings.

1.2.2.10. In a similar attack on Cuprija on April 8, 1999, several blocks of flats and family houses were destroyed or damaged.⁶³

1.2.2.11. In the attack on the village of Osecenica, the municipality of Mionica, on April 9, 1999, 14 family houses were damaged.

1.2.2.12. Five missiles hit the village of Pricevici in the attack carried out on April 9, 1999, at 1.00 am. The family house Radovan Zivkovic was destroyed, while those of Milic Zivkovic and Tomislav and Milosav Mirkovic were severely damaged. One missile hit the forest of Tomislav Zivkovic and destroyed 1,000 square meters of it.

1.2.2.13. Several dozen powerful missiles were fired at the territory of the municipality of Kursumlija on the night of April 10/11, 1999. About 20 missiles of great destructive power hit the village of Merdare alone, as did 30 other missiles and cluster bombs. The bombs damaged a large number of family houses, as well as the Prokuplje-Podujevo road and part of the Prokuplje-Podujevo railroad.⁶⁴

⁶⁰ Ibid, pp. 49-128.

⁶¹ Ibid, p. 129.

⁶² Ibid, pp. 130-135.

⁶³ Ibid, pp. 136-139.

⁶⁴ Ibid, pp. 141-142.

1.2.2.14. The vicinity of the village of Samailo, the municipality of Kraljevo, was hit in the missile attack on April 11, 1999, at 4.00 am. Two family houses were completely destroyed, while 20 were heavily damaged. Damage was also done to the Petar Nikolic Primary School and several private enterprises.

1.2.2.15. One missile hit the village of Turekovac in the municipality of Leskovac on April 11, 1999, at 4.30 am, and heavily damaged a large number of private houses.⁶⁵

1.2.2.16. The village of Pavlovac, near Vranje, was hit by cluster bombs in the attack carried out on April 14, 1999. In the attack, damage was done to a number of private houses (civilian Mijalko Trajkovic and 12-year-old girl Milica Stojanovic were killed).⁶⁶

1.2.2.17. In the attack on Subotica carried out on April 16, 1999, the residential part of the town was hit. Several family houses in Ferenci Iboja Street were destroyed or heavily damaged.⁶⁷

1.2.2.18. In the attack on Batajnica on April 17, 1999, at 9.30 pm, the residential building at 8 D.L. Rasa was hit (two-year-old girl Milica Rakic was killed in it). Apart from that, ten more houses were damaged in the explosion of the same missile.⁶⁸

1.2.2.19. In the aerial attack on the hill of Strazevica, the municipality of Rakovica, Belgrade, carried out on April 17, 1999, at 10.30 pm, in a part of the Kijevo-Knezevac housing estate, two family houses were totally destroyed, and 25 were heavily damaged.⁶⁹

1.2.2.20. In the attack on the town territory of Nis carried out on April 19, 1999, a large number of family houses in Bukmirska Street were destroyed or heavily damaged.⁷⁰

1.2.2.21. In the attack on the village of Dolovi, near Novi Pazar, carried out on April 20, 1999, several family houses were damaged. The outbuildings of the village households were also hit, whereas a number of head of livestock were killed.⁷¹

1.2.2.22. In the bombing of Djakovica carried out on April 21, 1999, the Maja refugee camp, where some refugees from the Republic of Srpska were accommodated, was attacked, and one of the buildings was almost totally destroyed, while others were heavily damaged (three civilians were killed in the attack).⁷²

⁶⁵ Ibid, pp. 143-144.

⁶⁶ Ibid, pp. 148-163.

⁶⁷ Ibid, p. 151.

⁶⁸ Ibid, pp. 152-157.

⁶⁹ Ibid, pp. 164-165.

⁷⁰ Ibid, pp. 166-168.

⁷¹ Ibid, p. 169.

⁷² Ibid, pp. 170-172.

1.2.2.23. In the attack on the little town of Surdulica, in the south of Serbia, carried out on April 27, 1999, more than 59 family houses and blocks of flats were totally destroyed or heavily damaged. Three streets in the residential part of the town were hit.⁷³ It must be pointed out that the houses were relatively close to the army barracks. The barracks, however, was empty, because it cannot be expected from an even slightly organized armed force to await attacks in barracks, especially since the attacks had already been continuing for a whole month. Those who had ordered this cruel attack must have been aware of this. For this reason, a professional and educated soldier could not have expected any military advantage from such a meaningless attack; it was, therefore, an attack merely directed at inflicting suffering and destruction.

1.2.2.24. In the attacks on Prizren and the two nearby places, Jablanica and Dragas, carried out in April 28 and May 1, 1999, more than 100 family houses were destroyed or heavily damaged. All of them were the property of ethnic Albanians.⁷⁴

1.2.2.25. In the village of Gosici, near Podgorica, which was hit by a cluster bomb in the attack on April 28, 1999, a number of private houses were damaged and several head of livestock were killed.⁷⁵

1.2.2.26. In the attack on Subotica on April 27, 1999, 215 private houses were damaged and two public enterprises, Agrometal and Vetfarm.⁷⁶

1.2.2.27. The very centre of Belgrade, i.e., the old part of town, which is of extraordinary architectural value, was hit on April 30, 1999, at 2.30. Two missiles totally destroyed or heavily damaged several dozen family houses, a private restaurant, a number of workshops and services for the repair of cars and household appliances, and several cars parked in the streets and yards.⁷⁷

1.2.2.28. In the bombing of Murino, near Plav, carried out on April 30, 1999, several family houses in the very centre of the town were destroyed or damaged.

1.2.2.29. The village of Vitanovac, near Kraljevo, was attacked on May 1, 1999. damage was done to a number of buildings owned by Radovan Jovancevic, and the house, barn and car of Tomislav Zarcenin.⁷⁸

1.2.2.30. In one in a series of attacks on Valjevo on May 2, 1999, after midnight, two residential buildings, one with 12 flats and the other with four, at 5 and 18 Milorada Pavlovica housing estate were destroyed.⁷⁹

1.2.2.31. Novi Sad was also exposed to attacks several times. In one of them, on May 6, 1999, at 2.30 pm, civilian objects were hit in the Detelinara housing estate. The missiles fired in the attack hit Djule Molnara Street, between two blocks of flats,

⁷³ NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, op. cit., pp. 19-82.

⁷⁴ *Ibid*, pp. 83-91.

⁷⁵ *Ibid*, pp. 92-94.

⁷⁶ *Ibid*, pp. 95-99.

⁷⁷ *Ibid*, pp. 100-109.

⁷⁸ *Ibid*, p. 111.

⁷⁹ *Ibid*, p. 113.

near the Svetozar Markovic-Toza Primary School. All the flats in the two buildings were totally destroyed and cannot be used or repaired; a part of the primary school was heavily damaged. Twenty cars parked in the street were also destroyed.⁸⁰

1.2.2.32. The residential and industrial areas of Nis were bombed on May 7, 1999, in two raids, between 2.55 am and 4.25 am, by 27 missiles of great destructive power. In the attacks, five houses in the village of Medosevac were totally destroyed, and several dozen were heavily damaged. The same area was bombed again the same day, between 11.30 am and 11.40 am, when two cluster bombs were dropped. One of them hit the Pathology Ward of the Nis Clinical centre. The other hit the very centre of the town, near the Rector's Office at Nis University and the central marketplace, by the Nis Fortress. several buildings were destroyed or heavily damaged.⁸¹

1.2.2.33. In the attack on Belgrade on May 8, 1999, the building of the Embassy of the Republic of China, at 3 Tresnjin cvet Street, was hit and heavily damaged. Damage was also done to the nearby buildings of Energoprojekt, the Stanislav Binicki Music School, and four business units of Energoprojekt. In the same attack, the whole car pool of the Embassy of the Republic of China.⁸²

1.2.2.34. In one of the many attacks on Cacak, on May 10, 1999, at 2.00 am, almost all of Kulinovacko polje III Street was destroyed; a large number of family houses were totally destroyed or heavily damaged.⁸³

1.2.2.35. In a repeated attack on Murino, near Plav, on May 11, 1999, at 2.00 am, the houses of the families Grozdanovic, Djordjevic, Zivaljevic, Katic, Mijovic, Koranovic, and Lutovac were destroyed beyond repair. Serious damage was also done to the buildings of the Petar dedovic Primary School and the Cultural Centre. Murino and the surrounding area were left without water and electricity, and the telephone and postal communications were cut off.⁸⁴

1.2.2.36. In the village of Jasenica, near Valjevo, between 12.40 pm and 2.50 pm on May 18, 1999, the family house of Mile Krunic was hit (his wife, Milka Krunic, was killed). The house and the outbuildings were totally destroyed.⁸⁵

1.2.2.37. One of the most abominable attacks in the whole war, with very serious repercussions, was carried out on the Dubrava penal institution at Istok, in Kosovo-Metohija, in two raids, on May 19 and 21, 1999 (95 inmates were killed and 196 were seriously injured).⁸⁶ This penal institution is a completely civilian one; there were no military units in it, only the guards. Not even among those serving time were any members of the armed forces.

1.2.2.38. In the attack on Belgrade on May 20, 1999, at 12.05 am, when the Dr. Dragisa Misovic Clinic and Hospital Centre, both heavy and light damage was done to several housing and office buildings in the vicinity: the building of the

⁸⁰ Ibid, pp. 116-117.

⁸¹ Ibid, pp. 118-121.

⁸² Ibid, pp. 122-136.

⁸³ Ibid, pp. 137-162.

⁸⁴ Ibid, pp. 164-167.

⁸⁵ Ibid, pp. 174-190.

⁸⁶ Ibid, pp. 319-326.

Yugoslav Archives, the Milosev konak restaurant, the residences of the ambassadors of Sweden, Switzerland and Iraq, and the Jugopetrol filling station.

1.2.2.39. In the attack on Sombor, on May 21, 1999, more than 50 houses were completely destroyed or damaged. Apart from residential buildings, a large number of outbuildings were destroyed as well. Many domestic animals, including pigs, pedigree dogs, and poultry, were killed in the attack.⁸⁷

1.2.2.40. The village of Ralja, near Belgrade, was hit on May 26, 1999, at 11.10 pm. In the attack the family houses of Vladimir Pavlovic and Dragutin Ivanovic were totally destroyed.⁸⁸

1.2.2.41. Fourteen missiles hit the territory of Aleksinac on May 28, 1999, at 12.30 pm; seven of them hit the centre of the town. Several dozen family housing units were totally demolished, while a large number of houses sustained heavy damage.⁸⁹

1.2.2.42. Novi Sad was also exposed to numerous fierce attacks. In one of them, on May 29, 1999, the suburbs of Miseluk and Ribnjak were hit, and several houses were destroyed in both.⁹⁰

1.2.2.43. In the village of Camurlija, near Nis, in the attack carried out on May 29, 1999, the family house of Dusan Mancic was destroyed.⁹¹

1.2.2.44. Another in a series of fierce attacks on Cuprija was carried out on May 29, 1999. The very centre of the town was hit. More than 100 buildings were destroyed or damaged: family houses, flats, shops, outbuildings, etc.⁹²

1.2.2.45. In the attack on Raska on May 30, 1999, four family houses were completely destroyed. Apart from that, heavy damage was done to the local Orthodox cemetery, where 17 gravestones were completely destroyed, while all the others were damaged.⁹³

1.2.2.46. The outcome of the attack on Ripanj, near Belgrade, carried out on May 31, 1999, was the totally destroyed houses of Slavica Stojiljkovic (who was killed in the attack) and Miroslav Saitovic.⁹⁴

1.2.2.47. In the attack on Novi Pazar on May 31, 1999, at 1.28 pm, 58 flats in two housing blocks in Stevana Nemanje Street were destroyed or damaged. Besides, 10 family houses were completely destroyed, and more than 50 were damaged beyond repair. Severe damage was also done to the buildings of the Bratstvo Primary School, the Medical centre, and the Jedinstvo enterprise. Eleven cars and a lorry, all parked in Stevana Nemanje Street, were destroyed or damaged.⁹⁵

⁸⁷ Ibid, pp. 191-194.

⁸⁸ Ibid, pp. 198-200.

⁸⁹ Ibid, pp. 201-205.

⁹⁰ Ibid, p. 206.

⁹¹ Ibid, p. 207.

⁹² Ibid, p. 208.

⁹³ Ibid, pp. 209-213.

⁹⁴ Ibid, pp. 214-215.

⁹⁵ Ibid, pp. 217-227.

1.2.2.48. Apart from the listed civilian objects of different kinds, large-scale damage was done to various schools and other educational institutions in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.⁹⁶

1.2.2.49. In the city of Belgrade, 46 primary schools, 13 secondary schools, and four university buildings were damaged – a total of 63 educational institutions. In Borski District, Bor, five primary schools and one music school were damaged – a total of 6 educational institutions. In Jablanicki District, Leskovac, 19 primary schools, nine secondary schools, two specialized schools, a university building, and one students' facility were damaged – a total of 32 educational institutions. In Nisavski District, Nis, 10 primary schools, 10 secondary schools, three specialized schools, seven university buildings, and six students' facilities were damaged – a total of 36 educational institutions. In Peinjski District, Vranje, 12 primary schools, eight secondary schools, and one university building were damaged – a total of 21 educational institutions. In Raski District, Kraljevo, 10 primary schools, two secondary schools, and one students' facility were damaged – a total of 13 educational institutions. In Moravicki District, Cacak, nine primary schools and two secondary schools were damaged – a total of 11 educational institutions. In Rasinski District, Krusevac, three primary schools and two secondary schools were damaged – a total of 5 educational institutions. In Branicevski District, Pozarevac, one primary school and one secondary school were damaged – a total of 2 educational institutions. In Podunavski District, Smederevo, two primary schools and two secondary schools were damaged – a total of 4 educational institutions. In Sumadijski District, Kragujevac, 11 primary schools, seven secondary schools, one specialized school, two university buildings, and one students' facility were damaged – a total of 22 educational institutions. In Kolubarski District, Valjevo, six primary schools and two secondary schools were damaged – a total of 8 educational institutions. In Macvanski District, Sabac, one primary school was damaged. In Pomoravski District, Cuprija, two primary schools, two secondary schools, one specialized school, and a gymnasium were damaged – a total of 6 educational institutions. In Toplicki District, Prokuplje, five primary schools, three secondary schools, and one students' facility were damaged – a total of 9 educational institutions. In Zajecarski District, Zajecar, one secondary school was damaged. In Zlatiborski District, Uzice, four primary schools were damaged. In Juznobanatski District, Novi Sad, 13 primary schools, seven secondary schools, five students' facilities, one specialized school, and seven university buildings were damaged – a total of 35 educational institutions. In Zapadnbacki District, sombor, seven primary schools, one secondary school, and one university building were damaged – a total of 9 educational institutions. In Juznobanatski District, Pancevo, two primary and two secondary schools were damaged – a total of 4 educational institutions.

⁹⁶ NATO CRIMES, Documentary Evidence, 24 March – 24 April 1999, op. cit., pp. 181-213.

1.2.2.50. An especially obvious objective of NATO operations throughout the air raids were the media, most notably the radio and television. The attacks aimed at buildings and studio equipment, but mostly on the transmission infrastructure: the relays and transmitters. The facilities of the Radio Television Serbia (RTS) were being destroyed, but also those of local radio and television stations. Apart from these objects, installations of other civilian public services, such as those of meteorological institutions, post offices, etc., were being demolished.

1.2.2.51. On April 5, 1999, at 10.30 pm, on Mt. Gucevo, the municipality of Loznica, the relay of TV Loznica was destroyed; the relay had also been used by the RTS channels One, Two and Three. Apart from the relay, the installations of the Hydrometeorological Institute of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade, were destroyed.⁹⁷ In the two attacks on April 5/6, 1999, at 10.20 pm and 4.50 am, the Crveni Cot RTS transmitter at the top of Mt. Fruska Gora was bombed and completely destroyed.⁹⁸ The RTS transmitter on Mt. Crni vrh, the municipality of Jagodina, was bombed on April 6, 1999. The building and the signal transmitting system were destroyed.⁹⁹ In the attack on the peak of the mountain of Zlatibor, Mt. Tornik, on April 8, 1999, one missile hit the relay, which was jointly used by RTS and PTT Telekom.¹⁰⁰ Mt. Tornik was hit again on April 15, 1999, when the family house of Mitar Djurovic from the village of Jablanica was severely damaged. The building and equipment of the relay on Mt. Goles, near Pristina, were destroyed in the air Attack on April 9/10, 1999, and the relay in the plain of Gazimestan, also near Pristina, was destroyed in the attack of April 13, 1999.¹⁰¹ The Jugoslavija earth satellite station at Prilike, near Ivanjica, property of Srbija PTT Telekom, used for the transmission of television and telephone signals, was almost totally destroyed, including the satellite and aerial installations for receiving the signal from the Europa satellite. The station maintained communications with Australia, Asia, Afrika, North and South America, and Europe.¹⁰² The Srbija BK Telekom relay on the mountain of Jagodnja, at the peak called Kula kosutnja stopa, at the village of Krzava, the municipality of Krupanj, was hit by two missiles on April 15, 1999, at 1.10 am. Two platforms with aerial installations and two floors of the building were damaged, including the relay equipment.¹⁰³ On the same day, at 12.15 am, the Ovcar TV transmitter on Mt. Ovcar, near Cacak, was hit. The transmitter was heavily damaged, as was the nearby building. The PTT Srbija relay on Mt. Cer was hit on April 16, 1999, at 2.15 am. Several areas for the transmission of signals were damaged, as well as the building and equipment. The transformer station was also damaged, which caused a breakdown in the electricity supply. This relay was bombed as many as six times.¹⁰⁴

⁹⁷ Ibid, pp. 323-324.

⁹⁸ Ibid, pp. 324-325.

⁹⁹ Ibid, pp. 326-327.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid, pp. 326-329.

¹⁰¹ Ibid, pp. 331-332.

¹⁰² Ibid, pp. 332-333.

¹⁰³ Ibid, pp. 333-334.

¹⁰⁴ Ibid, pp. 333, 335, NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, pp. 438-439.

1.2.2.52. The Usce business centre in New Belgrade was hit in the missile attack on April 21, 1999, at 3.15 am. The building housed the studios and equipment of several television and radio stations (beside about twenty other business companies and the seat of the Socialist Party of Serbia).¹⁰⁵

1.2.2.53. In one of the countless attacks on Belgrade, on April 23, 1999, at 2.20 am, the building of the Radio Television Serbia, situated in the very centre of the city, in Aberdareva Street, was hit. The central part of RTS was completely destroyed, including all of the most sophisticated TV broadcasting equipment. Apart from the RTS building, heavy damage was also caused on the nearby building of the Dusko Radovic children's theatre, the administrative building of the Palilula municipality, the warehouse of the Progres enterprise, the vestibule of the Russian Orthodox church building, the church of St. Mark, and a large number of restaurants, shops, and business premises in Bulevar revolucije Street.¹⁰⁶

1.2.2.54. The RTS transmitter at Iriski Venac was bombed on two occasions: on April 27 and 28, 1999. the transmitter was heavily damaged.¹⁰⁷

1.2.2.55. One of the symbols of the city of Belgrade, which was also part of the cultural heritage, the TV tower on Mt. Avala, 126 metres high and unique in the world because of its architectural design, was ruthlessly destroyed beyond repair in the missile attack on April 29, 1999.¹⁰⁸

1.2.2.56. The RTS studio in Novi Sad was attacked several times. The first was carried out on May 4, 1999, when the building and TV tower were incapacitated. The same objectives were bombed for the second time on May 13, 1999; for the third time on May 26, 1999; and for the fourth and last time on May 29, 1999.¹⁰⁹ The relay on the mountain of Rudnik, near Gornji Milanovac, was exposed to NATO attacks on two occasions: on May 8, 1999 and June 3, 1999. In the attacks the relay of TV Politika and the antenna mast of Mobtel, used for mobile telephony, were destroyed.¹¹⁰ In the attack on Vrsacki breg, a hill overlooking Vrsac, on May 11, 1999, at 10.25 pm, the new RTS building and three antenna masts were destroyed.¹¹¹ In the attack on May 19, 1999, the RTS relay of Gobelja on Mt. Kopaonik, near Kraljevo, was totally destroyed. The same objective was bombed again on June 3, 1999, at 3.28 pm. It was hit by two missiles. A container with the telephone equipment of the Mobtel company was also destroyed.¹¹² The relay on the mountain of Besna kobila, near Vranje, was hit on May 30, 1999, and sustained large-scale damage. It was the property of the RTS. The same relay was also hit on June 3, at 1.30 pm.¹¹³ The relay on the hill of Kozarica, near

¹⁰⁵ NATO CRIMES, 24 March – 24 April 1999, op. cit., pp. 336-342.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid, pp. 343-348.

¹⁰⁷ NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, op. cit., p. 419.

¹⁰⁸ Ibid, p. 424.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid, pp. 426-429; 433-436; 440-441.

¹¹⁰ Ibid, pp. 430, 454.

¹¹¹ Ibid, p. 432.

¹¹² Ibid, pp. 437; 448-452.

¹¹³ Ibid, pp. 442, 453.

Dimitrovgrad, was hit on the same day. The antenna pool and the building with equipment were totally destroyed. This relay was also hit on another occasion: on June 3, at 1.40 pm. Apart from the already damaged RTS equipment, this time damage was also done to the Caribrod radio station.¹¹⁴ One more transmission centre was destroyed on the same day, May 30, 1999. In the village of Stubline, near Obrenovac, the short-wave radio centre of Radio Jugoslavija was hit and totally destroyed, including the two transmitters of 100 kV and 500 kV respectively.¹¹⁵ Also on May 30, 1999, at 8.45 am, several missiles destroyed the RTS transmitter in the village of Zvecka, near Obrenovac. The transmitter had been used by Radio Beograd's channels Two and Three. The building with a parking garage and a spare part warehouse, as well as a few of the residential buildings in the vicinity were also destroyed.¹¹⁶ The TV relay at the village of Kozji Do, the municipality of Trgoviste, was hit and destroyed by four missiles on June 3, 1999, at 7.25 pm.¹¹⁷

The RTS TV relay at Crni Vrh, near Pirot, was hit by three missiles and damaged on June 3, 1999, at 1.30 pm and 2.00 pm. TV Kraljevo's relay in the village of Sikca was bombed and destroyed on June 3, 1999.¹¹⁸

1.2.2.57. Another group of civilian objects which were exposed to fierce demolition and destruction without a militarily justifiable cause were the sports and tourist premises and hotels.

At the already mentioned peak of the mountain of Zlatibor, Mt. Tornik, on May 8, 1999, the sports and recreational centre of the Cigota health was bombed. The missile hit and totally destroyed the centre for the physical rehabilitation of children, which covers the surface of 2,000 square meters. Apart from the Centre, the skiing equipment renting unit and the medical unit, part of the Centre, were also destroyed. (Three persons were killed in this raid.)¹¹⁹ In the attack on the mountain of Kopaonik, the best known and most developed tourist centre in Yugoslavia, carried out on April 13, 1999, at 12.40 am, four missiles totally demolished the Baciste Hotel, property of the Genex Hotels from Belgrade. The hotel is situated in the so-called Sun Valley, on the territory of the Kopaonik National Park. The hotel itself and the five Bacija pavillions were completely destroyed. Shortly before the missile attack, more than 100 cluster bombs were dropped outside the hotel. In the attack on the hotel, two buses and a refrigerator lorry were destroyed, while damage was done to the nearby Putnik Hotel.¹²⁰ The Jugoslavija Hotel in New Belgrade was bombed on two occasions: on May 7, 1999, at 11.50 pm, and on May 8, 1999, at 1.50. Several

¹¹⁴ Ibid, pp. 443-444; 456.

¹¹⁵ Ibid, p. 445.

¹¹⁶ Ibid, p. 446.

¹¹⁷ Ibid, p. 447.

¹¹⁸ Ibid, p. 456.

¹¹⁹ NATO CRIMES, 24 March - 24 April 1999, op. cit., pp. 411-414.

¹²⁰ Ibid, p. 414-416.

missiles destroyed the central part of the building and started a fire, which destroyed one part of the hotel's main entrance. Several hotel rooms which had been rented as business offices, the banquet room, and others, were destroyed or damaged. Damage was done to the 23 cars of the Hertz Rent-A-Car company, as well as the 25 brand new Nissan vehicles parked in front of the hotel.¹²¹ In the bombing of Prijepolje on May 11, 1999, at about 12.40 am, the sports stadium was destroyed.¹²²

1.2.2.58. Among civilian objects, enterprises and other business institutions by all means sustained damage and destruction on the largest scale. Due to their destruction, hundreds of thousands of employees were rendered jobless and brought to the brink of death. The Lola Utva factory in Pancevo was bombed several times: on March 24, 1999, at 9.00 pm, with four missiles; on March 27, 1999, at 8.05 pm, with one missile; and on March 29, at 8.30 pm, with one missile. This factory had been making farming and sports aircraft. The factory's production plan did not include the production of military materiele. In the attacks the following plants were destroyed: the assembly and maintenance plants with 17 sports aircraft; the assembly room with two sports aircraft, the aircraft equipment plant, the aluminium protection plant, the paint shop, the water purification plant; and the plant for material preparation and cutting. Other workshops and plants also sustained considerable damage.¹²³ In the attack on March 26, 1999, at 8.40 pm, the agricultural and processing complex of PIK Mladost, Gnjilane, was bombed. The hangar and all the machinery in it were hit and consumed by fire. All the other plants in the vicinity were also damaged. In the attack carried out on March 26, 1999, the Kosmet prevoz transportation enterprise was hit. Several buses burnt down in a fire caused by the missile explosion. One of the most often bombed enterprises in the course of the air raids on Yugoslavia was Sloboda, a factory for the manufacture of household appliances, in Cacak.¹²⁴ It was first hit on March 28, 1999, at 4.43 am, then on March 30, 1999, at 4.10 am, with several missiles. In these two attacks, almost total destruction was effected on the prototype plant, containing a large number of computers and a lot of equipment; the anti-corrosion plant with machinery; the tool making and tool maintenance plant; and the pre-assembly plant. Damage was also done to the warehouse for finished products, household appliances, and semi-finished goods – household appliances (vacuum cleaners, electric cookers, hair dryers, etc.), and the warehouse for steel. The management building was also destroyed. Sloboda was bombed again on April 4, 1999, at 3.20 am. with eight missiles, as well as on April 6, 1999, at 11.00 pm. In these attacks the plant for the production of quartz electric heaters, whereas three workers received injuries. The Nis tobacco factory was bombed on April 5,

¹²¹ NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, pp. 543-551.

¹²² Ibid, p. 552.

¹²³ Ibid, pp. 351-353.

¹²⁴ Ibid, pp. 353-354.

1999, at 3.35 am. The storehouse of fermented tobacco, with over 800 tons of fermented tobacco, was completely destroyed, as were many surrounding buildings and other factory plants. Apart from the factory, damage was done to the 15. maj school for mechanical technicians, the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, the Faculty of Electrical Engineering, and a large number of administrative buildings, shops and flats in the vicinity.¹²⁵ The company of Zastava Ltd in Kragujevac was bombed on April 9, 1999, at 1.20 am. Two missiles hit and demolished the Jugo car assembly line, while other plants were severely damaged. The paintshop, the forging plant, and power supply unit were hit by one missile each and destroyed. Total damage was also done to the plant for the production of commercial vehicles. The force of the explosions seriously damaged 64 residential and other buildings, both public and private ones, in the centre of the town and in the immediate vicinity of the company. Over 30,000 factory workers were rendered jobless.¹²⁶ Several enterprises in Pristina also sustained vast damage.¹²⁷ On April 13, 1999, at 3.00 pm, missiles hit the bus station in the town centre and the Plastika factory in the suburb of Kupusiste, as well as the oil storage depot of the NIS Jugopetrol refinery. The holding corporation of Krusik in Valjevo was exposed to a large number of bombing raids: on April 14, 1999, at 5.30, it was hit by two missiles; on April 17, 1999, at 2.10 am., it was bombed again. In the attacks the following were hit: the factory for mounting machinery, the factory for the manufacture of textile processing machinery, the battery factory, and the power supply unit. The factories were rendered useless. Apart from that, a large number of residential buildings and private houses in Valjevo were hit, including the Dr. Misa Pantic Medical Centre, the secondary school of agriculture, the Jugopetrol gas filling station, the train station building, and a large number handiwork shops and grocery shops. Krusik was bombed nine times.¹²⁸ On April 14, 1999, at 1.50 am, in the centre of Pristina, the bus station was hit again, as was the Plastika factory. The 'Magistrala road maintenance enterprise' was also hit and its machinery was destroyed. The 14. oktobar factory in Krusevac was bombed on April 15, 1999, from 5.00 am to 5.15 am. In the first attack the plants for the production of mining equipment and machinery were hit, as well as the support plants, cranes, heating installations, etc. In the second attack the machinery and spare part manufacturing plant was hit. All plants were rendered useless. In the attacks some privately owned facilities in the town were hit, as well as the Centre for Gerontology in the Bagdala housing estate.

In the Belgrade municipality of Rakovica, in the bombing carried out on April 15, 1999, at 1.30 am, a large number of public and private production and commercial facilities were either destroyed or damaged, including the socially owned enterprises of Jugostroj, Beogradske pekare, rekord, DMB, and Minel.

¹²⁵ Ibid, p. 366.

¹²⁶ Ibid, pp. 369-376.

¹²⁷ Ibid, pp. 377-378.

¹²⁸ Ibid. pp. 378-381, NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, pp. 461-467, 483.

Apart from these, damage was done to a large number of public, commercial, and cultural facilities: the monastery of Rakovica, the Saints Bartholomew and Barnabas church, the building of the municipality of Rakovica, the Culture and Education Centre, the Beograd department store, the administrative building of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs in Rakovica, the building of Telekom Srbija, the Radoje Dakic school for mechanical technicians, the primary schools of Ivo Andric and France Presern, the pre-school child care institutions of Izvorcic, Hajdi, and Dimitrije Koturovic, the 21. maj Hotel, the Rakovica Health Care Centre, and a large number of shops and blocks of flats. In the bombing of Kragujevac on April 15, 1999, at 1.20 am, the very centre of the town was hit, close to the train and bus stations. Damage was done to the building of Zastava transport i specijacija and to several houses nearby. In the bombing of Nis carried out on April 15, 1999, several missiles hit the city of Nis and its vicinity. Damage was done to a large number of civilian buildings, including the administrative building of the socially owned enterprise of Feroks, Papir servis, the socially owned enterprise of Nada Tomic, the warehouse of Jagodinska pivara, and a veterinary clinic. The Cacak based enterprises of Cer and Hidrogradnja were bombed on May 10, 1999, at 3.10 am. Both enterprises sustained serious damage and incapacitated for further production. Damage was also done to a large number of other objects, both public and private ones.¹²⁹ The mining and smelting industrial basin of Bor was bombed on May 15, 1999. Several buildings and plants were rendered unfit for further production, and a large number of them were damaged.¹³⁰ In the attack on Gnjilane carried out on May 19, 1999, among others, two enterprises were hit: the construction firm of Binacka Morava and the agricultural and processing enterprise of Mladost. The machinery workshop was hit in the former (Sabija Djijan and Dzevat Ademi were killed), and the cafeteria in the latter (Vesna Cvetanovic, Gorica Cuprijanovic and Djurdja Savic were killed).¹³¹ In the attack on Sombor on May 21, 1999, the footwear factory of Borovo Boreli was hit and severely damaged.¹³²

1.2.2.59. From the listed examples of attacks, it is quite evident that none of the objects hit were military objects, nor were they, as civilian objects, used for military purposes. This means that the attacks on these objects were contrary to the rules of the international humanitarian law and therefore illegal. It is particularly difficult to speak of schools and other educational institutions as military objects. Moreover, educational institutions enjoy the same protection as cultural objects, and they must be considered as civilian objects. Also indicative are the attacks on TV relays and TV and radio stations. According to no criterion can the media, in this case the electronic ones, be considered as military objects, especially because no-one who is even a little familiar with the military doctrine of war in contemporary circumstances would ever try to use them for military

¹²⁹ NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, op. cit., pp. 468-478.

¹³⁰ Ibid, pp. 481-482.

¹³¹ Ibid, pp. 484-490.

¹³² Ibid, p. 491.

purposes, because it is simply impossible, bearing in mind that they are public media, whose information is accessible or meant to be accessible to anyone. It is hard to imagine a military commander who would issue orders or send messages over the media. Besides, it should be pointed out that journalists are protected as well (this was dealt with in the part concerning the protection of persons in war). Therefore, the attacks on and the destruction of these objects could have only one aim: the infliction of indiscriminate massive losses, suffering and destruction. These attacks seriously violated the international humanitarian law.

1.2.3. Facts related to the violations of the rules applying to the protection of civilian hospitals and other health care institutions

1.2.3.1. It is very probable that there was no armed conflict in history in which, in a period of 78 days, so many health care institutions were hit as in the course of the NATO attacks on Yugoslavia. It is hard to find a single day of this war when no health care institution was hit. Some of them were hit several times. Besides, health care institutions were hit in almost all parts of Yugoslavia.¹³³ All this also proves the ruthless method of waging war which was applied in the attacks on Yugoslavia.

1.2.3.2. In Raski District, Kraljevo, the following health care institutions were damaged: the Out-Patient Clinic at Studenica; the Out-Patient Clinic at Ladjevci; the Out-Patient Clinic at Milocaj; the Health Care Centre at Raska; the Medical Centre at Novi Pazar; the Special Hospital for the Treatment of Muscular and Neuromuscular Siseases, and the Out-Patient Clinic at Bogutovac of the Medical Centre of Kraljevo. In Nisavski District, Nis, the following health care institutions were damaged: the Students' Medical Centre in Nis; the Medical Centre in Aleksinac – almost totally destroyed; the Out-Patient Clinic of the Industrial Employees' Medical Centre in NiS; the Out-Patient Clinic of the Tobacco Factory in Nis; the Jastrebac Out-Patient Clinic; the Out-Patient Clinic at the Faculty of Mechanical engineering; the Health Care Centre in Aleksinac – destroyed in the bombing on the night of April 5/6, 1999. In Jablanicki district, Leskovac, the following health care institutions were damaged: the General Hospital of the Leskovac Medical centre; the Institute for the Protection of Health in Leskovac; the Leskovac Health Care Centre; the pharmacies of Hipokrat, Centrala, and Sutjeska. Also in Leskovac, damage was done to the pharmaceutical factory. In Kosovski District, Pristina, the following health care institutions were damaged: the Out-Patient Clinic of the Health Care Centre in Pristina – the Dental Department; Pharmacy No. 1; Pharmacy No.3; the Dental Clinic of of the Medical Centre; the Central Health Care Centre; the Out-Patient Clinic of the Pristina Health care Centre in the village of Luzani, the municipality of Podujevo; the Out-Patient Clinic of the Pristina Health care Centre in the village of Lepina, the municipality of Lipljan. In Moravicki District, Cacak, the

¹³³ NATO CRIMES, op. cit., Documentary evidence 24 March – 24 April 1999, pp. 174-180; NATO CRIMES, Vol II, pp. 229-294.

following health care institutions were damaged: the Health care Centre at Lucani – the building can no longer be used; the Health Care Centre in Cacak; the Ivanjica Health care Centre – the Out-Patient Clinic at Medjurecje; the Ivanjica Health Care Centre – the Out-Patient Clinic at Prilike; the General Hospital in Cacak; the Medical centre in Cacak. In Kosovskopomoravski District, Gnjilane, serious damage was done to the Out-Patient Clinic in the village of Vrbovac. In Gnjilane, the pharmaceutical factory was hit. In Pecki District, Pec, the following health care institutions were damaged: the General Hospital and the Health Care Centre in Djakovica. In Kosovskomitrovicki District, Kosovska Mitrovica, the following health care institutions were damaged: the Health Care Centre in Kosovska Mitrovica; the Health Care Centre in Laposavic; the Health Care Centre in Vucitna. In Zlatiborski District, Uzice, damage was done to the Institute for the Thyroid Gland and Metabolism – the Tornik recreational centre. In Juznobanatski District, Pancevo, the following health care institutions were damaged: the Juzni Banat Health Care Centre, Pancevo; the Dr. S. Bakalovic Neuropsychiatric Clinic in Vrsac; the Juzni Banat Medical Centre in Pancevi. In Toplicki District, Prokuplje, the following health care institutions were damaged: the Health Care Centre in Prokuplje; the Health Care Centre in Kursumlija, which was damaged on several occasions: on March 24, April 2, April 14, and April 20; the Kursumlija Health Care Centre – the Out-Patient Clinic at Kursumlijska banja. In Pomoravski District, Cuprija, the following health care institutions were damaged: the General Hospital in Cuprija and the Health Care Centre in Cuprija. In Kolubarski District, Valjevo, the following health care institutions were damaged: the General Hospital in Valjevo – on three occasions: on April 20 and 21, and May 18; the Valjevo Medical Centre – the Out-Patient Clinic at Pricevici; the Valjevo Medical Centre – the administrative building and the 1. maj Pharmacy. In Rasinski District, Krusevac, the pharmaceutical factory in Trstenik was damaged. In Sumadijski District, Kragujevac, damage was done to the Clinical and Hospital Centre, and the Health Care Centre in Kragujevac. In Zapadnobacki District, Sombor, damage was done to the Apatin Health Care Centre – the Out-Patient Clinic at Kupusina. In Pcinjki District, Vranje, the following health care institutions were damaged: the Health Care Centre in Vladicin Han; the Health Care Centre in Vranje and the General Hospital in Vranje. In the city of Belgrade, the following health care institutions were damaged: the Rakovica Health Care Centre – the Out-Patient Clinic at Labudovo Brdo; the Rakovica Health Care Centre – the Out-Patient Clinic of the DMB enterprise; the Zemun Health Care Centre – the Out-Patient Clinic of the 13. jul enterprise; Dr Sima Milosevic Health Care Centre; the Banovo Brdo Health Care Centre – the Out-Patient Clinic at Zeleznik; the Rakovica Health Care Centre – the Out-Patient Clinic in Kraljice Jelene Street; the Orthopedic and Surgical Hospital of Banjica; the Institute for Psychophysiological Disorders and Pathology of Speech, the Clinic at Lipovica; the pharmacies of Fruska Gora in Zemun and Miljakovac; the Savski Venac Health Care Centre; the School Dispensary; the Out-Patient Clinic No. 6 at 1 Lopudska street; the Staro Sajmiste

Pharmacy; the Darinka Radovic Pharmacy at Sremcica; the Hospital for the Prevention and Treatment of Cerebral and Vascular Diseases of Sveti Sava; the Laza Lazarevic Institute for Neuropsychiatric Diseases; the Health Care Centre in Obrenovac; the Dr. Dragisa Misovic In-Patient Clinic and Hospital Centre.

1.2.3.3. Of the listed objects, four deserve to be described in more detail, both because of the repercussions and the fact that the circumstances point either to the intention that they be hit, or to the maximum ruthlessness in operations, where neither the existence of these objects nor the obligation that they be protected from any kind of action was taken into account.

1.2.3.4. In Pancevo, on May 1, 1999, at 1.45 am, a highly destructive bomb fell in the very centre of the town, in the park at the corner of Milosa Trebinjca and Paje Murganovica streets, in front of the administrative building called 'the Old Hospital' of the Juzni Banat Medical Centre in Pancevo. The explosion caused considerable damage not only on the building of the Old hospital, but on the other parts of the hospital compound.¹³⁴

1.2.3.5. In one of the many attacks on the town of Valjevo, on May 2, 1999, between 9.00 pm and 10. pm, a missile exploded inside the hospital compound. Large scale or minor damage was done to 27 hospital wards and units for the treatment of patients, and two administrative units of the hospital.¹³⁵

1.2.3.6. One of the most modern and best equipped hospitals in Belgrade, the Dr. Dragisa Misovic In-Patient Clinic and Hospital Centre, at 64 Bulevar mira Street, was directly hit on May 20, 1999, at 12.05 am. the Neurological Clinic was totally destroyed (four patients were killed in the intensive care unit). All the buildings, i.e., all the hospital wards sustained heavy damage, particularly the Gynecological and Obstetric Department and the Children's Department for Pulmonary Diseases and Tuberculosis.¹³⁶

1.2.3.7. In the attack on Surdulica on the night of May 30/31, the Sanatorium Special Hospital for Pulmonary Disease, in the south-eastern part of the town, was hit. A missile directly hit the building which had been used for the accomodation of refugees from the Republic of Croatia. Another missile hit the building which served as the home for the accomodation of nurses. heavy damage was also inflicted on the hospital building with patients inside who were being treated for lung diseases. The basement of the building housing specialized laboratories for biological and chemical analyses was completely destroyed. (In the attacks on this institution, 13 persons were killed, three were severely injured, and 35 received minor injuries; five persons are still considered missing.)¹³⁷

1.2.3.8. The attacks on the listed hospitals and other health care institutions are in direct contravention to the rules of the international humanitarian law.

¹³⁴ Ibid, pp. 234-237.

¹³⁵ Ibid., pp. 238-244.

¹³⁶ Ibid, pp. 246-251.

¹³⁷ Ibid, pp. 252-294.

1.2.4. Facts related to the violations of the rules applying to the protection of cultural objects in case of international armed conflict

1.2.4.1. An extremely large number of cultural objects of all kinds have been destroyed or damaged during the NATO air strikes on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

1.2.4.2. Damage done in Belgrade The 16th century Monastery of Rakovica in Belgrade suffered the repercussions of the bombing on several occasions. The first time, on March 24, 1999, the monastery's supporting walls were damaged, the church was shaken, vertical cracks appeared, and all windowpanes were shattered. The intensive bombing of Rakovica on the night of April 14/15, 1999, lasting from 1.30 am to 3.30 am, caused new damage: the entrance door to the vestibule was broken and the cracks widened.¹³⁸ The monastery sustained new damage in the bombing on May 3, 1999, at 10.00 pm. The Topcider historical compound, which in the 19th century (from 1831 to 1834) served as a lodging compound to Prince Milos, was also damaged in the bombings of Belgrade. The compound consists of a residence, the topcider Church, the priest's house, and auxiliary buildings. The church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul at topcider was built on the orders of Prince Milos.¹³⁹ The administrative building at 9 Nemanjina street in Belgrade, in the very centre of the city, was damaged in the air strike on Belgrade carried out on the night of April 7, 1999. The building was a joint work of Serbian and Russian architects, who took part in the rebuilding of Serbia after the First World War. The worst damage was done to the building's east wing, where it spread vertically, affecting all floors. The building's interior was also damaged.¹⁴⁰

The business centre of Usce, which has already been mentioned, also has outstanding architectural value for Belgrade. It was built between 1961 and 1965 for the purpose of accomodating social and political organizations. Until the building of the Beogradjanka Skyscraper, this glass and steel edifice had been the tallest building in Belgrade. Due to its characteristics and its importance to the architectural history of Belgrade, the business centre of Usce had a status of a cultural object under protection. It received the direct hits of four missiles on April 21, 1999. A fire also broke out, which caused serious damage to the building.¹⁴¹ The business centre of Usce was bombed again on April 27, 1999, when the equipment on the buildings roof was destroyed (a transmitter), as well as the building's interior. The residence at 5 Uzicka Street, situated in the housing estate of Senjak, Dedinje, Topcidersko brdo, was a cultural object under protection. The Residence is very close to the Topcider cultural and historical compound of great importance.¹⁴² The business building of the Radio

¹³⁸ NATO CRIMES, 24 March – 24 April 1999, op. cit., p. 215.

¹³⁹ Ibid, p. 215.

¹⁴⁰ Ibid, p. 215.

¹⁴¹ Ibid, p. 215.

¹⁴² Ibid, pp. 215-216.

Television Serbia, in Aberdareva Street, which was built from 1938 to 1940 with the funds of Queen Marija in order to serve as accomodation for poor students, was damaged by direct hits on April 23, 1999.¹⁴³ The children's cultural centre, the Dusko Radovic theatre, and the RTS building at 10 Takovska Street were damaged in the same attack on April 23, 1999.¹⁴⁴ On the same day and in the same attack damage was done to St. Mark's Church; built from 1931 to 1940 next to the old church bearing the same name and which was demolished in 1941.¹⁴⁵ Another church was also damaged on the same day, April 23, 1999: the old Russian Orthodox Church, the only Russian church in Yugoslavia, which was built immediately after the First World War and the October Revolution, when more than 50,000 Russian refugees arrived in Yugoslavia.¹⁴⁶ In the attack carried out on April 27, 1999, damage was done to the Museum of Contemporary Art, situated at the mouth of the Sava and Danube Rivers. Many works of art displayed in the Museum were in danger in the attack.¹⁴⁷ In the same bombing raid on April 27, 1999, damage was done to the Belgrade Fortress. The Lodging of Prince Milos, now the Historical Museum of Serbia, built from 1831 to 1833, was seriously damaged in the bombing on April 28, 1999.¹⁴⁸ The Federal Ministry of Defence and the compound of the Yugoslav Army General Staff, which are of extraordinary cultural importance, were hit on the night of April 29/30, 1999. It should be noted that these buildings were empty at the time of bombing and did not serve their purpose. The building of the General staff was bombed again on May 7/8, 1999. In the same attack, heavy damage was inflicted on the building of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kneza Milosa Street, in the very centre of Belgrade. The same ministry building was hit and damaged in the attack carried out on the night of May 7/8, 1999.

Still another building of extraordinary architectural value was bombed on the same day, April 29/30, 1999: the building of the Government of Serbia, which at the time was being considered for acquiring the status of a cultural object. The building was damaged in the same attack as the building of the General Staff; the building was then hit directly and partly destroyed on May 7, 1999. The already mentioned TV tower on Mt. Avala was completely destroyed the same night; it was one of the symbols of Belgrade, not just in Belgrade but throughout Yugoslavia. The building of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was destroyed in the bombing on May 7/8, 1999. This building was also empty and was not being used for military purposes. The Ministry of Health and Social Policy (at the time of bombing: the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees of the Republic of Serbia) was heavily damaged in the attack on May 7/8, 1999. The building at 6 Kneza Milosa Street was damaged in

¹⁴³ Ibid. p. 216.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid. p. 216.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid. pp. 216-217.

¹⁴⁶ Ibid. p. 217.

¹⁴⁷ NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, pp. 295-298.

¹⁴⁸ Ibid. pp. 298-300.

three attacks: on April 7, April 29/30, and May 7/8. A building in Generala Zdanova Street was also damaged during the attack on the old building of the General Staff on April 29/30 and May 7/8, 1999. The same was the case with the building at the corner of Generala Zdanova and Kneza Milosa streets. The compound of the Sugar Factory in Radnicka Street in Belgrade, which is now being used for art shows, was hit on two occasions: on May 18, 1999, at 10.30 pm, and May 20, at 8.25 pm. The compound of the old Zeleznicka Hospital (part of the Dragisa Misovic In-Patient Clinic and Hospital Centre, mentioned in the section dealing with civilian hospitals), apart from being protected as a health care institution, represents an important cultural object. In the course of the attack carried out on May 19, 1999, part of the old Zeleznicka Hospital was directly hit. The Ethnographic Museum was damaged by strong detonations from the bombing of the municipality of Zvezdara on the night of May 30/31, 1999.

1.2.4.3. Damage done to cultural objects in Novi Sad. The old city centre of Novi Sad, with 21 objects with the status of protected cultural objects, was in continual danger from almost every-day attacks, which started on April 1, 1999. The Varadin Bridge on the Danube, built from 1921 to 1928, was totally demolished in the direct attack on April 1, 1999, between 4.30 am and 5.00 am. Beside the bridge, damage was done to a large number of other objects, whereas the Petrovaradin Fortress, built from 1692 and 1780, was in jeopardy.¹⁴⁹ The Ban's Palace, in the very centre of Novi Sad, a building of great architectural value, was bombed on April 19, 1999, at 1.40 am. The Museum of Vojvodina was damaged. The Zezeljev Bridge, also of great architectural value, was bombed and demolished in the air raid on the night of April 25/26, 1999. The old building of the Novi Sad Television was destroyed in the attack on May 3, 1999, at 10 pm.

1.2.4.4. Damage done to cultural objects in Nis The 12. februar Prison-Museum (the Crveni Krst prison camp) in Nis was heavily damaged in the attack on April 5/6, 1999. The Tobacco Factory, a protected compound of industrial architecture from the early 20th century, was seriously damaged, while some parts of it were destroyed, in the attacks on April 19/20 and April 22/23, 1999.¹⁵⁰ The early Byzantine charnel house at Jagodna mala, a locality with necropoleis from the late classical period, sustained large scale damage in the bombing on April 23/24, 1999.¹⁵¹ The Cele-kula, a tower built from the skulls of the Serbian fighters killed in the battle at Cegar (May 31, 1809), was damaged in the attacks on Nis. On the night of May 5, during the bombing of Nis, damage was done to St. Michael the Archangel's Church in the village of Donji Matvejevac, near Nis. The Nis Fortress was damaged in the bombings on May 7 and 8, 1999.¹⁵² In the same attacks damage was caused on the old building of the District Administration (now the Rector's Office of Nis University).¹⁵³ The building of the museum in Stanka Paunovica

¹⁴⁹ NATO CRIMES, 24 March – 24 April 1999, op. cit., pp. 217-218.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid, pp. 218-220.

¹⁵¹ Ibid, p. 223.

¹⁵² NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, p. 304.

¹⁵³ Ibid, p. 304.

Street was seriously damaged in a bombing when cluster bombs were used. A protected block of buildings in Zivote Cosica Quay, which includes the buildings of the Symphony Orchestra, the National Museum, the Synagogue, etc., sustained heavy damage in the bombings on May 7 and 8, 1999. A building of great historical and architectural value, the present-day Greek consulate, was seriously damaged on May 7, 1999 from the effects of the action of cluster bombs. The building of Pasteur's Institute was damaged in the bombing on May 7, 1999. The Church of St. John in Orljan was seriously damaged in the attack on Nis on May 11, 1999. The Roman archeological site of Medijana was put in serious jeopardy in the cluster bomb attacks on the east part of the town of Nis. The Synagogue (now the Art Gallery) sustained vast damage in the bombings of May 7 and 8, 1999.

1.2.4.5. The monasteries on Mt. Fruska Gora, which represent a unique complex of monasteries of immense cultural and historical value and, of course, protected as such, were several times exposed to attacks and damaged in the NATO air strikes on Yugoslavia. The Monastery of Novo Hopovo was damaged in the bombing on April 4/5, 1999; the Monastery of Sisatovac on April 17, 1999; the Monastery of Staro Hopovo on April 17, 1999; and the Monastery of Kovilj on April 21, 1999.¹⁵⁴

1.2.4.6. The Monastery of Vojlovica in Pancevo, with the Church of the Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel, a memorial of Despot Stefan Lazarevic, built in 1405, was damaged in a series of attacks: on April 3/4, April 11/12, April 13/14, April 15/16, and April 18, 1999. damage was also done to the building of the old hospital and the Church of the Holy Transfiguration.¹⁵⁵

1.2.4.7. In the old town centre of Kragujevac damage was done to a number of buildings of extraordinary architectural and cultural significance: the old church, Amidzin Konak (Uncle's Lodging), the residence of Prince Mihailo, the Advanced School, the building of the old Assembly, the building of the First Barracks.¹⁵⁶ Apart from these, damage was also done to the old Forging Shop building, the Art Gallery, the Museum compound of Sumarice, the building of the Sumadija Archives.¹⁵⁷

1.2.4.8. In the region of Kraljevo, in the attacks on April 7/8, April 10 to 15, and April 19/20, 1999, damage was inflicted on a number of cultural objects: the roadside monuments at the village of Samaila, the Monastery of Zica, the Monastery of Nova Pavlica.¹⁵⁸ The roadside monuments at Samaila were bombed again on April 30 and May 10, 1999, when damage was also done to the Church of St. Prokopius. The villages of Jarcejak and Sovuljak, near Kraljevo, which represent a precious cultural compound, were bombed on May 29, 1999. The wooden church in the village of Mrsac was directly endangered in the bombing on June 7, 1999.¹⁵⁹

¹⁵⁴ NATO CRIMES, 24 March – 24 April 1999, op. cit., pp. 220-221; Vol. II, p. 307.

¹⁵⁵ NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, pp. 309-310.

¹⁵⁶ NATO CRIMES, 24 March – 24 April 1999, op. cit., pp. 221-222.

¹⁵⁷ NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, pp. 311-312.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid, p. 222.

¹⁵⁹ NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, pp. 316-317.

1.2.4.9. Damage was also done to the following important cultural monuments: the fortress – the capital city of Prince Lazar Hrebeljanovic; the Lazarica Church, from 1377/78; the Greek Street; the Simic Residence; and the building of the District Administration.¹⁶⁰

1.2.4.10. In Smederevo, damage was also done to a number of cultural objects: the fortress of Despot Djurdj, from the early 15th century; the Church of the Assumption at the town cemetery, from the first half of the 15th century; the Church of St. George, in the very centre of the town, from 1854; and the building of the District Administration, from 1886-1888.

1.2.4.11. On the mountain of Kopaonik, damage was done to the Josif Pancic Mausoleum, at the highest peak of the mountain, in the bombing of April 12/13, 1999. The Mausoleum was bombed again on April 29/30 and April 30, 1999.

1.2.4.12. In Brus, damage was done to the Monastery of Melentius, from the mid-15th century, dedicated to St. Stephan, and the St. Peter and St. Paul's Church in Kriva Reka, in the bombing on April 12/13, 1999.

1.2.4.13. In Kursumlija, damage was done to the Monastery of St. Nicholas, in the centre of the town, the centre of the Toplica Episcopate, from 1160, a memorial of Stefan Nemanja. damage was also caused on the Church of the Mother of God, from 1150, as well as the Church of St. Mark, the remnant of a Byzantine basilica.¹⁶¹ These cultural objects were bombed again on April 29/30, 1999.

1.2.4.14. In Prokuplje, damage was done to the Church of St. Prokopius, at the foot of the medieval town of Hisar, built in the 9th and 10th centuries, in the bombing on April 13/14, 1999.

1.2.4.15. In Vranje, damage was done to the old town centre, with many buildings from the late 17th century, as well as the archeological site of Pavlovac, near Vranje, in the bombing on April 15, 1999.¹⁶²

1.2.4.16. In Loznica, damage was done to the monument to the Serbian fighters killed in the First World War on Mt. Gucevo. Also, on April 23/24 and 24/25 the Memorial Centre on Mt. Gucevo was damaged.

1.2.4.17. In Ivanjica, damage was done to the old town centre, from the 19th century, the Church of the Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel, from the first half of the 19th century, and the Church of St. Achilleus in Arilje.¹⁶³

1.2.4.18. In the complex of the Ovcar and Kablar monasteries, in the bombings on April 4/5 and 22/23, 1999 damage was done to three of them: the Monastery of the Holy Trinity, from the 13th century; the Monastery of the Visitation of the Virgin, from the late 16th century; and the Monastery of Nikolje, from 1489.¹⁶⁴

¹⁶⁰ NATO CRIMES, 24 March – 24 April 1999, op. cit., p. 222.

¹⁶¹ Ibid, pp. 223-224.

¹⁶² Ibid, p. 224.

¹⁶³ Ibid, pp. 224-225.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid, p. 225.

1.2.4.19. In Uzice, damage was done to a number of cultural objects: the medieval fortress; the hydroelectric plant, from 1899; the Church of St. Mark, from 1828; the monument to the fighters killed in the Second World War, at Kadinjaca; the ethnological park of Staro selo; and the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul in the village of Sirogojno.¹⁶⁵

1.2.4.20. In Zvecane, damage was done to the medieval town, which was first mentioned in 1091 and 1094, with the remains of the Church of St. George, in the bombings of April 1 and 13/14.

1.2.4.21. In Djakovica, damage was done to Velika carsija – the big business center; and the Tabacki Bridge, from the mid-18th century, in the bombings of April 10, 14 and 15.¹⁶⁶

1.2.4.22. In Pristina, damage was done to the old town centre, the Imperial Mosque, the Gazimestan Memorial, as well as the Church of the Assumption in the Monastery of Gracanica, which is on the UNESCO preliminary list.¹⁶⁷

1.2.4.23. In Pec, damage was done to the Patriarchal See of the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Church of St. Nicholas at Djurakovac, in the bombings of April 3 and 14/15, 1999.¹⁶⁸

1.2.4.24. In Klina, damage was done to the Church of St. Parasceue in the village of Drsnik, from 1570. the church was damaged in the bombing on the night of April 14/15, 1999.

1.2.4.25. In Locani, the Danilovic Log Cabin was destroyed, which was probably built in the first decade of the 18th century. The importance of the log cabin lies in the legend which has it that the first fire brought to the Monastery of Decani had been from the hearth of this cabin. The cabin was burnt down in the bombing on the night of April 14/15, 1999.

1.2.4.26. In Prizren, the building of the Prizren League was destroyed on March 28, 1999. The mosque in the village of Jablanica was damaged in the bombing of May 1, 1999.¹⁶⁹

1.2.4.27. In Novi Pazar, Novopazarska banja (spa) was bombed. It comprises the protected cultural objects of Stari Ras and the Monastery of Sopocani; the old Turkish bath in the spa; the Church of St. Peter; and the Pillars of Djuradj.¹⁷⁰

1.2.4.28. In Vrdnik, damage was done to the power station of the old coal mine and the Monastery of Vrdnik.¹⁷¹

1.2.4.29. In Vrsac, damage was done to the fortress – the remains of a medieval town, in the bombings on April 29/30 and May 11/12, 1999.¹⁷²

¹⁶⁵ Ibid, p. 226.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid, p. 226.

¹⁶⁷ Ibid, p. 226.

¹⁶⁸ Ibid, p. 227.

¹⁶⁹ Ibid, pp. 227-228, p. 87.

¹⁷⁰ NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, p. 306.

¹⁷¹ Ibid, p. 307.

¹⁷² Ibid, pp. 307-308.

1.2.4.30. The village of Balajnac, with its archeological site from the age of Justinian, was bombed on May 14, 1999.

1.2.4.31. In the village of Zablace, near Cacak, which as a compound is on the preliminary list of objects to be protected, was bombed on May 10, and serious damage was done to the Church of the Archangels Michael and Gabriel.

1.2.4.32. In the village of Cvetke, in the area of Mt. Rudnik, bombings seriously endangered the wooden church, which was built in the first half of the 18th century.¹⁷³

1.2.4.33. In Trstenik, damage was done to the old bridge on the Morava river and the old town centre (the so-called Carsija).¹⁷⁴

1.2.4.34. In Djunis, in the bombing of the bridge at Djunis on May 1/2, 1999, the Monastery of St. Roman was endangered, which represents one of the oldest phenomena the Serbian people deem sacred. It was first mentioned in the Charter which was presented to the Archbishopric of Ohrid by the Byzantine Emperor Basileus II.

1.2.4.35. In Cacak, endangered and damaged were the old court buildings, the Church of Christ's Ascension, and the old primary school.¹⁷⁵

1.2.4.36. In Valjevo, damage was done to the old hospital, built in 1905, in the bombing on May 10, 1999.

1.2.4.37. In the village of Velika Hoca, 12 churches were endangered and damaged in the bombing on the night of May 11/12, 1999.¹⁷⁶

1.2.4.38. In the village of Sreckovac, near Pirot, damage was done to the Church of St. Elijah, from the first half of the 19th century, in the bombing on May 12, 1999.¹⁷⁷

1.2.4.39. In Vinca, at the locality called Belo Brdo, the most important Neolithic site in the world, was endangered on May 13, 1999, when an aerial bomb fell 50 metres from the protected zone; fortunately, it did not go off.

1.2.4.40. In Gornje Nerodimlje, several cultural objects were endangered in the bombings on May 13/14, 23 and 23/24, 1999.¹⁷⁸

1.2.4.41. In Zitoradja, damage was done to the church in the aerial attack on May 13, 1999.

1.2.4.42. At Palic, which has been protected since 1993 as a culturale-historical compound, several objects were endangered and damaged in the attack on May 30, 1999.¹⁷⁹

1.2.4.43. In Sabac, damage was done to the fortress and the old town centre.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷³ *Ibid*, pp. 308-309.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid*, p. 309.

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid*, p. 312.

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid*, p. 313.

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid*, p. 313.

¹⁷⁸ *Ibid*, p. 314.

¹⁷⁹ *Ibid*, pp. 314-315.

¹⁸⁰ *Ibid*, pp. 315-316.

1.2.4.44. In Tekeris, damage was done to the memorial compound on Mt. cer in the bombing on May 25, 1999.¹⁸¹

1.2.4.45. In Cuprija, damage was done to the old administrative building of the Dobricevo farm. Dobricevo was bombed on several occasions in May, while a particularly fierce attack took place on June 7, when it was hit by seven missiles.

1.2.4.46. In Drsnik, damage was done to the Church of St. Parasceue on June 3, 1999.

1.2.4.47. In none of the listed cases did any of the cultural objects serve any kind of military purpose, or contributed to the military effort of the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Therefore, the attacks on and the damage done to these cultural objects gravely violated the rules of the international humanitarian law.

1.2.5. Facts related to the violations of the rules applying to the prohibition of attacks directed against the objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population

1.2.5.1. That the NATO strikes on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were totally ruthless and aimed at inflicting as much suffering as possible, indiscriminately, or even particularly on the civilian population, is clearly and convincingly seen in the cases of attacks directed against the objects for exclusively civilian use, with some of them even being indispensable to the very survival of the civilian population. Objects of various kinds were exposed to destruction and damage, first of all those for the production of foodstuffs, for heating, for water supply, for the production and transmission of electric power, mostly in big towns, and similar objects.

1.2.5.2. The first object of this kind to have been directly attacked and destroyed was the heating plant in Belgrade. On April 4, 1999, at 4.30 am, it was directly hit in a missile attack, and six oil storage tanks were destroyed, while one was damaged. The pumping unit and the purification station burnt down, as did the guard's lodge. (Guard Slobodan Trisic, born in 1946, was killed.)¹⁸²

1.2.5.3. In the already mentioned attack on the 14. oktobar enterprise in Krusevac, apart from the other plants, the heating plant, used for heating a large part of the town, was hit.

1.2.5.4. Also, the heating plant which provided heating for a large part of Kragujevac was destroyed in the attack on the Zastava company.

1.2.5.5. Due to the demolition of the bridges in Novi Sad, more than 45,000 people were left without drinking water, since the water pipes supplying the part of the town on the right bank of the Danube ran along the bridges.

1.2.5.6. The water supply centre of Jaros at Sombor was directly hit on May 30, 1999. The centre was part of the Vodokanal system and was used exclusively for supplying the town of Sombor with water. The centre's pumping station was hit and destroyed.¹⁸³

¹⁸¹ Ibid, p. 316.

¹⁸² NATO CRIMES, 24 March - 24 April 1999, op. cit., pp. 355-365.

¹⁸³ Ibid., pp. 500-501.

1.2.5.7. The pumping station at Badovac, near Pristina, which supplies a large part of Pristina with drinking water, was hit in the missile attack on the night of May 1/2, 1999. The building and electrical installations were partly damaged, while the water supply installations were totally destroyed.¹⁸⁴

1.2.5.8. Various food producing enterprises were also exposed to attacks and destruction:

In the village of Dubinje, near Sjenica, a part of the agricultural and processing compound of PIK Pester from Sjenica was rendered useless and destroyed.¹⁸⁵ The Plantaza orchard of the Plantaza enterprise from Urosevac was hit by a bomb on April 12, 1999. In the bombing of the village of Rznica, near Decani, in the six missile attack on April 12, 1999, from 12.00 pm and 2.00 am, among other civilian objects, the co-operative farm in the village was hit. One of the fiercest attacks on such enterprises took place on June 7, 1999, when the farm in the village of Podgorac, near Boljevac, was bombed. The farm was the property of Ekohrana from Boljevac. The farm was almost totally destroyed, while three workers were killed. Several hundred sheep, lambs and goats were killed in the attack as well.¹⁸⁶

1.2.5.9. Massive attacks were carried out against the installations for the production and transmission of electric power: the Nikola Tesla thermal electric power plant at Obrenovac, the thermal electric power plant at Veliki Crljeni, near Lazarevac, the thermal electric power plant at Urovcu, near Obrenovac, the Novi Sad 3 transformer station, the electric power installations at Bezanijska Kosa in New Belgrade, and the electric power installations of Elektroistok in Nis.¹⁸⁷

1.2.5.10. The attacks on the listed objects and installations represent grave violations of the rules of the international humanitarian law, because the destruction and damage done to these objects and installations jeopardize the very survival of civilian population.

1.2.6. Facts related to the violations of the rules of warfare in the aerial attacks on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

1.2.6.1. In the foregoing examples, it was pointed in an obvious way to the disrespect of various provisions of the international humanitarian law which, apart from being violations of specific rules, for which examples were supplied, also represent violations of the rules of warfare. Apart from those examples, in a number of cases that we shall analyze in this section numerous violations of the rules of warfare were committed.

1.2.6.2. NATO's determination to wage a ruthless war and to inflict great losses and destruction, regardless of any military necessity and logic, finds its fullest expression in the destruction of bridges of various kinds and nature, size and

¹⁸⁴ NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, p. 457.

¹⁸⁵ NATO CRIMES, 24 March - 24 April, op. cit., p. 376.

¹⁸⁶ Ibid, pp. 504-505.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid, pp. 492-503; a more detailed account will be given in Section 5, dealing with the prohibited ways of waging war.

purpose. A total of 41 bridges and four overpasses in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were demolished or severely damaged, i.e., rendered unfit for traffic.

1.2.6.3. The Varadin bridge on the Danube at Novi sad was demolished on April 1, 1999, at 4.45, with two missiles.¹⁸⁸ The bridge on the Danube at Beska, on the Belgrade-Novı Sad motorway, was heavily damaged and rendered unfit for traffic on April 1, 1999, at 5.05 am.¹⁸⁹ The bridge of Freedom on the Danube at Novi Sad, a masterpiece of modern architecture, was demolished on April 3, 1999, at 7.50 pm.¹⁹⁰ The bridge of 25. maj on the Danube at Backa Palanka was damaged in the attack carried out on April 3, 1999, at 8.05 pm.¹⁹¹ The bridge on lake Jezrovici, on the Kosovska Mitrovica-Ribarici road, was demolished on April 4, 1999, at 11.15 pm.¹⁹² The bridge at Biljanovac, on the Ibarski main road, between Raska and Kraljevo, was damaged in the attack carried out on April 4, 1999, at 11.25 pm.¹⁹³ The train bridge on the Danube at Novi Sad was damaged in the attack on April 5, 1999, at 9.15 pm.¹⁹⁴ The bridge on the Ibar river at the village of Brvenik, was demolished on April 6, 1999, at 3.30 am.¹⁹⁵ The bridge on the Danube at Bogojevo was also damaged in the attacks.¹⁹⁶ The bridge on the Kraljevo-Raska railroad line at the village of Lozno was also demolished.¹⁹⁷

1.2.6.4. An especially drastic attack was the one on the bridges at Grdelica, when both the train bridge and the road bridge on the Nis-Skopje motorway were hit. On the train bridge, an international passenger train was hit, in which 12 civilians were killed, while three are still considered missing. The road bridge of Sarajevo on the motorway was bombed in several other occasions: in the fourth attack it was almost completely destroyed.¹⁹⁸ The Efedijin bridge near Ponosevac was severely damaged in the attack on April 12, 1999. The bridge on the Ibar river at Biljanovac, on the Kraljevo-Raska road, was bombed and damaged in the attack on April 13, 1999.¹⁹⁹ The train bridge at lake Limsko, on the Belgrade-Bar railroad line, was demolished in the attack on April 14, 1999.²⁰⁰ The bridge on the Prokuplje-Kursumlija road, on the Kosanica river, was heavily damaged in the attack on April 14/15, 1999. The bridge on the Morava River at the village of Jasika, near Krusevac, was damaged on April 15, at 12.35 am. The

¹⁸⁸ NATO CRIMES, 24 March – 24 April 1999, op. cit., pp. 233, 234.

¹⁸⁹ Ibid, pp. 233, 235.

¹⁹⁰ Ibid, pp. 233, 236-241.

¹⁹¹ Ibid, pp. 242, 243.

¹⁹² Ibid, pp. 242, 244.

¹⁹³ Ibid, pp. 242, 244.

¹⁹⁴ Ibid, pp. 242, 246.

¹⁹⁵ Ibid, pp. 242, 247.

¹⁹⁶ Ibid, p. 249.

¹⁹⁷ Ibid, p. 250.

¹⁹⁸ Ibid, pp. 257-312; NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, p. 337.

¹⁹⁹ NATO CRIMES, 24 March – 24 April 1999, op. cit., pp. 313, 314-315.

²⁰⁰ Ibid, pp. 313, 316.

bridge on the Danube on the Smederevo-Kovin road was demolished in the attack carried out on April 15, at 10.45 pm.²⁰¹ The train bridge on the Sava river on the Surcin-Ostruznica railroad line was bombed on two occasions: on April 21, 1999, at 1.40 pm, and April 23, 1999, at 2.06 am. The bridge was partly demolished, and partly severely damaged.²⁰² The Zezeljev bridge, the last bridge at Novi Sad, was demolished in the bombing on April 26, 1999 (it was NATO's second attack on the bridge).²⁰³ The new bridge on the Sava river at Ostruznica, which had not yet been open for traffic, ie., had not been finished, was demolished in the bombing on April 29, 1999. Nebojsa Arsic was killed on the bridge.²⁰⁴

1.2.6.5. As many as two bridges were demolished and damaged in one village, the village of Podina – the train and road bridges – in a number of attacks carried out on April 29, 1999.²⁰⁵ The bridge on the Zapadna Morava river at Trstenik was demolished in the bombing of April 30, 1999. Nadezda Petrickovic was killed in the attack.²⁰⁶ The bridge on the Lab river at Luzani, on the Pristina-Nis road, was bombed on May 1, 1999, at 1.40 pm, while a bus full of passengers was on it. Thirty-nine passengers were killed and 13 were seriously injured.²⁰⁷ The bridge on the Rasina river at the village of Dedina, near Krusevac, was bombed on May 2, 1999.²⁰⁸ The train bridge at Vatin, on the railroad line to Romania, was demolished in the attack on May 6, 1999, at 11.20 pm.²⁰⁹ The train bridge at Bogutovac, on the Kraljevo-Raska railroad line, was demolished in the bombing of May 8, 1999, at 2.30 am.²¹⁰ The city stone bridge in Nis was damaged on May 8, 1999.²¹¹ The bridge on the Velika Morava river on the Belgrade-Nis motorway, at Mijatovac, was demolished in the attack on May 8, 1999. A vehicle of the Romanian Red Cross was damaged in the attack; the passengers sustained minor injuries.²¹² The overpass on the Belgrade-Nis motorway, at velika Plana, was damaged in the bombing on May 10, 1999.²¹³ The bridge on the Lim river at Prijepolje was demolished on May 11, 1999, at 12.40 am.²¹⁴ The overpass at Horgos, on the Belgrade-Budimpesta international motorway, was damaged on May 11, 1999, at 10.40 pm.²¹⁵ The bridge on the Uvac river at Kokin Brod, on the

²⁰¹ Ibid, pp. 313, 317-318.

²⁰² Ibid, pp. 320-321.

²⁰³ NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, pp. 327-329.

²⁰⁴ Ibid, pp. 330-334.

²⁰⁵ Ibid, pp. 338-339.

²⁰⁶ Ibid, p. 340.

²⁰⁷ Ibid, pp. 341-346.

²⁰⁸ Ibid, p. 347.

²⁰⁹ Ibid, pp. 354-355.

²¹⁰ Ibid, pp. 356-359.

²¹¹ Ibid, p. 360.

²¹² Ibid, p. 361.

²¹³ Ibid, pp. 363-364.

²¹⁴ Ibid, p. 367.

²¹⁵ Ibid, p. 368.

Nova Varos-Uzice road, was damaged and rendered unfit for traffic in the bombing on May 11, 1999.²¹⁶ The bridge in the little town of Murino was demolished in the bombing on May 11, 1999, at 2.00 am.²¹⁷ The bridge in downtown Vrbas was demolished on May 13, 1999.²¹⁸ The overpass in the village of Visoko, near Kursumlija, on the Prokuplje-Pristina railroad line, was demolished on May 14, 1999.²¹⁹ The overpass at the Trupalske forests, on the Belgrade-Skopje railroad line, was demolished on May 14, 1999.²²⁰ The bridge on the Juzna Morava river in the centre of Vladicin han was demolished on May 18, 1999.²²¹ Milan Ignjatovic was killed in the attack. The bridge on the Stari Begej river at Banatski dvor was demolished on May 20, 1999.²²² The bridge on the Jasenica river at Velika Plana was demolished on May 21, 1999.²²³ The Cekavicki bridge on the Jablanica river, on the Bosnjace-Cekavica road, the municipality of Lebane, was demolished on May 27, 1999. Veselka Spasic and Branka Stankovic were killed in the attack.²²⁴ The Cenovacki bridge on the Jablanica river at the village of Cenovac, on the Lebane-Leskovac road, was bombed on May 29 and 30, 1999.²²⁵ Stanoje Stojmenovic was killed in the bombing of this bridge. The bridge on the Belgrade-Skopje motorway, at the village of Popovac, near Nis, was demolished in the two bombings on May 28 and 30, 1999.²²⁶

1.2.6.6. The attack on the bridge at Varvarin on May 30, 1999, from 1.05 pm and 1.15 pm, was highly characteristic due to its ruthlessness and tragic repercussions. The bombing was done at midday, on a market day and a holiday, when over 2,000 people were near the bridge. Nine persons were killed in the attack.²²⁷ The overpass on the Belgrade-Nis motorway, at Veliko Orasje, was demolished on June 2, 1999.²²⁸ The bridge on the Jasenica river at Velika Plana, on the Belgrade-Nis motorway, was bombed on June 2, 1999.²²⁹ Apart from bridges, other facilities of road and train traffic were exposed to destruction and demolition. The Kraljevo-Lapovo railroad line was bombed on April 6, at 3.30 am, in the village of Vitanovac.²³⁰ The bus station at Pristina was bombed several times and almost completely destroyed.²³¹ The by-pass road at Cacak was

²¹⁶ Ibid, p. 369.

²¹⁷ Ibid, pp. 370-371.

²¹⁸ Ibid, p. 372.

²¹⁹ Ibid, p. 373.

²²⁰ Ibid, p. 374.

²²¹ Ibid, pp. 375-377.

²²² Ibid, p. 378.

²²³ Ibid, pp. 379-384.

²²⁴ Ibid, pp. 385-386.

²²⁵ Ibid, pp. 387-388.

²²⁶ Ibid, pp. 390-392.

²²⁷ Ibid, pp. 400-413.

²²⁸ Ibid, p. 416.

²²⁹ Ibid, p. 417.

²³⁰ NATO CRIMES, 24 March - 24 April 1999, op. cit., p. 252.

²³¹ Ibid, p. 256.

bombed on May 10, 1999. A lorry was destroyed in the bombing, while the driver and co-driver were killed.²³² The railroad line at the village of Popovac, near Nis, was bombed and destroyed on May 27, 1999.²³³ The Prizren-Brezovica road was bombed on May 30, 1999, at 4.30 pm, when a group of foreign journalists was on the road. The driver of a car was killed, and two persons were injured.²³⁴ The tunnel on the Sremska Kamenica-Novı Sad road was bombed on May 30 and 31, 1999.²³⁵

1.2.6.7. The attacks on the post office buildings in Pristina and Uzice can by all means be included among the attacks on communications. In the attack on the building of the Main Post Office in Pristina, which is situated in the very centre of the town, the building and the installations were almost completely destroyed.²³⁶ The Post Office building in Uzice is also located in the very centre of the town, in the main town square. It was bombed on May 9, 1999. The building and the equipment inside were completely destroyed.²³⁷ The ruthlessness in waging war and the violations of the rules of warfare are also proved by the military action against the electric power installations in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

1.2.6.8. The Nikola Tesla thermal electric power plant at Obrenovac was bombed on May 2, 1999, with cluster bombs containing carbon fibre. The bombs hit the transformer unit and the distribution installations, thus causing a short circuit and a breakdown of the electric power supply in a large part of Yugoslavia.²³⁸ The thermal electric power plant at Veliki Crljeni, near Lazarevac, was hit on May 22, at 2.30 am, with three missiles; completely destroyed were the distribution installations, turbogenerator and the electric regulator of the 110 kV block.²³⁹ The installations of the thermal electric power plant at Urovci, near Obrenovac, was hit on May 23, 1999, and incapacitated.²⁴⁰ The installations of Elektroistok in Nis were hit on May 23, 1999. The 110 kV transmission line was destroyed.²⁴¹ The Novi Sad 3 transformer station in Novi Sad was destroyed on May 24, 1999. The same installations were bombed again on May 31, 1999, and the equipment left over after the first attack was destroyed, although it was not being used because of the earlier damage.²⁴² The electric power installations at Bezanijska kosa in Belgrade were destroyed in the attack carried out on May 27, 1999, causing

²³² NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, pp. 365-366.

²³³ *Ibid.*, p. 390.

²³⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 393-399.

²³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 414-415.

²³⁶ NATO CRIMES, 24 March - 24 April 1999, *op. cit.*, pp. 253-254.

²³⁷ NATO CRIMES, Vol. II, p. 362.

²³⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 459-460.

²³⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 492-494.

²⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 495.

²⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 496.

²⁴² *Ibid.*, pp. 497, 503.

the breakdown in the electricity supply of a large part of Belgrade.²⁴³ The electric power installations at Lestani were also destroyed on May 27, 1999, causing the breakdown in electricity supply in another large part of Belgrade.²⁴⁴

1.2.6.9. From the examples of NATO actions listed in this section it is quite evident that the principle of proportion was disregarded in the air strikes against Yugoslavia, and that excessive and unlimited force was used, and to such an extent that the Applicant may call it ruthless warfare. The objective of this kind of warfare was not to effect any military advantage, but to inflict as massive damage as possible, regardless of military necessity.

1.2.7. Facts related to prohibited weapons

1.2.7.1. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 6 May 1999. Julie:

"On this issue of what we are being told and how things are being represented here, we were told that NATO concluded that its bombs were not responsible for the assault on a bus near the Montenegrin border, but western reporters have gone to the site, they have seen remnants of cluster bombs, they have seen within the bus itself evidence that these were civilians, an old cane of a man, women's shoes?"

Jamie Shea:

"And you think that that constitutes the conclusive forensic evidence that NATO did it?"

Julie:

"No, that is not the point, but I think the representation was made here also that this was not a corridor for civilians and that this was an ambush area, and the inference that is left that there are no civilians here, that this was not a civilian inhabited area, and it is misleading."

Jamie Shea:

"No it is not misleading, Julie, it isn't. What I told you on that is absolutely true. At no stage did I say there were no civilians in the area, I said it was not a main civilian transport route, number one; I said secondly that NATO has no indication whatever that we were involved in that and we stand by that, and I do. And I am the first person to stand up here and then say "yes we did it" and to express regrets, the first person to do it....."

1.2.7.2. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 8 May 1999. General Jertz²⁴⁵:

"Before going on to our other operations last night I also want to address the other recent incident at Nis, as I promised you yesterday I would elaborate on it. NATO has confirmed that the damage to the market and clinic was caused by a NATO weapon which missed its target. This strike was directed against the Nis

²⁴³ Ibid, p. 498.

²⁴⁴ Ibid, p. 499.

²⁴⁵ SHAPE Spokesman, Major General Walter Jertz

airfield utilising cluster munitions. The attack was aimed at destroying Serbian aircraft which were parked on the airfield, air defence systems and support vehicles, targets to which cluster munitions are appropriately suited..."

1.2.7.3. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 14 May 1999.

Question:

"Since NATO appears to be using depleted uranium munitions in Serbia, are there any plans, once the war is over, to have any kind of clean-up, given the reputation which these munitions have got in Iraq?"

Major General Jertz:

"Let me say first that we have not used depleted uranium in the last few weeks because those uranium munitions are only used against targets which are targets where they can do a special effect on them and that is why only in rare cases they will be used at all."

Question:

"Are there any plans for cleaning up? There have been some depleted uranium munitions used, I believe, in Serbia, are there any plans for cleaning up afterwards because of the dangers of cancers which appear to be there in Iraq when the Allies used them in 1991?"

Major General Jertz:

"You find depleted uranium in all natural things, which are in rocks, soil, everywhere, so don't over-emphasise what you just said. On the plans, like all the other plans, we do have plans of course to help those people to go back again safely in their homes, but I will not elaborate on the plans in detail."

Margaret:

"General, going back to the depleted uranium, some of your predecessors have sworn up and down to my news organisation in any case that this is not something that is being used, it is in the arsenal weapons with depleted uranium. You say it hasn't been used in the last few weeks. Are you now confirming that it actually has been used and can you tell us how widely and when?"

Major General Jertz:

"As far as I am informed - but thank you very much for giving me a break that I obviously am not the first speaker to confirm did we have it before I did it, yes we did so I was right when I answered the question that it was used in the past but once again it was used only in rare cases and only against targets where we thought it would have the most effect but once again this ammunition is not obviously what everybody thinks it is. It is not uranium like a radiation weapon and you find it everywhere, in the, I already mentioned in soil, rocks and so on."

1.2.7.4. At the same Press Conference. Question:

"Jamie, could you confirm that NATO is using cluster bombs and are you aware of the fact that US Air Force General Ryan prohibited the use of cluster bombs

when he was commander in Bosnia, and why is NATO, in its humanitarian campaign, using cluster bombs which are known to be extremely inaccurate and dangerous to civilians anyway?"

Major General Jertz:

"On cluster bombs, we do use bombs against targets on which we think cluster bombs have the most effect, that is aerial targets. We never attack civilian targets and on aerial targets as we call it, we do use those bombs however only when we can make sure that there is no collateral damage and they are not as accurate, as you said, but I just have to say so, because I am a pilot myself, but cluster bombs in the way we are using them are pretty accurate. I know there are cases where it is of course a little difficult to really make sure that if one bomb goes astray it would not hit the target we were attacking but it is also totally within the law and it is legal in the international community to use cluster bombs, but once again only against aerial targets and that is where we use them."

Bettina Vestring (Berliner Zeitung):

"This is a follow-up to the cluster bombs. Could you describe a little bit more what you understand by 'aerial targets' please and also there has been a report of Human Rights Watch criticising NATO's use of cluster bombs. As Human Rights Watch is quite a respectable organisation, does the criticism of the use of such weapons not impress you?"

Major General Jertz:

"You could also call these cluster bombs "combined effects munitions". They are being used when talking about "aerial targets" such as airfields, so we use cluster bombs on soft targets like aircraft and trucks when they are on the airfield and we detect them and when we can make sure there is no collateral damage and we also use those cluster munitions in areas where we know there are valid military targets which we cannot see because they are under the wood. Of course we know where they are but they cannot be attacked accurately by precise weapons, so we use cluster bombs against those targets."

1.2.7.5. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 15 May 1999. Major General Jertz:

"There are two other items I would like to clarify before I give you the operational up-date of today. First, concerning the use of cluster munitions which was debated and discussed yesterday. NATO operational planners choose the best weapon based on the target to be attacked. Cluster bombs are valid munitions which are very effective against forces on the ground

"I also told you yesterday that NATO aircraft have used 30mm depleted uranium ammunition. As you know, the United States has addressed this issue before, particularly in the Pentagon briefing on 3rd May in which it was confirmed the use of these shells."

1.2.7.6. NATO confirmed that it used cluster bombs and depleted uranium munitions.

1.2.7.7. Scientists at a conference on depleted uranium and cancers in Iraq, held on 30 July 1999, contended that depleted uranium shells can cause birth defects and serious illness, including cancers. Mr. Coghill, a biologist who runs a research centre in Gwent, Wales, said that smoke and dust from the impact of the rounds could carry radioactive particles hundreds of yards into the air and several hundred miles downwind. He said: "We think there will be 10,000 extra deaths in Kosovo". (Richard Norton-Taylor, Uranium shells warning for Kosovo alternative maybe: MoD accused of hiding truth, The Observer, 31 July 1999, Annex No. 160, 440-442)

1.2.7.8. According to the Joint Intervention by the International Peace Bureau and International Educational Development concerning depleted uranium munitions, submitted at the fifty-first session of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, "the radioactive aerosol produced by these weapons can travel at least 40 km During the recent Balkans War, scientists in Greece detected radiation levels 25% above normal whenever the wind blew from the direction of Kosovo. Bulgarian scientists reported levels eight times higher than usual within Bulgaria itself, also non-combatant country. Depleted Uranium has a half-life of 4.5 billion years. Because of the known mutagenic effect of depleted uranium, it is mathematically estimated that if there were a population of 100,000 people, each excreting an average of 3 micrograms of DU per day (the average for some Gulf War veterans), then 3,000-21,000 additional cancers could be expected" (Depleted Uranium Munitions: The Use of Radiological Weapons as a Violation of Human Rights, Joint Intervention by the International Peace Bureau and International Educational Development, Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Fifty-first Session, August 1999, Annex No. No. 163, pp. 444-459)

1.3. FACTS RELATED TO BREACHES OF OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO ENVIRONMENT

1.3.1. During the aggression, the oil refinery in Novi Sad as well as a whole range of storage facilities of oil and its derivatives were repeatedly struck. The strikes have caused heavy environmental pollution in FRY, not only of the atmosphere, due to various toxic materials in it, but also of soil, underground and surface waters, due to the release of oil, oil derivatives and various toxic substances.

1.3.2. The oil refinery in Novi Sad, the capital of AP Vojvodina, with approximately 300,000 inhabitants and 70,000 refugees living there, was bombed several times during the NATO aggression. The devastating strikes were carried out on April 5, 7, 12, 16-18, May 4 and June 9, 1999. The total of 255 missiles and bombs were dropped on the refinery causing its total destruction.

1.3.3. Approximately 73.569 t of oil and oil derivatives were destroyed by the bombing according to the following specification:

Chemicals	Quantity
Crude Oil	18.680 t
LPG	17 t
Straight-run-naphtha	4338 t
MG components	1749 t
Middle distillates	2951 t
Distillates and refinates	10.419 t
Base oils	980 t
Transformer oils	82 t
Lubricants	520 t
Fuel oil	10.333 t
NAP - derivatives	5000 t
JU - NA - oil	18.500 t
total	73.569 t

1.3.4. The bombing and the subsequent immense fire caused burning of crude oil, final products, refinery buildings and plants. Due to incomplete combustion of oil and oil derivatives, the quantity of toxic materials released into the human environment was increased. Out of the total quantity of destroyed oil and its derivatives (73.569 t), approximately 90% burned, approximately 9,9% was uncontrollably released into the soil, and only 0,1% was collected into waste waters collectors.

1.3.5. The combustion of crude oil, special and motor oils, diesel, fuel oil, unleashed very dense and black smoke containing soot, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, toxic vapour, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, incombustible carbons, etc.

1.3.6. The combustion of lead tetraethyl, a component of motor oil, caused the formation of lead oxide, carbon dioxide and vapour, which, being heavier than air, fell on the ground, causing its pollution.

1.3.7. Environmental consequences of combustion of 75.000 t of crude oil and oil derivatives, caused by NATO bombing of Oil Refinery in Novi Sad, are very grave and unavoidably adversely affect the health of the people exposed to them. In addition, the consequences are not limited only to the area of Refinery, not even only to the city of Novi Sad, but are faced, due to the wind, by a very wide region.

1.3.8. While analysing the samples of soil on which Oil Refinery in Novi Sad is located, the Experts of FOCUS²⁴⁶ found: hydrocarbons, pyralene and zinc. It was estimated that the total surface of the polluted area (as far as soil is concerned) amounts to more than 1.700.000 m², whereas according to rough estimates, approximately 200.000 m² were polluted to the greatest extent. The depth of

²⁴⁶ FOCUS, Executive Summary & Final Report, Part II, page 56.

pollution was less than 0.2 m. However, in some areas the concentration of hydrocarbon at the depth of less than 1 meter was also noticed. It was estimated that the total volume of contaminated soil was approximately 40.000 m³.

1.3.9. The bombing of Oil Refinery in Novi Sad has caused a very heavy pollution of the river Danube in which various toxic materials, mostly hydrocarbonates, as well as other oil products were released. Huge oil spills were repeatedly reported, as well as large quantities of dead fish.

1.3.10. The air in Novi Sad and its wider surroundings was extremely polluted, due to the fire caused by the NATO bombing. The fire unleashed various toxic materials into the atmosphere, such as: oil hydrocarbons, toluol, hydrogensulphide, hexane and acetone.

1.3.11. Special danger to the inhabitants of Novi Sad is posed by the close proximity of water springs to the contaminated soil. Water springs are located only 0,5 km east of the contaminated soil. The pollution of water springs, which is easily possible, could pose even more serious threat to health and life of the inhabitants of Novi Sad.

1.3.12. During the aggression, "Jugopetrol" storage facility of oil products in Smederevo was repeatedly bombed. Air strikes were carried out on April 4, 9, 13, 29 and on June 1, 1999. Smederevo is a town located approximately 50 km east of Belgrade and has approximately 80.000 inhabitants, amounting to about 130.000 together with its surroundings. "Jugopetrol" storage site is the largest depot of oil and its products in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Its total capacity amounts to 250.000 m³, and it spreads on 60 ha. During the strikes, this storage site was heavily damaged. The initial fire caused by the bombing raged for more than 10 hours.

1.3.13. The fire in "Jugopetrol" oil storage facility in Smederevo caused by the NATO bombing unleashed a very heavy smoke going vertically into the atmosphere, as well as a smoke cloud, which surrounded the town like the fog. The population of the two adjoining villages was evacuated.

In addition, oil and oil products pumping utilities, a part of the oil pipeline for internal distribution as well as a pump station used for collection and delivery of oil products were also either totally destroyed or heavily damaged.

1.3.14. The combustion of 25.000 t of crude oil and oil derivatives in Smederevo has resulted in threatening consequences hazardous to human lives and health. The combustion of oil and its derivatives unleashed various toxic materials such as: soot, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, poisonous vapour, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, non-combustible carbons, etc. This has caused heavy pollution of a very wide area, including the river Danube. Due to the penetration of toxic materials into the soil, there is a great danger of subterranean waters pollution. A part of toxic materials was released into the soil. The total surface of contaminated soil amounts to approximately 10.000 m², whereas about 3.000 m² were extremely contaminated. The depth of contamination is approximately 4-12 cm.

1.3.15. In Nis, a town with approximately 300.000 inhabitants together with 70.000 refugees from Croatia and Bosnia, located approximately 230 km southeast of Belgrade, "Jugopetrol" storage facility of oil and its products was bombed during the aggression. Air strikes were carried out on May 5, 8 and 11, 1999. The bombing caused fire which unleashed: sulfuric acid, various heavy metals, sulfur dioxide, as well as various oxides of nitrogen in general. (Nox).

1.3.16. In Pristina, during the aggression on April 5, 1999, "Dragodani" storage of oil and oil derivatives was bombed, causing fire as well as release of the contents of the storage. Oil products contaminated the soil in the vicinity of the storage site. The pollution of surface water has also been reported by the FOCUS²⁴⁷ experts stating that the rainwater was probably mixed with oil products. The analyses of the experts have also indicated the pollution of air by hydrocarbons, benzene and toluen.

1.3.17. During the aggression, the storage site of "Beopetrol" was bombed on April 4 and 8, 1999, in Bogutovac, a provincial town approximately 16 km away from Kraljevo, a town with about 140.000 inhabitants and 5.000 refugees from Croatia and Bosnia and Hercegovina as well as 15.000 refugees from Kosovo and Metohija living there since the end of June 1999. A particularly pending danger is posed by the fact that there are two water springs in the vicinity of the storage site - Konarevo and Zocko Polje, located on the left bank of the Ibar river, approximately 10 km *downstream* of the "Beopetrol" storage. Being located downstream of the "Beopetrol" storage site and in a strong correlation with the Ibar waters, the water springs are greatly endangered by toxic materials, due to the bombing of the storage site in Bogutovac.

1.3.18. Due to the bombing of the oil storage site in Bogutovac, approximately 15 tons of diesel were released. The soil and sediments in this region were contaminated by diesel fuel, with a presence of hydrocarbonate. The surface of the polluted soil is approximately 10.000 m² while the depth of penetration of toxic substances is approximately 0,2 m.

1.3.19. Water pollution poses a special danger to this region. In bomb craters, petrol (0,2 mg/l), toluol (0,2 mg/l) as well as heavy fractions of diesel fuel (20 mg/l) have been detected. Diesel fuel (3 mg/l) and toluol (0,06 mg/l) have been detected in the water contained in the wastewater canal (basin). The risk of underground waters contamination in this area is high, due to the position of water springs as well as to the fact that underground waters flow at a very low depth.

1.3.20. On May 20 and 21, the central oil storage of "Naftagas" in Sombor was bombed and totally incapacitated. Out of 6 tanks, four were totally destroyed, while two were damaged to such an extent that they could not be used any longer. At the moment of destruction, four tanks contained 5 tons of various oil products that started to burn intensively. This has caused air pollution and soil intoxication and probably underground waters pollution as well. The analyses of

²⁴⁷ FOCUS, Executive Summary & Final Report, Part 11, page 59-60.

soil samples have indicated that they have been contaminated by oil products (21 & > 80 mg/kg). The total surface of the contaminated area amounts to 5.000 m², whereas around 1.500 m² have been heavily polluted. The depth of the contaminated soil is 8-15 cm.

1.3.21. The oil storage facility of "Jugopetrol" in Bor, a town of approximately 60.000 inhabitants, was bombed on May 17 and 27, 1999. Heavy pollution of natural environment in this area has been reported by the FOCUS expert analyses. The concentrations of lead (3,3 g/kg) and copper (0,4 g/kg) have been higher than allowed (0,1 g/kg). A high concentration of hydrocarbon (49 g/kg) has been detected in the soil. The presence of PAH (4,2 mg/kg) has also been detected.

1.3.22. During the strikes against the car factory in Kragujevac on April 9, 1999, lacquering plant was hit, as well as facility where two transformers were damage with transformer oil with pyralene. The total contents of oil were 4,3 t (V=2x1428 l), with the contents of one transformer being released completely and of the other one only partially. The largest amount of pyralene was directly released into the river of Zdraljica watercourse (a tributary of the Lepenica), whereas a smaller part was collected into reservoirs - holes, where atmospheric and fire-extinguishing water were gathered and mixed with the released pyralene oil (Vc700 cm³).²⁴⁸

1.3.23. **Pyralene** is a very toxic and extremely carcinogenic substance to humans, causing changes on the skin, ulcers and liver damage. It is particularly hazardous to pregnancy.

The analyses of the Focus experts performed in "Zastava" car factory, as well as in the heating plant used by the factory itself and the whole town of Kragujevac, have detected **PCBs**, **dioxin** and **furan**. The soil beneath the electrical transformer (heating plant) has been heavily contaminated in the total volume of approximately 10 to 15 m³. The water in 4 underground tanks ("Zastava" car factory) has also been polluted by toxic materials in the volume of approximately 4000 m³.²⁴⁹

1.3.24. "Sloboda" factory in Cacak, a town of approximately 38.000 inhabitants, was repeatedly bombed during the NATO aggression, namely on March 28, 30 and on April 13, 1999. Around 80% of the factory production capacity was completely destroyed.

The destruction of the galvanizing plant in "Sloboda" factory in Cacak has caused heavy contamination of soil and surface waters by toxic materials extremely hazardous to human health. The galvanizing plant was completely devastated in the attack to "Cer" factory in Cacak which was being bombed five times with 21 bombs and missiles dropped. The attack has resulted in the complete destruction of the factory, with no possibility of its being restored. All

²⁴⁸ Report of the City Institute for Health Protection experts, who analysed the location with UNEP.

²⁴⁹ FOCUS, Executive Summary & Final Report, page 3, (4.3. Contamination by PCBs and DIOXIN).

plants were destroyed, including the galvanizing plant, whose destruction has caused heavy environmental pollution (of soil and surface waters) by extremely toxic materials.²⁵⁰

1.3.25. Power supply transmitters were also being targeted. At first, they were attacked by so called *soft bombs* containing special graphite or carbon fibers characterized by an extreme level of electrical conductivity. These so called graphite bombs caused disruption of electric supply system on wide areas of Yugoslavia, but they did not directly destroy energy transmitting systems. Being a relatively new military device, it still has not been established beyond dispute what effects on human life and natural environment graphite fiber could have, but the workers who were cleaning power line cables were reported to develop frequent allergic reactions when in contact with the fibers.

1.3.26. After having estimated that the use of *soft bombs* was not efficient enough, the NATO aggressor destroyed power transmitting and distribution systems by means of conventional devices, bombs and missiles. Thus, thermal power plant Urovcı (Obrenovac), Drmno, Veliki Crljeni etc, as well as transformer stations in Resnik, Beserovina, Rimski Sancevi, Lestani, Bezanijnska Kosa, Nis, etc were also bombed. The destruction not only violated numerous international obligations referring to the protection of objects indispensable to human survival²⁵¹ but it has also brought about very heavy ecological consequences.

1.3.27. The air strike against "Kolubara A" thermal power plant of May 22, 1999 has caused damaging of transformer station and the release of transformer oil (approximately 100 t) into a tributary of the Kolubara, the river of Pesten. The oil which had retained in certain places (river banks, passages, meanders), was released into the surrounding area, thus contaminating the soil (S = approximately 30km²) after ample rainfalls. It also contaminated subterranean waters used for drinking and taken from wells in the villages of Poljane, Koracica and a part of Drazevac.²⁵² The village of Veliki Crljeni is located approximately 50 km south of Belgrade. In the samples of the contaminated soil which were taken from the vicinity of this place by the FOCUS experts, hydrocarbons (in the first specimen 274g/kg, and in the next 236 mg/kg) have been found, as well as PAH (in the first specimen 25,6 mg/kg).

1.3.28. The NATO aviation destruction of large electric transformers in power grid system throughout Yugoslavia unleashed the release of the ascarel oil. Ascarel is a compound of **polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)**, and **chloride benzene**, which is, due to its fire resistance and chemical stability

²⁵⁰ FOCUS, Executive Summary & Final Report, page 47.

²⁵¹ According to the paragraph 54/2 of the Additional Protocol I (1977), it is strictly forbidden, disregarding the motive, to „attack, destroy, eliminate or make useless objects indispensable to civilian survival.“

²⁵² Report of the City Institute for Health Protection experts, who analysed the location with UNEP.

used as a dielectric and cooling device in transformers and condensers.²⁵³ As far as the use of ascarel is concerned, ecologically speaking one should differ "cold" from "hot" pollution. Cold pollution caused by oil released from mechanically damaged transformers or due to careless handling is not considered a serious pollutant. However, during hot pollution due to transformer explosion and the subsequent fire (which followed after NATO had destroyed transformer stations in Yugoslavia), polychlorinated biphenyls thermally degrade and form toxic polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF), or **furans**. Chloride benzenes degrade under the same conditions giving very toxic and carcinogenic polychlorinated dibenzodioxins (PCDD), or *dioxins*, which in the previous ecological catastrophes have caused fatal consequences (e.g. in Seveso, Italy, the skyscraper fire in New York in 1981, or the fire in Reims, France, in 1985).

1.3.29. Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) spreads in the form of liquid or aerosol emitting hydrogen chloride, whereas furans and dioxins can be found in black, sooty carbon smokes. When humans are exposed to PCB (which is regarded as very stable with its semi-decomposition time of 10 years) for a longer time, its psychological, psychosomatic and dermatological effects become apparent, creating changes and dysfunction of liver, and finally, it is extremely carcinogenic.

1.3.30. The bombing of chemical industry plants in Pancevo presents a very special case of the aggressor strikes, which has caused ecological catastrophe in Yugoslavia. This statement stems from the fact that there are three large chemical industry factories in Pancevo – Pancevo Oil Refinery, HIP Petrohemija and "Azotara" – mineral fertilizer factory. All three factories were being targeted repeatedly by the aggressor, which has resulted in extremely grave environmental pollution hazardous to life and health of a great number of population of our country. Therefore, the Pancevo chemical industry cases of destruction have to be analyzed together, since all ecological consequences, which is particularly dangerous, have been faced synthetically by approximately the same area, depending on the respective weather factors.

1.3.31. Air strikes against chemical industry plants in Pancevo, due to the immense fire that repeatedly raged in the targeted areas, have resulted in grave consequences, namely, creating of a great quantity of soot, which is a carcinogenic substance. Approximately 150 km of the banks of the Danube were heavily polluted by benzopyrene.

1.3.32. In April 1999, a few devastating air strikes were carried out against civilian plants of Pancevo petrochemical industry plants. These attacks have resulted in heavy air pollution of Pancevo and its wider surroundings. The pollution has been caused by various chemical substances, of which some have

²⁵³ Stupar, Lj., I. Djordjevic, Environmental pollution as a consequence of NATO strikes – FRY – the proving ground, Proceedings of VSUP, Belgrade, June 1999, p. 151-152. Report of the City Institute for Health Protection experts, who analysed the location with UNEP.

extremely *carcinogenic and mutagen effect*, whereas some can be even defined as *poisonous gases*. Air strikes resulting in severe consequences were carried out on April 18, 1999, at the time when chemical industry plants had already been incapacitated. Therefore, it is apparent that the sole purpose of the destruction was to expose civil population to destruction.

1.3.33. The number of population exposed to heavy chemical pollution is very large amounting to several hundred thousands, in view of the fact that the Pancevo municipality has approximately 130.000 inhabitants (with approximately 10.000 refugees living in Pancevo as well) and that numerous neighboring municipalities including Belgrade as a city of several million people, were also exposed to pollution. In addition, air pollution spread due to the wind across a very wide area of our country, which, regardless of a decrease in poisonous materials concentration in proportion to territorial spreading of pollution, has faced a large population with extremely dangerous consequences. The consequences are becoming even graver regarding the fact that the rains, which were pouring intensively during the strikes, washed down large quantities of toxic substances harmful to health into the soil, exactly in the area considered to be the largest "granary" of our country.

1.3.34. The first air strikes against Pancevo chemical industry plants were carried out on April 4 and 12, 1999. During the same, "production and manipulation" and "energy supply" production units of NIS-Oil refinery in Pancevo were struck, causing explosion and the subsequent fire, in which two workers were killed and several lightly or severely injured. In the night between April 15 and 16, 1999, DP "HIP Azotara" was bombed, when missiles were dropped on crude oil storage in the energy unit, as well as on a primary reformer in the "Amonijak 3" unit, after which the factory was completely incapacitated for the production of mineral fertilizer. During the same night, the VCM plant (vinyl chloride monomer) in "HIP Petrohemija" was also struck, incapacitating the whole factory for the production. In addition, "NIS oil refinery" in Pancevo was bombed on the same night and C-2200 plant – vacuum distillation was hit. These strikes against chemical industry plants have caused heavy pollution of air in Pancevo and its surroundings. The 24 – hour – average ammonia concentration was above the emission marginal value of 100 micrograms, amounting to 112 micrograms per cubic meter. The presence of chlorine derivatives in the air was also reported.

1.3.35. When on April 15, 1999, Pancevo "Azotara" was bombed for the first time, a subsequent fire raged in the energy unit causing a partial release of crude oil into the surrounding area of 0,5 ha. The burning also caused the release of the largest amount of ammonia (ammonia + ammonium water) into the industrial wastewaters canal. Increased concentration of **carbon monoxide (CO)**, **organic compounds in general (HxCz)** as well as **ammonia (NH₃)** was reported within the area of the subsequent cloud. After the second strike against

Pancevo "Azotara" on April 18, 1999, increased value of **nitrogen oxides in general (Nox)** was reported in the area of the cloud which was moving westwards under the influence of low air currents (ca MDKrs).

1.3.36. The most severe ecological consequences which can be regarded as catastrophic to health of all inhabitants of Pancevo and its wider surroundings were caused by the aggressor's strikes on the night between April 17 and 18, 1999. During these strikes, all three chemical industry factories, which had already been hit, were bombed. The air raids have made most of the population abandon the town and shelter in the neighboring villages and weekend cottages, mostly in Deliblatska peScara. However, the inhalation of poisonous and harmful substances from the air by the population was inevitable, since the blowing winds spread them across a wide area due to frequent changes of air currents thereby making it impossible to make more accurate forecasts as to how endangered certain areas were.

1.3.37. Several oil derivative reservoirs and one plant were hit in NIS Oil refinery. The flame from the reservoirs reached the height of up to 100 meters thus unleashing dense black smoke which spread across the town and its surroundings, mostly to the direction of the village of Kacarevo, where the presence of smoke gases was reported. The following morning, **black rain** was reported in Pancevo and its surroundings. The composition of the rain was not analyzed due to technical reasons, but it is generally known that it predominantly contains soot, which is a carcinogenic substance. The rain which started to fall at 10 a.m. on April 18, 1999, at first worsened the ventilation of air in Pancevo and its surroundings and then washed out the pollutant cloud, thus producing **acid rains** and aerial residue in the town and its surroundings. It is absolutely certain that soil pollution will bring about heavy ecological consequences for the crops in the region of the Pancevo municipality and its wider surroundings.

1.3.38. During the destruction of Pancevo oil refinery, a subsequent fire raged releasing approximately **80.000 t** of oil and oil derivatives, according to the following specification:²⁵⁴

Chemicals	Quantity
LPG ca 200 t	
Special Gasoline	ca 400 t
Heating fuel	ca 1.500 t
Regular gasoline	ca 2.100 t
Premium gasoline	ca 2.350 t
Jet fuel	ca 7.500 t
Diesel	ca 350 t
Fuel oil	ca 7.500 t
FCC feedstock	ca 6.700 t
Crude oil	ca 56.300 t
Slop	ca 1.900 t
total	ca 80.000 t

²⁵⁴ FOCUS, Executive Summary & Final Report, Part II, page 16.

It is estimated that out of the total quantity of crude oil and various oil derivatives, approximately 80% completely burned, releasing the products of burning into the atmosphere in Pancevo and its surrounding as well as a wider area. Approximately 20% of the materials was released into the soil, causing its pollution.

1.3.39. Oil refinery in Pancevo was last bombed on June 8, 1999, at the time when it was absolutely certain that the peace treaty was definitely going to be signed. Judging by all the evidence, that last attack, was solely aimed at causing utmost damage to the economy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and fateful consequences to natural environment, lives and health of inhabitants of Pancevo and its surroundings, who had already been exposed to devastating air, water and soil pollution.

1.3.40. Burning of crude oil, special and motor gasoline, diesel, fuel oil, other types of gasoline and diesel components and other substances unleashed numerous toxic black clouds containing soot, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, vapour, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, noncombustible hydrocarbonates, etc. Burning of lead tetraethyl, a component of motor gasoline, caused formation of lead oxides, carbon dioxides and vapour, which, being heavier than air, fell down on the soil, causing soil pollution. Due to this pollution, and especially to the possible penetration of poisonous materials dissolved in oil and oil derivatives (lead tetraethyl, mercury dialkili) into the soil, there is a great danger of surface and subterranean waters contamination.²⁵⁵

1.3.41. In "HIP Pancevo Petrohemija", one reservoir with approximately 100 tons of VCM (vinyl chloride monomer) and three cisterns of 30 tons of VCM respectively as well as a plant of PVC (polyvinyl chloride) were struck. Burning of these substances, and particularly burning of **190 tons of VCM** brought about drastic consequences. In one certain period of time (between 5 - 6 am), the concentration of VCM was **7200** times greater than allowed, to be increased (in the period between 6 - 8 am) to **10600** times greater than the allowed standard. During the following hour, the concentration of VCM decreased to some extent, although it was still appallingly great (**4600** times greater than the allowed quantity), to be increased in the period between 8:40 and 9:45 am to **9000** times greater than the allowed quantity.

1.3.42. VCM (vinyl chloride monomer) is a carcinogenic substance. According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization, any quantity of such materials in the air is not allowed, although according to the Regulations of EMV (emission marginal value) issued by The Serbian Ministry of Environment (Art. 7 and Table 7 of the Regulations), the maximum allowed quantity of vinyl chloride amounts to 50 mg/m³. The marginal value was manifold (**several thousand times**) higher, due to the criminal bombing of Pancevo chemical industry plants and according to the data presented and measures taken by the Institute for Health Protection in Pancevo. In the USA and most states - NATO members, the presence of VCM in the air is not allowed in any quantity, so that the commanders of the strike against these plants must have been fully aware of the subsequent horrible ecological consequences and consequences for health in general. Burning

²⁵⁵ FOCUS, Executive Summary & Final Report, Part II, page 18.

of chemical materials in HIP Petrohemija created **hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide** as well as **phosgene, which is a poisonous gas**. Their concentration has not been measured due to technical reasons, but it is absolutely certain that these materials were present in the air. The subsequent fire in "HIP Azotara", in which the plant of NPK fertilizer was burned thus releasing a very dangerous and harmful gas **ammonium**, only contributed to air pollution.

1.3.43. In addition, out of the total quantity of mercury which is used in the process of chlorinalcal electrolysis (approximately 120 tons), about **eight tons** were released into the soil due to damage caused by bombing. It was not possible, due to fire and the presence of poisonous substances in the air and the constant air raid alerts, to take any measures as to neutralize the released mercury, which is an extremely poisonous substance causing lasting and heavy pollution of soil, subterranean waters and water course. This poses an impending danger for Pancevo which is situated at the confluence of the TamiS and the Danube, in the area abundant in subterranean waters. The level of subterranean waters is very close to the soil surface. It has been estimated that the level is only 1 to 3 meters away from the surface. The industrial zone of Pancevo, where the pollution was particularly heavy, with the release of 8 tons of mercury, is located south of the town - 2 to 4 km away from it, on the left bank of the Danube. In the relative vicinity of the industrial zone drinking water wells are located, providing water for the population of Pancevo. The area is located 2 to 4 km west of the town itself, on the left bank of the Danube.

1.3.44. The FOCUS expert research²⁵⁶ reported that the concentration of mercury in the vicinity of electrolysis plant was considerably higher (500 ug/m³) than allowed (1 ug/m³). Due to collateral damage inflicted on the PVC and VCM plants, approximately **3000 tons of sodium hydroxide**, as well as **600 tons of hydrogen chloride** were released out of the targeted objects of Pancevo HIP "Petrohemija".

1.3.45. Unscrupulousness of the aggressor as well as their full awareness of the nature of Pancevo chemical industry plants and the extremely high degree of either immediate or lasting danger to civil population as a consequence of their destruction, is clearly implied by the fact that almost all plants that were struck had been designed according to western technologies, installed by the experts from NATO member countries, or technically and technologically created by them. When this is taken into consideration, the genocide intentions of the aggressor become absolutely clear. The strikes against Pancevo chemical industry plants, concentrated in a relatively narrow and densely populated area in the vicinity of Belgrade with several million inhabitants, devastated, in an extremely brutal manner, not only the plants worth several hundred thousand dollars, killed and injured civilians, but also demonstrated **ecological terrorism** as a part of the **total war**.

1.3.46. In addition, devastating air strikes against the plants containing extremely dangerous and toxic substances were not aimed at incapacitation of production as it had already been disrupted to a great extent. Bearing in mind that the aggressor was fully aware of the substances that would be released into

²⁵⁶ Executive Summary & Final Report, Part II, page 5.

the air after the strikes, they can be quite justifiably qualified as the indirect and evidently perfidious the use of poisonous gases as well as the act of extreme brutality. There was a great risk of hitting the "Ethylene" plant (the reactor in "Ethylene") in "HIP Petrohemija", which could have resulted in horrible and extremely devastating explosion and thereby destroyed a large part of Pancevo (Topola and Vojlovica above all) and killed its inhabitants, thus bringing about even heavier and probably fatal environmental pollution.

1.3.47. Air strikes against chemical industry plants in Pancevo have caused not only immense material damage, loss of human lives and numerous injuries of its workers and inhabitants, but also noxious environmental pollution of the town and its surroundings, whose consequences will be, quite certainly, felt in the decades to come. All this is due to the atmospheric poisoning by **toxic, carcinogenic and mutagene** substances. In addition, destruction of chemical industry plants and the subsequent heavy environmental pollution have caused acute and intense spiritual anguish and great pains to the population of Pancevo and its vicinity, which will continue to affect a large number of population over a long period of time, who will in the years to come think with anxiety over possible and very probable damage incurred to their health and great risk of carcinogenic and mutagene diseases. Regarding a well-known fact that the air contained extremely large quantity of very toxic substances, a certain number of population, which were exposed to toxic materials, will inevitably be liable to heavy diseases of carcinogenic and mutagene nature.

1.3.48. The intention of the aggressor to inflict sufferings to civil population and to expose it to physical annihilation is clearly implied by the fact that chemical industry plants were struck at the time when the industry had already been completely incapacitated by the previous strikes. Therefore, not only were civil industry plants destroyed, but also this destruction was not even aimed at incapacitating the industry (since it had already been done). It was obviously directed toward annihilation of several thousand inhabitants of Pancevo and the surroundings and inflicting immeasurable damage to their health. Since the toxic, carcinogenic and toxicogenic substances spread by blowing winds changing direction in certain intervals and since this was happening in the area not only greatly urbanized, but also encompassing large agricultural complexes, a great number of population was exposed to their harmful effects over a wide area.

1.3.49. The aggressor was aware or was supposed to be aware of the consequences which may result from destruction of chemical industry plants, oil storage sites and other facilities whose damaging or destruction may inflict irreversible harm to human health and environment. It is generally known that Yugoslavia has published a list of so called "black spots", where any damage incurred can result in catastrophic consequences. Regardless of this, chemical industry factories were systematically bombed, although their damage poses a direct threat to human environment.²⁵⁷

²⁵⁷ Letter dated 27 May 1999 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General; Annex, page 2.

1.3.50. NATO bombings caused damage to the biodiversity of the Applicant.

1.3.51. During the aggression production of chlorine and ammonium, chemicals which are necessary in each country for the disinfection of water and for the maintenance of freezers in the food industry, came to a halt. At the same time, in order to protect the population from potential chemical accidents caused by air strikes, great quantities of the said chemicals indispensable for the biological survival of the population, were destroyed and neutralized during the aggression.

1.3.52. Besides acute consequences, extensive harmful consequences could be expected on the health of people and the environment in the territory of the Applicant. Numerous cancerous, mutagenic, terragenic and embryo-toxic substances were released or generated on the territory of the entire country and due to their resilience they will persist to be a lasting source of harm. Huge quantities of VCM, EDC and PCB were released during the aggression. At the same time new substances were generated (through the reaction processes) whose presence have been already noticed in the soil and water in the broader area of the aggressors' theatre of operations, such as dioxines and dibensolphuranes which will definitely enter the food chain and jeopardize the health and lives of people.

1.3.53. Impaired and modified psychological status of particularly vulnerable groups has adversely affected individuals, children, families and the society as a whole. During the aggression pregnant women frequently addressed doctors with the question about possible consequences of toxic chemicals for the environment and consequences of the use of depleted uranium. There is no doubt that all this has affected the family planning and probably caused an increased number of miscarriages, i.e. decreased number of pregnancies.

1.3.54. The pollutants released during the bombing of civilian industrial facilities will enter the food chain and create conditions conducive to illnesses and deaths.

1.3.55. A large number of unexploded cluster munitions and other bombs has created potential conditions for death and injuries of great number of the population and children in particular.

1.3.56. Destruction of the infrastructure for hazardous waste management, environmental security and overall environmental management system has resulted in a potentially serious humanitarian situation, poverty, as well as possible outbreak of contagious diseases, epidemics, illnesses and deaths.

1.3.57. A list containing characteristic toxic materials to whose harmful effect the population of Yugoslavia have been exposed, based on the FOCUS report²⁵⁸, will be presented below, although the list is unfortunately not final.

²⁵⁸ Executive Summary & Final Report, p. 6-8.

Chlorine

As a toxin, chlorine is extremely irritating, and when inhaled it can have fatal consequences for lungs or pleura.

Consequences for health:

When brought in digestive tract, chlorine is irritating, can cause stomachache, diarrhea and blood in excrement. Inhalation of chlorine causes mouth irritation, sharp chest pains, heavy asthmatic breathing and vertigo.

EDC

As a toxin, ethylene diamine chloride is a narcotic, which is inhaled in the form of vapour, having the effect of poison.

Consequences for health:

EDC is very harmful to liver. It is toxic whether inhaled or brought in digestive tract. Clinical manifestations of acute intoxication are depression, liver and kidney damage. Symptoms: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach irritation and stomach pains. Disorders can take various forms ranging from unconsciousness to coma. Depreciation of the respiratory system causes death.

VCM

As a toxin, VCM is a carcinogenic substance. It is irritating and its presence is not allowed in a work place.

Consequences for health:

VCM is very harmful to liver. It is toxic both when inhaled and brought in digestive tract. Clinical manifestations of acute intoxication are depression, liver and kidney damage. Symptoms: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach irritation and stomach pain. Disorders can take various forms ranging from unconsciousness to coma. Depreciation of the respiratory system causes death.

NaOH

As a toxin, NaOH (*sodium hydroxide*) is toxic both when inhaled and brought in digestive tract. It is very harmful to all tissue types.

Consequences for health:

When inhaled, sodium hydroxide causes nose and mouth irritation, stabbing chest pains, frequently resulting in bloody sputum. The final outcome of intoxication is lung edema.

HCL

As a toxin, *hydrogen chloride* causes cough, suffocation, inflammation and ulcerous changes (sores and ulcers) of the respiratory system.

Consequences for health:

When HCL is inhaled, it causes nose and mouth irritation, stabbing chest pains, frequently followed by bloody sputum. The final outcome of intoxication by HCL is lung edema. Exposure to this substance frequently brings about shock.

NaOCL

As a toxin, *sodium hypochlorite* is very irritating to mucous membrane.

Consequences for health:

When inhaled, NaOCL causes nose and mouth irritation and stabbing chest pains frequently followed by bloody sputum. The final outcome of intoxication by *sodium hypochlorite* is lung edema.

H2SO4

As a toxin, sulfuric acid is extremely irritating.

Consequences for health:

When inhaled, sulfuric acid causes nose and mouth irritation and stabbing chest pains frequently followed by bloody sputum. The final outcome of intoxication by sulfuric acid is lung edema.

Mercury

As a toxin, mercury is an extremely toxic substance, more exactly, a very strong poison.

Consequences for health:

When inhaled in the form of vapour, mercury can damage nervous and digestive system, kidneys and liver. Mercury causes strong stomach pains, vomiting, diarrhea with bloody excrement as well as ulcers in the oral cavity.

Ammonia

As a toxin, ammonia causes heavy inflammations. The ammonia vapour is very irritating.

Consequences for health

Ammonia is characterized as a very strong irritating and corrosive material. Ammonia causes cough, skin damages and eye pains. When inhaled, the concentrated ammonia causes lung edema, glottal spasm and suffocation.

Pyralene

As a toxin, pyralene is a carcinogenic substance.

Consequences for health

Pyralene causes skin changes, ulcers and liver damage. It is extremely hazardous to pregnancy.

Phosgene

As a toxin, phosgene is one of the most poisonous gases. It is particularly dangerous as there are no alarming symptoms when inhaled.

Consequences for health

Phosgene is a very strong **poisonous gas**. Its high concentrations can cause heavy lung damage and very quick death.

Styrene

As a toxin, styrene is very irritating to eyes and the respiratory system.

Consequences to health:

Styrene causes heavy irritation of eyes and the respiratory system, causing headache, vertigo and drowsiness. It frequently causes stomach spasms. When highly concentrated, it is a narcotic. It is harmful to heart, liver and kidneys.

1.4. NATO CONFIRMED SOME CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

1.4.1. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 6 April 1999. Air Commodore Wilby²⁵⁹:

“Last night we struck a military facility at Aleksinac home of the 203rd mixed artillery brigade. It is possible that one of our weapons fell short of the target. Despite our meticulous and careful pre-attack planning, the law of statistics will, at some stage, go against us and we will be exposed to technical defect. Thus, while the cockpit indications and release parameters may have been achieved successfully, after release, technical failure such as a guidance fault in the final stages of trajectory, could cause an impact error.”

1.4.2. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 9 April 1999. Air Commodore Wilby:

“Finally, we attacked the main telephone exchange. This was a key target that was being used to provide communications between the fielded Serbian forces within Kosovo and Belgrade. Although three of our bombs hit the target, despite our very best efforts it appears that on this attack one bomb may have caused some collateral damage.”

1.4.3. At the same Press Conference. Patricia Kelly, CNN:

“... we are told that you hit a car plant. Don't civilians work in car plants? How can you be sure that they weren't working on an assembly line? I realise that at the moment the car plant's capacity to produce, because of sanctions, would be lessened but nevertheless civilians do work in these plants.”

Air Commodore Wilby:

“In terms of the “car plant“, our intelligence says that it is not a car plant, that it produces military machinery and of course, as I said to you, we would look very carefully into the collateral damage or damage to civilians before we attacked that particular plant.”

1.4.4. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 13 April 1999. General Clark²⁶⁰:

“I wanted to show you the tape of the cockpit view of the missile that hit the railroad bridge and the train yesterday. It is hung up in a computer problem in my computer at Shape, we are trying to get it up here and if I can get it up here during the time we have the press briefing, if I can get it up here we will show it to you. But I want to describe it because this was a case where a pilot was assigned to strike a railroad bridge that is part of the integrated communications supply network in Serbia. He launched his missile from his aircraft that was many miles away, he was not able to put his eyes on the bridge, it was a remotely directed attack.

²⁵⁹ Air Commodore, David Wilby, SHAPE

²⁶⁰ General Wesley Clark, SACEUR

“And as he stared intently at the desired target point on the bridge, and I talked to the team at Aviano who was directly engaged in this operation, as the pilot stared intently at the desired aim point on the bridge and worked it, and worked it, and worked it, and all of a sudden at the very last instant with less than a second to go he caught a flash of movement that came into the screen and it was the train coming in. Unfortunately, he couldn’t dump the bomb at that point, it was locked, it was going into the target and it was an unfortunate incident which he, and the crew, and all of us very much regret. We certainly don’t want to do collateral damage.

“The mission was to take out the bridge. He realised when it had happened that he had not hit the bridge, but what he had hit was the train. He had another aim point on the bridge, it was a relatively long bridge and he believed he still had to accomplish his mission, the pilot circled back around. He put his aim point on the other end of the bridge from where the train had come, by the time the bomb got close the bridge was covered with smoke and clouds and at the last minute again in an uncanny accident, the train had slid forward from the original impact and parts of the train had moved across the bridge, and so that by striking the other end of the bridge he actually caused additional damage to the train.

“I don’t know what the extent of the second strike was, but two bombs were put into that bridge and in both cases there was an effort made to avoid collateral damage. He couldn’t, he saw what had happened, it is one of those regrettable things that happen in a campaign like this and we are all very sorry for it, but we are doing the absolute best we can do to avoid collateral damage, I can assure you of that.”

1.4.5. It is good evidence how they were doing “the absolute best they can do to avoid collateral damage.” It is the best evidence that they did not do what they could do to avoid civilian casualties. The pilot was conscious that he hit the train by the first bomb. So, he would know that civilians were on the bridge and that the other civilians would come to help. In spite of that, the pilot targeted the bridge again and hit the train again. It is obvious that the pilot did not care about civilians casualties. Instead of punishing the pilot, General Clark said that they were doing “the absolute best” to avoid “collateral damage”. Such a failure to fulfill the obligation to protect civilians resulted in large civilian casualties.

1.4.6. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 15 April 1999. General Marani²⁶¹:

“Now I will move on to the incident which resulted in loss of life and injury to civilian people in Kosovo. You will be aware that the first reports of this accident only emerged at the end of yesterday’s press briefing. The situation was confused as there had been NATO attacks on a number of convoys in Kosovo. This map shows the area of the attack in question. NATO confirms from its preliminary investigation that it appears that one of its aircraft may have mistakenly dropped a bomb on a civilian vehicle in a convoy yesterday.”

²⁶¹ Brigadier General Giuseppe Marani

1.4.7. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 23 April 1999. Konrad Freytag²⁶²:

"Last night, NATO continued to disrupt the national command network and to degrade the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's propaganda apparatus; our forces struck at the regime leadership's ability to transmit their version of the news and to transmit their instructions to the troops in the field prosecuting their campaign of repression and destruction in Kosovo. The Belgrade television and radio studio, the largest mass media institution in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which orchestrates much of the regime's propaganda programme, was struck. The building also housed a large multi-purpose communications satellite antenna dish."

1.4.8. NATO confirmed that it intentionally bombed the Belgrade television and radio station, causing civilian casualties.

1.4.9. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 2 May 1999. Jamie Shea²⁶³:

"We again struck lines of communication, including 12 road bridges and 5 railroad bridges. Unfortunately, on one of our attacks on Saturday unintended damage occurred and NATO aircraft carried out one single attack against the Lusana bridge north of Pristina. This was a legitimate military target on a key north-south resupply route for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia military and special police operations between Pristina and Podujevo. Unfortunately, after weapons release, a bus crossed on the bridge but was not seen by the pilot whose attention was focused on his aim point during weapon trajectory. He did not target the bus and there was no intention to harm civilians, and any loss of innocent life is regretted."

1.4.10. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 3 May 1999. Major General Jertz²⁶⁴:

"Turning now to NATO operations against strategic targets. As many press services have already reported, last night we conducted a co-ordinated effort against the electrical power distribution system in Serbia, as also has been mentioned by Jamie. Let me explain further the rationale behind this. The supply of electricity is fundamental to the command, and control, and support systems of a modern military or police force. Alliance forces struck electrical power transformer yards at Obrenovac, Nis, Bajina Basta, Drmno and Novi Sad. The cumulative effect was to deny temporarily electric power to a large part of Serbia without undue effect on neighbouring countries."

1.4.11. NATO confirmed that it intentionally bombed the electrical power distribution system in Serbia.

²⁶² Colonel Konrad Freytag, SHAPE

²⁶³ Jamie Shea, NATO Spokesman

²⁶⁴ General Walter Jertz, SHAPE

1.4.12. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 6 May 1999. General Jertz:

"Let me also summarise progress on the second of those goals, to cut them off, on which you have had several reports at these briefings in the recent days already. As of today, with the exception of the Danube Bridge in Belgrade, all but two Danube bridges are destroyed, and this is within a total of 31 bridges attacked throughout the area of operations.

"The two major rail routes into Kosovo have been closed. The two major road routes from Serbia into Kosovo have been closed also. The other two, however more minor, roads are severely damaged.

"We have totally destroyed oil refining capacity so that Milosevic has to rely on imported fuel – costing money. 70% of military stocks have gone, so has one-third of fuel storage capacity. And NATO is progressively destroying Serb communications capabilities also."

1.4.13. If the military goal of the Respondents had been to cut off Yugoslav capabilities to supply the military and police forces in Kosovo and Metohija, it would have been sufficient to close the above routes into Kosovo and Metohija. It was quite unnecessary to destroy bridges and infrastructures which were hundreds of kilometers away.

1.4.14. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 8 May 1999. NATO Spokesman, Jamie Shea:

"I would like to begin by stating that NATO did not intentionally target the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade last night.

"The planned target was the Federal Directorate for Supply and Procurement in Belgrade but the wrong building was attacked. This was a terrible accident."

1.4.15. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 8 May 1999. General Jertz:

"Before going on to our other operations last night I also want to address the other recent incident at Nis, as I promised you yesterday I would elaborate on it. NATO has confirmed that the damage to the market and clinic was caused by a NATO weapon which missed its target. This strike was directed against the Nis airfield utilising cluster munitions. The attack was aimed at destroying Serbian aircraft which were parked on the airfield, air defence systems and support vehicles, targets to which cluster munitions are appropriately suited."

1.4.16. On the same Press Conference. Gyorgy Foris, Hungarian TV:

"The Belgrade incident and the Nis incident show how risky targeting downtown targets is. The question arises, is it worthwhile doing so, do you have as much benefit out of it that makes it worthwhile doing it, targeting downtown?"

Major General Jertz:

"We had unfortunately to target some targets in downtown Belgrade in the past and we hit them because they did belong to the command structure of a regime which we think is a brutal regime talking, listening and seeing the

pictures of what is happening in Kosovo. So yes, we do continue to find legitimate targets which are totally agreed by those countries who want to end this conflict.”

1.4.17. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 15 May 1999. Major General Jertz:

“I would like to begin today by reiterating the NATO statement from earlier this morning concerning the reports about the incident close to Korisa. Following Serb claims about a NATO attack near Korisa, we had conducted an extensive review of NATO operations in that area. Here is what I can tell you so far.

“First of all, as already has been mentioned, it was a legitimate military target. NATO reconnaissance and intelligence orders identified just outside Korisa a military camp and command post, including an armoured personnel carrier and 10 pieces of artillery. Follow-up intelligence confirmed this information as being a valid military target. Immediately prior to the attack at 23.30 -11.30 p.m. – local time Thursday night an airborne forward air controller confirmed the target, so the identification and attack system of his aircraft, having positively identified the target as what looked like dug-in military reveted positions, he dropped two laser guided bombs. Following his attack, he cleared his wingman to also attack the same target using two more laser guided bombs. Approximately 10 minutes later, the third aircraft engaged the target with gravity bombs, with six gravity bombs. A total of 10 bombs were dropped on the target.”

1.4.18. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 20 May 1999. Margaret:

“Jamie, do you have any more information on the reports about a hospital being hit in Belgrade and the Swedish ambassador’s residence having its windows blown out and on that, is this not perhaps a sensitive area to be bombing in the wake of the Chinese embassy accident?”

Jamie Shea:

“Margaret, as you know, we have always said that no place in Yugoslavia and no military facility would be a sanctuary if that facility is connected with the Army activities in Kosovo and I can tell you that NATO aircraft targeted yesterday evening and struck a Belgrade Army barracks – I insist an Army barracks – at about 1 a.m. this morning; 7 laser-guided bombs hit the target, one laser-guided bomb failed to guide correctly and we can confirm that it struck the base of a building about 1,500 feet from the centre of the target area but reports that I saw on Tanjug today say that NATO deliberately targeted a civilian building are completely false.”

1.4.19. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 20 May 1999. Jamie Shea:

“Over the last 24 hours, we attacked fielded forces in Kosovo including tanks and armoured vehicles and artillery positions and we attacked also a surface-to-air transporter launcher and numerous other military vehicles. At the same time, NATO aircraft struck strategic targets throughout Serbia, the main targets were airfields at Pristina and Batanjica, Army facilities at Zinjani in

Belgrade and at Istok, military communications stations at Belgrade and Stara Azova, a radio broadcast facility at Sorboron and at Subotica and at Kula and fuel storage sites at Sonbor, Batanjica and Jenica. We also struck a radio relay site at Losinca and an ammunition plant at Barij and all NATO aircraft returned safely to their bases after last night's operation and on Day 58 now the mission continues."

1.4.20. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 20 May 1999. Stephen Dierckx, BRT:

"I would like to come back to last night's bombing, you said that you targeted an army barracks in Belgrade, you said that one bomb missed its target and hit a nearby building. The hospital that the Serbs talk about is close to the army barracks. The Swedish Embassy is also damaged, so why don't you admit explicitly that you hit the hospital? Second question, there is criticism by the Swedish Foreign Minister saying that NATO is using too heavy explosives against targets in a big city centre such as Belgrade. What is your reaction?"

General Jertz:

"On the first question, all I say so far is I have nothing to add to what Jamie said this morning and we are still under review."

Stephen Dierckx:

"That doesn't answer my question. Why don't you admit that you don't know that you hit the hospital, you are still not sure?"

General Jertz:

"You know that battle damage assessment takes a while and we told you in the past that we have to be very sure if we say what has happened, and I would just ask you to accept what Jamie said this morning."

Stephen Dierckx:

"So how do you know that a building was hit that was not the army barracks if you don't know what building was hit?"

General Jertz:

"You know we hit a military target."

Stephen Dierckx:

"But one bomb hit a civilian building apparently, this morning that was said?"

General Jertz:

"When we are sure what happened we are going to tell you what happened."

Jamie Shea:

"Stephen, as I made clear this morning, one of the bombs was misdirected for technical reasons, it fell short, or rather it fell long; it overflowed the target by about 1,500 feet, General Jertz, I believe, but we don't have any details yet, precise information as to exactly what were the consequences. But we gave you that information this morning."

"I would also like to say that I have seen the Prime Minister of Sweden say this morning that his government supports the NATO campaign against Yugoslavia, and I quote him saying: "We want the Yugoslav government to observe human rights and withdraw its army from Kosovo."

Question:

"Sorry Jamie, that is not an answer to my question. I refer to criticism by the Swedish Foreign Minister that you use too heavy explosives in city centres. Could you respond please?"

General Jertz:

"You know that we attack targets with the ammunition which from the tactical point of view and from the strategic point of view are the ones which should be taken against those targets, and that is what we did before and what we will do in the future also."

1.4.21. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 21 May 1999. Mark Laity (BBC):

"There are reports that a prison in Istok in central Kosovo has been struck by NATO aircraft, have you got any comment on that? Also, there has been criticism from both non-NATO nations like Sweden and Switzerland but also apparently from within NATO by the German Foreign Minister that targeting presumably in places like Belgrade needs to be reviewed to avoid collateral damage presumably to the Swiss embassy's windows."

Jamie Shea:

"General, have you got anything on the prison?"

Major General Jertz:

"On Istok, all I can say is what I said yesterday, we have no new evidence that it was struck again."

Mark Laity:

"It is today I think they are talking about."

Major General Jertz:

"No evidence on that, we did not target it, we did not attack so I don't know where the information came from."

Mark Laity:

"Can I get that clear? You didn't target Istok today?"

General Jertz:

"No."

Jamie Shea:

"I don't believe we had any targets in Kosovo yesterday because of the weather conditions, Mark."

Mark Laity:

"No, but the report is that the attack went in this morning."

Major General Jertz:

"I am referring to the 24 hours information which I gave, they do end of course in the morning so I haven't got any report, but I will find out, but I have no information that Istok was hit again today."

Jamie Shea:

"Nothing on that at the moment Mark. On the embassies, the Secretary General, on behalf of the Alliance, has been in touch with the ambassadors here in Brussels and the governments of all of the countries where there was some damage to windows, damage resulting from the blast effect. We have obviously expressed our apologies for any inconvenience that may have been caused"

Major General Jertz:

"I promised to be honest. I just got information that Istok was on the target list for today but I was not covering Istok when I was covering the last 24-hour operation so I do have to wait until I get more information that it was attacked this morning. A security complex was attacked this morning but I have no further information on that but once again my coverage of what I am doing ends early in the morning but not that early. You are on the ground and we are not and we have to wait until the aircraft come back and that is the reason why it takes a little longer."

1.4.22. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 23 May 1999. Mark Laity, BBC:

"You have been hitting power transformer yards again. I have seen some of the pictures showing the damage, the Serb pictures, and they look different to the original pictures which were quite clearly this graphite bomb and soft bomb. Are you actually hitting them with explosive bombs rather than graphite bombs now?"

Jamie Shea:

"Mark, you will forgive me if I don't give you the details, but I did say yesterday, and I repeat that today, that we are using a mixture of munitions to attack those targets and we are doing this again because this is fundamental to disrupting the military command and control system of the Yugoslav Army. It also obliges Milosevic, or the government, the army, to try to identify back-up systems, it puts pressure on them in terms of the priorities they give to the use of their fuel, whether they want to use the fuel for those back-up systems, either for civilian purposes or for military purposes, but most of the civilian installations, such as hospitals, obviously have back-up electrical transformer systems."

Mark Laity - BBC:

"Because the obvious Serb response is that they are going to say that NATO said it doesn't target civilians, but this is in effect targeting civilians?"

Jamie Shea:

"We target anything that in our view will add to the worries of the Yugoslav Army and disrupt their operations, but as I say, the important civilian facilities have back-up transformer systems and I think that is demonstrated by the fact

that those essential facilities continue to operate. I don't think anybody disputes that, even if the lights go out in terms of street lights and traffic lights for certain periods. But again this forces Belgrade to spend a lot of time, a lot of effort to use its back-up systems, it disrupts the command and control and again anything that we can do to hasten the end of this conflict by convincing Milosevic that his military machine is being degraded is something that we are going to continue to do."

1.4.23. Targeting anything that in their view will add to the worries of the Yugoslav Army and disrupt their operations is quite contrary to the obligations established by international humanitarian law.

1.4.24. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 24 May 1999.
Question:

"There have been Serb press reports today of extensive damage to civilian water and electricity supplies in Belgrade and elsewhere. Can you confirm that there has been such damage to city water supplies. If so, is this part of a new effort to increase pressure on Milosevic by attacking civilian targets, and if not, what is the military rationale for attacking civilian water and electricity supplies?"

Peter Daniel²⁶⁵:

"First of all, we have not targeted the water system. The difficulties with water supply relate mostly to the difficulties that exist with the supply of electricity. We have not targeted, and I think we have been very clear about that, the power plants per se, we have targeted the transformers and the edges so to speak of the electricity generating system and it is mainly to cause difficulties to the military complex in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,..."

1.4.25. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 31 May 1999. Jake Lynch, Sky News:

"On the two attacks, Jamie. First of all, anything to add to the overnight statement about the attack on the bridge at Vavarin? Secondly, the other thing was anything on the reports of the attack which allegedly struck a hospital in Surdulica?"

Jamie Shea:

"First of all on the bridge incident. You saw the statement that we put out, I think just before 10.00 p.m. yesterday evening – at least that's when I received it – and it is clear that NATO aircraft did attack that bridge yesterday. I don't have any details about casualties. We've seen the Serb reports, but I can't obviously confirm any of those. And again, I want to stress to all of you that that bridge is – was – a legitimate, designated military target.

"On Surdulica, I've been reviewing that this morning with the military commanders. We struck last night at a military barracks in Surdulica. Again, I want to stress that this was a designated, legitimate military target. The information I have so far is that that military target was hit accurately. If I have more, Jake, I will give it to you later on."

²⁶⁵ Mr Peter Daniel, NATO Spokesman

1.4.26. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 31 May 1999. Fred Colman (USA Today):

"Two questions on the bombing of the bridge at Varvarin: first of all, can you confirm that the attack took place at 1.00 p.m., or at least in the middle of the day; and second, if it did take place in the middle of the day, how does that square with your repeated assertions, NATO does everything to avoid civilian casualties, since clearly you are going to take more civilian casualties in the middle of the day, than you would in the middle of the night?"

Colonel Freytag:

"You are aware of our press release of yesterday, and there is nothing to add. But I confirm to you again the time; it was 11.01 zulu time, which is 1 p.m."

1.4.27. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 1 June 1999. Jake Lynch, Sky News:

"Jamie we haven't yet heard any reason why the bridge at Varvarin was hit at lunchtime and not in the middle of the night and if there is no military reason for that, it can't possibly be so, can it, that NATO takes every precaution to avoid civilian casualties?"

Jamie Shea:

"Jake, we take the same precautions at midday as we do at midnight."

1.5. FACTS RELATED TO KILLINGS, WOUNDING AND ETHNIC CLEANSING OF SERBS AND OTHER NON-ALBANIAN GROUPS

1.5.1. Killings

1.5.1.1. Killed Serbs

1.5.1.1.1. In early June 1999 in the Prizren neighborhood of Dusanovo, Albanian terrorists slit the throat of Nikola Radivojevic, a 60-year old schoolteacher.

1.5.1.1.2. On 13 June 1999 Albanian terrorists killed four persons in the Pristina neighborhood of Vranjevac.

1.5.1.1.3. On 13 June 1999 in Pristina, Jablanicka Street near Milan Rakic Primary School, Albanian terrorists killed Zoran Rajcic (1969), Miodrag Masulovic and Dragan Vojinovic,

1.5.1.1.4. On 14 June 1999 in the village of Gatnje, Urosevac municipality, Albanian terrorists shot dead a person of Serbian nationality.

1.5.1.1.5. On 17 June 1999 at about 11:00 a.m. in the village of Oraovica, Kosovska Kamenica municipality, Novica Vasic (1949) was shot dead from a nearby forest while he was in the field. On the same day, the older son of Srba Stojanovic was killed in front of his house.

1.5.1.1.6. On 17 June 1999 on the estate near the school in the village of Strezovce, Kosovska Kamenica municipality, Blagoje Stankovic (1926) was killed by several ax blows on the head, probably by his neighbor Faik Mujku. Blagoje's wife Dobrinka from the same village was killed as well.

1.5.1.1.7. On 17 June 1999 on the arterial road Pec-Rozaje, near Kula, Pec municipality, Albanian terrorists killed Goran Novovic (1965), a trucker, and appropriated his Zastava freight vehicle. The case was reported on 14 July 1999 by his wife Mirjana Novovic to the Department of the Interior Zemun.

1.5.1.1.8. On 17 June 1999 Albanian terrorists killed Borivoje Stanojkovic. On 16 August 1999 Mirjana Novovic from Zemun, widow of killed Goran Novovic, reported on the basis of a written statement of brothers Stojan and Milan Stanojkovic from Pec, that her husband was killed by Ibis Zekaj from Novo Selo, Pec municipality, his two sons and his brother. Stojan's and Milan's father Borivoje Stanojkovic was killed on the same occasion, while the two of them managed to escape.

1.5.1.1.9. Between the 17th and 20th June 1999 Albanian terrorists killed six members of the Dasic family in the village of Rudice, Klina municipality: Dusan (1952), Dragutin (1967) and Dragan (1955), Mihajlo (1949), Radoslav (1954) and Jovanka (1957), as well as Zorka Siljkovic. One of the terrorist groups which killed Serbs in the village of Rudice was led by Alija Amadjekaj and his brother who lived for a while in Germany. Radosava Dasic (1956) from the village of Rudice, Klina municipality, now living in the village of Musina Reka, Kraljevo municipality, reported this event on 1 September 1999

1.5.1.1.10. On 18 June 1999 Petar Krstic (1962) from the village of Kosin, Urosevac municipality, was killed (his throat was slit) in his family house, which was then looted and set on fire.

1.5.1.1.11. On 18 June 1999 in the village of Gornje Nerodimlje, Urosevac municipality, Milovan Sabic (65) was killed. After they killed him, Albanian terrorists severed his head and left it in the center of the village.

1.5.1.1.12. On 18 June 1999 in the village of Donje Nerodimlje, Urosevac municipality, a group of Albanian terrorists led by Avdi Maljoku from the same village shot dead Dinko Pavlic (50) in front of his house.

1.5.1.1.13. On 18 June 1999 Albanian terrorists killed Stanojko Mihajlovic in Novo Selo.

1.5.1.1.14. On 19 June 1999 Albanian terrorists killed Milivoje Simic and Nenad Arsic. Arsic drove from his home in Kosovska Kamenica, with Milivoje Simic and his son Goran riding in the same car, when Albanian terrorists stopped them. Milivoje and Goran Simic managed to escape, while terrorists took Arsic to the village of Koretin. Arsic's relatives and representatives of the municipal authorities assembled and went to the village of Koretin, where they found Arsic. Albanian terrorists killed Nenad Arsic and Milivoje Simic in front of Arsic's relatives, who reacted by killing several terrorists. This case was reported on 17 August 1999.

1.5.1.1.15. On 19 June 1999 in Kosovska Kamenica Miodrag (Srboljub) Stojanovic (40) was shot dead.

1.5.1.1.16. On 19 June 1999 Djordje Joksimovic (65) from the village of Gornje Nerodimlje was abducted and then killed.

- 1.5.1.1.17. On 19 June 1999 Albanian terrorists killed six persons of Serbian nationality in Obilic: Slobodan (1952) and Nenad (1985) Pavlovic, Momcilo Dimic, Dimitrije Milenkovic, Aleksandar Milenkovic and Dejan Prokic.
- 1.5.1.1.18. On the night of 19/20 June 1999 four persons were killed in the village of Berivojce, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality.
- 1.5.1.1.19. On 20 June 1999 Nenad Vojinovic (60) and his son Srdjan Vojinovic (30) were killed in their family house on Milana Milenica Street in Urosevac.
- 1.5.1.1.20. On 20 June 1999 near the Batlava lake, Podujevo municipality, Albanian terrorists killed two persons of Serbian nationality.
- 1.5.1.1.21. On 20 June 1999 in the Pristina neighborhood of Kicma Albanian terrorists abducted and then killed Dragomir Brankovic.
- 1.5.1.1.22. On 20 June 1999 Panta Filipovic and Momir Stamenkovic were found in Prizren with their throats slit.
- 1.5.1.1.23. On the night of 20/21 June 1999 in Pristina, Jablanicka Street No. 47; Albanian terrorists tortured and then killed Radivoje Radosavljevic. After that, they burnt his house, leveled the ground with a bulldozer and started to build a new house on the same lot.
- 1.5.1.1.24. On the night of 21/22 June 1999 in the village of Slivovo, Novo Brdo municipality, Albanian terrorists killed Zivorad (1928), Zivko (1929), Dimitrije (1930) and Trajan Simic and massacred their bodies.
- 1.5.1.1.25. On 21 June 1999 Aleksandar Jovanovic (77) was shot in the village of Bostane, Novo Brdo municipality.
- 1.5.1.1.26. 12-year old Jovica Petrovic was shot dead while tending livestock near his house in the village of Bostane, Novo Brdo municipality.
- 1.5.1.1.27. On 22 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted and killed Zoran Stanisic from Slovinj, Lipljan municipality, and buried his body at an unknown place. This crime was committed by Ljuzim Gasi from Slovinj, a worker at the Coca-Cola plant.
- 1.5.1.1.28. On 22 June 1999 Albanian terrorists stabbed and killed Petko Nikolic from the village of Crni Breg, Lipljan municipality.
- 1.5.1.1.29. On 22 June 1999 Albanian terrorists killed three Serbs in the village of Belo Polje, Pec municipality.
- 1.5.1.1.30. On 23 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Nebojsa Jeftic in Kosovska Kamenica, took him to an unknown destination and then killed him.
- 1.5.1.1.31. On 23 June 1999 Slobodan Radulovic was killed in his apartment in Podujevo.
- 1.5.1.1.32. On 23 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted in Kosovska Kamenica and then brutally murdered with a knife Milan Simic.
- 1.5.1.1.33. On 24 June 1999 assistant professor Milenko Lekovic, another unidentified male (professor) and a security guard Miodrag Mladenovic were killed at the School of Economics in Pristina.

- 1.5.1.1.34. On 24 June 1999 Zoran Radulovic, an employee of the Postal and Telecommunications Company, was killed in Pristina.
- 1.5.1.1.35. On 25 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted and possibly killed Prof. Andrija Tomanovic, M.D., director of the Surgical Clinic of the Clinical and Hospital Center in Pristina.
- 1.5.1.1.36. On 26 June 1999 in the village of Belo Polje, Pec municipality, Albanian terrorists beat up Marta Miric (73), and raped her 35-year old daughter, whom they subsequently killed by slitting her throat.
- 1.5.1.1.37. On 30 June 1999 in Novo Brdo in the neighborhood of Kolonija, Mile Vukas, a 45-year old refugee was killed and his body was removed to an unknown place.
- 1.5.1.1.38. In late June 1999 Slobodan Stojkovic (60) was killed in Stari Kacanik (his throat slit and body massacred). Albanian terrorists dumped his body in the Nerodimka river.
- 1.5.1.1.39. In late June 1999 Vesko Mladenovic and his wife Milica were killed in front of their family house in Stari Kacanik.
- 1.5.1.1.40. At the end of June 1999 Zivka Stankovic and her daughter Gordana from Stari Kacanik were raped, abused, and then killed in their hometown.
- 1.5.1.1.41. At the end of June 1999 Mirko Talic (65) and his wife Nevena (60) were killed in Stimlje. After the murder, Albanian terrorists massacred their bodies.
- 1.5.1.1.42. In early July 1999, Albanian terrorists killed 20 non-Albanian citizens, mainly old people, in Istok.
- 1.5.1.1.43. On 10 July 1999 in the town of Novo Brdo, Albanian terrorists raped Milorotka Stojkovic, a 36-year old mentally retarded woman from Labljane, Novo Brdo municipality. She passed away the next day as the consequence of sustained shock. She was raped by a larger group of Albanian terrorists in a cruel and impudent way.
- 1.5.1.1.44. On 10 July 1999 Stanko Stojanovic (55) was beaten up and hanged in the village of Klobukar, Novo Brdo municipality.
- 1.5.1.1.45. Sava Stojakovic (60) was shot dead in the yard of his house in Labljane, Novo Brdo municipality.
- 1.5.1.1.46. On 10 July 1999 Zivko N. (68) was hanged in front of his house in the village of Parlozi, Novo Brdo municipality.
- 1.5.1.1.47. On 12 July 1999 Albanian terrorists shot dead Petar Vasiljkovic (1934) while he was tending his livestock in the village of Zitinja.
- 1.5.1.1.48. On the night of 13/14 July 1999 Tomislav Tasic (1936) was killed in his Pristina apartment, Mostarska Street No. 17.
- 1.5.1.1.49. On 13 July 1999 Albanian terrorists shot dead Sasa Milkic (1987) while he was gathering hay in the village of Binac.
- 1.5.1.1.50. On 14 July 1999 Albanian terrorists shot dead Petar Zivkovic (1934) while he was working in his field in the village of Zitinja.

1.5.1.1.51. On 15 July 1999 in Gnjilane Albanian terrorists shot Zoran Jankovic (1985) and his father Zivorad, inflicting them severe injuries. They were hospitalized in the Clinical and Hospital Center in Pristina. On 19 July 1999, Zoran was killed by several knife stabs in the neck while he was hospitalized in Pristina.

1.5.1.1.52. On 16 July 1999 Albanian terrorists killed Spasoje Maksimovic in the village of Zitinja, Vitina municipality.

1.5.1.1.53. On 16 July 1999 Albanian terrorists killed Spasoje Djoric (1939) from an ambush near the local bridge in the village of Zitinja.

1.5.1.1.54. On 17 July 1999 Albanian terrorists killed Blagoje Simonovic and his wife Vera in their family house in Gnjilane, Cara Lazara Street.

1.5.1.1.55. On 17 July 1999 in the village of Mogila, Vitina municipality, Albanian terrorists killed Zoran Djordjevic from the same village while he was working in his field.

1.5.1.1.56. On 20 July 1999 in the area of the village of Koretiste, Gnjilane municipality, Albanian terrorists killed Petar Savic.

1.5.1.1.57. On 20 July 1999, Bozidar Stojanovic (1949) was killed near his house in the village of Cernica, Gnjilane municipality, while tending his livestock.

1.5.1.1.58. On 21 July 1999 Albanian terrorists killed in the village of Ravniste, Vitina municipality, a person of Serbian nationality from the village of Vrbovac.

1.5.1.1.59. On 21 July 1999 on a small market place in Pristina Albanian terrorists killed one person of Serbian nationality who was riding in a car with Kragujevac license plates.

1.5.1.1.60. On 22 July 1999 in Prizren Albanian terrorists killed Rade Krstic and stabbed his wife Slobodanka, inflicting severe bodily injuries on her.

1.5.1.1.61. On 22 July 1999, according to numerous testimonies of fleeing Serbs, three Antic brothers (Zivko, Jova and Srecko) from the village of Pozaranje, Spasoje Djokic from the village of Zitinja, a Serb male named Zoran from the village of Mogila and Stoja from Novo Selo were killed.

1.5.1.1.62. On 23 July 1999 between 8:30 and 9:30 p.m. in the area of the village of Staro Gracko, Lipljan municipality, during harvest on the field of Stanimir Djekic, which borders on the areas of the villages of Bujance and Veliki Alas (populated with Albanian population), near the Bujance forest, Albanian terrorists killed and massacred 14 Serbs: Stanimir Djekic, Andreja Odalovic, Novica Zivic, Rade Zivic, Novica Janjicijevic (15-year old), Mile Janjicijevic, Momo Janjicijevic, Slobodan Janjicijevic, Sasa Cvejic, Bosko Djekic, Nikola Stojanovic, Miodrag Tepsic, Ljubisa Cvejic and Milovan Jovanovic. When they found out that their neighbors had been killed, Stevo Lalic and Dragan Odalovic invited KFOR to conduct an on-site investigation. Since they did not come after 10 telephone calls, because the Albanian interpreter kept repeating that they had no vehicle available, the villagers went in person to KFOR command in Lipljan (British contingent) and together with them went by an APC to the scene of the crime. Muhamed Ademi from the village of Veliki Alas is suspected of being one of the perpetrators. During the NATO aggression Ademi was suspected of killing several Serbs.

1.5.1.1.63. On 23 July 1999, the body of Mirko Saric from the village of Tacevac was found in the village of Krpimej, Podujevo municipality. Albanian terrorists abducted Saric on 20 July 1999.

1.5.1.1.64. On 24 July 1999 Bogdan Djokic (65) was shot dead in front of his family house in Urosevac, Misarska Street No. 3, while his wife was physically mistreated.

1.5.1.1.65. On 27 July 1999 at about 9:30 a.m., KFOR members of the French contingent based in Vucitrn informed relatives of Miroljub Milovanovic in the village of Rudare that Miroljub Milovanovic (1974) and Misko Djordjevic (1950) were shot by Albanian terrorists from an ambush at the intersection of the road from Vucitrn towards the village of Gojbulje and the Novo Selo-Begovo road, while they were riding in a passenger car driven by Milovanovic.

1.5.1.1.66. On the afternoon of 27 July 1999 in the village of Paralovo, Gnjilane municipality, Albanian terrorists killed Vojislav and Branko Denic while they were picking plums.

1.5.1.1.67. On 27 July 1999 at about 1:00 p.m. in the territory of the village of Zitinja, Vitina municipality, five Albanian terrorists killed Milica Aksic (1962) and Vlastimir Stankovic from Zitinja, while they rode in a passenger car towards the center of the village.

1.5.1.1.68. On 29 July 1999 at about 6:45 a.m. in the village of Kozarevo, Zvecan municipality, the driver of Kosmet-prevoz bus spotted an unidentified person, probably of Serbian nationality, who was unconscious and with several wounds on the body and the head. The driver took the man to the Medical Center in Kosovska Mitrovica, where he passed away.

1.5.1.1.69. On 29 July 1999 at about 1:45 p.m. on the Pristina-Nis arterial road, near the village of Donje Ljupce, Podujevo municipality, Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons at the truck with Smederevo license plates, driven by the owner Milan Zivanovic (1943) from Smederevo, who was transporting the Vorotovic family's belongings from Pristina to Krusevac. On that occasion Radmila Vorotovic (1951) was killed, while Milan Zivanovic, Petar Vorotovic and Zeljko Gakcevic sustained minor injuries.

1.5.1.1.70. On 29 July 1999 at about 4:00 p.m. in Pristina, on Debarska Street, in front of the house number 37 Albanian terrorists killed Nikola Novakovic (1934) with three shots.

1.5.1.1.71. On 29 July at about 1:00 p.m. in the village of Donja Dubica Podujevo municipality, Dejan Djordjevic (1972) from Pristina, while he was some 100 meters away from the administrative border with AP Kosovo and Metohija, was shot from firearms and died of the wound on the way to the hospital.

1.5.1.1.72. On 30 July 1999 in Prizren, Brezovacka Street No. 29, Albanian terrorists killed Vidosav Mircevic, while they beat up his wife, physically maltreated and abducted her.

1.5.1.1.73. At the end of July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Dragan Tomic, who went together with five villagers from Ajnovce, Kosovska Kamenica municipality, to cut fuel wood in the village of Ranilug. Besides Tomic, Albanian

terrorists abducted two other villagers. Tomic's body was found together with 12 other bodies of abducted and massacred Serbian civilians in the area of the village of Ugljare, Gnjilane municipality.

1.5.1.1.74. On 2 August 1999 in the village of Mogila, Vitina municipality, Bozidar Przic, aged 62, was killed during a terrorist attack while he was working in his garden.

1.5.1.1.75. On 2 August the body of Novica Ilic was found by the roadside in the village of Koretin. Ilic was abducted on 1 August 1999 in Kosovska Kamenica by Albanian terrorists.

1.5.1.1.76. On 3 August 1999 three bodies of killed Serbs were found in the village of Pozaranje, Vitina municipality. It is assumed that these are the abducted villagers from the village of Gotovusa, Strpce municipality: Zivojin Andjelkovic, Ivan Andjelkovic and Vlastimir Zivkovic, who were abducted some ten days earlier on the Grlica-Klokot Banja road.

1.5.1.1.77. On 3 August 1999 at about 9:00 p.m. in Pristina near the City Hospital Albanian terrorists entered the house of Momcilo Milenkovic (65), looking for money, jewelry and other valuables, tortured him and then strangled him with a tablecloth. They also maltreated his daughter Jorgovanka and 7-year old grand-daughter.

1.5.1.1.78. On 3 August 1999 on the arterial road Pristina-Urosevac, near the intersection with the road for Livadje-Konjuh villages, Albanian terrorists killed from automatic weapons Radisav Vucic, and severely wounded Vladimir Maksimovic.

1.5.1.1.79. On 3 August 1999 Avni Fete from the village of Penduh, shot Stanko Dimovic in Podujevo, while Jasar Ejupi, from the village of Glavik, killed Srba Djukic.

1.5.1.1.80. On 3 August 1999 Albanian terrorists killed Ljubica Vujovic from Pristina, Suncani breg estate No. 31/2-1.

1.5.1.1.81. On 5 August 1999 Jovan Milovanovic from Prizren, Lole Ribara Street No. 26, was killed and his body was found in the village of Landovica.

1.5.1.1.82. On 6 August 1999 while burglarizing the apartment of Zlatko Curcic in Pristina, Hasan Pristina Street No. 20, Albanian terrorists killed Curcic and his wife Srmena.

1.5.1.1.83. On 7 August 1999 Albanian terrorists killed in Pristina Milan Stancic from Prizren, whose massacred body was found in a church.

1.5.1.1.84. On 8 August 1999 a massacred body of Bosiljka Racic was found in the basement of a building on Bingenska Street in Prizren.

1.5.1.1.85. On 9 August 1999 in the village of Dobrocane Albanian terrorists opened fire at a convoy of Serbian citizens and on that occasion killed Dobrila Nedeljkovic and inflicted severe injuries on her husband Steva.

1.5.1.1.86. On 9 August 1999 in the village of Pones, Gnjilane municipality, Albanian terrorists killed Milorad Denic (1960) and inflicted severe injuries on his wife Slavica and 2-year old daughter Dragana.

1.5.1.1.87. On 11 August 1999 in Kosovska Kamenica Albanian terrorists killed Ljubica Stevanovic (76) and severely injured her son Bozidar while they were gathering hay in their field.

1.5.1.1.88. On 11 August 1999 at about 5:00 p.m. Albanian terrorists fired 11 mortar shells from the direction of the village of Grabovac towards the village of Gorazdevac, Pec municipality, two of which went off. Milica Bukumirovic died of severe wounds sustained in this attack, while Slavko Simonovic was slightly injured.

1.5.1.1.89. On 15 August 1999 at about 4:00 p.m. in Pristina, Gracanicka Street No. 5, Dragoslav Dancevic was killed with several gun shots while reading newspapers in front of his house, by an Albanian neighbor who first asked him why didn't he go to Serbia.

1.5.1.1.90. On 16 August 1999 in the village of Pozaranje, Vitina municipality, Albanian terrorists shot dead Vljako Stanisic.

1.5.1.1.91. On the night of 16/17 August 1999 Albanian terrorists shelled the village of Klokot, Vitina municipality from the direction of the village of Radivojce. On that occasion they killed Silvana Spasic (1976) and Tihomir Radic and injured six Serbs.

1.5.1.1.92. On 17 August 1999 on the road between the villages of Bozevce and Berivojce, Kosovska Kamenica municipality, Albanian terrorists killed (by slitting his throat) Nikola Peric from the village of Bozevce. His son Nenad reported the case on 21 August 1999. KFOR members of the Russian contingent found Peric's body on the road and buried it.

1.5.1.1.93. On 20 August 1999 Bozana Zecevic (1919) was killed, probably by Albanian terrorists, in her family house in the village of Dabinovac, hamlet of Susnjak, Kursumlija municipality, some 500 meters from the administrative border inside the territory of Serbia. She was strangled with a rope and hit on the head with a hard object.

1.5.1.1.94. On 21 August 1999 at about 7:30 a.m. in the village of Banje, Srbica municipality, Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons at Milosav and Damjan Kovacevic, both about 60 years old. Both men were severely injured. KFOR members of the French contingent took them to the hospital in Kosovska Mitrovica, where Damjan succumbed.

1.5.1.1.95. On 24 August 1999, bodies of 15 massacred Serb civilians were found in the area of the village of Ugljare, Gnjilane municipality. Relatives of abducted and subsequently killed Serb citizens identified the bodies of Zoran Zdravkovic (1964), his father Djordje (1942) and Dragan Tomic (1976), all from the village of Ranilug, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. Identification of other massacred bodies is impossible due to the condition of the bodies. The bodies are kept at the medical center in Gnjilane under the control of the American KFOR troops. There are indications suggesting that the bodies were found a month earlier, but that the case had been kept hidden from the public until 24 August 1999.

1.5.1.1.96. On 24 August 1999 at about 7:00 p.m. Albanian terrorists abducted Dejan Sedlarevic (1978) in Kosovska Mitrovica. He drove his mother Milica in a Golf passenger car from Kosovska Mitrovica to Zvecan, planning to return to his home in Kralja Petra Prvog Street in Kosovska Mitrovica at about 8:00 p.m. On 26 August 1999 his body was found under the bridge on the Socanska river, Leposavic municipality.

1.5.1.1.97. On 24 August 1999 the body of Dragan Tomic (1976), was found in the area of the village of Ugljare, Gnjilane municipality. Tomic was abducted on 10 July 1999 together with Djordje Zdravkovic and his son Zoran.

1.5.1.1.98. In the month of August (date unknown) in Istok, Agim Fejza, former employee of the Secretariat of the Interior in Pec, who is now commander of police organized by Albanian terrorists in Istok, killed Momcilo Pumpalovic, who was first abducted, and dragged him behind a tractor all over Istok.

1.5.1.1.99. Sometime in August (exact date unknown) a group of Albanian terrorists, including Abdulah Babalija, Berat Metalji, Bep and Bujar Idrizi and Djefcet Ljuza in Djakovica and the vicinity organized murders of Mica and Radmila Petrovic, Dragica Petricevic and postmen Sava Mijovic and Djoka Kuzmanovic.

1.5.1.1.100. On 1 September 1999 at about 7:30 a.m. on the Suvo Grlo-Zubin Potok road Albanian terrorists attacked from automatic weapons Miomir Kovacevic (1958), Milutin Kovacevic, and Darko Ristic, who rode in a car. On that occasion, Miomir Kovacevic was killed, while Milutin Kovacevic sustained severe injuries.

1.5.1.1.101. On 3 September 1999 at about 10:40 p.m. in Pristina, an explosive device, made of a butane bottle and explosive, was thrown on Sarla Tranijea Street, Ulpijana estate, behind the Geodesic Office. One person of Serbian nationality was killed by the explosion, while five passersby, including some children, sustained severe injuries.

1.5.1.1.102. On 6 September 1999, the body of Branislav Micic (1975) was found in Pristina, Ulpijana estate No. A6. He was reported missing on 4 September 1999, when Visoslav Ristic from 19. novembra Street No. 7/7 was reported missing as well.

1.5.1.1.103. On 6 September 1999 at about 5:00 a.m. on the arterial road Gnjilane-Bujanovac, near the intersection for villages Srenovce and Gornje Korminjane, Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons at Golf and Lada passenger cars. The passengers noticed two killed persons by the roadside.

1.5.1.1.104. On 6 September 1999 at about 5:30 p.m. in Kosovska Kamenica at the entry point towards the village of Strezovac at a place called "Kolarski most" Albanian terrorists robbed and killed Zivorad Stojkovic (1954) from the village of Vagnes, who was hauling livestock to the marketplace on a tractor.

1.5.1.1.105. On the night and early morning of 8 September 1999, Albanian terrorists

fired 35 mortar shells at the Serbian villages of Budriga and Partes, Gnjilane municipality, and at the villages of Ranilug and Glogovce, Kosovska Kamenica municipality. In the village of Budriga Zivko Trajkovic (1934) and Katarina Savic (1923) were killed by the explosions, while Milorad Pavic, Milorad Mladenovic, Dragoljub Simic, his wife Trojanka and son Zoran were severely injured. Dragan Simic, Dusica Zivkovic, Predrag Jovanovic, Slavisa Stojkovic and his 4-year old son Stefan, Zoran Stankovic, Natalija Simic and her son, Branislav Petrovic and his daughter Zorica sustained minor injuries. Two persons were injured in the village of Partes, and in the village of Ranilug the school, the church and family houses of Branislav Petrovic and Momcilo and Mile Arsic respectively were damaged.

1.5.1.1.106. On 9 September 1999 in the village of Kmetovce, Gnjilane municipality, Albanian terrorists killed Zivko Naskovic and his wife Leposava (both about 56 years old) from the same village. Their bodies were found in a nearby forest.

1.5.1.1.107. On 13 September 1999 at about 5:00 p.m. on the arterial Gnjilane-Bujanovac road, near the place known as "Domorovačka cesma", Albanian terrorists from the nearby woods attacked with automatic weapons Serbs who were riding on a tractor. Stojan Nikolic (1939) was killed in the attack, while his son Nebojsa, Stana Maksimovic from the village of Grizima and Dragan Arsic from the village of Strelce, Kosovska Kamenica municipality, sustained severe injuries.

1.5.1.2. Killed Roma

1.5.1.2.1. On 21 July 1999 one unidentified Roma was killed on a small market place in Pristina.

1.5.1.2.2. On 29 July 1999 in Prizren Albanian terrorists killed Ljulzim Gasi, because he drove injured Milica Nikolic to her flat.

1.5.1.3. Killed Muslims

1.5.1.3.1. On 27 June 1999 at about 7:00 p.m. Ljubisa Raicevic from Strojinci, Brus municipality, reported that he drove the body of his brother-in-law Nedzat Djeljadin (1951), who was shot dead on 25 June 1999 by Albanian terrorists near his apartment in Pristina, on Prof. Belocekovica Street.

1.5.1.3.2. On 19 July 1999 Sejdija Bungu from Suva Reka, reported that his entire family had been killed in early July in the neighborhood of Siroko in Suva Reka, where they lived in a family house. Nine members of his family had been killed, of whom 5 females (three children).

1.5.1.3.3. On 17 August 1999 Skrijelj Muljaz from Rozaje reported to the Security Section in Rozaje that one Sefcet from Novi Pazar, in a Mercedes passenger car, visited with him on 8 August 1999. On his return trip, on the road toward Pec, Sefcet was probably abducted by Albanian terrorists. On 24 August 1999 Sefcet's body was found in the village of Mala Jablanica, Pec municipality. He was shot from firearms.

1.5.1.3.4. On the night of 21/22 August 1999 Albanian terrorists killed Ramadan Rahmani (1928) and his wife Mevljija (1930) in their family house in Prizren, Drvarska Street No. 47.

1.5.2. Wounding and injuring

1.5.2.1. Wounded and injured Serbs

1.5.2.1.1. On 17 June 1999 in the village of Gatnje, Urosevac municipality, Albanian terrorists physically maltreated Novica Kotorcevic (55) and his wife Zorica (55), inflicting minor injuries on them, and took away their tractor from the courtyard.

1.5.2.1.2. On 17 June 1999 Albanian terrorists took Sava Subotic (45) from his home to the village infirmary, where they maltreated him for three days, breaking almost all his teeth.

1.5.2.1.3. On 17 June 1999 in front on the Fire Station in Urosevac, Albanian terrorists separated from a convoy of expelled Serbs Marko Dajic (1943) and his wife Verica from the village of Gornje Nerodimlje, Urosevac municipality, seized their tractor with a trailer, arms in lawful possession, as well as all appliances and belongings from the trailer. After that, the Dajics were forced to return to their family house in the village of G. Nerodimlje. On 21 June 1999 a group of Albanian terrorists, led by Ramadan Maljoku and sons of Adam Reka and Adam Sofera from the same village, again physically harassed the Dajic family, beat them with rifle butts, put bayonets in their mouth, and then locked them up in the garage, threatening to burn them unless they turned over their weapons by the evening. The Dajics managed to break loose and escape, but near the village of Balic ran into a group of terrorists who took away their personal papers. They managed to reach the Orthodox church in Urosevac, wherefrom a group of Swedish journalists took them to Pristina. They went from Pristina to Nis by bus. Members of the Dajic family stated that Albanian terrorists looted all Serbian houses in the villages of Gornje and Donje Nerodimlje.

1.5.2.1.4. On 18 June 1999 on the industrial road in Urosevac Albanian terrorists pulled out Dragisa Jeftic and his family from a convoy of Serb refugees and beat him with rifle butts, inflicting severe injuries on him. They shot his 11-year old son in the leg, threatened to slit the throat of his 4-year old son and threatened to rape his 9-year old daughter. Then they took from Jeftic DM 1,000 and food he brought along for the family.

1.5.2.1.5. On 18 June 1999 at about 6:00 p.m. on the industrial road in Urosevac Albanian terrorists attempted to stop a car with two passengers: Sreten Rajkovic (68) and his son Dragan. Since the latter did not stop, Albanian terrorists fired at them from automatic weapons, inflicting severe injuries on Sreten Rajkovic.

1.5.2.1.6. On 19 June 1999 Darka Stankovic was maltreated and severely injured in her family house in Urosevac. She was continuously terrorized until 26 June 1999, when she had to leave her house.

1.5.2.1.7. On 19 June 1999 at about 9:00 a.m. on the produce market in Gnjilane Albanian terrorists abducted Slavoljub Djokic, took him to the student dormitory where he was interrogated and beaten up, and then released.

1.5.2.1.8. On 20 June 1999 during the attack of Albanian terrorists on the town of Dragas, they occupied the outpatient clinic in the town and beat up the director of this facility.

1.5.2.1.9. On 22 June 1999 in the village of Belo Polje, Pec municipality, Albanian terrorists wounded one Serb.

1.5.2.1.10. On 23 June 1999 members of the terrorist gang of Baskim Gagica (son of Muharem, former commander of the police station in Urosevac) beat up and maltreated a larger number of Urosevac citizens of Serbian nationality, including Milan Kotorcevic and his wife, Obrad Ugrinovic (70), Milutin Stefanovic, Trajan Mirkovic and Tomislav Zubunovic. They also took away Vlada Dejanovic's Opel-Corsa passenger car.

1.5.2.1.11. On 25 June 1999 Albanian terrorists physically abused Dragi Ristic in front of his house on 17. novembra Street in Urosevac and broke his jaw. Ristic was treated in Leskovac and Kragujevac.

1.5.2.1.12. On 26 June 1999 in the village of Belo Polje, Pec municipality, Albanian terrorists beat up Marta Miric (73), blindfolded her and raped her 35-year old daughter, whom they subsequently killed by slitting her throat.

1.5.2.1.13. On 26 June 1999 in Gnjilane Albanian terrorists abducted Novica Jankovic and kept him locked up with his family in the family house, where they were beaten and harassed. Jankovic and his family managed to escape and to reach the nearby village of Silovo.

1.5.2.1.14. At the end of June 1999 Sasa Drulovic was maltreated and severely injured in the village of Drajkovce, Strpce municipality.

1.5.2.1.15. On 30 June 1999 Albanian terrorists attacked the refugee camp "Barake" near Novo Brdo and beat up Milos N. (70) and Verica Petrovic (38), inflicting serious injuries on them. Albanian terrorists also maltreated and beat another 20 refugees living in the camp.

1.5.2.1.16. At the end of June 1999 Stevan Vasic (about 60 years old) was physically maltreated and seriously injured in his house on Sefki Beciri Street in Urosevac. Albanian terrorists left him unconscious. After his neighbors took him for medical treatment, Albanian terrorists robbed his house.

1.5.2.1.17. At the end of June 1999 Jorda Andrejevic was maltreated and severely injured in her family house on Crnogorska Street in Urosevac. Albanian terrorists extinguished cigarettes on her face and body.

1.5.2.1.18. At the end of June 1999 Ljubomir Petkovic (45) was maltreated and severely injured in his family house in Urosevac.

1.5.2.1.19. At the end of June 1999 Lenka Djordjevic (80) was maltreated and severely injured in her family house in Urosevac.

1.5.2.1.20. At the end of June 1999 Mile Stojkovic and his wife Jelica were mistreated and seriously injured in their family house on M. Glogovca Street in Urosevac.

1.5.2.1.21. At the end of June 1999 in Stimlje Albanian terrorists shot and seriously injured Boza Djordjevic (75), his wife Leposava (70) and son Cvetko (1947). They were given first aid at the correctional facility in Lipljan and then transferred to the Clinical and Hospital Center in Krusevac.

1.5.2.1.22. At the end of June in Prizren Albanian terrorists physically maltreated Cerim Buzalja, and beat Husein Nurkovic.

1.5.2.1.23. At the beginning of July 1999, Miladin Stojcetovic was maltreated and seriously injured in the village of Vica, Strpce municipality.

1.5.2.1.24. At the beginning of July 1999 Staja Arsic (70) was beaten up in the village of Filicen, Kosovska Kamenica municipality.

1.5.2.1.25. At the beginning of July 1999 Albanian terrorists beat up Miladin Stojanovic (70) in Kosovska Kamenica.

1.5.2.1.26. At the beginning of July Albanian terrorists beat up Aleksandar Kostic (60) in the village of Koretin, Kosovska Kamenica municipality.

1.5.2.1.27. At the beginning of July, Tomislav Stamenkovic (70) was beaten up in the village of Koretin, Kosovska Kamenica municipality.

1.5.2.1.28. At the beginning of July Albanian terrorists beat up Slavko Ostojic (66) in the village of Koretin, Kosovska Kamenica municipality.

1.5.2.1.29. At the beginning of July Albanian terrorists in Prizren, Dusanovo estate, beat up Srecko Jaksic and Drago Ognjenovic.

1.5.2.1.30. On 6 July 1999 at about 6:45 a.m. in the village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality Albanian terrorist gangs attacked with automatic weapons Srdjan and Sladjana Karadzic from the village of Partis, Gnjilane municipality, who rode in a passenger car. Srdjan and Sladjana sustained minor injuries in this attack.

1.5.2.1.31. On 6 July 1999 on a parking lot near Merdare, behind KFOR checkpoint, on the territory of AP Kosovo and Metohija, Albanian terrorists physically assaulted Miroslav Filipovic (1961) from the village of Bacina, Varvarin municipality and seriously threatening with weapons seized his Mercedes truck with trailer, as well as a gun for which Filipovic possesses a license.

1.5.2.1.32. On 7 July 1999 Milorad Pesic (66) and his wife Dusanka (60) were physically mistreated and severely injured in their family house on Emin Duraku Street in Urosevac. Dusanka lost her eye and maltreatment by Albanian terrorists lasted several days. Finally, they robbed their house and set it on fire.

1.5.2.1.33. On 8 July 1999 Albanian terrorists beat up and seriously injured Zivko Djokic in the village of Donje Kusce.

1.5.2.1.34. On 8 July 1999 Albanian terrorists beat up and seriously injured Darko Panajotovic while he was tending his sheep in the village of Silovo.

- 1.5.2.1.35. On 8 July 1999 Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade into the apartment of Slavko Stojanovic in Gnjilane, B. Maksimovica Street No. 121. His mother, wife and two children sustained severe injuries from the explosion.
- 1.5.2.1.36. On 9 July 1999 in Novo Brdo Albanians terrorists beat up Miroslav Ivanovic (50).
- 1.5.2.1.37. On 9 July 1999 in Novo Brdo Cveta Ivic (58) from the village of Plavica, N. Brdo municipality, was beaten up and severely injured.
- 1.5.2.1.38. On 10 July 1999 in Gnjilane Albanian terrorists beat up and severely injured Milivoje Stojanovic and his son Nikola, while his wife Slavica sustained minor injuries.
- 1.5.2.1.39. On 11 July 1999 in Gnjilane Albanian terrorists inflicted serious wounds with firearms on Ceda Mladenovic.
- 1.5.2.1.40. On 11 July 1999 in the village of Dobrocane Albanian terrorists severely injured Milorad Dacic and his mother Mileva.
- 1.5.2.1.41. On 11 July 1999 Albanian terrorists beat Borivoje Orlic in his apartment in Kosovska Mitrovica inflicting him serious wounds. They took away his TV set and mini HI-FI line and ordered Orlic to leave his flat immediately.
- 1.5.2.1.42. On 12 July 1999 a hand grenade was thrown on the house of Miladin Mladenovic in Lipljan, hurting Zoran Mladenovic (32) and Djordje Kocinac (33).
- 1.5.2.1.43. On 12 July 1999 in Lipljan Albanian terrorists beat up Miladin Mladenovic, who was on the way to the hospital to visit his son Zoran Mladenovic.
- 1.5.2.1.44. On 12 July 1999 at about 1:00 p.m. Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade on the house of Ognjen Tadic, inflicting serious injuries on Milutin Kostic.
- 1.5.2.1.45. On 12 July 1999 at the bus station in Gnjilane Albanian terrorists beat up and seriously injured Zlata Popovic from Gnjilane.
- 1.5.2.1.46. On the afternoon of 14 July 1999 Zivorad Igc (1942) from Pristina, Patrijarha Danila Street No. 9, was admitted to the surgical ward of the Studenica Medical Center in Kraljevo with serious injuries (two broken ribs, contusion of the spleen and left kidney). Igc stated that four Albanian terrorists attacked him in Pristina earlier that day in an attempt to take his car.
- 1.5.2.1.47. On 15 July 1999 Albanian terrorists beat up and severely injured Zivko Cukic in his apartment in the Kamnik estate.
- 1.5.2.1.48. On 17 July 1999 on the city marketplace in Gnjilane Albanian terrorists beat up and seriously injured Cvetko Nojic from Gnjilane.
- 1.5.2.1.49. Novica Savic (70) was severely injured in the village of Novo Toplicane near Lipljan, with several knife stabs in the neck.
- 1.5.2.1.50. On 16 July 1999 in the village of Zitinja, Vitina municipality, Albanian terrorists wounded Bozidar Petkovic, while he was working in the field.

1.5.2.1.51. On 18 July 1999 on Kolubarska Street in Urosevac Albanian terrorists mistreated Momcilo Ilic and his wife Slobodanka, inflicting minor injuries on them, and then took away their Audi 100 car, owned by their son Milan.

1.5.2.1.52. On 18 July 1999 at about 1:00 p.m. on the wholesale marketplace in Pristina Albanian terrorists beat up Predrag Miric, breaking his jaw and rib. KFOR patrol found him unconscious in the street and took to the Clinical and Hospital Center in Pristina. However, due to inadequate medical help, Miric had to be transferred to the hospital in Nis.

1.5.2.1.53. On 18 July 1999 at about 10:00 a.m. on the wholesale marketplace in Pristina Albanian terrorists beat up and seriously injured Grada Jovanovic from the village of Preoce, Pristina municipality.

1.5.2.1.54. On 18 July 1999 Albanian terrorists broke into the yard of priest Marko Cvetkovic and his wife Milica's house on Momcila Popovica Street No. 7 in Pristina, threatening them and telling them that they must leave the house and beat them. The couple sustained serious injuries (Marko lost his eyesight).

1.5.2.1.55. On 18 July 1999 at about 6:00 p.m. a hand grenade was thrown in the yard of the house of Milena Kragic (1951) on Save Kovacevica Street in Gnjilane. The owner was injured on the legs in this attack.

1.5.2.1.56. On 18 July 1999 Albanian terrorists seriously wounded from firearms Kosta Jovic, who was standing in front of his house in Vitina.

1.5.2.1.57. On 20 July 1999 on M. Miljanica Street in Urosevac Albanian terrorists severely injured Radovan Trklja by shooting in his mouth. Before this, they beat and mistreated him and his wife Milijana.

1.5.2.1.58. On 20 July 1999 Stojan Stojanovic was wounded in the area of the village of Koretiste, Gnjilane municipality.

1.5.2.1.59. On 20 July 1999 Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade on the house of Sinisa Denkcic in Vitina, seriously injuring Trajce Cokrev.

1.5.2.1.60. On 20 July 1999 at about 10:00 a.m. Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade in the yard of the house in Pristina owned by Olga Kostic (1940). The owner sustained minor injuries when the bomb went off.

1.5.2.1.61. On 22 July 1999, according to numerous testimonies of refugees, four hand grenades were thrown on Serb houses in a purely Serb village of Klokot Banja. A postman named Boza was injured by the explosions.

1.5.2.1.62. On 25 July 1999 Albanian terrorists threw an explosive device in front of the Denkcic family house in Vitina, severely injuring Brajo Denkcic and his daughter-in-law Trajanka Denkcic.

1.5.2.1.63. Sometime between the 25th and 28th July 1999 at about 6:30 p.m. a group of 6 terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons at, and then forced their way into, the apartment of Dejan Nikolic and Milijana Mitic in Suncani breg 2 estate in Pristina. They tied Nikolic up and raped Milijana. While they were transferring them to Suncani breg 1 estate, Milijana managed to jump out

of the car. Terrorists opened fire at her and wounded her in the thigh. However, Milijana managed to reach Dubrovacka Street, where she sought help from KFOR.

1.5.2.1.64. On 28 July 1999 Slavojka Jokic was beaten in her house on Kneza Milosa No. 20 in Pristina. Her house was demolished, and her belongings were stolen.

1.5.2.1.65. On 29 July 1999 in Popovica neighborhood, Gnjilane municipality, Albanian terrorists attacked with automatic weapons Milan Maksimovic and his female neighbor in front of their houses, inflicting severe injuries on them. The victims were hospitalized in the Clinical Center in Nis.

1.5.2.1.66. On 30 July 1999 in the village of Dobrocane Albanian terrorists stopped, held for about an hour and beat Zoran Vitkovic. They took 10,000 dinars from him and then let him proceed towards Bujanovac.

1.5.2.1.67. On 30 July 1999 in Prizren Albanian terrorists beat and attempted to rape Tatjana Milosevic, textile worker in Printex factory, Prizren. She was rescued by her neighbors living in the same street.

1.5.2.1.68. On 30 July 1999 Albanian terrorists fired at and stopped a freight vehicle carrying some citizens from Vitina. On that occasion they injured Stanimir Vasic and Srecko Kojic and detained Miodrag Mitrovic, Goran Jovanovic and Radovan Dajic.

1.5.2.1.69. On 31 July 1999 Albanian terrorists attacked and severely injured Vukoslav Josic from Pristina, Nemanjina Street No. 3.

1.5.2.1.70. In the course of July and the first half of August 1999 in Gnjilane and nearby villages Albanian terrorists beat up and physically mistreated: in the neighborhood of Popovica Slavko Marinkovic and Petko Arsic, Dobrila Stojanovic, S. Trajica Street No. 2, Svetozar Kovacevic, guard at the Metalac factory, Dragan Arsic, who was beaten and treated at the hospital in Vranje, Jadranka Maksimovic, who was beaten up in her apartment, Bojanina Street No. 6-1/3. Stojanka Putic was beaten up in the apartment, Bojanina Street No. 11/1, Novica Milosevic, Bojanina St. No. 10/7, Slobodan Stojanovic, Bojanina No. 10, Slobodan Mitrovic, Bojanina Street, entrance 2, apartment No. 4. Velibor Peric was beaten up in front of the house by armed members of the so-called KLA who were in uniforms; Sinisa Cvejic, M. Trumica Street, Dusanka Mitrovic, S. Trajica Street. In the village of Kmetovacke Vrbice Pavle Stefanovic and his mother Darinka were beaten up in front of their house, while Vlastimir and Biljana Stojanovic, as well as Dragisa Djordjevic were beaten up in the village of Dobrocane.

1.5.2.1.71. On 1 August 1999 Albanian terrorists attacked Milica Lukovic, Vidovdanska Street No. 67, Pristina and beat her up.

1.5.2.1.72. On 1 August 1999 Albanian terrorists attacked Slobodan Petkovic, Beogradska Street bb, and beat him up.

1.5.2.1.73. On 1 August 1999 Albanian terrorists attacked Evica Kostic, Mose Pijade Street No. 111, Pristina and beat her up.

- 1.5.2.1.74. On 2 August 1999 Albanian terrorists attacked Momir Cucurovic, Beogradska Street No. 52, Pristina and severely injured him.
- 1.5.2.1.75. On 2 August 1999 Albanian terrorists attacked Stanka Tomic, Trg Republike No. 5, Pristina and mistreated her.
- 1.5.2.1.76. On 2 August 1999 Albanian terrorists attacked Mira Stupar near Avala Building in Pristina and beat her up.
- 1.5.2.1.77. On 2 August 1999 Albanian terrorists physically assaulted Blagica Stanojevic, Lenjinova Street No. 38, Pristina and beat her up.
- 1.5.2.1.78. On 3 August 1999 on JNA Street in Pristina Albanian terrorists attacked Milorad Jovanovic from Pristina and beat him up.
- 1.5.2.1.79. On 3 August 1999 in the Pristina estate of Dardanija Albanian terrorists forced their way into Milada Milanovic's apartment and mistreated her, inflicting serious injuries on her.
- 1.5.2.1.80. On 4 August 1999 at about 8:30 a.m. near the village of Dobracane, Gnjilane municipality, a group of Albanians threw stones at a convoy of 20 vehicles with citizens of Serbian nationality. On that occasion Bosko Simic from the village of Perince and Tomislav Markovic from the village of Partez were injured on the head, while many windows on vehicles were broken. In addition, Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic rifles and guns at the convoy of vehicles and pulled Predrag Jovanovic out of the convoy and beat him up; KFOR members did not respond. Instead, they held their arms pointed at the convoy of vehicles with Serbs. In the meantime, Russian KFOR troops came to the site and argued with American soldiers because they did not protect the attacked citizens.
- 1.5.2.1.81. On 4 August 1999 Albanian terrorists beat Vidoje Petkovic in his family house in Prizren and then took to an unknown destination.
- 1.5.2.1.82. On 5 August 1999 Albanian terrorists broke into the apartment of Radojka Sekaric, Kopaonicka Street No. 1, Pristina and inflicted serious injuries on her.
- 1.5.2.1.83. On 5 August 1999 on Branka Copica Street in Prizren Albanian terrorists beat up Stanoje Nikolic (47). When he sought medical help, he was taken to an unknown destination.
- 1.5.2.1.84. On 6 August 1999 in Prizren Albanian terrorists maltreated Miroslav Musli, driver at the Prizren Municipal Assembly.
- 1.5.2.1.85. On 6 August 1999 in Prizren Albanian terrorists maltreated Ljiljana Cvetanovski.
- 1.5.2.1.86. On 6 August 1999 a woman, who came with a child to the Outpatient Clinic in Pristina, shot at Zlatoje Gligorijevic, physician-pediatrician, and injured him seriously.
- 1.5.2.1.87. On 8 August 1999 at about 2:30 p.m. Albanian terrorists started to shoot from a passenger car at citizens who were standing in front of the store in Pristina owned by Novica Djordjevic. Ljubinko Cvejic, Slavoljub Gigic, Dragan

Djordjevic and Dragan Tanaskovic, all from the village of Bresje, Kosovo Polje municipality, were seriously injured and hospitalized in the Russian hospital in Kosovo Polje.

1.5.2.1.88. On 8 August 1999 at about 9:30 p.m. Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade on a cafe in downtown Obilic owned by Djordje Djordjevic. Five persons were injured: Sasa Djordjevic, Vlastimir Milosavljevic, Miroslav Ivanovic and the Dimic couple, who were hospitalized in the Russian hospital in Kosovo Polje.

1.5.2.1.89. On 8 August 1999 at about 10:00 a.m. an Albanian terrorist mistreated Milka Cevrljanovic, Proleterska Street, Pristina, but she managed to kick him and to run away. The next day Milka fled from Pristina with just a few belongings, because her apartment was robbed in the meantime.

1.5.2.1.90. On 9 August 1999 in Prizren Albanian terrorists first beat up and then abducted Jovan Bakic.

1.5.2.1.91. On 9 August 1999 in building No. 2 on JNA Street in Pristina Albanian terrorists burglarized the apartments of Vera Rapajic and Zora Zizic and then beat up the owners. Likewise, Milic Pavlicevic was attacked in Kragujevacka Street No. 27 and stabbed seven times with a knife on the hands and the body. On 7 July 1999 Miodrag Martinovic was physically assaulted in Partizanska Street No. 1. In the Ulpijana estate Ljubica Sipka (70) was physically attacked, Tomislav Zivic was beaten up in Djakovacka Street No. 2, while Nada Jovanovic (63) was beaten up in Vidovdanska Street No. 59a.

1.5.2.1.92. On 10 August 1999 in Kosovska Mitrovica Albanian terrorists fired several rounds from automatic weapons towards the bridge on the Ibar river and inflicted minor injuries on Sasa Denkic from Kosovska Mitrovica.

1.5.2.1.93. On 19 August 1999 on the marketplace in Pristina Albanian terrorists beat up Nikola Simic from Sarplaninska Street No. 52, and in Kragujevacka Street No. 31/3 broke windows and doors and beat up the owner Gradimir Jovanovic. They also robbed the apartment of Ikonije and Sonja Kapetanovic in building II+8/1, apartment No. 53 and then beat them up.

1.5.2.1.94. On 11 August 1999 in the village of Klokot, Vitina municipality, Albanian terrorists fired from automatic weapons at 7 Serbs while they were on the village cemetery. On that occasion Vojislav Vasic (1951) sustained serious injuries.

1.5.2.1.95. On 11 August 1999 at about 5:00 p.m. Albanian terrorists fired 11 mortar shells from the direction of the village of Grabovac towards the village of Gorazdevac, Pec municipality, two of which exploded. Milica Bukumirovic died of severe injuries sustained in that attack, while Slavko Simonovic was slightly injured.

1.5.2.1.96. On 14 August 1999 at about 5:30 a.m. near the village of Livadice, Podujevo municipality, Albanian terrorists stopped a passenger car in which rode Sabit Kujezi (1948) from Kosovo Polje, one member of ethnic community

of the Goranians and one person of Serbian nationality. They beat the passengers, inflicting minor injuries on them. After that, they released the Serb, telling him that he has no business in Kosovo. They let the other two men go as well, telling them that they must not fraternize with Serbs.

1.5.2.1.97. On 14 August 1999 in the village of Livadice, Podujevo municipality, Albanian terrorists stopped an Opel-Kadett car driven by Nebojsa Lalic (1960) from Pristina. They pulled Lalic from the car, beat him up and threw him in a well. One of the terrorists cocked his gun with the intention to kill Lalic, but the bullet got stuck in the barrel, the terrorist panicked and the whole group ran away. Injured Lalic managed to get out of the well and reach the village of Merdare. He was subsequently hospitalized in Prokuplje.

1.5.2.1.98. On 14 August 1999 at about 5:15 p.m. on the small bridge on the Ibar river in Kosovska Mitrovica, Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons from an Ascona passenger car at a group of citizens of Serbian nationality who happened to be near the bridge. Darko Kompirovic, Dalibor Vukovic, Novica Vukovic and Vladimir Vukovic were injured in the shooting.

1.5.2.1.99. On 15 August 1999 Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade on a cafe in downtown Obilic and injured Zoran Cuk and Rade Krivokapic, both from Obilic, and one unidentified Muslim.

1.5.2.1.100. On 16 August 1999 in Vitina Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade on Sasa Ilic's car, inflicting minor injuries on the owner.

1.5.2.1.101. On 16 August 1999 in Vitina Albanian terrorists beat up Radmila Nojkic from the same town.

1.5.2.1.102. On 16 August 1999 in the village of Ramaniste, Vitina municipality, Albanian terrorists wounded Ikonija Jovic (1944) from a gun, while her daughter managed to run away. The Jovics are the only Serb family remaining in that village.

1.5.2.1.103. On 16 August 1999 Albanian terrorists severely injured Lafterija Manic with two knife stabs in the yard of her house in Vitina. KFOR members gave her first aid and then transported her to the hospital in Vranje.

1.5.2.1.104. On 17 August 1999 at about 1:00 p.m. an ambulance from the Russian KFOR contingent came to the checkpoint Merdare, Kursumlija municipality, with seriously injured Zagorka Spasenic and Aleksandar Stanojevic, both from Pristina. Zagorka Spasenic was injured on 10 August 1999 in the afternoon when three Albanian terrorists forced their way into her apartment, beat her up and took her TV set and video recorder. Aleksandar Stanojevic was injured on 17 August 1999 at about 2:00 a.m. when Albanian terrorists threw an explosive device into his apartment. The injured have been hospitalized in the Clinical and Hospital Center in Nis.

1.5.2.1.105. On the evening of 17 August 1999 Albanian terrorists threw an explosive device into the yard of Zlata Antic's family house in Gnjilane. Zlata was severely injured by the explosion while Bosiljka and Snezana Stankovic sustained minor injuries.

1.5.2.1.106. On 20 August 1999 in the village of Zabare, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality, Albanian terrorists stoned the bus which transported Serbs from Kosovska Mitrovica to Zubin Potok and was escorted by KFOR. On that occasion one Serb was injured and transferred to the hospital of the French KFOR contingent in Kosovska Mitrovica for treatment.

1.5.2.1.107. On 24 August 1999 in Gnjilane Albanian terrorists threw an activated grenade through the open door of Asterix video club, hurting Dimitrije Nedeljkovic, Zvonimir Nedeljkovic, Trajanka Nedeljkovic, Duska Aleksic, Milorad Cvetanovic and Predrag Cvetanovic.

1.5.2.1.108. On 24 August 1999 in Pristina Albanian terrorists beat up Stojan and Novica Djordjevic from the village of Gornja Brnjica and Zivorad Janicijevic from Laplje Selo, Pristina municipality.

1.5.2.1.109. On 24 August 1999 in Gnjilane Albanian terrorists threw an activated hand grenade on the Antic family house, injuring Zivana Antic (1949).

1.5.2.1.110. On 25 August 1999 Danijela Djukanovic (1976), Suzana Stevanovic (1969) and minor Milena Pesic (1984), all from Urosevac, stated in the Secretariat of the Interior in Novi Pazar that they had thrown their personal papers when they left Urosevac. In addition, they reported that after KFOR came to Urosevac (about 15 June 1999) they were physically maltreated, beaten and raped in an apartment in Urosevac by four uniformed KLA members. They identified one of them as Epir, owner of a pool club in the vicinity of their apartment.

1.5.2.1.111. On 25 August 1999 at about 4:00 p.m. near the village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality, 10 armed Albanian terrorists attacked four Serb shepherds, beat up three, while the fourth was shot through the shoulder. The terrorists took livestock from the meadow and drove them towards the village of Ugljare. When they heard bursts of fire, Serbs from Pasjane informed the command of the Russian KFOR unit, demanding from them to organize a posse after Albanian terrorists, which they did. However, near the village of Ugljare Albanian terrorists opened fire at KFOR troops. Since the village is under the control of American KFOR troops, the Russian patrol sought help from American soldiers. However, the chase after Albanian terrorists did not continue.

1.5.2.1.112. On 31 August 1999 in Lipljan Albanian terrorists threw an explosive device on the house of Ljiljana Micunovic (1960) from Lipljan; she was severely injured by the explosion.

1.5.2.1.113. On 1 September 1999 at the road crossing Gracanica-Ajvalija in Pristina, Albanian terrorists beat up a Serb tractor driver. Other Serbs came to his rescue and mass fight broke out. Several persons were injured before KFOR intervened and stopped the fight.

1.5.2.1.114. On 3 September 1999 at about 8:30 p.m. Albanian terrorists started to shell the Serb village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality, from mortar. The fire came from the direction of Velikince, Vlastica and Ugljare. One shell hit the facilities in the household of Velibor Janckic, injuring his daughter-in-law Sladjana.

1.5.2.1.115. On 4 September 1999 at about 6:30 p.m. on the arterial road Gnjilane-Bujanovac near the village of Ranilug, Kosovska Kamenica municipality, Albanian terrorists hit a bus with a rifle grenade, injuring two persons.

1.5.2.1.116. On 5 September 1999 at about 11:00 a.m. in the village of Milosevo, Pristina municipality, six Albanian terrorists broke into the yard of Milos Adjancic (1932) and attacked him from firearms. He sustained severe injuries.

1.5.2.1.117. On 6 September 1999 Radomir Maksimovic from Pristina reported that members of the International Police Force, without any notification, arrested his son Vladica Maksimovic. The arrest took place on the University estate. The next day at about 3:00 p.m. some 100 Serb citizens from the village of Ugljare assembled in Kosovo Polje, to lodge a protest against Maksimovic's arrest to KFOR command. On that occasion, at about 5:30 p.m. Albanian terrorists riding in a van opened fire from automatic weapons and severely injured Zika Mitrovic and Dragan Stasic from Ugljare, who were transported to the Russian hospital in the village of Bresje.

1.5.2.1.118. On 6 September 1999 Albanian terrorists fired 11 mortar shells on the village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality. On that occasion one shell hit the church yard and the yard of a village house, slightly injuring two persons.

1.5.2.1.119. On 7 September 1999 at about 9:30 p.m. at the security checkpoint Cerevajka, Presevo municipality, a Volkswagen van and an Ascona passenger car came from the direction of AP Kosovo and Metohija, carrying two persons injured by shrapnel. The injured were a couple from the village of Budriga, Gnjilane municipality: Stojanka Simic (1939), with injured jaw, and Dobrivoje Simic (1941), with injured leg, arm and eye.

1.5.2.2. Other wounded and injured non-Albanian persons

1.5.2.2.1. On 10 July 1999 at about 3:00 p.m. in Dragas a group of about 20 Albanian terrorists intercepted and without any reason physically attacked Musa Sehapi (1954) and Orhan Dragas (1974), both from Belgrade, beating them with wooden sticks on the head and the body, inflicting minor injuries on them. Orhan Dragas, president of the managing board of the Association of Goranies in Belgrade, together with Musa Sehapi, vice-president of this Association, went to Kosmet to attend a meeting with the commander of KFOR for Prizren, German General Fritz von Korpff, when they agreed that the Association of Goranies would hold a rally in support of Goranies who are staying in Kosovo on 10 July 1999 in Dragas. After the rally, they declined to be escorted by KFOR and went home, but Albanian terrorists intercepted them near the police station in Dragas where they beat and harassed them.

1.5.2.2.2. On 11 July 1999 at about 9:20 p.m. in Pec three unidentified persons attacked Mesud Corovic (1932), physician-specialist at the hospital in Pec, on the hospital grounds while he was on call. They hit him on the head and the body with gun handles and other objects. On that occasion they broke his jaw and inflicted other injuries on him, which required that he be treated in the Clinical and Hospital Center in Pristina. Corovic reported that event on 11 August 1999.

1.5.2.2.3. On 31 July 1999 on the Gnjilane-Bujanovac arterial road, near the place known as Mola Nuhes Fountain, some five kilometers from the village of Konculj, Albanian terrorists attacked Avni Seljmani (1948) from the village of Turija, Bujanovac municipality, temporarily working in Germany, his mother Nedzmija and son Burhan. The terrorists fired a burst from the woods at the Mercedes passenger car in which Avni traveled with his family. The passengers sustained gunshot wounds.

1.5.2.2.4. On 10 August 1999 Nevzat Redzeqi (1967) from Debeljaca, Kovacica municipality, left Pancevo with a MAN truck with Prizren license plates to deliver glass to Flot company, owned by an Albanian whose name he did not know. Albanian terrorists stopped him in Podujevo and then took him to Pristina. The Albanian terrorists interrogated him and mistreated him and threatened him telling that he must not return to Serbia. They seized the truck and released Redzeqi near Merdare.

1.5.2.2.5. On 20 August 1999 on a bus station in the village of Merdare, Kursumlija municipality, Albanian terrorists physically attacked Sulejman Plana, who was slightly injured.

1.5.2.2.6. On 6 September 1999 near the village of Dobrocane, Gnjilane municipality, Albanian terrorists attacked Erol Demiri who was in a car in a convoy of 30 cars. Erol was injured in the eye, while other separatists crowded around and punched the car with their hands.

1.5.3. Rapes

1.5.3.1. At the end of June 1999 Albanian terrorists raped Dunja Delev (45) from Donje Nerodimlje, and then mistreated her, stabbing her repeatedly all over the body.

1.5.3.2. At the end of June 1999 in the family house on C. Koljkovica Street in Urosevac, Albanian terrorists raped Gordana Petkovic (1964) in the presence of her husband Milivoje, whom they beat up.

1.5.3.3. On 7 August 1999 Snezana Krstic from Bingenska Street No. 18 was raped in the house of an Albanian in Prizren and then taken to an unknown destination.

1.5.4. Abductions

1.5.4.1. Abducted Serbs

1.5.4.1.1. On 10 June 1999 in the village of Orlane, Podujevo municipality Albanian terrorists abducted Krunoslav Jovanovic (1938).

1.5.4.1.2. On 10 June 1999 Veljko Spasic (1959) disappeared from the Suncani breg estate in Pristina.

1.5.4.1.3. On 11 June 1999 Bozidar Jovanovic (1949) from the village of Musotiste, Suva Reka was reported missing.

1.5.4.1.4. On 12 June 1999 in Istok Albanian terrorists abducted Stanoje Ljusic (1934) from the same town.

1.5.4.1.5. On 12 June 1999 on the road in the vicinity of Suva Reka, Albanian terrorists abducted Dusko Karanovic (1958) and his wife Snezana, who traveled by car from Belgrade to Suva Reka.

1.5.4.1.6. On 12 June 1999 at about 2:45 p.m. on the Belacevac open-cast coal mine Albanian terrorists abducted Zoran Stepic, a bus driver, and four coal miners.

1.5.4.1.7. On 13 June 1999 Zoran Markovic was abducted with Dragoljub Bojic near Suva Reka.

1.5.4.1.8. On 13 June 1999 Todor Stankovic (1948), a truck driver from Bujanovac, was abducted in Suva Reka.

1.5.4.1.9. On 13 June 1999 Dejan Trajkovic (1970), a truck driver from Bujanovac, was abducted in Suva Reka.

1.5.4.1.10. On 13 June 1999 on the Prizren-Suva Reka road, Albanian terrorists abducted Ivica Jovanovic (1963) from Pancevo, who was driving a truck.

1.5.4.1.11. On 13/14 June 1999 Dragan Burcic, a truck driver from Prizren, disappeared between Suva Reka and Korisa.

1.5.4.1.12. On 13 June 1999 at about 7:00 a.m. in Pristina, Vranjevac neighborhood, Vidovdanska Street No. 48, Albanian terrorists abducted Zoran Rajcic (1969) on his way home from work. According to some information, Rajcic was detained with some other Serbs in the school in Vranjevac, but his whereabouts since then are unknown.

1.5.4.1.13. On 14 June 1999 in Stimlje Albanian terrorists abducted three Serbs.

1.5.4.1.14. On 14 June 1999 Radojko Stankovic (55) was abducted in front of his house in Old Kacanik and taken to an unknown destination.

1.5.4.1.15. On 14 June 1999 at about 5:00 p.m. in the village of Gatnja, Urosevac municipality, Albanian terrorists abducted Boban and Slavisa Krstic.

1.5.4.1.16. On 14 June 1999 in near the gas station in Vitina Albanian terrorists abducted Zarko Djordjevic.

1.5.4.1.17. On 15 June 1999 Milutin Karac (1948) was abducted in Pec.

1.5.4.1.18. On 15 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Ivan Celic from the Suncani breg estate in Pristina.

1.5.4.1.19. On 15 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Slobodan Stolic (1947) in front of his house in Stimlje.

1.5.4.1.20. On 15 June 1999 Marko Vitosevic (1938) and his wife were abducted in Orahovac.

1.5.4.1.21. On 15 June 1999 Stanko Cungurovic (55) was abducted from his family house in Urosevac.

1.5.4.1.22. On 17 June 1999 in the village of Labljane, Gnjilane municipality, Albanian terrorists abducted Goran Marinkovic, when he started from Gnjilane for Vranje with his acquaintance; any trace of him is lost.

- 1.5.4.1.23. From 17 to 19 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted the following persons from the village of Gradjenik, Kosovska Kamenica municipality: Njegovan Maksimovic (34), Bogoljub Djokic (60) and Zivojin Simic (34).
- 1.5.4.1.24. On 17 June 1999 at about 3:00 p.m. Albanian terrorists abducted Jovica Kordic from Vucitrn.
- 1.5.4.1.25. On 17 June 1999 Nenad Hajderpasic and one unidentified Serb were reported missing.
- 1.5.4.1.26. On 18 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Momir Canovic.
- 1.5.4.1.27. On 18 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Anka Dukic in the village of Magura, Lipljan municipality.
- 1.5.4.1.28. On 18 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Branko Djukic in the village of Devet Jugovica, Pristina municipality.
- 1.5.4.1.29. On 18 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Dragan Ristic and Milan Jovanovic and their wives from the village of Srpski Babus, Urosevac municipality.
- 1.5.4.1.30. On 18 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Novka and Zorka Kotarcevic from the village of Gatnje, Urosevac municipality.
- 1.5.4.1.31. On 18 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Branko Markovic and Slavisa Izderic from the Vranjevac neighborhood in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.32. On 18 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Sladjan Milosavljevic and one Ilija from the village of Zaskok, Urosevac municipality.
- 1.5.4.1.33. On 18 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Stanislav Kocic, Desimir Mirkovic and Nebojsa Stolic from the village of Voros, Urosevac municipality.
- 1.5.4.1.34. On 18 June 1999, 12 Serbs were abducted in the area of Vitina municipality.
- 1.5.4.1.35. On 19 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Bozidar Stankovic (1948) from the village of Srpski Babus, Urosevac municipality.
- 1.5.4.1.36. On 19 June 1999 in Pristina, near the Agricultural School, Albanian terrorists abducted Milan Stevic, director of Komunalac Public Company.
- 1.5.4.1.37. On 19 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted 20 passengers from the bus which traveled from Urosevac to Pristina and locked them up in the Sports Hall.
- 1.5.4.1.38. On 19 June 1999 Milos Jevric (1940) was abducted in Pec.
- 1.5.4.1.39. On 20 June 1999, Bratstva-jedinstva Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists abducted Dragana Dimic from the village of Devet Jugovica.
- 1.5.4.1.40. On 20 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted in Stimlje Desanka Miljkovic from the same town.
- 1.5.4.1.41. On 20 June 1999 in the village of Gusica, Vitina municipality, Albanian terrorists abducted eight Serbs.

- 1.5.4.1.42. On 21 June 1999 Zivadin Cvetkovic was reported missing in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.43. On 21 June 1999 Mileta Ivanovic was reported missing in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.44. On 21 June 1999 Jelena Ivanovic was reported missing in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.45. On 21 June 1999 Djordje Taskovic was abducted in Pec.
- 1.5.4.1.46. On 22 June 1999 at about 11:30 p.m. in Prizren Albanian terrorists abducted Dragan Kovacevic (1953) from the village of Zlakuse, Uzice municipality, driver of the Sevojno Dairy, and aide worker Goran Milivojevic, who transported milk by a freight vehicle for private enterprise Funda in Prizren.
- 1.5.4.1.47. On 22 June 1999 in Pristina Albanian terrorists evicted Gordana Kovacevic from her apartment, and then abducted her son Nebojsa. In addition, they abducted Nenad Zivkovic (15) on a small marketplace near the old post-office.
- 1.5.4.1.48. On 22 June 1999 during the exodus of Serbs from Urosevac, Albanian terrorists abducted Ljubinka and Miodrag Tasic, forcing them to leave the convoy.
- 1.5.4.1.49. On 22 June 1999 in the village of Nedakovac, Vucitrn municipality, Albanian terrorists abducted Dusan Brakus.
- 1.5.4.1.50. On 22 June 1999 in Pristina Albanian terrorists broke into the premises of the Batlava city water supply company and on that occasion abducted Krunoslav Jovanovic.
- 1.5.4.1.51. On 22 June 1999 in the village of Belo Polje, Pec municipality, Albanian terrorists abducted ten Serbs.
- 1.5.4.1.52. On 22 June 1999 Miodrag Djukic (42) disappeared on the Lipljan-Rabovce road.
- 1.5.4.1.53. On 22 June 1999 Davor Ristic (28) disappeared on the Kosovo Polje-Pristina road.
- 1.5.4.1.54. On 22 June 1999 Dragoljub Slavkovic (1955) disappeared on the Lipljan-Rabovce road.
- 1.5.4.1.55. On 22 June 1999 Ljubomir Djordjevic was abducted in the vicinity of Urosevac with his family (Rada Djordjevic, daughter Sanja Djordjevic, son Goran Djordjevic).
- 1.5.4.1.56. On 22 June 1999 engineer Babic was abducted from his apartment in Suncani Breg, Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.57. On 22 June 1999 in Pristina Albanian terrorist abducted Ljubisav Biocanin (1950) with residence in Pristina, Sitnica Street No. 43.
- 1.5.4.1.58. On 23 June 1999 in Kosovska Kamenica Albanian terrorists abducted Nebojsa Vasic.
- 1.5.4.1.59. On 23 June 1999 Lepasav Mikic (1944) disappeared from his apartment in Pristina.

- 1.5.4.1.60. On 23 June 1999 Miodrag Stankovic disappeared from his house in Pec.
- 1.5.4.1.61. On 23 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Zoran Antonijevic (1961) from his parents' apartment in Djakovica, Cara Dusana Street No 227, and evicted his parents the next day.
- 1.5.4.1.62. On 24 June 1999 a young woman whose last name is Mikic was reported missing.
- 1.5.4.1.63. On 24 June 1999 Zarko Stamenkovic from the village of Devet Jugovica was reported missing.
- 1.5.4.1.64. On 25 June 1999 Miro Milancic was abducted in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.65. On 25 June 1999 Mile Buljevic, a refugee from the Republic of Croatia, disappeared from Hotel Bozur in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.66. On 25 June 1999 at about 1:00 p.m. in Gnjilane Albanian terrorists abducted Miroslav Metodijevic (1975), while he was helping Dragan Babic in his boutique to move out. Kidnappers took him by a Golf car to an unknown destination.
- 1.5.4.1.67. At the end of June Miomir Canovic and his pregnant wife Slavica were abducted in Lipljan.
- 1.5.4.1.68. On 26 June 1999 Sulejman Cafi abducted Aleksandar Todorovski.
- 1.5.4.1.69. On 26 June 1999 Nenad Prusac, refugee from the Republic of Croatia, disappeared from Hotel Bozur in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.70. On 26 June 1999 Milan Radic, refugee from the Republic of Croatia, disappeared from Hotel Bozur in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.71. On 27 June 1999 Miodrag Dukic (1956) was abducted from the shock absorber factory in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.72. On 27 June 1999 Mladen Boric (1968) was abducted from the shock absorber factory in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.73. On 28 June 1999 Zoran Djosic was abducted in the Dardanija estate in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.74. On 28 June 1999 Vladimir Arsic was abducted in Gracanica.
- 1.5.4.1.75. On 28 June 1999 Djuro Barac disappeared from Hotel Bozur in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.76. On 28 June 1999 Jelena Canovic (1928) disappeared from Ulpijana estate in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.77. At the end of June Albanian terrorists abducted in the area of Orahovac the following citizens: Boban Dedic, Svetislav Grkovic, Marko Vitosevic, Gradimir Marjanovic, Budimir Bulin, Ljubisa Grkovic, Milica Jeftic, Sinisa Kazic, Tihomir Mirkovic, Peko Pelevic, Jusuf Hamza, Skejzen Isaku and Adrijan Isaku. Bogosav Dedic reported the case to the Ministry of the Interior Headquarters on 25 June 1999.
- 1.5.4.1.78. Jovan Grkovic (60) was abducted in Urosevac at the end of June.

- 1.5.4.1.79. At the end of June 1999 Dragan Dogancic (28) from Strpce, who was traveling from Urosevac, was abducted and taken to an unknown destination.
- 1.5.4.1.80. Milisav Antic (1971) was abducted in front of his house in Vitina on an unknown date at the end of June and taken to an unknown destination.
- 1.5.4.1.81. At the end of June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Dragan Savic from Gnjilane and locked him up in the dormitory of secondary school students in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.4.1.82. On 29 June 1999 Vladimir Djokic disappeared from the Suncani Breg estate in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.83. On 1 July 1999 in front of a building in the Dardanija estate in Pristina Albanian terrorists abducted Djoka Cubanovic (1950), driver in Elektro-Kosmet, Pristina. His family reported the case on 11 August 1999.
- 1.5.4.1.84. On 4 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Zarko Jovanovic from Kamnik and took to an unknown destination.
- 1.5.4.1.85. On 4 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Slobodan Marinkovic and Slobodan Trajkovic in the village of Donji Livoc and took them to an unknown destination.
- 1.5.4.1.86. On 4 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Stanko Stevanovic (1947) and Dragan Stankovic (1983) and took them to an unknown destination.
- 1.5.4.1.87. On 4 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Srdjan Tasic and Vucko Tasic in the village of Silovo, Gnjilane municipality, and took them to an unknown destination.
- 1.5.4.1.88. On 8 July 1999 Dobrivoje Andjelkovic (1945) was abducted in front of his apartment in Suncani Breg estate, Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.89. On 8 July 1999 Vojimir Zivic disappeared in Lipljan.
- 1.5.4.1.90. On 8 July 1999 Dragan Zivic disappeared in Lipljan.
- 1.5.4.1.91. On 9 July 1999 in the village of Pasjane Albanian terrorists abducted Momcilo Ristic from Livoc and Velizar Ivanovic from Pasjane.
- 1.5.4.1.92. On 9 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Dragan Jacimovic from Gnjilane and took him to an unknown destination.
- 1.5.4.1.93. On 9 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted three Serbs from the village of Ranilug, Kosovska Kamenica municipality.
- 1.5.4.1.94. On 10 July 1999 Caslav Tomic (1942) was abducted in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.95. On 10 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Sinisa Simonovic from Gnjilane and took him to an unknown destination.
- 1.5.4.1.96. On 11 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Stanisa Stojanovic from Gnjilane and took him to an unknown destination.
- 1.5.4.1.97. On 11 July 1999 Zoran Markovic (1961) was abducted in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.98. On 11 July 1999 Veljko Ostojic was abducted in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.99. On 12 July 1999 Mirko Jovic was abducted in Gnjilane.

- 1.5.4.1.100. On 12 July 1999 Milos Gordic and Bratislav Ristic were abducted in front of Hotel Bozur in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.101. On 12 July 1999 Petar Rakocevic was abducted in Obilic.
- 1.5.4.1.102. On 13 July 1999 Zoran Jovanovic from Gnjilane was abducted.
- 1.5.4.1.103. On 15 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Aca and Kruna Zabunovic in Vuka Karadzica Street in Urosevac.
- 1.5.4.1.104. On 15 July 1999 at about 7:00 a.m. Albanian terrorists abducted Dimitrije Sabic (1939) from Pristina, Suncani Breg 2 estate, laboratory technician at the Clinical and Hospital Center in Pristina, while he was leaving for work. Velimir Sabic, policeman of the First Police Station of the Secretariat of the Interior in Pristina and son of abducted Dimitrije, reported this case on 20 August 1999 to the Secretariat of the Interior in Nis. According to the information gathered, Sabic was probably taken to the prison camp in the village of Zlatare, Pristina municipality, run by Albanians, where some 150 abducted Serbs are imprisoned.
- 1.5.4.1.105. In mid-July 1999 on the arterial road Urosevac-Strpce, near the village of Raka, Albanian terrorists abducted Zika Andjelkovic (1950), his son Ivan (1975) and Vlastimir Zivkovic (1950), all from the village of Gotovuse, Strpce municipality.
- 1.5.4.1.106. On 16 July 1999 Pera Ristic (68) was abducted.
- 1.5.4.1.107. On 16 July 1999 Cedomir Maksimovic was abducted in Gnjilane by Becir Hodza, who took him to an unknown destination.
- 1.5.4.1.108. On 17 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Goran Peric in the village of Trnjicevce.
- 1.5.4.1.109. On 17 or 18 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Dragoljub Vasic from his house in Pristina, Roberta Gajdika Street No. 27.
- 1.5.4.1.110. On 18 July 1999 in Pristina Albanian terrorists abducted Predrag Miljkovic (1961) from Smederevo who was on the way from the village of Slivovo to Smederevo traveling in his truck, moving the household of Zivorad Pavic from this village. Calling on mobile telephone, the wife of abducted Miljkovic learned from an Albanian that her husband was in prison in Pristina and that together with Zivorad Pavic, who was also abducted, is held for exchange.
- 1.5.4.1.111. On 19 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Milorad Dikic (36) from the village of Boljevac near Novo Brdo and took him in unknown destination.
- 1.5.4.1.112. On 19 July 1999 a person with the last name Krstic disappeared in Pec.
- 1.5.4.1.113. On 19 July 1999 Doca Radulovic was abducted in Pec.
- 1.5.4.1.114. On 20 July 1999 in the village of Pones, Gnjilane municipality, Albanian terrorists abducted Zlatko Stevic.

1.5.4.1.115. On 20 July 1999 in the vicinity of Prizren Albanian terrorists abducted Marko Todorovic (1952) from Krusevac, who transported some goods by a Volvo truck for private enterprise Bektas, owned by Adem Codja.

1.5.4.1.116. On 22 July 1999 Nebojsa Kovacevic (17 years old) was abducted in Pristina.

1.5.4.1.117. On 23 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Najdan Petrovic (77) if front of the house on Boska Buhe Street No. 9 in Urosevac.

1.5.4.1.118. On 25 July 1999 in Pristina Albanian terrorists abducted Tomislav Adzic (1939) and Ljilja Jeton from Pristina while they were taking out furnishings from Adzic's apartment. Albanian terrorists unlawfully occupied the apartment.

1.5.4.1.119. On 26 July 1999 in Pristina Albanian terrorists abducted Dragan and Slobodanka Petrovic from Pristina, Ulpijana A 6-1-9 who received threats two days earlier. Albanian terrorists moved unlawfully into their apartment.

1.5.4.1.120. On 27 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Milorad Avramovic from Kosovska Mitrovica and took him by a truck to an unknown destination.

1.5.4.1.121. During the month of July Albanian terrorists abducted two persons of Serbian nationality from a purely Serb village of Klokot Banja.

1.5.4.1.122. On 27 July 1999 in the village of Radivojce, Vitina municipality, Albanian terrorists abducted Goran Denkić from Vitina while he traveled by car towards Vranje to buy groceries.

1.5.4.1.123. On 30 July 1999 Albanian terrorists shot at a freight vehicle carrying several citizens from Vitina and made it stop. On that occasion they injured Stanimir Vasic and Srecko Kojic and held Miodrag Mitrovic, Goran Jovanovic and Radovan Dajic.

1.5.4.1.124. On 30 July 1999 near the village of Dobrocane, Albanian terrorists stopped two cars with Zikica Vasic and Milan Mladenovic from Gnjilane and Vladimir Vasic from Bujanovac, while they were returning from Gnjilane and going towards Bujanovac. Terrorists mistreated them and took from them two radiators, an electric stove, a welding apparatus, 1,000 dinars and other belongings. After that, they took them to the premises of the Primary School in the village of Dobrocane where they continued to maltreat them and harass them and only after that let them continue their trip.

1.5.4.1.125. At the end of July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Snezana Petrovic (38) from Prizren and took her to an unknown destination.

1.5.4.1.126. On 31 July 1999 at about 6:30 p.m. in Pristina Albanian terrorists abducted Nebojsa Petkovic, Sarla Tranijska Street No. 15/5 and took him to an unknown destination.

1.5.4.1.127. Son of Bora Ristic was abducted on an unknown date in Pristina.

1.5.4.1.128. Milorad Radovanovic (1939) and his wife Zorka (1945) were abducted on an unknown date near Djakovica.

- 1.5.4.1.129. Radovan Rakic (1939) from Djakovica disappeared on an unknown date.
- 1.5.4.1.130. Four persons of Serbian nationality were abducted on an unknown date in the village of Silovo near Gnjilane. Fate unknown.
- 1.5.4.1.131. Branko Cupic and his father Milijan from Pec were abducted on an unknown date.
- 1.5.4.1.132. Four persons of Serbian nationality were abducted on an unknown date in the village of Ranilug near Gnjilane.
- 1.5.4.1.133. Bogdan Radevic was abducted on an unknown date in Pec.
- 1.5.4.1.134. Milos Radevic and his wife were abducted in Pec on an unknown date.
- 1.5.4.1.135. Zorka Cirkovic (70) was abducted on an unknown date.
- 1.5.4.1.136. Momcilo Pumpalovic and his wife Sretenka were abducted on an unknown date. Pumpalovic was killed while the fate of his wife is unknown.
- 1.5.4.1.137. Branimir Mihailovic (1971) and Vladimir Mihailovic (1977) from the village of Gojbulja, Vucitrn municipality, were abducted on an unknown date.
- 1.5.4.1.138. Vladan Mladenovic (1971) from the village of Gojbulja, Vucitrn municipality, was abducted on an unknown date.
- 1.5.4.1.139. Ivan Zoric (1974) was abducted on an unknown date in Gracanica.
- 1.5.4.1.140. Svetislav Jaksic (1927) was abducted on an unknown date in Pristina.
- 1.5.4.1.141. Jelena Stefanovic was abducted on an unknown date in the village of Aktas.
- 1.5.4.1.142. Slobodan Vujacic was abducted on an unknown date.
- 1.5.4.1.143. Mladen Vasic from the village of Radovce, Lipljan municipality, was abducted on an unknown date.
- 1.5.4.1.144. Radoslav Cubanovic (1977) and Ljilja Cubanovic were abducted on an unknown date.
- 1.5.4.1.145. Novica Markovic was abducted on an unknown date.
- 1.5.4.1.146. Milan Ljusic was abducted in the Gorioc monastery, Istok municipality, on an unknown date.
- 1.5.4.1.147. Nikola Jovanovic disappeared on an unknown date in the vicinity of Glogovac.
- 1.5.4.1.148. Rade Popovic disappeared on an unknown date in the vicinity of Glogovac.
- 1.5.4.1.149. Miroslav Milacic was abducted on an unknown date in the village of Balovac near Podujevo.
- 1.5.4.1.150. In early August 1999 in Gnjilane Albanian terrorists abducted Dragoljub Arsic (1958) and Srecko Lazic while they were loading goods on a truck in Gnjilane.

1.5.4.1.151. On 1 August 1999 in Pristina Albanian terrorists abducted Rade (Nikola) Budimir, Kragujevacka Street No. 11/12 and took him to an unknown destination.

1.5.4.1.152. On 2 August in Pristina, Ademi Ismailji, Mona Ismailji and Ljuljete Dzombaljaj abducted Petrija Piljevic from Pristina, Dardanija No. 101/5-237, and then moved into her apartment.

1.5.4.1.153. On 3 August 1999 in the territory of Urosevac Albanian terrorists abducted Milorad and Jelena Dejanovic and took them to an unknown destination.

1.5.4.1.154. On 4 August 1999 on the Pristina–Medvedja road Albanian terrorists abducted Tomislav Igetic from Pristina, Koste Vujinovica Street No. 28/16, and Milos Milicevic (50), and a FAP truck.

1.5.4.1.155. In early August Albanian terrorists abducted Radovan and Jevrosima Draskovic, as well as the Tokovic family from Sumadijska Street No. 11 in Pristina.

1.5.4.1.156. On 4 August 1999 in Prizren Albanian terrorists abducted Dejan Stojkovic who came by car from Strpce to visit his grandparents.

1.5.4.1.157. On 4 August 1999 Albanian terrorists beat Vidoje Petkovic in the family house in Prizren. When he tried to call a KFOR patrol, they took him to an unknown destination.

1.5.4.1.158. On 7 August 1999 Albanian terrorists broke into the apartment of Stanka Ristic, Beogradska Street No. 36 in Pristina, abducted her son Bratislav in the presence of his wife and 2-year old daughter and took him to an unknown destination.

1.5.4.1.159. On 9 August 1999 in Prizren Albanian terrorists beat up Jovan Bakic and took him to an unknown destination.

1.5.4.1.160. On 10 August 1999 Savka Dimitrijevic, refugee with temporary residence in the village of Trsanovci, Brus municipality, reported that on 12/13 July 1999 in Vucidolska Street in Pristina Albanian terrorists opened fire at Milutin Dimitrijevic (1936), Dragan Dimitrijevic (1970) and Zoran Raicic (1969), all from Pristina, who rode in a Yugo 45 passenger car, and drove them off, including the car, to an unknown destination.

1.5.4.1.161. On 11 August 1999 at about 12:45 near the Orthodox cemetery in Kosovska Mitrovica Albanian terrorists abducted Dejan Vasovic (1973), a driver from Kragujevac. They also took his truck with a trailer. Vojin Djusic from Kragujevac reported this case on 19 August 1999.

1.5.4.1.162. In mid-August Albanian terrorists abducted Ivan Atanasov (77) from the village of Malesevo, Gnjilane municipality, whom they maltreated and then released after a while. He died on 2 September 1999 in Gnjilane of the consequences of mistreatment by Albanian terrorists while in their captivity.

1.5.4.1.163. On 18 August 1999 Zvonko Stolic from Lazarevac reported to the Department of the Interior in Lazarevac that the family Blagojevic, i.e. the family of his father-in-law is missing: Srecko (1949), Slobodanka (1949), Dusko (1963), Radica (1964) and five minor children—Ivana, Roksanda, Dragana, Aleksandar and Dragan. They lived in the village of Ljubizda, Prizren municipality.

1.5.4.1.164. On 21 August 1999 at about 8:00 a.m. Savo Majstorovic, a retired police employee, phoned from Kosovo Polje and reported that on 18 August 1999 between 11:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon Albanian terrorists abducted his nephew Ivan Majstorovic and his friend Dragan Stevanovic while they were driving from Kosovo Polje in a convoy but stopped for some reason.

1.5.4.1.165. On 23 August 1999 Bozana and Stanoje Stojiljkovic as well as Ljubinka Stefanovic from the village of Vlastica, Gnjilane municipality, were reported missing.

1.5.4.1.166. On 23 August 1999 at about 10:30 a.m. on the arterial road Kosovska Mitrovica–Vucitrn, near the village of Veliki Kicic, Albanian terrorists stopped a passenger car driven by Srdjan Jocic. Jocic's mother Ljubica was in the car, too. After brief harassment, they took Jocic to the village of Veliki Kicic and released his mother.

1.5.4.1.167. On 24 August 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Zoran Nedeljkovic in Pristina, and in the area of Podujevo Vojislav Lukic, whose whereabouts are unknown.

1.5.4.1.168. On 25 August 1999 any trace of Momir and Leposava Micic from Prizren was lost when they left the Patriarch of Pec with the last group of citizens.

1.5.4.1.169. At the end of August on unspecified date Albanian terrorists abducted Slobodan Antic (1957) and Slobodan Stefanovic from Gnjilane who were engaged by Ramadan Kavaja to carry out analysis of water in the Gnjilane Lake. After they went towards the lake, as instructed by Kavaja, they were abducted and taken to an unknown destination.

1.5.4.1.170. At the end of August, on unspecified date, Albanian terrorists abducted Miroslav Stevic from Laplje Selo, Pristina municipality. On 2 September 1999 Albanian terrorists handed Stevic over to KFOR unit in Pristina in critical health condition, with severe injuries dangerous to life, because Albanian terrorists physically tortured him while he was in their captivity.

1.5.4.1.171. On 31 August 1999 near the Gracanica Lake Albanian terrorists abducted Mile Popovic together with the truck by which he transported firewood and took him to an unknown destination.

1.5.4.1.172. On 31 August 1999 from a train which traveled from Kosovska Mitrovica to Kosovo Polje Albanian terrorists abducted journalist Zmajko Milosavljevic from the village of Kozarevo, Zvecan municipality, and his brother, an employee of Elektroprivreda in Obilic.

1.5.4.1.173. During the month of August, on unspecified date, a group of Albanian terrorists including Abdulah Babalija, Berat Metalji, Bep and Bujar Idrizi and Djefcet Ljuza abducted Nedeljko and Dara Jevric and their three sons in Djakovica or its vicinity.

1.5.4.1.174. On 10 September 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Darka Todorovic in Kosovska Mitrovica, in Micro estate.

1.5.4.1.175. On the evening of 12 September 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Darinka Aksentijevic, an employee of the Medical Center in Kosovska Mitrovica. She was abducted near the Ibar bridge.

1.5.4.2. Abducted members of Muslim and Turkish ethnic communities

1.5.4.2.1. On the morning of 26 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Djemilj Suljevic (1971) from the village of Grbavac, Medvedja municipality, on the way to Kosovska Kamenica to visit his sister Hoka Kljajic.

1.5.4.2.2. On 28 July 1999 in the village of Gornji Petric, Pec municipality, Albanian terrorists abducted Berisa Muric (1961) and Halit Nurkovic (1939), both from Rozaje.

1.5.4.2.3. On 30 July 1999 in Prizren Albanian terrorists abducted and took to an unknown destination Djemailj Gasi because he could not speak Albanian.

1.5.4.3. Abducted Roma

1.5.4.3.1. On 20 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Kemalj Ismalji from his house on Ace Mrdakovica Street in Pristina.

1.5.4.3.2. On 22 June 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Ahmet Grekija in Pristina.

1.5.4.3.3. On 17 July 1999 Albanian terrorists abducted Dzemo Zulja from his apartment and took him to an unknown destination.

1.5.4.3.4. On 9 August 1999 Albanian terrorists burnt a Roma house owned by Ljuan Kastrati and then took him and his children Mirijeta (17), Enver (21) and Samir (6 months) to an unknown destination.

1.5.5. Other attacks

1.5.5.1. Attacks on Serbs

1.5.5.1.1. On 12 June 1999 at about 2:45 p.m. Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons at workers of the Belacevac strip mine.

1.5.5.1.2. On 12 June 1999 in the afternoon Albanian terrorists attacked the villages of Dojnice and Novo Selo, Prizren municipality, from automatic weapons.

1.5.5.1.3. On 13 June 1999 between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. Albanian terrorists searched four Serb houses in Stari Kacanik under the pretext that they were looking for policemen.

1.5.5.1.4. On 13 June 1999 between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. Albanian terrorists opened fire at members of the police who were in the village of Ljubizda, Orahovac municipality, and at the village of Studencane, Suva Reka municipality.

1.5.5.1.5. On 13 June 1999 at about 10:10 p.m. in the villages of Gotovusa and Drajkovac, Strpce municipality, Albanian terrorists fired at villagers from automatic weapons and mortars.

1.5.5.1.6. On 14 June 1999 in Laplje Selo Albanian terrorists opened fire at the driver of a passenger car. No one was injured, but the car was damaged.

1.5.5.1.7. On 14 June 1999 at about 6:20 p.m. Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons at villagers of Vojlovica, Maticane and Sofajlija, Pristina municipality.

1.5.5.1.8. On 14 June 1999 at about 5:30 p.m. Albanian terrorists in the village of Nerodimlje opened fire from automatic weapons at villagers.

1.5.5.1.9. On 14 June 1999 at about 5:00 p.m. in the village of Zaskok, Urosevac municipality, Albanian terrorists opened fire at a refugee convoy.

1.5.5.1.10. On 15 June 1999 in Urosevac Albanian terrorists broke into a number of factories, enterprises and other public establishments in that city.

1.5.5.1.11. On 17 June 1999 Albanian terrorists carried out an armed attack on a refugee camp on Kragujevacka Street in Pristina.

1.5.5.1.12. On 18 June 1999 at about 4:00 a.m. Albanian terrorists undertook an armed attack on the village of Ljestar. The villagers returned the fire, killed three terrorists and wounded several, after which the attackers retreated. About noon a larger group of terrorists attacked this village, so that the villagers had to leave it. Albanian terrorists entered the village, looted all movable property and burnt houses and other facilities.

1.5.5.1.13. On 20 June 1999 a larger group of armed Albanian terrorists attacked the village of Konjuh, Lipljan municipality. They disarmed the inhabitants of this Serbian village.

1.5.5.1.14. On 20 June 1999 from the territory of the Republic of Albania Albanian terrorists attacked frontier villages of Krusevo and Orcusa, Dragas municipality.

1.5.5.1.15. On 28 June 1999 at about 11:00 p.m. in the village of Milosevo, Pristina municipality, Albanian terrorists undertook an armed attack on a number of Serb houses. They threw an explosive device on the house of Bogdan Ristic, and fired several bursts at the house of Dragan Boric.

1.5.5.1.16. In the course of June and July 1999 in the territory of Gnjilane, Vitina and Kosovska Kamenica municipalities larger formations of the so-called KLA (about 1,000 terrorists), who came from Albania, opened fire every day from automatic weapons, mortars and bazookas at Serb villages (Ranilug, Pasjane, Odovce, Rajanovce and Bosce) to speed up evacuation of non-Albanian population.

1.5.5.1.17. From 30 June to 15 July 1999 in Novo Brdo municipality, in the villages of Labljane, Klobukar, Makres, Parlozi and Jasenovik, Albanian terrorists opened fire every day from firearms at inhabitants of these villages, demolished property, all with the aim of forcing them to leave.

- 1.5.5.1.18. On 5 July 1999 at about 5:30 Albanian terrorists fired five mortar shells from the direction of the village of Slovinj at the village of Dobrotin, Lipljan municipality. Three persons were injured in the attack.
- 1.5.5.1.19. On 7 July 1999 in the village of Popovica Albanian terrorists threw three hand grenades on the house of Zvonko Zubic, inflicting extensive material damage.
- 1.5.5.1.20. On 7 July 1999 in the village of Popovica Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade on the house of Dragan Lazic, causing extensive material damage.
- 1.5.5.1.21. On 11 July 1999 in Kosovska Mitrovica Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade on a store owned by Dragi Peric. The grenade did not explode.
- 1.5.5.1.22. On 11 July 1999 in front of the post office in Gnjilane Albanian terrorists in plain view of KFOR patrol harassed Mica Trajkovic and Predrag Mitrovic. KFOR patrol let terrorists go, and held Trajkovic and Mitrovic until early morning hours.
- 1.5.5.1.23. On 11 July 1999 Albanian terrorists were shooting at the house of Miroljub Momcilovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.1.24. On 13 July 1999 in the village of Mogila, Vitina municipality, Albanian terrorists attacked the houses owned by Vladimir Jovanovic, Bozidar Bocic, Vladimir Przic, Zika Triakovic and Voja Garic with hand grenades, mortar shells and Molotov cocktails. During the attack on Bocic's house, Albanian terrorists tied six members of his household and locked them up in the house and then set the house on fire by a Molotov cocktail. The house was completely burnt, while the members of this family managed to untie and run away.
- 1.5.5.1.25. On 13 July 1999 Albanian terrorists stoned the house of Branko Miljkovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.1.26. On 14 July 1999 Albanian terrorists under serious armed threat forced employees of the water supply company in Prileznica to leave their workplaces.
- 1.5.5.1.27. On 14 July 1999 Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade on the house of Marko Stojanovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.1.28. On 15 July 1999 Albanian terrorists attacked the house of Milomir and Verka Stefanovic in Urosevac – they broke all windows and then started to shoot towards the house.
- 1.5.5.1.29. On 15 July 1999 masked and armed Albanian terrorists broke into the apartment of Zoran Milosavljevic in Kosovska Mitrovica, beat members of his family, stripped them naked, expelled them from the apartment and took DM 30,000 from Zoran.
- 1.5.5.1.30. On 15 July 1999 on Crnogorska Street in Urosevac Albanian terrorists blew up the coffee house Srbija, owned by Svetislav Sosevic.

- 1.5.5.1.31. On 17 July 1999 Albanian terrorists stoned the house of Petar Arsic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.1.32. On 17 July 1999 Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons and then threw a hand grenade at the terrace of the house of Dragan Ljubisavljevic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.1.33. On 17 July 1999 in the village of Kmetovce Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons at several Serb houses.
- 1.5.5.1.34. On 18 July 1999 Albanian terrorists made a terrorist attack in the area of Vitina by throwing hand grenades and shooting at a Serb refugee convoy.
- 1.5.5.1.35. On 18 July 1999 Albanian terrorists threw two hand grenades on the house of Trajan Bocic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.1.36. On 18 July 1999 Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade on the house of Milovan Andjelkovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.1.37. On 19 July 1999 Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons at the villagers of Makres.
- 1.5.5.1.38. On 19 July 1999 Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade in the yard of the house owned by Mima Kragic.
- 1.5.5.1.39. On 21 July 1999 Albanian terrorists intimidated non-Albanian population by shooting from automatic weapons near the primary school building in the village of Grbavac, Medvedja municipality.
- 1.5.5.1.40. On 23 July 1999 in the village of Livadica, Podujevo municipality, Albanian terrorists stoned the passenger car of Momcilo Stojanovic, who was driving with his family in the car towards Kursumlija, and broke the windshield and left side window.
- 1.5.5.1.41. On 25 July 1999 Albanian terrorists shelled the village of Vrbovac, Vitina municipality, inhabited solely by Serb population. There were no casualties, but material damage is considerable.
- 1.5.5.1.42. On 27 July 1999 Negovan Delic (1959) reported that on 25 July 1999 Albanian terrorists stopped him in the village of Rogacica, Kosovska Kamenica municipality while he was in a Renault 5 Campus passenger car together with his brother-in-law. The terrorists harassed them and beat them, seized the car and then released them.
- 1.5.5.1.43. On 27 July 1999 at about 7:00 a.m. in Vitina Albanian terrorists stopped an Audi passenger car with a trailer full of furniture, driven by Goran Denic (1978) from the same town. They beat him and when KFOR came along, the terrorists ran away. Denic was taken from the spot by a KFOR vehicle, and when he returned, he found the car, but the trailer and furniture were missing.
- 1.5.5.1.44. On 27 July 1999 in Vitina Albanian terrorists attacked Nikola Antic, beat him, harassed him and seized a Volkswagen van loaded with fruit and vegetables.

1.5.5.1.45. On 27 July 1999 Albanian terrorists stoned the house of Svetislav Draskovic on Djure Jaksica Street No. 23 in Pristina and physically assaulted and mistreated his family.

1.5.5.1.46. On 31 July 1999 Albanian terrorists opened fire at the villagers of Novo Brdo.

1.5.5.1.47. On 2 August 1999 Albanian terrorists threatened and physically assaulted Novica Lazic in his apartment on Istarska Street No. 11 in Pristina, and then looted it

1.5.5.1.48. On 2 August 1999 in Pristina, Aktas Street No. A1-1-2/11, Albanian terrorists threatened and then threw a hand grenade into the apartment of Professor Vladeta Vukovic, who was forced to leave it.

1.5.5.1.49. On 3 August 1999 Albanian terrorists shelled from mortars and bazookas the village of Pones, Gnjilane municipality. One shell hit in the yard of Vladimir Dimic's house.

1.5.5.1.50. On 3 August 1999 at about 8:00 a.m. Albanian terrorists opened gun fire at a column of Serb citizens who were on their way to Bujanovac to buy food.

1.5.5.1.51. On 3 August 1999 Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade in the yard of the house of the Radojicic family on Ace Marovica Street in Pristina.

1.5.5.1.52. On the night of 3 August 1999 Albanian terrorists attacked the village of Caglavica, Pristina municipality, shooting from automatic weapons from the direction of the village of Ajvalija.

1.5.5.1.53. On 4 August 1999 at about 10:15 p.m. Albanian terrorists fired two missiles from a bazooka on the house of Milica Dimitrijevic on Sutjeska Street No. 70 in Kosovska Mitrovica. The roof on the house was damaged and the chimney knocked down.

1.5.5.1.54. On 4 August 1999 Albanian terrorists attacked Gordana Stevanovic in Pristina, Vidovdanska Street No. 72.

1.5.5.1.55. On 5 August 1999 at about 4:30 p.m. in the village of Donja Dubnica, Podujevo municipality, Albanian terrorists shot several rounds from automatic weapons at the house of Borisav Biocanin (1924) who came to visit his property.

1.5.5.1.56. On 6 August 1999 at about 6:00 a.m. on the arterial road Gnjilane-Bujanovac, near the village of Dobrocane, Gnjilane municipality, two Albanian terrorists made an armed attack on the passenger car driven by Dobrivoje Manic (1931) from Gnjilane. The car was hit by three bullets, but Manic remained unharmed. Manic was transporting his belongings from Gnjilane towards the village of Gornji Vrtogos, Vranje municipality.

1.5.5.1.57. On 7 August 1999 at about 11:10 p.m. in Kosovska Mitrovica Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons and a bazooka at the inhabitants in Partizansko Brdo estate in Kosovska Mitrovica.

1.5.5.1.58. On 9 August 1999 Albanian separatists made a terrorist attack by a bazooka on the house of Jeftic family in the village of Suvi Do, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality and then left towards the village of Vinarce. The house was damaged.

1.5.5.1.59. On 10 August 1999 in Kosovska Mitrovica Albanian terrorists fired two missiles from the southern part of the city on its northern part, inhabited by Serbs, and hit the building on Oslobodjenja Street No. 1 near the Dolce Vita cafe.

1.5.5.1.60. On 11 August 1999 Albanian terrorists threw a smoke bomb on the house of Jovan Dincic in Gnjilane. When the fire brigade came to the site allegedly to extinguish fire, they looted everything from the house instead.

1.5.5.1.61. On 11 August 1999 Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons at the area of Zubin Potok.

1.5.5.1.62. On 19 August 1999 Albanian terrorists launched several armed attacks on Serb inhabitants living in the villages of Donja and Gornja Gusterica, Lipljan municipality, and Susica and Badovac, Pristina municipality.

1.5.5.1.63. On 24 August 1999 Albanian terrorists threw three hand grenades on the house of Zivojin Djordjevic in Vitina.

1.5.5.1.64. On 26 August 1999 Albanian terrorists threw an explosive device into the yard of Vladimir Ristic's house in downtown Gnjilane. The explosion caused material damage.

1.5.5.1.65. Sometime in August 1999 Albanian terrorist stoned the house in Pristina, Pecka No. 1, entered the yard and attacked with knives the family of Rade Cvejic. The attackers fled when the Cvejics started to scream.

1.5.5.1.66. On 31 August 1999 about midnight at the exit point from Zubin Potok towards the Gazivode Lake, Albanian terrorists activated an explosive device and threw it into the yard of Todor Djukic's house. The explosion completely demolished his jeep and damaged his passenger car.

1.5.5.1.67. On 3 September 1999 at about 8:30 p.m. Albanian terrorists started to shell the Serb village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality, from mortars. Fire came from the direction of the villages of Velikinca, Vlastica and Ugljare. One shell hit the facilities in the household of Velibor Janckic, injuring his daughter-in-law Sladjana.

1.5.5.1.68. On 5 September 1999 at about 9:00 p.m. a hand grenade was thrown under a terrace on Vidovdanska Street No. 47 in Pristina, near Investbanka. Some window panes were broken from the explosion. Some time later another three hand grenades were thrown, causing the same kind of damage.

1.5.5.1.69. On 5 September 1999 at about 11:30 p.m. Albanian terrorists fired nine mortar shells at the village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality, but missed the target.

1.5.5.1.70. On 6 September 1999 at about 6:15 a.m. near the locality known as Crepana, Kosovska Kamenica municipality, Albanian terrorists attacked Blagoje Gigic, Srban Budimirovic and Dragan Simeunovic from the village of

Donje Krominjane, who returned fire, killing one terrorist and wounding another. A patrol of the Russian KFOR unit came to the site and without any warning opened fire at the vehicle with attacked Serbs, killing all three. An investigation conducted on the site did not reveal any indications that the Serbs attacked by Albanian terrorists shot at KFOR patrol.

1.5.5.1.71. On 7 September 1999 at about 4:00 p.m. on Anke Spajic Street in Kosovska Mitrovica an Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade toward Serb citizens who happened to be on the spot.

1.5.5.1.72. On 8 September 1999 at about 4:30 in Kosovska Mitrovica, on Lole Ribara Street near the Military Overhauling Plant Albanian terrorists threw an explosive device, which caused material damage.

1.5.5.1.73. On 9 September 1999 at about 4:00 p.m. in Kosovska Mitrovica, Anke Spajic Street, Serb citizens gathered to protest against unsatisfactory protection provided by KFOR and their lenient attitude vis-a-vis continuous attacks of Albanian terrorists. At the same time, about 1,000 Albanian citizens gathered in the southern part of the city, who were joined by Albanian terrorist gangs. They started to move towards the northern part of Kosovska Mitrovica, trying to enter that part of the city and attack assembled Serbs. They used automatic weapons, hand grenades and mortars in the attack. One Serb citizen was severely injured, while one Albanian assailant was killed. Employees of the post office in Kosovska Mitrovica, members of the Albanian ethnic community, disconnected telephones in the northern part of the city. At about 7:00 p.m. gathered Albanians and terrorist gangs (about 2,000 persons) broke into the northern part and clashed with Serbs who defended the bridge on the Ibar. Albanian terrorists used bazookas, mortars and hand grenades and wounded 32 Serb citizens, including 8 who sustained severe injuries.

Having heard of this terrorist attack, Serbs from Zvecan set off for Kosovska Mitrovica to help in the defense of the northern part of the city. However, KFOR members stopped them near the Trepca building and prevented them from going farther towards the city. Also, Serbs from the village of Rudare, who were on the way to help Serbs in Kosovska Mitrovica, were brutally stopped on the bridge on the Ibar near Zvecan. The attack of Albanian terrorists lasted until 1:00 a.m. on 10 September 1999, when they were pushed back into the southern part of the city and KFOR put road block on the Ibar bridge. However, it appeared that the terrorist attack was carried out with the tacit approval of KFOR.

1.5.5.1.74. On the night of 10 September 1999 in the village of Zupce, Zubin Potok municipality, Albanian terrorist gangs set two haystacks on fire and threw two hand grenades near the house of the Kasalovic family.

1.5.5.1.75. On 10 September 1999 at about 1:00 p.m. in Kosovska Mitrovica near the Sports Center, Albanian terrorists and Albanian citizens stoned members of the French KFOR contingent, who separated them from Serb citizens on the other bank of the river. At about 1:30 p.m. Albanian terrorists opened fire from

bazookas at the northern part of the city. French members of KFOR threw tear gas on them, trying to scatter them in smaller groups. The attack of Albanian terrorists lasted until late evening hours. Several Serb citizens were slightly injured by the explosion of rifle grenades. To prevent traffic towards Kosovska Mitrovica, KFOR members blocked Ribarice-Kosovska Mitrovica arterial road in the village of Zupce, Zubin Potok municipality.

1.5.5.1.76. On 11 September 1999 at about 6:00 a.m. Albanian terrorists fired several mortar shells at the village of Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality, which mainly fell on nearby fields and pastures.

1.5.5.2. Other attacks on members of non-Albanian ethnic communities

1.5.5.2.1. On 28 July 1999, around 6:30 p.m., Albanian terrorists used wooden bats and axes to force out of their cars Skender (1957) and Dzafer Selimovski (1967), Arif Kamari (1962), residents of Kraljevo, and Ruzdi Memeti (1944) from Gnjilane. They beat them up and then let them drive away in their cars in the direction of Bujanovac.

1.5.5.2.2. On 24 August 1999, in Livadice village, Podujevo municipality, armed Albanian terrorists forced at gunpoint Fuad Masovic from Sjenica to pull up and park his freight vehicle on the road Pristina-Podujevo-Prokuplje. They threatened to kill him if he were ever to be seen again in the territory of Kosovo. He was charged unlawful customs duties, tax and excise, amounting to DM 105.

1.5.5.3. Torched houses

1.5.5.3.1. In the period between 12 and 17 June 1999, Albanian terrorists first plundered and then set on fire the house and farm buildings of Rados Vucelic, in the village of Orlane, Podujevo municipality.

1.5.5.3.2. On 19 June 1999, the following flats were torched in the Pristina estate "Suncani breg 2": apartment block 8, entrance 6, flat 12; apartment block 40, entrance 1, flat 20; building 34, flat 13 and building 4, flat 12 in Dragodan estate, 12 Krajiskih brigada Street.

1.5.5.3.3. On 19 June 1999, Albanian terrorists first plundered and then torched Serb houses in the village of Slivovo, Pristina municipality. The villagers were forced to move.

1.5.5.3.4. Since 20 June, Albanian terrorists have set on fire a large number of Serb houses in the region of Istok, Klina, Podujevo and Vucitrn municipalities.

1.5.5.3.5. On 20 June, Albanian terrorists broke into and then burnt all Serb-owned houses in Goles estate, Lipljan municipality.

1.5.5.3.6. On 20 June 1999, in the vicinity of the post office No. 9 in Pristina, Albanian terrorists set a nearby building on fire.

1.5.5.3.7. In the period between 20 June and 11 July 1999, Albanian terrorists torched the flat of Jovica Paunovic in the village of Orlovic, Pristina municipality, as well as the house of his mother Vujka Paunovic.

1.5.5.3.8. On 22 June 1999, Albanian terrorists torched all Serb houses in Orlovic village, Pristina municipality, and driven the villagers away.

1.5.5.3.9. On 22 June 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered and torched all Serb houses in the villages of Nedakovac, Nevoljane and Vrpica, Vucitrn municipality.

1.5.5.3.10. On 24 June 1999, all Serb houses in the village of Zegare, Gnjilane municipality, were burnt down.

1.5.5.3.11. In June and early July of 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered and burned down all Serb-owned houses in the Prizren estates of Dusanovo and Potkaljaja.

1.5.5.3.12. On 28 June 1999, the house of Cerim Abazi, member of the Interim Executive Council and President of the Egyptian Democratic Party, was torched in Subotic estate of Obilic.

1.5.5.3.13. At the beginning of July 1999, 22 Serb houses were burnt down in the village of Koretin near Kosovska Kamenica, as well as several houses in the villages of Lestar and Donja Sipasnica. The terrorists have expelled the entire non-Albanian populace from the above mentioned area.

1.5.5.3.14. On 3 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burnt down a large number of the total of 100 Serb houses in the village of Milosevo, Pristina municipality, which caused 50 Serb families to move out. Among them were the following families: Jovanovic, Kljajic, Grbic, Samardzic, Uskokovic, Zdravkovic, Nikolic, Gulan, Prica, etc.

1.5.5.3.15. In the period from 3 to 11 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered and then torched the house of Radosav Radenkovic in Kosovo Polje.

1.5.5.3.16. On 6 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burnt the house of Lepasava Stojanovic in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.17. On 6 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burnt the house of Vinko Toncic in the village of Vrbica.

1.5.5.3.18. On 6 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burnt the house of Jelica Milosavljevic in the village of Gornji Livoc, and then tried to kill her.

1.5.5.3.19. On 7 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burnt two houses of Dobrivoje Stojkovic in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.20. On 8 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burnt the house of Mile Simonovic in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.21. On 8 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered and burnt the house of Dobrivoje Stevic in Gnjilane, who sustained grave injuries on the occasion.

1.5.5.3.22. On 8 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burnt the house of Lepasava Stamenkovic in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.23. On 9 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burnt four houses owned by the Denic family in the village of Prileznica.

- 1.5.5.3.24. On 9 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burnt the house of Draga Stefanovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.3.25. On 9 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burnt the house of Zoran Jovanovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.3.26. On 10 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burnt the house of Stanislav Dinic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.3.27. On 10 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burnt three Serb houses on M. Trumpic Street in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.3.28. On 11 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Karlo Marinkovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.3.29. On 11 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned two houses of Slobodan Maksimovic and a "Jumko" store in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.3.30. On 11 July 1999, three Serb houses were set on fire in each of the following villages: Strmac, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality, owned by Radunko Milovanovic, Vojin Mijuskovic and Jevrosima Ilic; Slatina, Vucitrn municipality, owned by Ljubisa and Dragisa Kostic, Dragica Ristic and Dragica Bajevic.
- 1.5.5.3.31. On 12 July 1999, during violent Albanian riots, four Serb houses were torched in the village of Gornji Livoc, at the entry point of Gnjilane from the direction of Gracanica.
- 1.5.5.3.32. On 12 July 1999, during the violent Albanian riots in Lipljan, the houses of Bozidar Aksic, Slavisa Simijanovic, Zoran Brkljac and Ilija Ceperkovic, as well as the business premises of Ljubinko Andjelkovic, were set on fire. Albanian terrorists threw two Molotov cocktails at the mentioned houses.
- 1.5.5.3.33. On 12 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Radmila Ristic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.3.34. On 12 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Dobrosava Jankovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.3.35. On 12 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Zika Jovanovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.3.36. On 12 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Zvonko Ristic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.3.37. On 12 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Vladimir Stanojevic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.3.38. On 12 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Zivojin Ilic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.3.39. On 12 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned four houses in the area of Kosovska Mitrovica municipality: 3 Vucedolska Street, owned by Petar Misic; 11 Vasa Pelagic Street, owned by Hasan Ibrahim; 5 Vucedolska Street, owned by Ibrahim Nurtic; and bb Bircaninova Street, owned by Nenad Toplicevic.

1.5.5.3.40. On 13 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Zika Nojic in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.41. On 13 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Krsta Dimitrijevic in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.42. On 13 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the flat of Jelica Arsic.

1.5.5.3.43. On 13 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Blagica Ilic in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.44. On 13 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Zivojin Jovanovic.

1.5.5.3.45. On 14 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the family house of Novica Jankovic in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.46. On 14 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Dejan Bujic in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.47. On 14 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned seven houses in the area of Kosovska Mitrovica municipality, belonging to: Nedeljko Celic, Bukosa village; Gordan Muracic, 5 Sokolic Street; Dragan Antonijevic, 3 Sokolic Street; Budimir Antonijevic, 192 Gavriilo Princip Street; Zarko Aleksic, 11 Vucedolska Street; Georgina Elezovic, 28 Crepociglana Street; and Ivo Gusnic, 17 Svetozar Markovic Street, as well as two houses in the region of Vucitrn municipality, belonging to Vitomir Dancetovic, 7 Gracanicka Street and Milan Jovanovic, 45 JNA Street.

1.5.5.3.48. On 15 July 1999, in the area of Kosovska Mitrovica, Albanian terrorists burned 35 houses owned by: Slobodan Araskov, 6 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Ranko Jeftić, 8 Ivo Andric Street; Ruzica Parlic, 34 Ramiz Sadiku Street; Dragan Ljumovic, 3 Iguman Stefan Street; Branko Popovic, 5 Ivo Andric Street; Zoran Spasojevic, 4 Crepociglana Street; Dobri, Srboljub and Pera Spasojevic from the village of Jagjenica, Baljinovac hamlet; Ilija Zivic, 21 Rudnicka Street; Slobodan Djurovic, 12 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Perisa and Aleksandar Vucinic, bb Bogoljub Cukic Street; Slavica Micevski, 7 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Caslav Mladjovic, 1 Miladin Popovic Street; Katarina Lazic, 9 Metohijska Street; Dragisa Stanisavljevic, 11 Hercegovacka Street; Draza Virijevec, 71 Kralj Milutin Street; Simon Karamatic, 49 Rodoljub Cukic Street; Zoran Stanojevic, bb Vidovdanska Street; Zoran Spasojevic, bb 22. divizija Street; Karlo Valdini, 247 Gavriilo Princip Street; Slobodan Djordjevic, 5 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Ivo Gusnic, 60 Majka Jevrosima Street; Drago Jovanovic, bb Bogoljub Cukic Street; Milivoje Vuksanovic, 91 Ivo Andric Street; Slavko Dimitrijevic, 24 Crepociglana Street; Dusko Gasic, 21 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Jordanko Dimitrijevic, 6 Ivo Andric Street; Stojanko Kostic, 25 Vidovdanska Street; Stojanko Kostic, 2 Zelengorska Street; Verica Jevric, 13 Licka Street; Miodrag Ristic, 24 Kralj Milutin Street; Vojislav Mihajlovic, 24 JNA Street; Bogdan Krstic, 26 Kralj Milutin Street; Bogdan Krstic and Ljubisa Lajevic, 26 Kralj Milutin Street; Milutin Zdravkovic, 27 Partizanska Street; Dragoslav Vlek, 3 Bogoljub Cukic Street; two houses in the

area of Vucitrn municipality owned by Vladimir Radri, 41 Vidovdanska Street; Milutin Manojlovic, village of Vrnica; and one Serb house in the area of Srbica municipality, owned by Miodrag Stevic, bb Kralj Petar Street.

1.5.5.3.49. On 15 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered and torched five houses owned by the Stojanovic family in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.50. On 15 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered and torched five houses owned by the Trajkovic family in the village of Pozaranje.

1.5.5.3.51. On 15 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Radenko Radenkovic in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.52. On 15 July, the houses of Rados, Miljan, Verica and Dragisa Obradovic, Cedomir Arsic, Julijana Cvetkovic, Zagorka Matic and Leposava Culic were set ablaze in Pristina.

1.5.5.3.53. On 16 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Zika Jankovic in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.54. On 16 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned 62 houses in the area of Kosovska Mitrovica municipality, belonging to: Milan Niksic, 2 Ljutica Bogdan Street; Djordje and Predrag Drobnjakovic, 2 Cetinjska Street; Vidoje Lazic, 9 Hilandarska Street; Manasije Jargic, 11 Njegoseva Street; Slobodan Markovic, Nevoljane village; Hazir Nezifovic, 21 Ramiz Sadiku Street; Milosav Milosavljevic, 68 Miladin Popovic Street; Zivan Djordjevic, 38 Svetozar Markovic Street; Nebojsa Jacic, 28 Zicka Street; Mileva Sopic, 24 Sveti Sava Street; Radisa Simic, 58 Cvetko Nikolic Street; Ljubica Simic, 24 Cvetko Nikolic Street; Petar Rakic, 27 Ramiz Sadiku Street; Mihajlo Radomirovic, Vinarce village; Miodrag Mijatovic, 8 Vasa Carapic Street; Svetislav Smikic, 2 Zelengorska Street; Mileva Kalasovic, 22 Karadjordjeva Street; Dobri Krstic, 1 Kralj Milutin Street; Aleksandar Andric, 7 K. Milutin Street; Sofija Gagak, 22 Karadjordjeva Street; Milutin Mojsic, Sipolje village; Stanko Stojanovic, 18 K. Milutin Street; Borivoje Josifovic, 2 B. Cukic Street; Milosav Veljovic, Trg bb; Mileva Kosapovic, 26 Sinticko estate; Miroslav Sulkic, 97 R. Sadiku Street; Milos Vlahovic, 11 K. Milutin Street; Miljan Tijovic, 9 I. Andric Street; Tanasko and Milosav Kokeric, 14 Hajduk Stanko Street; Miladinka Djukic, 14 Hajduk Stanko Street; Slobodan Markovic, 130 G. Princip Street; Ivica Magdic, 57 Cvetko Nikolic Street; Miroslav Milic, 18 JNA Street; Vlastimir Grujic, 19 Sv. Sava Street; Slobodan Reznic, 62 B. Vukmirovic Street; Dobrivoje Vukmirovic, 28 B. Cukic Street; Rada Spasojevic, Mileva Kasalovic, Ceda Simic, Dragoljub Gasic, Dusko Stevic, Stajko Orlovic, Leposava Ordic, Ljiljana Jekic, Darinka Lecic - all from 22 Karadjordjeva Street; Milovan Marjanovic, 26 Pavle Grkovic Street in Vucitrn; Nadezda Marjanovic, 12 Car Lazar Street in Vucitrn; Vukosava Kolic, 124 Vidovdanska Street in Vucitrn; Jova Pantic, 147 7 rudara Street; Mihajlo Jokovic, 3 Car Lazar Street; Snezana Bisevac, 35 Solunski front Street; Andreja Radojkovic, Svetomir Virijevec, Gordana Jerotijevic-all from 247 G. Princip Street; Slobodan Cvorovic, 7 V. Karadzic Street; Stana Djordjevic, 3 Smederevska Street; Zvonimir Andrijevic, 14 Smederevska Street.

1.5.5.3.55. On 16 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned 8 houses in the area of Vucitrn municipality, owned by: Vidosava Manojlovic, Vrnjica village; Radosav, Krsman and Zdravko Manojlovic, Vrnjica village; Milutin Djordjevic, Slatina village; Prvoslav and Miroslava Milic, 44 Macvanska Street; Jagoda Milic and Dusko Popovic, 22 Vidovdanska Street; Miroslavka Rakic, 21 Vidovdanska Street; Milan Jovanovic, 33 JNA Street; Dragan Jovanovic and Sulja Grgiri, 144 Vidovdanska Street.

1.5.5.3.56. On 17 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned all Serb houses in the villages of Ljubizda and Muzevine, as well as 20 Roma houses in the village of Sinaje.

1.5.5.3.57. On 17 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Slavko Milenkovic in Vitina.

1.5.5.3.58. On 17 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Djordje Kostic in Gnjilane by throwing two Molotov cocktails through the window.

1.5.5.3.59. On 19 July 1999, it was discovered that on the previous day all the houses on Vuk Karadzic Street in Urosevac, belonging to the expelled Serb families, had been burned down.

1.5.5.3.60. On 19 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Zoran Andrejevic in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.61. On 19 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned 7 Serb houses in the areas of Kosovska Mitrovica and Vucitrn, owned by: Mihajlo and Miodrag Kostic, Novo Selo Madjunsko; Simka Jerotijevic, 7 Hamdzi Dinon Street; Dragoljub, Jovan and Borisav Milenkovic, Pantina village; Jovan Jovanovic, Zeleznicka stanica Street Vucitrn; Sasa and Dusan Bisevac, 39 Solunski front Street; Snezana Milincic, bb Vidovdanska Street; Vukasin Radovanovic, Gornji Svrcak village, Vucitrn.

1.5.5.3.62. On 20 July 1999, the houses of Miroslav Zarkovic and Svetozar Vuckovic were burned in the village of Cernica, Gnjilane municipality.

1.5.5.3.63. On 20 July 1999, the house of Rade Spasic was completely burned down in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.64. On 21 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned 12 houses in the areas of Kosovska Mitrovica and Vucitrn municipalities, belonging to: Ognjen Milenkovic, Donji Strmac Street, Srbica; Milutin Spiric, Pantina village, Vucitrn; Dragomir Kostic, Slatina village, Vucitrn; Zivorad, Trajko, Bozidar and Dusanka Simic, Vrnica village, Vucitrn; Milorad and Svetislav Trifunovic, 23 Cetinjska Street; Zivko and Rade Bajic, 17 JNA Street, Vucitrn; Aleksandar Dancetovic, 27 Cetinjska Street, Vucitrn; Milan Manojlovic and Zivka Savic, Vrnica village, Vucitrn; Borivoje and Sava Vucetic, and Milic Planic, Tardza village, Vucitrn.

1.5.5.3.65. On 21 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the houses in Vucitrn municipality, owned by: Milic and Tankosava Planic, Borivoje and Sava Vucetic, Tardza village; Zivorad, Bozidar, Trajko and Dusanka Simic, Milan Manojlovic,

Zivko Savic, villages of Vrmica and Drvare Radac; Svetislav Trifunovic, 23 Cetinjska Street; Zivko Bajic, 17 JNA Street; Aleksandar Dancetovic, 127 Cetinjska Street, Vucitrn, who suffered serious injuries.

1.5.5.3.66. On 22 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned 26 houses in the area of Kosovska Mitrovica municipality, belonging to: Faik Abdulah, 28 Nusiceva Street; Vukasin Milic, Slatina village, Vucitrn; Milan Milic, 6 Sutjeska Street; Dragoljub Murganic, 74 Bojan Delic Street; Zivojin Bogosavljevic, Sipolje village; Branka Zivkovic, 2 Cetinjska Street; Bogdan Milic, Bukosa village, Vucitrn; Dimitrije Markovic, Nevoljane village, Vucitrn; Milostina Damljanovic, 81 R. Sadiku Street; Milovan and Milosava Radovanovic, Kucica village, Srbica; Radosav Slavkovic, Vrbnica village; Milivoje Radumirovic, Donje Viparce village; Olga Malic, 8 Car Dusan Street; Nikola Djuric and Dimitrije Bozovic, Bukos village, Vucitrn; Dragomir Jovanovic, Rudnik village, Srbica; Blagoje Vasic, No. 7, 7 rudara Street; Omihan Cosa, 24 Fabricka Street; Dibran Salja, 118 Fabricka Street; Ljubomir Milenkovic, Mavric village, Vucitrn; Salih and Nusret Haljilj, 12 Fabricka Street; Mazlum and Maser Asani, 189 Fabricka Street; Ramiz Seljami, 170 Fabricka Street; Dragisa Stanisavljevic, 15 Hercegovacka Street; Nicifor Kovacevic, Rudnik village; Radoje Miletic, Sipolje village.

1.5.5.3.67. On 22 July 1999, Albanian separatists burned the house and auxiliary buildings of Nikola Djordjevic, 55 Major Tepic Street in Kosovo Polje.

1.5.5.3.68. On 23 July 1999, Albanian terrorists torched the Serb village of Klobukar, Kosovska Kamenica municipality.

1.5.5.3.69. All Serb houses have been burned in the multi-ethnic villages of Zitinje, Trpeza, Pozaranje, Novo Selo, Grmovo, Drobos, Kabas and Binac, Vitina municipality.

1.5.5.3.70. On 24 July 1999, escorted by KFOR, Radojko Jovanovic from the village of Mirovac, Podujevo municipality, visited his household and found the old house burned down. Roof tiles from the new house and barn were stripped off and taken away, and 13 hectares of woods were cut. Jovanovic believes that the damage amounting to about DM 1,500,000 was caused by the Albanian family of Dzaka from Mirovac village.

1.5.5.3.71. On 26 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the houses of Vukan Deljanin, Vuksan Deljanin and Mladen Gajic, in the village of Lebane, Pristina municipality.

1.5.5.3.72. On 26 July 1999, Albanian terrorists first plundered and then burned the house of Jovanka Drekalovic, 24 Novosadska Street, Kosovo Polje.

1.5.5.3.73. On 27 July 1999, Albanian terrorists first plundered and then burned the family house of Ljuba Stevanovic on Car Dusan Square in Prizren.

1.5.5.3.74. On 28 July 1999, information was received that Albanian terrorists had completely burned the villages of Rudnik and Donji Strmac in Srbica municipality. One house was burned down in the village of Suvo Grlo, and three houses in the village of Crkolez. A large number of houses were plundered and damaged in the village of Banje.

- 1.5.5.3.75. On 28 July 1999, Albanian terrorists set on fire six houses in Prizren.
- 1.5.5.3.76. On 29 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Dragan Dabizljevic, 17 Niska Street, Kosovo Polje.
- 1.5.5.3.77. Albanian terrorist gangs have plundered all non-Albanian houses and flats in the area of Urosevac, and then burned around 80% of the family houses.
- 1.5.5.3.78. On 30 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Milivoje Lakicevic and other Serb families in the village of Medregovac, Podujevo municipality.
- 1.5.5.3.79. In early August, Albanian terrorists plundered and burned all Serb houses in the village of Muzicane, Stimlje municipality.
- 1.5.5.3.80. In early August, Albanian terrorist continued to plunder and burn the already abandoned Serb houses in the village of Zitinja.
- 1.5.5.3.81. In July and the first half of August 1999, Albanian terrorist gangs plundered and burned the houses in Gnjilane owned by: Milorad Marinkovic, 101 Knez Lazar Street; Lucija Krstic, bb D. Popovic Street; Desimir Ristic, 1a Trajko Peric Street; Aleksandar Dimitrijevic and Filip Todorovic, bb Momciló Trumpic Street; Zivojin Stankovic, Borivoje Markovic, Dobrinka Spasic; Milorad Stankovic, 252 Car Lazar Street; Lepasava Stankovic, 1 Kosovska Street; Stanislav Dimic, Karlo Maksimovic, Aleksandar Marinkovic, residents of Pristinski put Street; Zivojin Stankovic, 210 S. Trajic Street; Srecko Jevtic, 4 Kralj Petar Street; Pera Mitrovic, 4 Abdula Presev Street; Srdjan Djordjevic, bb Kapetan Nikolic Street; Branko Gulic, Jugoslav Vasic, Bora and Bozidar Stamenkovic, A. Ajeti Street; Slaboljub Ristic, 21 M. Zaimi Street; Radenko Radulovic, bb Laza Stefanovic Street; Krsta Petrovic, bb Bojanina Street – all from the village of Tankosic; houses and auxiliary buildings in the village of Donji Livoc, owned by: Velimir Milosavljevic; Bozidar, Milorad and Goran Milosavljevic; Dobrivoje and Tomislav Arsic; Kruna and Ivan Antanasov, Malisevo village; Svetomir Marjanovic, Klokot village.
- 1.5.5.3.82. On 2 August 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the houses in Gnjilane, owned by: Milorad Marinkovic and Predrag Lazic, as well as two Roma houses. On 9 August 1999, Albanian separatists burned again the house of Predrag Lazic.
- 1.5.5.3.83. On 3 August 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Cedomir Milosevic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.5.3.84. On 3 August 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house at 23 JNA Street in Vucitrn, property of Milan Zdravkovic temporarily residing in Pristina.
- 1.5.5.3.85. On 4 August 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the houses of Djordje, Slavomir, Goran and Dragan Lakusic, 26 Braca Jankovic Street, in Kosovo Polje; in an attempt to protect his family and property, Goran Lakusic confronted the terrorists, after which he was arrested by KFOR and taken to the prison in Lipjan.

1.5.5.3.86. On 4 August 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered and burned the house and auxiliary buildings of Stevan and Draginja Markovic, as well as the family house of Dragica Nikolic, 16 Metohijska Street, Prizren.

1.5.5.3.87. On 5 August 1999, the house of Momcilo Patrnogic, 65 Vuk Karadzic Street, Prizren, was plundered and burned.

1.5.5.3.88. On 6 August 1999, the following houses were burned in Prizren, belonging to: Cedomir Todorovic, Zdravko Lekic, Jovanka Budimirovic, at 78, 76 and 90 Vidovdanska Street respectively; Gvozden Trajanovic, Divna Cvetkovic, Muharem Gasi (for helping his neighbour, a woman of Serbian nationality), at 121 and 119 Boris Kidric Street respectively.

1.5.5.3.89. On 8 August 199, Albanian terrorists burned five house in the village of Crkolez, Istok municipality.

1.5.5.3.90. On 8 August 1999, the following houses were burned in Prizren, owned by: Stevan Jankovic, 21 Durmis Aslani Street; Mustafa Afita, 119 Durmis Aslani Street, as well as several houses owned by members of the Turkish ethnic community.

1.5.5.3.91. On 9 August 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the following houses in Prizren, owned by: Dragica Jovanovic, J. R. Kic Street; Nikoleta Stevic, 87 Stevan Tunic Street; and a Roma house owned by Juan Kastrati.

1.5.5.3.92. On 19 August 1999, Albanian terrorists set on fire the house of Zivojin Simic in Gnjilane.

1.5.5.3.93. On 20 August 1999, Miroslav Milacic, from Kursumlija, reported that on 20 July 1999, Albanian terrorists had burned his family house, auxiliary buildings, a stable and a barn, in the village of Stedim, Podujevo municipality.

1.5.5.3.94. On 20 August 1999, Milovan Dragovic from the village of Mirovac, Podujevo municipality, reported that on 29 July 1999, around 10:00 a.m., Albanian terrorists had burned his house, a garage, a barn and a stable.

1.5.5.3.95. On 23 August, the houses of Mirko Momcilovic, Akija Demiri and Momir Mitkovic, were burned in the area of Prizren municipality.

1.5.5.3.96. On 24 August 1999, Svetlana Milacic from Kursumlija reported to the Kursumlija police that in July 1999, Albanian terrorists had burned the family house, a stable and a barn, owned by her father Miroljub Nikolic, in the village of Balavac, Podujevo municipality.

1.5.5.3.97. On 25 August 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house in Gnjilane, property of Miodrag Trajkovic, employee of Gnjilane Police Department.

1.5.5.3.98. On 27 August, Milenko Vujacic from the village of Tursko Merdare, Podujevo municipality, reported that his house had been torched and the barn moved to the yard of his neighbour Abdulah Isljami.

1.5.5.3.99. During August 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered and burned 12 houses in the village of Ajvalija, Pristina municipality, property of: Rodoljub

Samardzic, Vidosav Sarac, Ugljesa Colic, Novak Gojkovic, Momcilo Inic, Zivorad Markovic, Vukasin Popadic, Miodrag Popovic, Predrag Popovic, Djordje Stevanovic; Svetomir, Vojislav and Bozidar Vidojevic.

1.5.5.3.100. Sometime in August 1999, a group of Albanian terrorists, amongst whom were Abdulah Babalija, Metalji Berat, Bep and Bujar Idrizi, and Djefcet Ljuza, organized a campaign of torching the houses of the Serb and Montenegrin families of Otasevic, Racic, Radulovic, Zvezdic and others, in Piskote estate.

1.5.5.3.101. On 30 August 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered and burned all Serb houses in the villages of Krpimej and Lausa, Podujevo municipality.

1.5.5.3.102. On 31 August, Zogaj Nebi from Prizren, 79 Crnoljevska Street, reported to the Secretariat in Belgrade that on 22 July 1999, around 11:50 p.m., Albanian terrorists had attacked him and his wife Mirjeta in their family house. After they had managed to jump out through the window, they reported the incident to a KFOR patrol which arrived on the scene on 23 July 1999, around 2:00 a.m. Since the KFOR members were unable to guarantee them safety, they left their place of residence. On 24 July 1999, Albanian terrorists burned their house, and confiscated an "Opel Kadett" passenger car and other belongings valued at about DM 300,000.

1.5.5.3.103. On 31 August 1999, Radovan Savic from the village of Kabas, Vitina municipality, reported that Albanian terrorists had plundered and burned all Serb houses in the mentioned village. Moreover, in the presence of KFOR, the Albanian terrorists threw a grenade at a cafe. When the Serb proprietor countered the attack, KFOR arrested him and his three sons, took them to the village of Trstenik and kept them there for a week. KFOR evacuated the building in front of which the incident took place, searched it and found a machine-gun, 10 automatic rifles and a few shotguns.

1.5.5.3.104. On 1 September 1999, Albanian terrorists burned the house of Zivojin Vasic in the village of Robovac, Kosovska Kamenica municipality.

1.5.5.3.105. On 8 September 1999, the Serbs who were compelled to leave Orahovac, stated that the inhabitants of the Serb nationality were forced to live in the town in a sort of a ghetto. Their movement was restricted inside a very small part of the town and the living conditions were almost unbearable. As for those Serbs who had to leave the village of Zociste, Orahovac municipality, and find shelter in Orahovac, 55 of their houses were plundered and burned by Albanian terrorists.

1.5.6. Ethnic cleansing committed by Albanian separatists

1.5.6.1. Forced expulsion of members of non-Albanian ethnic communities

1.5.6.1.1. In June 1999, Albanian terrorists expelled all Serbs, Roma and other non-Albanians from the following villages in the area of Gnjilane municipality: Grmovo, Slatina, Bilance, Tankosic, Zitinje, Firidzija, Mogila, Carakovac, etc.

1.5.6.1.2. On 19 June 1999, Albanian terrorists expelled Milan Vujacic and his wife from their house in the village of Medevce, Lipljan municipality, as well as Nikola and Cveta Dukic from Goles estate.

1.5.6.1.3. On 20 June 1999, in the village of Babljak, Urosevac municipality, Albanian terrorists physically abused Stojan Stefanovic and his wife Ljubica, aged around 70, who were then compelled to leave the village and move to Lipljan.

1.5.6.1.4. On 20 June 1999, Albanian terrorists expelled all the Serbs from Velika Reka refugee camp in the municipality of Vucitrn.

1.5.6.1.5. On 21 June 1999, professor Nebojsa Stosic was expelled by Albanian terrorists from his flat in the University estate, in Pristina.

1.5.6.1.6. On 22 June 1999, Albanian terrorists expelled all Serbs from their houses in the village of Sofalije, Pristina municipality, and then moved into them.

1.5.6.1.7. On 22 June 1999, Albanian terrorists expelled five Serb families from their flats in Pristina, "Suncani breg 2" estate, block 2.

1.5.6.1.8. On 28 June 1999, the family of Cerim Abazi's brother was expelled from Subotic estate in Obilic. Cerim Abazi is a member of the Interim Executive Council and president of the Egyptian Democratic Party.

1.5.6.1.9. On 6 July 1999, the following flats in Pristina were broken and forcibly moved into, property of: Momcilo Peric, 2 "Suncani breg" estate; Ljubisa Ignjatovic, 5 "Suncani breg" estate; Jelica Bojkovic, 3 Kupusiste estate; Ljubisa Savicevic, 10 Kralj Petar Street; Aleksandar Spasic, 7 Ulpijana estate; Radmila Lukic, 2 "Suncani breg" estate; Borivoje Micic, 2 Jesenjinova Street; Mirko Krstic, 7 Mostarska Street; as well as the houses owned by: Rade Popovic, 19 Meto Barjaktari Street; Zoran Kosovac, Kraljevic Marko Street; Veljko Saric, 2 Cacanska Street; Dragoljub Jasovic, 1 Kralj Petar Street; Vuleta Vlahovic, bb Braca Jankovic Street.

1.5.6.1.10. On 9 July 1999, the following flats in Pristina were broken and forcibly moved into, property of: Dragan Jovanovic, 1 Dardanija estate; Djura Bulajic, 5 Dardanija estate; Budislava Milosavljevic, 24 Tanasko Rajic Street; Dimitrije Ljiljak, 14 Bora Kozarac Street; Dejan Ljiljak, 1 Ramiz Sadiku Street; Gordana Stojanovic, bb Aca Marovic Street; Zlatko Stojanovic, 99 Kralj Milutin Street, as well as the flats in C2 Ulpijana estate, entrance No. 3, owned by Branislav Tokic, Andrija Zindarevic and Gradimir Cirkovic. Also forcibly moved into were the flats owned by: Dragica Zdravkovic, 44 Vidovdanska Street; Djirdji Egremen, Third block No. 13, as well as the business premises (Eurosalon) of Zoran Vuksanovic, Ramiz Sadiku Street.

1.5.6.1.11. On 10 July 1999, a notice was found on the door of the flat in Gnjilane, owned by Branko Zigan, saying that they had to move out because they would otherwise be liquidated. The notice was signed by a commanding officer of the so-called KLA.

1.5.6.1.12. On 10 July 1999, in Pristina, 2 Prvi Stambeni blok estate, Albanian terrorists expelled Zoran Mirkovic and his family from their flat. After that, the Albanian terrorists moved into the flat.

1.5.6.1.13. On 11 July 1999, 40 Serbs returned to the village of Grace, Vucitrn municipality, which they had abandoned under the coercion of Albanian terrorists. The village used to have around 150 inhabitants.

1.5.6.1.14. On 11 July 1999, 51 non-Albanians abandoned their flats and houses in the area of Kosovska Mitrovica municipality, under the threat and coercion of Albanian terrorists: Radunka Milovanovic and Jevrosima Ilic from Strmac village; Vojin Mijuskovic, 5 Sokolicka Street; Zoran Kostic, 13 Jelena Anzujska Street; Nikola Kostic, 13A Jelena Anzujska Street; Radosav Kostic, 7 Rudara Street; Mladen Stevic, 18 JNA Street; Ljubisa Vujnovic, 4 Jelena Anzujska Street; Zoran Jovanovic, 16/19 Miladin Popovic Street; Golub Utvic, 126 Zelengorska Street; Kostadin Smikic, 2 Zelengorska Street; Marijeta Glisic, 6 Ivo Andric Street; Borivoje Orlic, 4-13 Sveti Sava Street; Milovan Babic, 6 Hercegovacka Street; Dragica Stanojevic, 2 Car Lazar Street; Ljiljana Simic, 11 Ivo Andric Street; Milivoje Vuksanovic, Crepociglana estate; Dusanka Radakovic, Donji Svrcak village; Rumenka Djordjevic, 104 Ramiz Sadiku Street; Radmila Vucetic, 19 Ivo Andric Street; Momcilo Stanojevic, 114 22. divizije Street; Vojislav Miljkovic, 163 22. divizije Street; Radojica Popovic, 7 Kralj Petar Street; Dragisa Jarevic, 7 Gavriilo Princip Street; Blagoje Rikalo, 13 Vasa Cubrilovic Street; Maksim Trpkovic, 52 Cvetko Nikolic Street; Milan Jovanovic, 37 VJ Street; Petar Toplicevic, 31 VJ Street; Stojan Vlatcic, 36 VJ Street; Zivorad Markovic, 38 VJ Street; Vukasin Kostic, 40 VJ Street; Zoran Vranjic, 1/19 Ivo Andric Street; Miodrag Uskokovic, 68 Ivo Andric Street; Jovan Djordjevic, 5 Smederevska Street; Slobodanka Milentijevic, 21 Gavriilo Princip Street; Kupina Markovic, 90 Ivo Andric Street; Cvetko Mitrovic, 5 Pasiceva Street; Roksanda Hajdukovic, 23 Vidovdanska Street; Cedomir Varadin, No. 31, 7 rudara Street; Milan Popovic, 32 VJ Street; Veselin Jovanovic, 33 VJ Street; Arandjel Vojnovic, Sipolje village; Dragoljub Stojic, Sipolje village; Slavica Rakovic, 35 Sitnicko estate; Milos Nastic, 10 Sitnicka Street; Mileva Tomasevic, 17 Duciceva Street; Ruza Tadic, 56 Cukica Street; Tomislav Siljegovic, 3 Gavriilo Princip Street; and Dragan Krga, 28 Karadjordjeva Street. In addition, 9 citizens from the area of Vucitrn municipality and one person from the area of Srbica municipality left their homes. Those are: Ljubisa and Dragisa Kostic, Slatina village; Dragica Ristic, 41 Makedonska Street; Dragica Bajevic, bb Vidovdanska Street; Rodoljub Popovic, 35 VJ Street; Miroslav Toplicevic, 31 VJ Street; Cveta Popovic, VJ Street, building 1; Dragan Ristic, 29. novembar Street; Jovica Vlajic, 1 Rasid Dedovic Street; and Radmila Popovac, bb Kralj Petar Street.

1.5.6.1.15. On 11 July 1999, the following flats in Pristina were broken and forcibly moved into, property of: Gavriilo Bojic, 15 Mostarska Street; Dusanka Mitic, 24 Beogradska Street; Milica Vojovic, 1 JNA Street; Vesna Stevanovic, 9 Kicma estate; and Dusanka Tomic, 4 Kupusiste estate.

1.5.6.1.16. On 12 July 1999, the following flats in Pristina were broken and forcibly moved into, property of: Dragan Stamenkovic, 23 Titogradska Street, Paraskeva Bogicevic, 12 Djurdjevdanska Street; Stojadin Kostic, 1 Dardanija estate; Ramadan Demirovic, 3 Vojvoda Z. Misic Street; Radivoje Vujsic, 6 Dardanija estate; Slobodan Stojanovic, 16 Djurdjevdanska Street; Radisa Stojanovic, 9 Patrijarh Danilo Street; and Miodrag Nikolic, 9 Ulpijana estate.

1.5.6.1.17. On 12 July 1999, 21 non-Albanians were expelled from the area of Kosovska Mitrovica municipality: Miodrag Dimic, 5 Vasa Pelagic Street; Miroslava Jukic, 42 Kralj Petar Street; Radivoje Stojanovic, 16 Jelena Anzujska Street; Ljubica Markovic, 8 Majka Jevrosima Street; Milan Radulovic, 4 Gavrilo Princip Street; Miodrag Radulovic, 2 Ivo Andric Street; Ruza Tadic, 56 Cukici Street; Tomislav Siljegovic, 3 Gavrilo Princip Street; Dusan Laketic, 12 Gavrilo Princip Street; Vujadin Vukadinovic, 8 Sv. Sava Street; Dragica Djokovic, 19 Car Uros Street; Verica and Stanija Ilic, 17 Ivo Andric Street; Ruza Kovacevic, 1 Kralj Milutin Street; Zivko Avramovic, 31. Stari Vujadin Street; Olivera Tomasevic, 6 Kralj Milutin Street; Dragan Damjanovic, 63 Kralj Milutin Street; Vasilije Damjanovic, 98 Ramiz Sadiku Street; Zoran Zafirovic, 7 Obilicev venac Street; Blagoje Marjanovic, 7 Vasa Pelagic Street; Mileva Tomasevic, 17 Duciceva Street; Ruzica Radic, 16 Smederevska Street; and one person from the area of Srbica municipality: Dragisa Djokovic, bb Car Uros Street.

1.5.6.1.18. On 14 July 1999, 24 persons were expelled from the area of Kosovska Mitrovica municipality: Radomir Kostic, 69 Kopaonicka Street; Racko Petrovic, 2 Ivo Andric Street; Borislav Kasalovic, 1 Ivo Andric Street; Roksanda Stankovic, 24 Sv. Sava Street; Zivko Dancetovic, 6 Gracanicka Street; Jasima Adzic, 1 Zelengorska Street; Bozidar Stojkovic, 21 Ibarski odred Street; Zorka Timotijevic, 3 Ivo Andric Street; Ljubinko Dimic, 3 Ivo Andric Street; Savo Dimic, 58 Panciceva Street; Zivka Todorovic, 7 Pasiceva Street; Branislav Savic, 2 Kralj Milutin Street; Radomir Milivojevic, 1 Kralj Milutin Street; Petar Milivojevic, Sipolje village; Blagoje Jargic, 1 Ivo Andric Street; Nadezda Stojkov, 20 Gavrilo Princip Street; Gradimir Gilovic, 2 Kralj Milutin Street; Svetomir Galjak, 2 Kralj Milutin Street; Aleksandar Drobac, 247 Gavrilo Princip Street; Zlatibor Ilic, 21 Ivo Andric Street; Zivorad Andric, 2 Miladin Popovic Street; Ljubisa Radosavljevic, 23 Miladin Popovic Street; Bozidar Jovic, 33 Sv. Sava Street; Zorka Petrovic, 33 Sv. Sava Street.

1.5.6.1.19. On 14 July 1999, 15 non-Albanians were expelled from the area of Vucitrn municipality: Rozalija Jovanovic, 45 VJ Street; Veselin Jovanovic, 45a VJ Street; Ljubica Jovanovic, Zeleznicka stanica Street; Ilinka Krstic, Zeleznicka stanica Street; Svetozar Kalic, 107 Vidovdanska Street; Branislav Dancetovic, bb Vidovdanska Street; Dusan Dancetovic, 5 Vidovdanska Street; Milodarka Kalic, 3 Kralj Petar Street; Vukosava Kalic, bb Vidovdanska Street; Milanka Marjanovic, 23 Vidovdanska Street; Nadezda Marjanovic, 26 Pavle Grkovic Street; Ljiljana Parlic, 40 Cerska Street; Aleksandar Parlic, 41 Cerska Street; Sveta Popovic, 4 VJ Street; and Vlastimir Zdravkovic, 33 Sv. Sava Street.

1.5.6.1.20. On 16 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into the flats in Pristina owned by: Zarko Vasic, Car Dusan Street, Aktas A2, 8th floor, flat No. 68; Dragica Cuckic, 11/41 Atinska Street; Vera Cuckic, Kralj Petar Prvi Street, entrance 3, 11th floor; Dragana Zoric, 18/7 Vidovdanska Street; and Zivka Cuckic, Dardanija estate SU 9/1, building 2, flat No. 4.

1.5.6.1.21. On 16 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into the flats in Kosovska Mitrovica owned by: Mileva Sokic, 24/1 Sv. Sava Street; Radisa Simic, 58 Cvetko Nikolic Street; Dobri Krstovic, Kralj Milutin Street, L1 10/38; Milosav Veljovic, Stari Trg, post office building; Mileva Kosanovic, 26 Sitnicko estate; Miroslav Sulkic, 97 Ramiz Sadiku Street; Milos Vlahovic, 2 Kralj Milutin Street, 4/14; Miljac Tijovic, 136/9 Ivo Andric Street; Borivoje Josifovic, Prvi tunel estate, 2/9 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Vidoje Lazic, 9 Hilendarska Street (whose house was set on fire); Ljubica Simic, 54 Cvetko Nikolic Street; Milisav Kokeric, 14 Hajduk Stanko Street; Miladinka Djukic, 14 Hajduk Stanko Street; Slobodan Markovic, 130 Gavriilo Princip Street; Ivica Magdic, 57 Cvetko Nikolic Street; Dobrivoje Vukmirovic, 28/3 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Rada Spasojevic, Mileva Kasalovic, Ceda Simic, Dragoljub Gasic, Dusko Stevic, Stajko Orlovic, Lepasava Ordic, Ljiljana Djekic, Sofija Galjak and Darinka Lecic - 22, Karadjordjeva Street.

1.5.6.1.22. On 16 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into the flats in Vucitrn owned by: Prvoslav Milic, 44 Macvanska Street; Jagodinka Milic, 22 Vidovdanska Street; Miroslav Milic, 44 Macvanska Street; Miroslav Milic, 18 JNA Street; Dusan Popovic, 22 Vidovdanska Street; Miroslavka Rakic, 21 Vidovdanska Street; Milan Jovanovic, 33 JNA Street; Dragan Jovanovic, 104 Vidovdanska Street; Suga Grguri, 104 Vidovdanska Street; Miljan Parlic, 12 Kaljaja Street; Milanko Marjanovic, 23 Vidovdanska Street; Milovan Marjanovic, 26 Pavle Grkovic Street; Nadezda Marjanovic, 12/3 Car Lazar Street; and Vukosava Kolic, 124 Vidovdanska Street.

1.5.6.1.23. On 17 July 1999, Albanian terrorists forced about 30 Serbs to abandon their houses on Vuk Karadzic Street in Urosevac.

1.5.6.1.24. On 17 and 18 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into the flats in Pristina owned by: Vojislav Stojanovic, "Suncani breg 2" estate, building 9, 2nd floor, flat No. 8; Svetozar Stojanovic, Ulpijana D1 estate, 2/4; Ratomir Inic, Mikronaselje D4, entrance 2, flat No. 10; family of Radun Dabizljevic, 131/41 Car Dusan Street; Dragoslav Vasic, Dardanija estate SU 6/2-1, 4th floor; Dusan Ilic, "Suncani breg 3" estate, building 9, 2nd floor, flat No. 7; Lepa Nikolic, "Suncani breg 2" estate, 1st floor, flat No. 9; Djordje Ristic and Zarko Stefanovic, Vidovdanska Street; Dusanka and Zoran Kostic, JNA Street.

1.5.6.1.25. On 19 July, around 8:00 p.m., Albanian terrorists blocked an apartment building in Kosovska Mitrovica, with 10 Serb families, totalling approximately 30 members, and forced them at gunpoint to leave the building. They maltreated and humiliated them in the process.

1.5.6.1.26. On 19 July 1999, Albanian terrorists expelled around 130 Serb and Montenegrin families from the villages of Vrsevce, Magura, Krajiste, Veliki Alas and Toplicane, municipality of Lipljan. These villages have virtually been ethnically cleansed.

1.5.6.1.27. On 19 July 1999, Albanian terrorists forced 25 non-Albanians out of their houses and flats in the area of Kosovska Mitrovica: Cedomir Simic, 72 Karadjordjeva Street; Milisav Markovic and Safet Saracevic, 16 Gavriilo Princip Street; Vukomir Spasojevic, 47 Crepociglana Street; Milivoje Trbojevic, 267 Gavriilo Princip Street; Dragan Zincun, 6 Gavriilo Princip Street; Radomir Gilovic, Sipolje village; Olga Trpkovic, 46 Obiliceva Street; Miroslav Zafirovic and Olga Denkcic, 8 Gavriilo Princip Street; Svilan Zafirovic, 30 Obiliceva Street; Serif Prigusic, 27/3 Sv. Sava Street; Cedomir and Svetozar Orlovic, Sipolje village; Radmila Camilovic, 92 Nemanjina Street; Miroslav Trajkovic, 49 Hilandarska Street; Zoran Micovic, 56 Stara Devicka Street; Zivka Vuckovic, 2 Kralj Milutin Street; Radmila Milovanovic, 7 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Snezana Kopanja, 23 Bora Vukmirovic Street; Dusko Adzic, 15 Miladin Popovic Street; Bozidar Protic, 21 Ivo Andric Street; Radmila Cebasek, 31 Lola Ribar Street; Vesela Zdravkovic, 11 Bogoljub Cupic Street; and Dragoljub Bajkovic, 37 Bogdan Cupic Street.

1.5.6.1.28. On 19 July 1999, Albanian terrorists forced 23 non-Albanians out of their houses and flats in the area of Vucitrn municipality: Miladin Kostic and Jova Grahovac, Pestovo village; Branislav Dancetovic, bb Vidovdanska Street; Olga Dancetovic, 5 Vidovdanska Street; Miroslav Jovanovic, 118 Vidovdanska Street; Svetozar Kalic, 107 Vidovdanska Street; Miljana Parlic, 37 Cerska Street; Smiljko Djordjevic, Slatina village; Kosovka Jaksic, 162 Vidovdanska Street; Slobodan Stankovic, 59 Vidovdanska Street; Miodrag Kostic, Novo Selo Madjunsko; Jova and Nebojsa Jovanovic, Novo Selo Madjunsko; Milovan Miljkovic, 49 Sv. Sava Street; Dragan Milovanovic, 74 VJ Street; Jagoda Kordic, 84 Vidovdanska Street; Ivan Kordic, Bukos village; Dragan Marovic, 8 Vidovdanska Street; Milan Stanbolic, 39 Pavle Grkovic Street; Radomir Miljkovic, bb Vidovdanska Street; Jordan Milic, Mavric village; Radojko Simic, Pestovo village; and Mirceta Tasic, Vijance village, as well as one person from the area of Srbica municipality: Rados Lajovic, 1 Kralj Petar Street.

1.5.6.1.29. On 19 July 1999, in Pristina, 7a Kopaonicka Street, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat and expelled at gunpoint Vladimir Aksic and his wife. Aksic later returned to live in the same flat, but he is constantly exposed to the pressure by Albanian terrorists.

1.5.6.1.30. On 19 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into the flats in Pristina owned by: Dragica Jovanovic, Kupusiste estate, building 3, 1st floor, flat No. 2; Momcilo Janicijevic, Dardanija estate, SU 5/8, flat No. 38; Stevan Mitic, Dardanija estate D3, flat No. 5; Zlatibor Sulovic, Dardanija estate, SU 2/8, 3rd floor, flat No. 19; and Dragica Sulovic, Dardanija estate, SU 2/4, flat No. 14;

1.5.6.1.31. On 19 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into the flats in Kosovska Mitrovica, Sipolje estate, owned by: Cedomir and Svetozar Orlovic; Olga Dancetovic, 5/3 Vidovdanska Street, flat No. 6; Dragan Marovic, 8 Vidovdanska Street; Snezana Kopanja, 23 Bora Vukumirovic Street; Dusko Adzic, L1/15 Miladin Popovic Street; Radmila Cebasek, 31 Lola Ribar Street, flat No. 1; Vesela Zdravkovic, Crni tunel estate, 11/7 Bogoljub Cukic Street; and Sasa and Dusan Bisevac, 39 Solunski front Street.

1.5.6.1.32. On 19 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into the flats in Vucitrn owned by: Miroslav Jovanovic, 118 Vidovdanska Street; Svetozar Kalic, 107 Vidovdanska Street; Miljan Parlic, 37 Cerska Street; Kosovka Jaksic, 162 Vidovdanska Street; Dragan Milovanovic, 76 VJ Street, L3/1; and Jagoda Kordic, 84 Vidovdanska Street.

1.5.6.1.33. On 20 July 1999, Albanian terrorists forced 26 non-Albanians out of their houses and flats in the area of Kosovska Mitrovica municipality: Bisa Peric, 8 Hilendarska Street; Lepasava Gordic, 15 Karadjordjeva Street; Milutin Milutinovic, 26 Miladin Popovic Street; Stevan Radojic, 18 Kralj Milutin Street; Miodrag Radovic, 24 Herojska Street; Bosiljka Ilic, 55 Muharem Bektesi Street; Svetislav Mirkovic, 91 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Mihrija Ramusovic, 17 Miladin Popovic Street; Dusanka Cirovic, 45 Sv. Sava Street; Slobodan Djurovic, 7 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Slobodan Aransev, 6 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Vukan Jovanovic, 2 Glavaseva Street; Miroslav Ristic, 29 Kralj Milutin Street; Radojica Zejak and Jagoda Nikolic, 29 Duciceva Street; Jaksa Ugrinovic, 17 Rasid Dedovic Street; Rastko Stankovic, 4 Bora Vukumirovic Street; Mirosljub Stankovic, 56 Ramiz Sadiku Street; Tihomir Dimitrijevic, 48 Novica Cerovic Street; Angel Dobradzije, 19 Ivo Andric Street; Dobrija Nedeljkovic, Vrbnica village; Zoran Slavic, 60 Sarajevska Street; Lidija Omeragic, 12 Zicka Street; Dimitrije Peric, 3 Zelengora Street; Jasmina Adzic, 1 Zelengora Street; and Anica Slavic, 30 Pavle Grkovic Street.

1.5.6.1.34. On 20 July 1999, Albanian terrorists forced 15 non-Albanians out of their houses and flats in the area of Vucitrn municipality: Mirjana Vajejic, Jasmina Ratkovic and Nebojsa Zivkovic, 128 Vidovdanska Street; Miodrag Milosavljevic, 3 Vidovdanska Street; Petar Toplicevic, 31 JNA Street; Milutin Miladinovic, 8 Rasid Dedovic Street; Zivko Nesic, Vrnjica village; Dragan and Gina Antic, 9 Todor Osmokrovic Street; Zivojin Antic, 24 Sutjeska Street; Stanoje Djindjic, Novo Selo Jegovo Street; Stojan Jovanovic, 3 JNA Street; Danica Ristic, 1 Desa Ilic Street; and Obrad and Dragica Janackovic, Novo Selo Madjunsko.

1.5.6.1.35. On 20 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into the flats in Kosovska Mitrovica owned by: Anica Slavic, 30 Pavle Grkovic Street; Bisa Peric, 8 Hilendarska Street; Lepasava Gordic, 15 Karadjordjeva Street; Milutin Milutinovic, 26/7 Miladin Popovic Street; Steva Radojic, 18 Kralj Milutin Street, 1/3; Miodrag Radovic, Prvi tunel estate, 24 Herojska Street; Bosiljka Ilic, 55 Muharem Bektesi Street; Svetislav Mirkovic, Prvi tunel estate,

91/4 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Simka Jerotijevic, 7 Anri Dinan Street; Mihrija Ramusovic, L1/17 Miladin Popovic Street; Dusanka Djurovic, 45/5 Sveti Sava Street; Slobodan Durovic, Prvi tunel estate, 6 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Vukena and Slavica Jovanovic, 2 Glavaseva Street; Miroslav Ristic, 8/29 Kralj Milutin Street; Radojica Zejak, 29 Duciceva Street, flat No. 11; Jagoda Nikolic, 29 Duciceva Street, flat No. 15; Jaksa Ugrinovic, 17/5 Rasid Dedovic Street, building 9; Rastko Stankovic, 4 Bora Vukumirovic Street; Miroљub Stankovic, 56 Ramiz Sadiku Street; Tihomir Dimitrijevic, 48 Novica Cerovic Street; Angel Dobradzijeв, 19/57 Ivo Andric Street, 12 Zicka Street; Dimitrije Peric, 3 Zelengora Street; and Jasmina Adzic, 1 Zelengora Street.

11.5.6.1.36. On 21 July 1999, Albanian terrorists forced 35 non-Albanians out of their houses and flats in the area of Kosovska Mitrovica municipality: Velibor and Grujica Radivojevic, and Vukoje Vukosavljevic, Sipolje village; Dragisa Kostic, 11 Kralj Milutin Street; Krsto Milentijevic, Pirce village; Kata Milosavljevic, 7 Rudara Street; Veroljub Marinkovic, 2 Kosancic Ivan Street; Petar Mitrovic, Nikola Pasic Street; Slavna Milanovic, 85 Ramiz Sadiku Street; Bratislav Terzic, 28 Sveti Sava Street; Branislav Spasojevic, 10 Sveti Sava Street; Radislav Miladinovic and Bogic Milutinovic, 5 Sveti Sava Street; Stevan Zivic, 19 Pasiceva Street; Desimir Jovanovic, 76 M. Popovic Street; Vinko Gusnic, 231 Gavrilo Princip Street; Ana Isailovic, 19 Sveti Sava Street; Bratislav Isailovic, 12 Pasiceva Street; Slobodan Trifunovic, 23 Cetinjska Street; Stevica and Nikola Cuk, 77 Ruzdi Bitici Street; Rada Kasalovic, 10 Ivo Andric Street; Milisav Orlovic, 14 Kralj Petar Street; Milos Vulovic, 18 Hajduk Stanko Street; Verica Nastic, 66 Ivo Andric Street; Dusanka Petrovic, 25 Ivo Andric Street; Bosko Vujisic, Sipolje village; Dusan Jovanovic, 64 Miladin Popovic Street; Momir Janicijevic, 96 JNA Street; Tanasko Kokeric, 16 Hajduk Stanko Street; Milena Ivanosevic, 4 Glavaseva Street; Ivana Ivanosevic, 4 Glavaseva Street; Gordana Stefanovic and Lazar Gligorovski, 9 Cetinjska Street; and Momcilo Radulovic, 71 Crepociglana Street.

1.5.6.1.37. On 21 July 1999, Albanian terrorists forced 6 non-Albanians out of their houses and flats in the area of Vucitrn municipality: Nikola Nedeljko, Nevoljane village; Vladimir Lekic, Bukos village; Kosta Simic, 30 Cetinjska Street; Dragan Djordjevic, Slatina village; Zivorad Filipovic, Balance village; Zivorad Filipovic, 3 JNA Street; and one person from the area of Zubin Potok municipality: Milisav Orlovic, Krligate village.

1.5.6.1.38. On 21 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into the flats in Kosovska Mitrovica, Sipolje estate, owned by: Velibor and Grujica Radivojevic, and Vukoje Vukosavljevic; Dragisa Kostic, L1/11 Kralj Milutin Street; Kata Milosavljevic, No. 15, 7 Rudara Street; Bogoljub Marinkovic, 2 Kosancic Ivan Street; Petar Mitrovic, 5 Nikola Pasic Street; Slavka Milanovic, 85 Ramiz Sadiku Street; Bratislav Terzic, 28 Sveti Sava Street; Branislav Spasojevic, 10/44 Sveti Sava Street; Radoslav Miladinovic, 5/18 Sveti Sava Street; Stevan Zivic, 19 Pasiceva Street; Bogic Milutinovic, 5/16 Sveti Sava Street; Desimir Jovanovic, 76 Miladin Popovic Street; Vinko Gusnic, 231

Gavrilo Princip Street; Ana Isailovic, 19/9 Sveti Sava Street; Rada Kasalovic, Crepociglana estate, 10/40 Ivo Andric Street; Momir Jancic, 96 JNA Street; Milos Vulovic, 18 Hajduk Stanko Street; Tanasko Kokeric, 16 Hajduk Stanko Street; Milena Ivošević, 4/3 Glavaseva Street; Gordana Stefanovic, 9 Cetinjska Street; Lazar Gligorovski, 9 Cetinjska Street; Verica Nastic, A3/66 Ivo Andric Street; Dusanka Petrovic, N1/25 Ivo Andric Street; Bosko and Kata Vujcic, Sipolje estate; Leposava Milenkovic, 32 Obiliceva Street; Arsa Vucic, 30 Obiliceva Street; Dusan Jovanovic, S64/10 Miladin Popovic Street; and Momcilo Radulovic, 71 Crepociglana Street.

1.5.6.1.39. On 22 July 1999, Albanian terrorists forced 40 non-Albanians out of their houses and flats in the area of Kosovska Mitrovica municipality: Marica Saveljic, 29 Kralj Petar Street; Petar Adzekovic, 3 Trepcanska Street; Radosav Vukovic, 12 Vidovdanska Street; Slavica Vukovic, 22 Kralj Petar Street; Ljubisa Mitic, 19 Duciceva Street; Nenad Colakovic, 3 Kralj Petar Street; Milica Kovacevic, 5 Kralj Petar Street; Miroslav Vlahovic, 15 Ivo Andric Street; Ognjen Vraskovic, 88 Zelengorska Street; Miladin Vuletic, 7 Nikola Uzelac Street; Ljubica Kisic, 19 V. Cukic Street; Milorad Jovanovic, 4 Vidovdanska Street; Petar Milivojevic, Sipolje village; Zarko and Smiljko Bogosavljevic, Vrbnica village; Ljiljana Murgasic, 24 S. Sava Street; Dragisa Pesic, 18 Ivo Andric Street; Tomislav and Verica Pantovic and Suzana Taskovic, Bogoljub Cukic prvi tunel Street; Aleksandar Bozovic, 34 M. Popovic Street; Radoslav Jeremic, 15 G. Princip Street; Radosav Kontic, 19 G. Princip Street; Dragoljub Gasic, 22 Karadjordje Street; Branislav Kasalovic, 18 G. Princip Street; Slavoljub Stankovic, 1 B. Cukic Street; Miodrag Jaksic, 29 Dusic Street; Radoje Miletic, Sipolje village; Bozana Milutinovic, Sipolje village; Dragoslav Jovanovic, 1 Njegoseva Street; Ilija Prelevic, 29 J. Ducic Street; Vera Milosavljevic, 3 Kralj Milutin Street; Stevka Milosavljevic, No. 20, 7 rudara Street; Miladin Vasic, No. 5, 7 rudara Street; Slavo and Mihajlo Frutunic, 17 B. Cukic Street; Hajro Sucurija, 92 Zelengora Street; Radosav Markovic, 2 Vojna Bolnica Street; Radoman Popovic, 28 Nusiceva Street; and Branislav Popovic, 14 Kralj Milutin Street.

1.5.6.1.40. On 22 July 1999, Albanian terrorists forced 1 non-Albanian out of his flats and houses in the area of Vucitrn municipality: Sreten Milic, 25 JNA Street; and 4 non-Albanians were forced out of the area of Srbica municipality: Tomislav Delibasic, 86 Kralj Petar Street; Ljiljana Ilijev, 4 Vuk Karadzic Street; Slobodan Cvorovic, 7 Vuk Karadzic Street; and Radoslav Kovacevic, Rudnik village.

1.5.6.1.41. On 22 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into the flats in Kosovska Mitrovica, owned by: Ljubisa Mitic, 19/22 Duciceva Street; Miroslav Vlahovic, B1/15 Ivo Andric Street; Ognjen Vlaskovic, 88 Zelengora Street; Miladin Vuletic, 7 Nikola Uzelac Street; Ljubica Kisic, Prvi tunel estate, 19 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Dragoljub Murganic and Petar Milivojevic, Sipolje estate; Zivko Bogosavljevic, 25 Obiliceva Street; Dragisa Pesic, B18/7 Ivo Andric Street; Verica Pantovic and Suzana Taskic, Prvi tunel estate, Bogoljub

Cukic Street; Aleksandar Bozovic, 34 Miodrag Popovic Street; Radosav Jeremic, A1/19 Gavriilo Princip Street; Radosav Markovic, beyond the military hospital; Radoman Popovic, 28 Nusiceva Street; Branislav Popovic, L71/14 Kralj Milutin Street; and Zivojin Bogosavljevic and Radoslav and Smiljka Slavkovic, Vrbnica village.

1.5.6.1.42. On 23 July 1999, information was received that all the Serb families had been banished from a military building on Ramiz Sadiku Street in Pristina and that Albanian terrorists moved into it.

1.5.6.1.43. On 23 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into the flats in Kosovska Mitrovica, owned by: Radun Petronijevic, 18 Bogoljub Cukic Street; Natalija Ognjenovic, DP Karadjordje Street, flat No. 13; Gojko Radosavljevic; Milic Nestorovic; Pedja Marinovic; Milosav Savic; Dragica Smigic and Stamen Radovanovic, Prvi tunel estate, Bogoljub Cukic Street; Obrad Kovacevic, 33/10 Duciceva Street; and Dragomir Garic, 29/24 Duciceva Street.

1.5.6.1.44. All non-Albanian houses and flats in Kacanik municipality have been plundered and most of the houses burned, which prompted the entire non-Albanian population to move out of the area.

1.5.6.1.45. The entire non-Albanian population has left the area of Stimlje, following the plundering and burning of their houses.

1.5.6.1.46. On 23 July 1999, after a serious armed threat by Albanian terrorists, four Goranies who had lived in the village of Radesi, Gora municipality, left the territory of Kosovo and Metohija.

1.5.6.1.47. On 23 July 1999, after a serious armed threat by Albanian terrorists, two Roma – Ramiz Brijani from Gracanica and Nadire Brijani from Pristina – left the territory of Kosovo and Metohija.

1.5.6.1.48. On 25 July 1999, Albanian separatists demanded that Dragica Blagojevic move out of her flat in Pristina, Beogradska Street.

1.5.6.1.49. On 27 July 1999, Albanian terrorists threatened to murder Branislav Selimic if he did not move out of his flat at 8 Car Dusan Street in Pristina.

1.5.6.1.50. On 27 July 1999, Albanian terrorists threatened to throw a bomb unless Rajko Stevanovic moved out of his house at 65 Dubrovacka Street in Pristina.

1.5.6.1.51. On 27 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into all Serb houses in Jaglenica estate, Prizren.

1.5.6.1.52. On 28 July 1999, in Pristina, Knez Mihajlova Street, Albanian terrorists threatened to liquidate Jelica Kozina, after which incident she moved out of her flat.

1.5.6.1.53. On 28 July 1999, in the Pristina estate of "Suncani breg", Albanian terrorists threatened Milena Jorgacijevic by setting a time limit (10:00 a.m. of the same day) for her to move out of her flat.

1.5.6.1.54. On 28 July 1999, Gradimir Jovanovic was assaulted in a street in Pristina by Albanian terrorists who seized his personal papers. After that they broke into his flat at 1 Primorska Street and moved into it. Another flat owned by Jovanovic at 1 Kragujevacka Street was broken into and looted.

1.5.6.1.55. On 28 July 1999; in Kosovo Polje, Major Tepic Street, Albanian terrorists forced the family of Vojislav Ilic to move out, after which they plundered and burned his house.

1.5.6.1.56. On 31 July 1999, Albanian terrorists threatened Saveta and Ljubinka Milasinovic, by setting a time limit for them to move out of the flat at 30 Dardanija Street in Pristina.

1.5.6.1.57. On 31 July 1999, Albanian terrorists stoned the house of Vojkan Vujovic at bb Car Dusan Street in Pristina and demanded that he move out of it.

1.5.6.1.58. On 31 July 1999, Albanian terrorists threatened to kill Vitomir Delibasic and his wife Slobodanka, unless they move out of their house at 3 Mostarska Street in Pristina.

1.5.6.1.59. On 31 July 1999, Albanian terrorists physically attacked Jovan Ceperkovic, plundered his house in the Pristina estate of Dragodan, and expelled him and his family.

1.5.6.1.60. On 31 July 1999, Albanian terrorists threatened to kill Branka Acic unless she moved out of her house at 29 Aca Marovic Street in Pristina.

1.5.6.1.61. Towards the end of July, Albanian terrorists expelled 100 Serb families from the Pristina estate of Kupusiste.

1.5.6.1.62. In July and the first half of August 1999, the flats in the area of Gnjilane municipality, Kamnik estate, were forcibly moved into, owned by the following persons: Dragan Katanic, AS1 flat No. 25; Milevka Stevic, AS21/1 flat No. 4; Zvonimir Lazic, MS flat No. 16; Svetomir Stamenkovic, AF flat No. 2; Zivorad Dejanovic, AS21 flat No. 2; Aleksandar Arsic, 3/3 4th floor; Kamnik 1 estate: Aleksandar Lazic, flat No. 24; Zivojin Petrovic, flat No. 20; Kamnik 3 estate: Vesa Jovanovic; Ivan Markovic, flat No. 35; Acko Bivolarevic; Nada Tajic; Rade Popovic Street, "Lepa Brena" building flats owned by: Milan Trajkovic, Djoka Stefanovic, Bora Denic, Milijana Tunjakovic, Svetislava Peric, Krana Dimkic, Javorka Milicevic, Ljubomir Jovanovic, Olgica Pejic, Ljubisa Nikolic, Djordje Lazic and Miroljub Jovanovic; Bojanina Street flats owned by: Dragan Mihajlovic, Milos Trajkovic, Zvonko Djordjevic, Persa Vasic, Djordje Mitkovic, Stanojka Stajic, Bosko Jeftic, Dragutin Arsic and Jela Djordjevic; Knez Lazar Street flats owned by: Cedimir Krstic, Stojko Ilic and Dragoljub Zdravkovic; Kralj Petar Street flats owned by: Mile Stanisavljevic, Bogdan Ciprijanovic, Ljubomir Pesic and Alif Avdulahu; Blagoje Mladenovic, 135 Sava Kovacevic street; Zoran Peric, 1 Rade Popovic Street; Miljko Pavicevic, 2 Gane Jovanovic Street, Rade Ristic, bb Laza Stefanovic Street; Stojadin Trajic Street flats owned by: Vasa Djekic, Goroljub Djokic and Ljubisa Petronijevic; Slavoljub Vujovic, bb Stepa Stepanovic Street; Slavica Stojkovic, bb Rade

Popovic Street; Jasmina Komnenovic, 4 Laza Stefanovic Street; Stojadin Stankovic, 45 Sava Kovacevic Street; and Zoran Ivanovic, Vitina, Car Dusan Street.

1.5.6.1.63. In July and the first half of August 1999, in Gnjilane, Albanian terrorists forcibly entered and looted a supermarket owned by Novica Stosic; a store and business premises on Kralj Petar Street, owned by Dragan Vuckovic; two jewelry shops; auto-parts shop owned by Miodrag Arsic; "Sveti Sava" book-store and a hardware store on Knez Lazar Street, owned by Bozimir Cvetkovic; a hardware store located near "Evropa Hotel", owned by Vlastimir Cvetkovic; a warehouse of "Sava" company on Stojadin Trajic Street, owned by Slavka Popovic; a tobacco shop owned by Natasa Mladenovic; a TV repair shop at 93 Rade Popovic Street, owned by Momcilo Petrovic; "Gaga" store owned by Mladen Maksimovic; "Jumko" store at 24 M. Zaimi Street, owned by Vlada Stamenkovic; a coffee shop near the Officers Club, owned by Dragan Zivic; a watchmaker shop at 117 Kralj Petar Street, owned by Zoran Aleksic; a kiosk near "Evropa" Hotel, jointly owned by Nebojsa Stankovic and Danilo Ristic; a coffee store owned by Verica Djordjevic.

1.5.6.1.64. On 12 August 1999, around 9:00 p.m., Albanian terrorists brutally threatened Andja Cvetanovic with a gun, in her house on R. Popovic Street in Gnjilane. They took a coffee roasting and grinding machine from the house and seized a "Jugo" passenger car. On Knez Lazar Street they took away a truck full of merchandise, owned by Bozimir Cvetkovic.

1.5.6.1.65. On 1 August 1999, at 19 Devetnaestog novembra Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists physically attacked Dragica Brajovic and demanded that she move out of her flat, or they would kill her.

1.5.6.1.66. On 1 August 1999, at 24 Vojvoda Stepa Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists threatened and demanded that Krsta Micic move out of his flat within 48 hours.

1.5.6.1.67. On 1 August 1999, the tenants at Nos. 14, 1, 2, 4, 13 and 16 Rifat Burdzovic Street in Pristina, reported that Albanian terrorists were repeatedly bursting into flats and expelling non-Albanian citizens.

1.5.6.1.68. On 1 August 1999, at 12 Praskina vodenica estate in Pristina, Cveta Stefanovic was threatened by her Albanian neighbours who brought "policemen" of the so-called KLA to expel her.

1.5.6.1.69. On 1 August 1999, at 12 Praskina vodenica estate in Pristina, Albanian terrorists forced Zoran Krstic to abandon his flat.

1.5.6.1.70. On 1 August 1999, at 1 Beogradska Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists demanded that Marica Todorovic move out of her flat, or they would kill her.

1.5.6.1.71. On 2 August 1999, Albanian terrorists opened fire from automatic weapons at the villagers of Binac, Vitina municipality, with a view of compelling them to move out.

1.5.6.1.72. On 2 August 1999, at 7 Sarplaninska Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists

threatened to kill Gordana Trajkovic if she did not move out of her flat.

1.5.6.1.73. On 2 August 1999, at 712 Mosa Pijade Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists used threats to make Milutin Milic abandon his flat.

1.5.6.1.74. On 2 August 1999, at 5 Kicma estate in Pristina, Albanian terrorists demanded that Cvetko Jeremic move out of his flat because he was a Serb.

1.5.6.1.75. On 2 August 1999, at 5 Kicma estate in Pristina, Albanian terrorists demanded that Milomir Rakic move out of his flat because he was a Serb.

1.5.6.1.76. On 2 August 1999, Albanian terrorists expelled the family of Dragica Trajkovic from their flat in Ulpijana estate of Pristina.

1.5.6.1.77. On 2 August 1999, at 27 Mostarska Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists demanded that Biljana Stojkovic move out of her flat, or they would kill her.

1.5.6.1.78. On 3 August 1999, at 8 Jesenjinova Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists threatened to kill Jordan Markovic, unless he moved out of his flat.

1.5.6.1.79. On 3 August 1999, in the Pristina estate of Dardanija, Albanian terrorists threatened to kill Filip Velikinac, unless he moved out of his flat.

1.5.6.1.80. On 3 August 1999, in the Pristina estate of "Suncani breg", Albanian terrorists first threatened Drago Starcevic, and then gave him two hours to move out of his flat.

1.5.6.1.81. On 3 August 1999, in the Pristina estate of Aktas, Albanian terrorists were exerting pressure on Mirko Zivkovic to move out of his flat.

1.5.6.1.82. On 3 August 1999, at No. 19, 19. november Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists were exerting pressure on Vera Lazic to move out of her flat.

1.5.6.1.83. On 3 August 1999, at 2 Kralj Petar Prvi Oslobodilac Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists threatened to kill Vojislav Dancetovic if he did not move out of his flat.

1.5.6.1.84. On 3 August 1999, Albanian terrorists expelled Suzana Stoisavljevic from her flat at 131 Car Dusan Street in Pristina.

1.5.6.1.85. On 3 August 1999, at 8 Alpska Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists threatened and demanded that Voja Kostic move out of his flat.

1.5.6.1.86. On 3 August 1999, at No. 19, 19. november Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists threatened to kill Milic Mitrovic if he did not move out of his flat.

1.5.6.1.87. On 3 August 1999, Albanian terrorists repeatedly attacked Serbs in the area of Kosovsko Pomoravlje, with the aim of forcing them to move out.

1.5.6.1.88. On 4 August 1999, at 13 Kralj Petar Prvi Oslobodilac Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists looted the flat of Edvard Vizin and forced him to move out.

- 1.5.6.1.89. On 4 August 1999, at 42 Beogradska Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists threatened Slobodan Petkovic and gave him 24 hours to move out.
- 1.5.6.1.90. On 4 August 1999, in the Pristina estate of Ulpijana, Albanian terrorists threatened to kill Miroslava Krkeljic unless she moved out of the flat, saying that she would meet with same fate as her son who had disappeared on 12 June 1999.
- 1.5.6.1.91. On 4 August 1999, at 14 Nemanjina Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists threatened to kill Vidosava Savic and her son Nebojsa if they did not leave their flat.
- 1.5.6.1.92. On 4 August 1999, at 88 Kralj Milutin Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists threatened and demanded that Milorad Trajkovic move out of his flat.
- 1.5.6.1.93. On 4 August 1999, at 171 Vidovdanska Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists threatened to kill Bosko Scepanovic if he did not leave his flat.
- 1.5.6.1.94. On 4 August 1999, in the Pristina estate of Ulpijana, Albanian terrorists threatened Vojin Kostic and set up a deadline for him to move out of the flat the same day.
- 1.5.6.1.95. On 4 August 1999, in the Pristina estate of Ulpijana, Albanian terrorists threatened to kill Gordana Perovic if she did not move out of her flat.
- 1.5.6.1.96. On 5 August 1999, Albanian terrorists expelled Mileta Vasic from his flat at 131 Car Dusan Street in Pristina.
- 1.5.6.1.97. On 6 August 1999, at 72 Vidovdanska Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists used threats while demanding that Gordana Stojmanovski leave Pristina.
- 1.5.6.1.98. On 6 August 1999, at 131 Car Dusan Streets in Pristina, Albanian terrorists used threats and forced the door of the flat of Ljubinka Maksimovic, demanding that she move out.
- 1.5.6.1.99. On 6 August 1999, at 57 Veluska Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists threatened with firearms and expelled Ilija Stosic and his wife from their flat.
- 1.5.6.1.100. On 6 August 1999, at 10 Majka Jevrosima Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists threatened again Stevan Vujacic, with the intention of making him move out.
- 1.5.6.1.101. On 6 August 1999, Albanian terrorists expelled with fierce threats, the following persons from their flats in Pristina: Milutin Visnjic, Dardanija estate; Ilija Stosic, 57 Veluska Street; and Bratislava Djukic, 7/2 Drugi stambeni blok.
- 1.5.6.1.102. On 6 August 1999, Albanian terrorists forcibly broke into the flats in Pristina and expelled the following persons therefrom: Miodrag Milunovic, "Suncani breg" estate, building 21; Cane Rilak, 49 Vidovdanska Street; Spiro Scupakovic, 30 Vidovdanska Street; Rada Komazec, 20 Goleska Street; Aleksandar Cukaric, Kralj Petar Prvi Street; and Vidosava Savic, 14/8 Mose Pijade Street.

1.5.6.1.103. On 6 August 1999, Gvozdena Trajanovic was expelled by Albanian terrorists from her house in Prizren.

1.5.6.1.104. On 6 August 1999, Verica Denic from Lipljan, reported to Kraljevo Secretariat of the Interior that on 23 June 1999, around 10:30 a.m., an Albanian came to the door of her flat at 11 Zivojin Djurcic Street and wanted to know who had lived there before 1990. On 29 June 1999, when Slobodan Perunicic was killed by KFOR in front of the building, all the tenants were driven out to enable KFOR to allegedly discover Perunicic's killer. When Verica Denic and her children returned to the flat in the afternoon, five Albanians were already in the building expelling Serbs from their flats. The following day, Verica Denic and another three Serb families moved out of Lipljan.

1.5.6.1.105. On 8 August 1999, Albanian terrorists expelled the Savic family from the Pristina estate of "Suncani breg", building 16.

1.5.6.1.106. On 9 August 1999, Albanian terrorists reiterated their threats to Mile Tomic, should he refuse to leave the flat.

1.5.6.1.107. On 9 August 1999, Albanian terrorists expelled Cumret Mehmedi, Verica Sibirnovic and Vidosava Zivkovic, from the Pristina estate of Dardanija; and Nada Ratkovic from 58 Aca Marovic Street in Pristina.

1.5.6.1.108. On 10 August 1999, Albanian terrorists expelled from Pristina: Biljana Savic, 10 Goleska Street; Slavko Peric, Mikro estate; Branislav Jokic from "Suncani breg" estate; and Mile Markovic from Ulpijana estate.

1.5.6.1.109. On 14 August 1999, due to constant threats by Albanian terrorists, two convoys of a total of 150 vehicles with Serbs from the area of Vitina municipality left for Bujanovac and Vranje.

1.5.6.1.110. On 16 August 1999, Albanian terrorists seized a watch-maker's shop in downtown Gnjilane, owned by Zoran Aleksic.

1.5.6.1.111. On 16 August 1999, Albanian terrorists forcibly moved an Albanian family into the flat of Stanoje Stepanovic in Gnjilane.

1.5.6.1.112. On 16 August 1999, around 4:00 p.m., in the Pristina estate of Ulpijana, Albanian terrorists came to the flat owned by Srbobranka Tomasevic, looking for the uniform and weapons of her son Vladimir and asking if he had been in the war. Since they found no weapons, they took approximately DIN 2,200 and DM 1,210, requesting that Srbobranka state in writing that she was voluntarily handing over the flat and the keys to it, which she did. Then they took them in a "Golf" car to Merdare, Podujevo municipality, and dumped them out of the vehicle.

1.5.6.1.113. On 17 August 1999, due to constant threats by Albanian terrorists, two convoys of a total of 150 vehicles with 450 Serbs from the area of Vitina and the village of Klokot left for Bujanovac and Vranje.

1.5.6.1.114. On 20 August 1999, around 8:00 a.m., due to constant threats by Albanian terrorists, 88 Serbs formed a convoy in Bujanovac consisting of a bus, 4 passenger vehicles and a freight vehicle. The convoy was escorted to "Eminova cesma" where KFOR undertook to escort them as far as Strpci.

1.5.6.1.115. On 20 August 1999, due to constant terrorists attacks, a convoy was formed between 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m., consisting of 97 vehicles with 290 Serbs from the village of Klokot, Vitina municipality, who left Kosovo and Metohija.

1.5.6.1.116. On 21 August 1999, between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., 391 member of the Roma ethnic community left the territory of FRY via "Presevó" border crossing. They were mostly from the area of Gnjilane municipality. They had been harassed, their lives were threatened and their houses burned down by Albanians.

1.5.6.1.117. Towards the end of August, an ever increasing number of Albanians started to leave Pec, feeling that their lives and property were endangered by numerous gangs of robbers who were rampaging the town. Luka Ekrem and Imer Nimani, co-owners of the private company "Dukadjini", had already left Pec together with their families.

1.5.6.1.118. On a still unknown date in August, Ismet Haziri, member of a terrorist gang, organized the plundering and moving of Albanian families into the flats of Vlada Todorovic and Slavoljub Paunovic at 1/1 Drugi stambeni blok in Pristina. By means of threats, he also exerted pressure on their neighbour Toma Antic to move out.

1.5.6.1.119. On 31 August 1999, Ranka Trajkovic (1952) from Obilic, Stari Obilic estate, reported to the Secretariat of the Interior in Kragujevac, that she and her husband Ljubisa had been forced to abandon their house on account of constant attacks. When, after about ten days, a visit was organized of the family houses of Serb refugees from AP Kosovo and Metohija, her husband found a site of a fire and the lot cleared by a bulldozer in the place where their house used to be.

1.5.6.1.120. On 31 August 1999, Nikola Mitrovic (1952) from Obilic, Stari Obilic estate, reported to the Secretariat of the Interior in Kragujevac, that he and his wife and six children had been forced to abandon their house on account of constant attacks. When he visited his house in AP Kosovo and Metohija, he discovered that it had been plundered and torched by Albanian terrorists.

1.5.6.1.121. On 3 September 1999, the following flats in Pristina were broken and forcibly moved into, owned by: Javoroka Kovacevic, "Suncani breg" estate, building 2, flat No. 10; and Dobrivoje Simic, Dardanija estate SU5, flat No. 52. Two Albanians forcibly entered the house of Biserka Mihajlovic at 1 Stefan Decanski Street, beat her and demanded that she hand over her car keys. They took away DIN 115 from her. Attempts were made to break into the following flats, owned by: Cveta Stefanovic, Kralj Petar Prvi Oslobodilac Street; Snezana Nedeljkovic, 29A Vidovanska Street; Milutin Milic, 7/2 Nemanjina Street; and Dragica Jovanovic, bb Mosa Pijade Street. The above mentioned persons are subjected to daily threats meant to make them move out.

1.5.6.1.122. On 4 September 1999, Albanian terrorists were constantly intimidating Zorica Furunovic, 82 Car Dusan Street; Jela Djokic, 40 Aca Marovic Street; Evica Kostic, 1/1 Nemanjina Street; Dragica Nestic, 16/2 Trg Republike, with a view to making them leave their flats. They also threatened to kill Ruzica Maric, 13 Partizanska Street, if she did not move out.

1.5.6.1.123. On 5 September 1999, Mile Vranic from Pristina, 6 Atinska Street, 4th floor, flat No. 17, currently residing in Medvedja, reported that his neighbour Bedri Keci, a physician in the Clinical Centre in Pristina, had moved into his flat.

1.5.6.1.124. On 8 September 1999, 150 Serbs of various ages moved out of Orahovac due to their being terrorized by Albanian terrorists and KFOR's incapability to protect them.

1.5.6.2. Forcible entry into public enterprises and institutions and seizure of property

1.5.6.2.1. In the morning of 18 June 1999, a group of Albanian doctors came to the Clinical Centre of Pristina, demanding to be returned to their jobs which they had left of their own volition.

1.5.6.2.2. On 18 June 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the premises of "Autopristina" service in Pristina, and forbade the workers to enter the service building.

1.5.6.2.3. On 19 June 1999, around 30 Albanian terrorists entered the Secondary School of Agriculture in Pristina and drove away some of the agricultural machinery.

1.5.6.2.4. On 19 June 1999, at about 2:30 p.m., Albanian terrorists drove away several cars from the garage inside the building of the Interim Executive Council in Pristina. A KFOR patrol intervened and prevented further seizure of the cars.

1.5.6.2.5. In June, several citizens reported that the warehouse of "Kosmetmontaza" in Pristina, located behind the offices of the Public Transportation company, was open and unguarded and that groups of people were taking the goods away.

1.5.6.2.6. On 20 June 1999, Albanian terrorists seized a "Jugo 55" passenger car, property of the Urban Planning Bureau in Pristina.

1.5.6.2.7. On 22 June 1999, Albanian terrorists seized a "Jugo 55 Tempo" passenger car, property of the Public Housing Company.

1.5.6.2.8. On 22 June 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into the offices of "Farmed", on Ljupce Milentijevic Street in Pristina, took away the door keys from one of the workers and hoisted the Albanian flag on the building.

1.5.6.2.9. On 22 June 1999, Albanian terrorists hoisted the Albanian flags on the Health Centre and offices of "Kosovo-trans" and "ZZ".

1.5.6.2.10. On 22 June 1999, Albanian terrorists violently entered the town hall of Podujevo and appointed Sulejman Gasi mayor. They prohibited Serbs from entering the town, and KFOR personnel stated that they could not guarantee them safety if they decided to come to the town.

1.5.6.2.11. On 22 June 1999, Albanian terrorists committed a burglary in the store and warehouse of "Buducnost" joint stock company from Subotica, manufacturing furniture, at 15 and 19 Splitska Street in Pristina.

1.5.6.2.12. On 24 and 25 June 1999, the following stores were broken into and looted in the Pristina estates of Dardanija: "Sintelon" and "Proleter" in Kicma; "Metalac" on Njegoseva Street; "Vocar" supermarket near the small outdoor market on Vidovdanska Street; "Simpo" and "Vocar" on Kralj Petar Prvi Oslobođilac Street.

1.5.6.2.13. On 5 July 1999, Albanian terrorist broke into the offices of "Kosmet-Pristina" joint stock company, suspended its operations and looted the company property in Pristina, Djakovica, Kosovska Mitrovica, Pec, Prizren, Urosevac and Gnjilane.

1.5.6.2.14. On 14 July 1999, Albanian terrorists looted the "Marketing-eksport" store in Kosovska Mitrovica, property of the ready-made clothes factory "Jumko", as well as the key-maker's shop "Kluzi-Seljadik".

1.5.6.2.15. In July and the first half of August, Albanian terrorists forcibly entered and looted the shop of "Jumko-Vranje" and the "Binacka Morava" central warehouse in Gnjilane, as well as a "Borovo" shop in the estate of Kamnik.

1.5.6.2.16. On 17 August 1999, Albanian terrorists incessantly and systematically maltreated and exerted all kinds of pressure on the Serb employees of the socially-owned company "Energoinvest" in Pristina, with a view to making them leave their jobs. Ever since that day, the Serb employees have not been coming to work.

1.5.6.2.17. On 17 August 1999, Albanian terrorists seized the Shock Absorber Factory in Pristina.

1.5.6.2.18. On 1 September 1999, ethnic Albanians tried to forcefully enter the school building in Kosovo Polje and Plemetina village, Obilic municipality, under the pretext that their children were attending that schools. A group of Serbs prevented the Albanians from entering the school, while KFOR intervened and deterred a conflict between them. KFOR refused to allow the Albanians to enter the schools.

1.5.6.3. Damaging and looting of flats, houses and other property owned by Serbs and non-Albanians

1.5.6.3.1. On 16 June 1999, at 25 C. Koljkovic Street in Urosevac, Albanian terrorists confiscated an "Opel-Ascona" passenger car, with Urosevac registration plates, from Trajan Mirkovic, 62 years of age. Among the terrorists, Mirkovic recognized two sons of Masri Abazi living on the same street.

1.5.6.3.2. On 17 June 1999, Nezri Salja and a group of terrorists appropriated all the weapons from Serbs living on M. Milopic Street in Urosevac.

1.5.6.3.3. On 17 June 1999, Albanian terrorists seized buses from a large group of Serbs in Urosevac who were preparing to leave.

1.5.6.3.4. On 17 June 1999, around 2:00 p.m., in the Pristina estate of Dardanija, Albanian terrorists seized a "Zastava 128" passenger car from Radmila Skuljan, as well as all the household possessions packed in the car, valued at approximately DIN 300,000.

1.5.6.3.5. On 18 June 1999, around 60 armed Albanian terrorists first attacked with firearms the village of Ljestar, robbed the Serb houses, and eventually set them on fire.

1.5.6.3.6. On 18 June 1999, on an industrial road in Urosevac, Albanian terrorists severely threatened several Serbs from M. Milopic Street by means of firearms. They took the money and golden jewelry from the following persons: Zivorad Zivkovic (DM 3,000 and DIN 2,000); Radovan Turnic (DM 500 and DIN 1,000); Lazar Vitkovic and Lazar Vujovic (DM 400 each); Bozidar Milicevic (DM 250); and Vukosava Cukovic (golden jewelry).

1.5.6.3.7. On 18 June 1999, Albanian terrorists seized in Urosevac a "Peugeot 405" passenger car from Slobodan Acimovic.

1.5.6.3.8. On 19 June 1999, Albanian terrorists seized several vehicles from "Bosko Cacic" car repair shop in Pristina, Donja Veluska Street.

1.5.6.3.9. On 19 June 1999, the following flats were broken into in Pristina: Dardanija SU 1/2, 28 Kralj Aleksandar Karadjordjevic Street; SU 1/3 the entire fourth floor; SU 1/5, entrance 2, flat No. 30; SU 1/5, entrance 5, flat No. 1; SU 4/4 F6, flats Nos. 12 and 20; a new building on Trajko Dimitrijevic Street; 56 Beogradska Street, entrance 1; Ulpijana A-7, entrance 3, flat No. 3, and D-9 flat No. 9; 147 Vidovdanska Street; "Suncani breg 2" estate, Profesor Belocerkovac Street, building A4/14 and 5A, flat No. 12.

1.5.6.3.10. On 19 June 1999, around 11:00 p.m., Albanian terrorists assaulted the keeper of "Miljkovic" gas station in Laplje selo, Pristina municipality. They beat him, broke the glasses and robbed the gas station. The following day, they came again to the gas station, filled the tanks with petrol and stole five tons of rice and 4 square meters of ceramic tiles from a nearby warehouse.

1.5.6.3.11. On 20 June 1999, Albanian terrorists, armed with hand grenades, took a large quantity of goods from "Jarak-komerc" store and paid for it with the Albanian currency.

1.5.6.3.12. On 20 June 1999, in the Pristina estate of "Suncani breg", Albanian terrorists plundered five flats. During the robbery, they threw out a child from one of the flats. The flat No. 35 on the 5th floor of building No. 36 in "Suncani breg 2" estate was broken into in the presence of KFOR.

1.5.6.3.13. On 21 June 1999, in the Pristina Mikro estate A3/3-13, Albanian terrorists confiscated a "Lada" passenger car, property of Srboljub Zdravkovic.

1.5.6.3.14. On 22 June 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into the house in Istok, property of Nedeljko Pesic, and took away all the furniture and household appliances.

1.5.6.3.15. On 22 June 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into and looted several Serb-owned flats in the University estate of Pristina. They also broke into about 100 flats in the town itself.

1.5.6.3.16. On 22 June 1999, Albanian terrorists confiscated a "Jugo skala 55" private passenger car in Pristina.

1.5.6.3.17. On 23 June 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into the flats, owned by: Redzep Susic, Ulpijana D7 estate, entrance 3; Mladen Mirkovic, Suncani breg estate, 14 building, flat No. 5; Zoran Scekcic, Ulpijana D9 estate, entrance 7, flat No. 12; Rade Popadic, Zivojin Misic Street; Borislav Vucic, Dardanija estate, block 9, C building, flat No. 5; Miomir Popovic, "Suncani breg 2" estate, building 9; Sveta Vujovic, 58B Vidovdanska Street, flat No. 2.

1.5.6.3.18. On 23/24 June 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into and plundered the flats owned by: Ranko Popovic, Kralj Petar Prvi Oslobodilac Street, building 1; Vladimir Jovanovic, 5 Trg Republike, flat No. 18; Zvonko Smailovic, Ulpijana C12 estate, entrance 5, flat No. 9; Voja Dimic, Suncani Breg estate, east zone, building A9, flat 17; Snezana Trajkovic, Dardanija estate, SU 9/1; Dr. Boljevic, Ulpijana D1 estate, entrance 8, flat No. 10; Radoslav Babic, Aktas estate, A3/55, 6th floor; Marinko Kicevic, Aktas A3/56 estate, 6th floor; Zeljko Vasiljevic, Aktas estate, A3/57, 6th floor; Svetislav Antic, 3/22 Patrijarh Danilo Street; Milan Maslar, Patrijarh Danilo Street, entrance 35, flat No. 23; Darinka Savic, Dardanija SU 4/2 estate, building 1, flat No. 32; Vukasin Davidovic, Dardanija estate, SU 4/2, building 1, flat No. 33; Mile Colovic, Dardanija estate, SU 2/4, flat No. 18; Bosko Krusic, 40/2 Vidovdanska Street, flat No. 13; Bozidar Kilibarda, 10 Tanasko Rajic Street; Slavica Punosevac, "Suncani breg" estate, block 18, entrance 1, flat No. 2; Zoran Stevic, "Suncani breg 2" estate, block 40, entrance 2, flat No. 9; Bozidarka Jovanovic, Ramiz Sadiku Street, block 36, entrance 1, 2nd floor, flat No. 9; Milivoje Misic, "Suncani breg" estate, 14/7 Sremska Street, entrance 1; Mirjana Vuksanovic, 2/2 Kralj Petar Prvi Oslobodilac Street; Mirjana Ivkov, Ulpijana 2/7 estate, entrance 6, flat No. 11.

1.5.6.3.19. On 24 June 1999, KFOR searched the flat No. 9, building No. 40, "Suncani Breg" estate, property of Zoran Stevic. In the presence of KFOR, the terrorists looted the flat and forcibly moved into it.

1.5.6.3.20. On 27 and 28 June 1999, the following flats in Pristina were broken and forcibly moved into, owned by: Dragutin Vujovic, Kralj Petar Prvi Oslobodilac Street; Kosa Vujakovic, Dardanija estate; Aleksandar Dogandzic, Dardanija estate; Olga Grdic, Mikro estate; Velimir Djordjevic, 43 Drinska

Street; Momcilo Stojanovic, 19 Njegoseva Street; Bosiljka Vujovic, Kralj Aleksandar Karadjordjevic Street; Persida Rajkovic, Jurij Gagarin Street; Dimitrije Filipovic, 7 Kragujevacka Street; Ljubomir Loncarevic, D-1 Vidovdanska Street; Vladimir Stefanovic, "Suncani breg 2" estate; Mile Jovanovic, 23 Vukovarska Street; Milos Sejak, 7 Vojvoda Misic Street; and Jelena Canovic, Ulpijana estate, flat No. 55 at the singles' lodge.

1.5.6.3.21. On 28 June 1999, Albanian terrorists came to the flat of Blagoje Pesic in Lipljan with the intention of moving into it permanently.

1.5.6.3.22. On 28 June 1999, Albanian terrorists erected a road block in the village of Donji Livoc, Gnjilane municipality. They stopped a car with Cacak registration plates, property of the Ivanjica town hall, in which there were Milinko Mijailovic, secretary of the Moravica District Unit of the Socialist Party of Serbia, Sreten Vulovic, secretary of the Ivanjica Red Cross and Petar Korac a driver. The Albanian terrorists ordered them to step out of the car which they drove to an unknown destination, and then let them go.

1.5.6.3.23. On 29 and 30 June 1999, the following flats in Pristina were broken into and looted, owned by: Desa Miletic, 15/1 Vidovdanska Street, Nebojsa Vuksanovic, "Suncani breg" estate, 11 Avram Petronijevic Street; Miroslava Krkeljic, Ulpijana estate; Ljubica Stojanovic, D-9/3; Bozidar Jovanovic, Kicma entrance 3, flat No. 32; Damjan Vuletic, Dardanija estate SU 2/7; Dragan Kostic, 6 Drinska Street; Emina Turbedar, Kralj Milutin Street, flat No. 34; Srecko Mitrovic, Dardanija estate SU 4/7; Roksanda Marjanovic, SU 6/5; Branislav Gligorijevic, SU 1/1; Tomislav Stepic, Ulpijana estate D/7; Desanka Mitic, 24 Beogradska Street; Darinka Jevric, Kupusiste estate, building 1; Gordana Pavlovic, building 365, flat No. 31, Zvonko Tankosic, "Suncani breg" estate, block 6.

1.5.6.3.24. On 30 June 1999, Albanian terrorists robbed the private company "Gazimestan", on Omladinskih brigada Street in Pristina, property of Rajko Pavlovic, and took 10 carbines, a large quantity of ammunition and a boat with a trailer.

1.5.6.3.25. In early July, Albanian terrorists broke into and plundered the flat of Tankosava Milutinovic, 56 Vidovdanska Street in Pristina.

1.5.6.3.26. On 6 July 1999, Albanian terrorists robbed the kiosk "Gaga" in Gnjilane, property of Mladen Maksimovic.

1.5.6.3.27. On 6 July 1999, a "Zastava 101" passenger car was confiscated from Stanimir Ristic in the village of Vrbovci. Two people with serious kidney disorders who were driven to dialysis, were thrown out of the car.

1.5.6.3.28. On 7 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Ramadan Ilijazi in Gnjilane.

1.5.6.3.29. On 8 July 1999, Albanian terrorists robbed a supermarket in Gnjilane, property of Ivica Stosic, and stole the merchandise valued at approximately DIN 100,000.

- 1.5.6.3.30. On 8 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Dobrivoje Tunjakovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.31. On 8 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of the deceased Radmila Djordjevic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.32. On 8 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Branko Radulovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.33. On 8 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Rade Vasic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.34. On 8 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Stojan Denic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.35. On 8 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Zoran Ristic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.36. On 8 July 1999, a "Zastava 101" passenger car owned by Radisav Stojanovic from Gnjilane, was seized in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.37. On 8 July 1999, a "Zastava 101" passenger car with Gnjilane registration plates, property of Petar Peric, was seized in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.38. On 8 July 1999, a tractor owned by Dragoljub Nicic, was seized in the village of Gornji Livoc.
- 1.5.6.3.39. On 9 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the house of Vlastimir Zozic in the village of Pones.
- 1.5.6.3.40. On 9 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the house of Sava Zivkovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.41. On 9 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the house of Slobodan Maksimovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.42. On 10 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Gvozden Antic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.43. On 10 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Blagoje Jovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.44. On 10 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the house of Ceda Savic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.45. On 10 July 1999, Albanian terrorists robbed the "Jumko" shop located in the house of Vlada Stamenkovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.46. On 10 July 1999, a "Jugo" passenger car, property of Zlata Dimitrijevic, was seized in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.47. On 11 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Slobodan Ascetovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.48. On 11 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Bogdan Peric in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.49. On 11 July 1999, Albanian terrorists looted the photocopying shop of Milovan Veselinovic in Gnjilane.

- 1.5.6.3.50. On 11 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Dragutin Jancic in Gnjilane, and seized a motor vehicle.
- 1.5.6.3.51. On 11 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Zoran Atanasov in Gnjilane, beat up the members of his household and spilled around 800 kg of flour.
- 1.5.6.3.52. On 11 July 1999, a passenger car with Gnjilane registration plates, property of Nebojsa Jovanovic, was seized in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.53. On 11 July 1999, Albanian separatists plundered the houses, flats and business premises in Kosovska Mitrovica, property of: Radmila Vujovic, 2 Gavriilo Princip Street; Zvonko Simic, 41 Vidovdanska Street; and Jovan Radic, 45 Vidovdanska Street.
- 1.5.6.3.54. On 11 July 1999, Albanian separatists plundered the houses, flats and business premises in Vucitrn, property of: Dragan Vlajic, 49 JNA Street; Dusan Jovanovic, Dragica Djuric, Dragan Vlajic, 128 Vidovdanska Street; Branko Vlajic, 22 VJ Street; Jordan Vlajic, 28 VJ Street; Jovica Pavlovic, Vidovdanska Street; Zivojinka Pavlovic, 84 Vidovdanska Street; Budimir Nedeljkovic, Nevoljane village.
- 1.5.6.3.55. On 12 July 1999, a "Ford Escort" passenger car with Gnjilane registration plates, property of Ramadan Iljazi, was towed away.
- 1.5.6.3.56. On 13 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the house of Gordan Stojanovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.57. On 13 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Dobrivoje Simijonovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.58. On 13 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Goran Minic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.59. On 13 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Jordan Elenkov in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.60. On 13 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the kiosk of Danilo Ristic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.61. On 14 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Rade Stojiljkovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.62. On 14 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Mira Petrovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.63. On 14 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Goroljub Stevanovic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.64. On 14 July 1999, a "Zastava" passenger car, property of Dragan Cukic, was seized in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.65. On 14 July 1999, the following flats in Pristina were broken into, plundered and then moved into, property of: Rada Zivkovic, 15 Milos Obilic Street; Dragica Lusevic, 80 Kralj Milutin Street; Petronija Ristanovic, 5/2 Carica

Milica Street; Radovanka Vasovic, Suncani Breg estate; Milosav Stojkovic, 100 Karadjordje Petrovic Street; Ljubinko Bojkovic, Dardanija estate SU 9/1; and Radojko Doknic, 25 Dubrovacka Street.

1.5.6.3.66. On 15 July 1999, the following flats in Pristina were broken into, plundered and then moved into, property of: Ljubica Savic, Aktas 3 estate; Roza Sekulic, "Suncani breg 2" estate; Milorad Radojevic, 56 Beogradska Street; Ratibor Masulovic, Dardanija estate; and the family of Mica and Mara Grubisic, 24 Kopaonicka Street.

1.5.6.3.67. In mid July, Albanian terrorists forcibly entered and plundered the flat of Slavisa Prsenic, Vuk Karadzic Street, Prizren.

1.5.6.3.68. On 15 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Trajanko Sungurovic in Gnjilane.

1.5.6.3.69. On 15 July, Albanian terrorists plundered the house of Zivojin Peric in Gnjilane.

1.5.6.3.70. On 15 July 1999, a tractor belonging to Djoka Radulovic was stolen in Gnjilane by his Albanian neighbours.

1.5.6.3.71. On 16 July, Albanian terrorists plundered the house of Milorad Djordjevic in Gnjilane, and drove him out of it.

1.5.6.3.72. On 16 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Mileta Avdijenko in Gnjilane.

1.5.6.3.73. On 16 July 1999, a "Ford Escort" passenger car, property of Miroslav Jovanovic from Gnjilane, was seized by Albanian terrorists on the Metovce-Dobrocane road.

1.5.6.3.74. On 16 July 1999, a "Scania" truck was seized from Dragan Savic from Kraljevo, on the Merdare-Podujevo road.

1.5.6.3.75. On 16 July 1999, in the Pristina estate of Dardanija, Albanian terrorists broke into and plundered the offices of "Kosmet-Koming" company, property of Zivko Cuckic.

1.5.6.3.76. On 17 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the house of Slavko Markovic in Gnjilane.

1.5.6.3.77. On 19 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Stanisa Markovic in Gnjilane.

1.5.6.3.78. On 19 July 1999, near the village of Livadice, Podujevo municipality, Albanian terrorists stopped and seized a passenger car with Pristina registration plates, property of Nedeljko Vujacic from Pristina. He and his fellow passengers were ordered to continue their journey on foot.

1.5.6.3.79. On 20 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into the house of Radojko Stevic and the flat of Vidan Dimeski in Gnjilane, and took away all the furniture.

1.5.6.3.80. On 20 July 1999, Albanian terrorists looted and demolished a coffee shop "Mist" in Gnjilane, property of Dragan Zivic.

- 1.5.6.3.81. On 20 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the house of Sveta Jovic, and the flats of Jordan Trajkovic and Stojmen Pavic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.82. On 20 July 1999, Albanian terrorists stoned the house of Cvetko Savic in Gnjilane.
- 1.5.6.3.83. On 20 July 1999, Albanian terrorists threw a hand grenade at the house of Vlada Vasic in Gnjilane, which caused a considerable damage.
- 1.5.6.3.84. On 21 July 1999, Albanian terrorist broke into and plundered the Serb houses in Kosovska Mitrovica, owned by: Miroslav Trifunovic, Kata and Bosko Vujsic, Leposava Milenkovic and Arsa Vucic.
- 1.5.6.3.85. On 23 July 1999, Albanian terrorists seized two personal computers from "Nikola Tesla" elementary school, and vandalized the rest of the school equipment.
- 1.5.6.3.86. On 25 July 1999, Albanian separatists forcibly moved into the flat of Zorica Djordjevic in the Pristina estate of Ulpijana.
- 1.5.6.3.87. On 26 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into and plundered the house of Zoran Janjic, 3 Robert Gajdik Street, Pristina.
- 1.5.6.3.88. On 26 July 1999, at 30 Rifat Burdzevic Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists seized a "Renault 4" passenger car, property of Slobodan Guberinic.
- 1.5.6.3.89. On 26 July 1999, at 7 Sarplaninska Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists seized a motor vehicle, property of Ljubomir Trajkovic.
- 1.5.6.3.90. On 26 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into, plundered and then forcibly moved into the flat owned by Zvonimir Stevic, Bela Cesma Street, Pristina.
- 1.5.6.3.91. On 27 July 1999, in Prizren, Albanian terrorists plundered the house of Nada Savic, at 16 Vodovodska street, as well as the house and business premises owned by Borivoje Debeljkovic, on Jadranska Street.
- 1.5.6.3.92. On 27/28 July 1999, at 21 Vojvoda Stepa Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists seized an "Opel Corsa" passenger car, property of Vladimir Knezevic.
- 1.5.6.3.93. On 28 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered and moved into the house of Serafim Nikolic, M.A, Jadranska Street, Prizren.
- 1.5.6.3.94. On 28 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered and moved into the house of Dobrivoje Neric in Prizren.
- 1.5.6.3.95. On 28 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered and moved into the flat of Slobodan Bokvic in Prizren.
- 1.5.6.3.96. On 29 July 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered and moved into the flat of Milorad Jovanovic, Bingenska Street, Prizren.
- 1.5.6.3.97. Towards the end of July, in Vucitrn, Albanian terrorists brutally threatened with weapons Ljubinko Dimic and Jovan Jovanovic and seized their respective passenger cars "Zastava" and a "Renault 18".
- 1.5.6.3.98. On 31 July 1999, at 55 Ramiz Sadiku Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists seized a "Zastava 125 PZ" passenger car, property of Srebren Kujundzic.

1.5.6.3.99. On 31 July 1999, Albanian terrorists broke the door and windows of the flat owned by Radmila Karalejic in Pristina, Ulpijana estate.

1.5.6.3.100. On 31 July 1999, in the Pristina estate of Ulpijana, Albanian terrorists first broke into and plundered the flat of Nikola Nelinic, and then moved into it.

1.5.6.3.101. On 31 July 1999, in the Pristina estate of Ulpijana, Albanian terrorists first broke into and plundered the flat of Vicentije Zivanovic, and then moved into it.

1.5.6.3.102. On 31 July 1999, Albanian terrorists first broke into and plundered the flat of Vesna Beocanin, 40 Car Dusan Street, Pristina, and then moved into it.

1.5.6.3.103. On 31 July 1999, Albanian terrorists stoned the house of Miroslav Dekic in Pristina and broke all the windows.

1.5.6.3.104. In July and the first half of August 1999, in Gnjilane and the surrounding villages, Albanian terrorist gangs plundered and inflicted other forms of damage on the flats and houses of the following Serbs: Jadranka Maksimovic, 6-1/3 Bojanina Street (the seizure of gold and jewelry and DM 1,200); Divna Avdijenko, 13/1 Bojanina Street (a search was conducted in her presence and all the things taken away); Vladimir Djokic, bb Kralj Petar Street; Milivoje Marinkovic and Mira Popovic, Knez Lazar Street (near the old post office); Desimir Ristic, 1/a Trajko Peric Street; Dragan Vasic, 34 I. Popovic Street; Miodrag Dimitrijevic, 60 Momcilo Trumpic Street; Aleksandar Dimitrijevic, bb Momcilo Trumpic Street; Tomislav Milic, 3/15 L. Stefanovic Street; Prvoslav Pavic, 5 Dragoljub Jovanovic Gane Street; Nesa Katanic, 140 Kralj Petar Street; Slobodan Katanic, bb S. Trajic Street; Miodrag Manic, 52 Bojanina Street (whose prefabricated garage was disassembled and taken away); Toza and Miroslav Denic, Prilepnica village (whose wheat stock was burned); Bozidar Dimic, Izvor village (whose three sheep and a lamb were seized); Milentije Mladenovic, Donji Livoc village (whose wheat stock was burned).

1.5.6.3.105. On 1 August 1999, in the Pristina estate of Ulpijana, Albanian terrorists seized a "Jugo 101 skala" passenger car, property of Milos Djordjevic.

1.5.6.3.106. On 1 August 1999, Albanian terrorists first broke into and plundered the flat of Jovan Zivkovic, 90a Miladin Popovic Street, Pristina, and then moved into it.

1.5.6.3.107. On 1 August 1999, Albanian terrorists first broke into and plundered the flat of Zivojin Bojkovic, Kralj Petar Prvi Oslobodilac Street, Pristina, and then moved into it.

1.5.6.3.108. On 1 August 1999, Albanian terrorists first broke into and plundered the flat of Zivojin Vukasinovic, 90 Miladin Popovic Street, Pristina, and then moved into it.

1.5.6.3.109. On 1 August 1999, Albanian terrorists first broke into and plundered the flat of Novica Vukasinovic, 90 Miladin Popovic Street, Pristina, and then moved into it.

1.5.6.3.110. On 1 August 1999, Albanian terrorists first broke into and plundered the flat of Ljubinka Maksimovic, 2 Suncani breg estate, Pristina, and then moved into it.

1.5.6.3.111. On 1 August 1999, the villagers of Zegra, Gnjilane municipality, visited their homes, attended by a KFOR patrol. They could see for themselves that their village had been plundered, their houses burned down, the church and the tombstones devastated.

1.5.6.3.112. On 2 August 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into and plundered the flat of Tatjana Malisic, Aca Marovic Street, Pristina.

1.5.6.3.113. On 2 August 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into and plundered the flat of Petar Kovacevic, Dardanija estate, Pristina.

1.5.6.3.114. On 2 August 1999, Albanian terrorists first broke into and plundered the flat of Miroljub Bisercic, 78 Miladin Popovic Street, Pristina, and then moved into it.

1.5.6.3.115. On 2 August 1999, Albanian terrorists first broke into and plundered the flat of Gordana Ilioski, Dardanija estate, Pristina, and then moved into it.

1.5.6.3.116. On 2 August 1999, Albanian terrorists first broke into and plundered the flat of Olivera Jakovljevic, apartment block 3/9, Pristina, and then moved into it.

1.5.6.3.117. On 2 August 1999, Albanian terrorists first broke into and plundered the flat of Ilija Kosanovic, Ulpijana estate, Pristina, and then moved into it.

1.5.6.3.118. On 2 August 1999, around 4:00 a.m., at 5 Gracanicka Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists seized a "Zastava 101" passenger car belonging to Sladjan Petrovic (1968), who reported the incident to Kursumlija police station on 6 August 1999.

1.5.6.3.119. On 2 August 1999, at 131 Car Dusan Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists seized a "Zastava 101" passenger car, property of Zlatica Bigovic.

1.5.6.3.120. On 2 August 1999, at 18 Ramiz Sadiku Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists seized a "Zastava 101" passenger car, property of Velimir Vojinovic.

1.5.6.3.121. On 2 August 1999, in the village of Jug Bogdan, Pristina municipality, Albanian terrorists seized a truck owned by Momcilo Ivkovic from Kosovo Polje.

1.5.6.3.122. On 3 August 1999, at 36 Beogradska Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists seized a "Golf" passenger car, property of Borivoje Ristic.

1.5.6.3.123. On 3 August 1999, Albanian terrorists forcibly entered the flat in Pristina, IV estate, apartment block No. 1, owned by Stojan Blagojevic, and took his money.

1.5.6.3.124. On 3 August 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into the flat of Svetolik Zecevic, 34 Car Dusan Street, Pristina. They took away all the furniture, and then changed the door lock.

- 1.5.6.3.125. On 3 August 1999, Albanian terrorists broke the front door of the flat owned by Ljiljana Staletovic, "Suncani breg" estate, Pristina.
- 1.5.6.3.126. On 3 August 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into the flat of Vesna Filipovic, 21 Vidovdanska Street, Pristina, and confiscated all the things in it.
- 1.5.6.3.127. On 4 August 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into the flat of Miljan Vuksanovic, 217 Karadjordje Petrovic Street, Pristina, confiscated all the things, and then moved into it.
- 1.5.6.3.128. On 4 August 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the house of Dusanka Vujovic, 42 Dubrovačka Street, Pristina.
- 1.5.6.3.129. On 4 August 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into the flat of Stojan Sekulic, Dardanija estate, Pristina, confiscated all the things, and then moved into it.
- 1.5.6.3.130. On 4 August 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into the flat of Radule Spasic, Dardanija estate, Pristina, confiscated all the things, and then moved into it.
- 1.5.6.3.131. On 4 August 1999, the houses owned by Draginja and Stevan Markovic, and Dragica Nikolic, 16 Metohijska Street, Prizren, were plundered and burned down.
- 1.5.6.3.132. On 5 August 1999, Albanian terrorists forcibly entered and plundered the flat of Djordje Spasic, 16/1-9 Car Dusan Street in Kosovo Polje. Djordje Spasic was an employee of Pristina Police Department. The incident was reported to the Secretariat in Krusevac on 3 September 1999.
- 1.5.6.3.133. On 6 August 1999, at 36 Debarska Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists seized a "Zastava 101" passenger car, property of Tomislav Skurtic, a "Jugo 45-koral", property of Jasna Zirojevic, and at 20 Hasan Pristina Street, car owned by Zlatko Curcic and his wife Srmena.
- 1.5.6.3.134. On 7 August 1999, Albanian terrorists looted a private company "Niza", 43 Djurdevanska Street, Pristina, property of Nijaz Bajrami.
- 1.5.6.3.135. On 8 August 1999, at 29/11 Njegoseva Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists seized a "Jugo-koral 55" passenger car, property of Jablanka Lazic.
- 1.5.6.3.136. On 9 August 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flats in Gnjlane, Popovica estate, owned by Ranko Denic and Aleksandar Maksimovic,; while the flats of Radomir Ilic and Ljubisa Popovic were forcibly moved into.
- 1.5.6.3.137. On 9 August 1999, the following flats were plundered in Pristina, owned by Vera Rapajic and Zora Zizic, on JNA Street; Gvozden Milojkovic, 17 Mitrovačka Street; Vidosav Zivkovic, Dardanija estate.
- 1.5.6.3.138. On 10 August 1999, the following flats were plundered in Pristina, owned by Zoran Karajlic, 1a Njegoseva Street; and Branislav Jokic, "Suncani breg" estate.
- 1.5.6.3.139. On 10 August 1999, Filip Velikinac, from Sredska village, Prizren municipality, reported to the Rakovića precinct that on 25 July 1999, around 1:00 a.m., in the Pristina estate of Aktas, Albanian terrorists seized a "Jugo 55" passenger car, property of Momcilo Arsic.

1.5.6.3.140. On 12 August 1999, Branislav Dzudovic, who had been expelled from Pristina, reported to the Secretariat in Nis that in late June 1999 Albanian terrorists had broken into his flat at 23/13 Vukovarska Street, and taken away all the things from the flat valued at approximately DIN 100,000.

1.5.6.3.141. On 13 August 1999, in the period between 7:30 p.m. and 12:00 a.m., Albanian terrorists committed a crime of robbery in Pristina, against Ljubisa Vuksanovic and his sisters Anica Vuksanovic and Sladjana Stevanovic. Threatening to kill them, the armed Albanian terrorists stole DIN 6,300; DM 100; a TV set; a stereo deck; a pistol; and their personal documents.

1.5.6.3.142. In early August 1999, Albanian terrorists in Gnjilane forcibly took over a coffee roasting shop jointly owned by Slavko Popovic and Aleksic, confiscated a passenger car from Predrag Petrovic, and looted the houses owned by Andja Cvetanovic and Zika Maksimovic.

1.5.6.3.143. On 16 August 1999, Slobodan Antovic from Kragujevac, reported to the Secretariat in Nis that on 21 July 1999, in the Pristina estate of Ulpijana, Albanian terrorists had confiscated from him DIN 5,000; DM 140; and a "CZ" pistol.

1.5.6.3.144. On 16 August 1999, Mile Bogdanovic from Pristina, reported to the Secretariat in Novi Sad that on the night of 3/4 August 1999, at 109/A Vidovdanska Street, Albanian terrorists had broken into his flat and beaten up him and his wife Agneza Petic. After that, they searched the flat and seized a "CZ" pistol, an M48 rifle, household items, DIN 3,400 and their passports.

1.5.6.3.145. On 16 August 1999, Agneza Petic from Pristina, reported to the Secretariat in Kragujevac that on 17 July 1999, at 109/A Vidovdanska Street in Pristina, Albanian separatists had confiscated her "Zastava 101" passenger car.

1.5.6.3.146. On 16 August 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Srboljub Serafimovic in Gnjilane.

1.5.6.3.147. On 19 August 1999, in Gnjilane, Albanian terrorists broke into and plundered the flat of Ljubinka Mitic and a garage owned by Branko Zivan.

1.5.6.3.148. On 20 August 1999, 103 Kralj Milutin Street in Pristina, Albanian terrorists seized a "Jugo" passenger car, property of Vojislav Zajic.

1.5.6.3.149. In the area of Gnjilane municipality, the flats owned by Perica Djordjevic, Zvonimir Katanic and Vladimir Tunjakovic, were completely robbed of all possessions.

1.5.6.3.150. In August 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into and plundered the flat of Andrija Ivanovic.

1.5.6.3.151. In August 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into two flats owned by Violeta Milkic, Ulpijana estate, building E-30, Nos. 3/4-18 and 24, Pristina.

1.5.6.3.152. In August 1999, Albanian terrorists broke and forcibly moved into the flat owned by Zagorka Spasenic, 15 Donja Veluska Street, Pristina.

1.5.6.3.153. On 28 August 1999, at the place called "Djafa" on Ponor Mt., Istok municipality, Albanian terrorists stole the cattle from Milosav Simic, Ljubizda village, Rista Ristic, Ljubizda village, and Vuleta Djogovic, Muzevina village.

1.5.6.3.154. On a still unknown date in August 1999, Ramadan Selimi's terrorist group broke into the houses of Radovan Mitic, Pavle Pavlovic and the Simic family, on Dr. Jovan Tot Abonji Street in Pristina. Ramadan Selimi moved his family into the house of Rukija Kahrimanovic on the same street.

1.5.6.3.155. On 1 September 1999, Albanian terrorists stoned the house of Bora Miljkovic in Gnjilane downtown, and broke all the windows.

1.5.6.3.156. On 1 September 1999, Albanian terrorists looted the house of Vladimir Trajkovic in Gnjilane, in the full sight of KFOR personnel who refrained from intervening.

1.5.6.3.157. On 2 September 1999, Albanian terrorists stoned and then plundered the house of Bora Mirkovic in Gnjilane. A KFOR patrol watched the incident and did nothing to prevent such a terrorist attack.

1.5.6.3.158. Between 2 and 4 September 1999, Albanian terrorists plundered the flat of Radmila Zoric in Pristina, 20 Rifat Burdzevic Street, and took away all the things from it. The incident was reported to Yrnjacka Banja police station on 10 September 1999.

1.5.6.3.159. On the night of 7/8 September 1999, Albanian terrorists broke into and looted the "Jastreb" tavern in Kosovo Polje. On the night of 9 September 1999, they threw an explosive device at the same tavern and inflicted substantial damage thereon.

1.5.6.4. Acts of sabotage committed by Albanian terrorists

1.5.6.4.1. On 20 July 1999, in the vicinity of Samodreza railway station, Vucitrn municipality, a locomotive and three carriages overturned, as a result of a derailed train. One person suffered grave injuries in the process. It is assumed that the incident was caused by a terrorist act of sabotage committed by Albanian terrorists.

1.5.6.4.2. On 19 August 1999, in the vicinity of Vucitrn, Albanian terrorists planted explosive mines on the railway tracks, with the intention of cutting communications of the Serb population along the Kosovo Polje-Kosovska Mitrovica route.

1.5.6.5. Demolition of Orthodox and other cultural monuments; seizure and damage of Church property

1.5.6.5.1. The monument of Tsar Uros was toppled and destroyed in downtown Urosevac.

1.5.6.5.2. A monument dedicated to a ruler from the Nemanjic dynasty was damaged in the village of Gornje Nerodimlje.

1.5.6.5.3. In the village of Gornje Nerodimlje, Albanian terrorist felled the 636 years old Tsar Dusan's pine tree, a landmark under the state protection.

1.5.6.5.4. On 13 June 1999, around 6:30 p.m., armed Albanian terrorist burst into the Devic monastery. They shot over the heads of nuns and clergymen, requesting the money and adornments to be handed over to them. They seized a van, four tractors, two tons of fuel oil, two fax machines, a typewriter, etc. They kept the nuns locked in a room for a whole day and night, and beat up father Serafim.

1.5.6.5.5. On 26 June 1999, Albanian terrorists removed the lettering and tried to tear down the monument of Knez Lazar in downtown Gnjilane. On 28 July 1999, the monument was returned to its place by KFOR.

1.5.6.5.6. The monuments of Njegos and Vuk Karadzic have been torn down in Pristina.

1.5.6.5.7. On 8 July 1999, Albanian terrorists searched four times the premises of St. Gabriel monastery in Draganac. They inquired about the monastery vehicle and took a number of church items before they left.

1.5.6.5.8. On 14 July 1999, Albanian terrorists seized a vehicle, property of Draganac monastery.

1.5.6.5.9. On 15 July 1999, a large part of the woods within Draganac monastery compound was cut by Albanian terrorists.

1.5.6.6. Demolished Serb tombstones

1.5.6.6.1. On 13 July 1999, 12 Serb tombstones were demolished on the Gnjilane cemetery.

1.5.6.6.2. All Orthodox tombstones on the village cemetery in Gornje Nerodimlje have been damaged by Albanian terrorists.

1.5.6.6.3. All tombstones on the Urosevac Orthodox cemetery have been destroyed by Albanian terrorists.

1.5.6.6.4. On 1 August 1999, the villagers of Zegra, Gnjilane municipality, visited their homes, escorted by a KFOR patrol. They could see for themselves that the tombstones in the village had been pulled down.

1.5.6.7. Damaged and demolished of Serb Orthodox churches and monasteries

In the period from 13 June to 14 September 1999, around 60 Serb Orthodox churches and monasteries, built between the 10th and 16th centuries, were damaged or destroyed by Albanian terrorists in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo and Metohija. Due to their significance, some of the churches and monasteries have been listed and placed under the protection of UNESCO. In addition, over 150 recently built parish houses and parish churches have been either destroyed or damaged.

1.5.6.7.1. The Holy Trinity monastery near Musutiste, Suva Reka municipality, dating from the 14th century, was first damaged and torched, and then completely ruined.

1.5.6.7.2. The parish church of the Holy Mother of God in Musutiste, Suva Reka municipality, built in 1315, was first set on fire, and later damaged by explosives.

- 1.5.6.7.3. The St. Marko monastery in Korisa, Prizren municipality, built in 1467, was first vandalized, and later completely destroyed.
- 1.5.6.7.4. The Holy Trinity church in Petric, built in 1993, has been completely destroyed in a barbaric way.
- 1.5.6.7.5. The St. Nicholas church in the village of Slovinje, Lipljan municipality, dating from the 16th century, has been completely demolished.
- 1.5.6.7.6. The parish church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul in Suva Reka, built in 1938, has been brutally and completely destroyed.
- 1.5.6.7.7. The St. Archangel Gabriel monastery in Binac, Vitina municipality, built in the 14th century, has been burned and almost completely ruined.
- 1.5.6.7.8. The monastery fresco-painted church of the Presentation of the Holy Mother of God, in Dolac, Klina municipality, built in 1620, has been brutally damaged, burned and its altar smashed into pieces.
- 1.5.6.7.9. The parish church of the Holy Virgin in Belo Polje, Pec municipality, built in the 16th century, reconstructed in the 19th century, has been plundered and burned down.
- 1.5.6.7.10. The parish church of St. John the Baptist in Pecka Banja, Pec municipality, built in 1996, has been plundered and burned down.
- 1.5.6.7.11. The Holy Virgin church in the village of Naklo, Pec municipality, built in 1985, has been plundered and burned down.
- 1.5.6.7.12. The Holy Trinity church in Velika Reka, Vucitrn municipality, built in 1997, has been plundered and burned down.
- 1.5.6.7.13. The parish church of the Holy Apostles in the village of Petrovce, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality, has been plundered and burned down.
- 1.5.6.7.14. The St. Uros church in Urosevac, built in 1937, has been plundered and burned down.
- 1.5.6.7.15. The Holy Virgin church in the village of Podgorce, Vitina municipality, has been plundered and burned down.
- 1.5.6.7.16. The famous Devic Monastery of St. Joachim, built in 1440, has been plundered and destroyed, and the Saint's marble sepulchre desecrated.
- 1.5.6.7.17. The parish church of the Holy Virgin in Djurakovac, Pec municipality, built in 1997, has been plundered and destroyed.
- 1.5.6.7.18. The parish church of St. Elijah in Vucitrn, built in 1834, has been plundered and destroyed.
- 1.5.6.7.19. The Holy Trinity cathedral in Djakovica, built in 1998, has been plundered and burned down, and the invaluable mosaics smashed into pieces.
- 1.5.6.7.20. The St. Paraskeva (St. Nicholas) church in Drsnik, Pec municipality, built in the 16th century, has been plundered and burned down, including its fresco paintings.
- 1.5.6.7.21. The St. Nicholas church in the village of Osojane, Istok municipality, has been plundered and destroyed.

- 1.5.6.7.22. The St. John the Baptist church in Samodreza, Vucitrn municipality, reconstructed in 1932, has been plundered and burned down.
- 1.5.6.7.23. On 12 July 1999, the Sv. Vrac monastery in the village of Zociste, Orahovac municipality, dating from the 14th century, was demolished and looted. During the subsequent attacks by Albanian terrorists, the monastery was burned down.
- 1.5.6.7.24. In early July 1999, the Serb Orthodox church was burnt in the village of Petrovac, Kosovska Kamenica municipality.
- 1.5.6.7.25. On 24 July 1999, the Serb Orthodox church was set on fire in the village of Grmovo, Vitina municipality.
- 1.5.6.7.26. In downtown Urosevac, the parish house has been burned and the Orthodox house demolished by Albanian terrorists.
- 1.5.6.7.27. The Serb Orthodox church has been demolished in the village of Gornje Nerodimlje.
- 1.5.6.7.28. The newly built Serb Orthodox church in the village of Zaskok, Urosevac municipality, has been torn down by Albanian terrorists.
- 1.5.6.7.29. On 1 August 1999, the villagers of Zegra, Gnjilane municipality, visited their homes, escorted by a KFOR patrol. They could see for themselves that the village church had been pulled down.
- 1.5.6.7.30. On 1 August 1999, around 1:20 a.m., Albanian terrorists activated an explosive device planted in the Holy Salvation church, located in downtown Pristina. The explosion caused no casualties, but it considerably damaged the interior of the temple.
- 1.5.6.7.31. On 4 August 1999, around 9:00 p.m., Albanian terrorists activated an explosive device placed in the St. Elijah church in the village of Pomazetin, near the Slatina airfield. The explosion caused no casualties, but it considerably damaged the north-western part of the church.
- 1.5.6.7.32. The church of the Holy Prophet Elijah in Bistrazin, between Prizren and Djakovica, reconstructed in 1988, has been completely demolished.
- 1.5.6.7.33. The St. Dimitrije church near Pec, reconstructed in 1938 on its ancient foundations, has been devastated.
- 1.5.6.7.34. The church in the village of Novake, near Prizren, has been demolished.
- 1.5.6.7.35. The St. Uros monastery has been devastated and torn down in the village of Nerodimlje.
- 1.5.6.7.36. The church of the Presentation of the Holy Mother of God in the village of Krusevo, near Pec, has been broken into and partially burned.
- 1.5.6.7.37. The 14th century Serb Orthodox church in the village of Kijevo, near Klina, has been levelled to the ground.
- 1.5.6.7.38. The parish church in Klina has been torn down.
- 1.5.6.7.39. The St. Paraskeva church near Binac, Kosovska Vitina municipality, has been mined.

1.5.6.7.40. The St. Atanasije church in Grebenac near Klina, has been destroyed by planted mines.

1.5.6.7.41. The Holy Mother of God church in Klina has been destroyed by mines.

1.5.6.7.42. The St. Nicholas church in Ljubizda near Prizren, has been plundered and mined.

1.5.6.7.43. The St. Elijah church in Ljubizda near Prizren, has been demolished.

1.5.6.7.44. The St. Elijah church in Smac near Prizren has been plundered and burned down.

1.5.6.7.45. The temple of St. Basil the Great in Gornja Srbica near Prizren has been damaged.

In early September, Albanian terrorists plundered and burned in Orahovac a monastery of immeasurable historic and cultural value, built in the 13th century.

The Police Headquarters in Kursumlija lodged several strong-worded protests to KFOR because of inefficient protection of traditional Serb historic monuments and monasteries of priceless cultural and historic value, and of vey special importance for the Serbian nation and its history.

1.5.6.7.46. Statement of the facts related to the genocide perpetrated against Serb and other non-Albanian groups is not complete and the Applicant reserves the right to supplement it.

1.6. FACTS RELATED TO THE EXISTENCE OF AN INTENT TO COMMIT GENOCIDE

1.6.1. The facts related to the existence of an intent to commit genocide by the bombing, causing environmental disaster and using depleted uranium shells

1.6.1.1. The Respondents intentionally bombed chemical industry plants (in Pancevo, especially) which are not used for any military purposes while at the same time it is a well-known fact that their destruction and damaging have extremely severe consequences for health of a large number of people in a very wide area. As far as the bombing of chemical industry plants in Pancevo is concerned, the responsible individuals of the Respondents should have known that strikes against such facilities may incur an additional risk to the population since as many as three chemical industry factories (Petrohemija, Azotara and Oil refinery) are concentrated in a relatively narrow area, thus drastically multiplying the consequences of these strikes.

1.6.1.2. Genocidal intention of the responsible individuals for the strikes against chemical industry facilities in Yugoslavia is clearly implied by destruction of the plants of this industry in Pancevo. In this town, not only is there a high concentration of chemical plants, which, if destroyed or damaged, pose a great danger in themselves, but also all the three factories were in the first strikes

completely incapacitated for any further productive activity. The responsible individuals were certainly aware of this, since their first attacks had been directed towards vital parts of the factories, thus incapacitating their production.

1.6.1.3. Therefore, if the aim was to disrupt production in those factories, that aim was completely achieved during the first attacks. *Why did new devastating strikes follow afterwards?* The only possible explanation can be found that the responsible individuals had *genocidal intention*, and in order to perpetrate genocide, they continued with air strikes against chemical industry plants intending to expose a large number of inhabitants of Yugoslavia to extensive destruction. As we have already argumentatively explained, it was the Serbs that they primarily meant under the term "population of Yugoslavia".

1.6.1.4. Scientists at a conference on depleted uranium and cancers in Iraq, held on 30 July 1999, contended that depleted uranium shells can cause birth defects and serious illness, including cancers. Mr. Coghill, a biologist who runs a research centre in Gwent, Wales, said: "We think there will be 10,000 extra deaths in Kosovo". (Richard Norton-Taylor, Uranium shells warning for Kosovo alternative maybe: MoD accused of hiding truth, *The Observer*, 31 July 1999, Annex No.161, pp. 440-442)

1.6.1.5. By his letter of 27 May 1999, Mr. Michel Fontaine, President of the Association pour la sauvegarde des familles et enfants de disparus, informed: "Nous vous prions de trouver ci-dessous l'information communiquee par le Capitaine Marc Louis Leclair.

Declaration faite par le General Joffret, commandant de l'aviation francaise de l'Alliancem, sur Franco Info et Franco International: 'L'aviation a recu l'ordre de detruire la vie en Serbie.'" (Annex No 162, pp, 443)

1.6.2. The facts related to the existence of an intent to commit genocide by killing and wounding Serbs and other non-Albanian groups in Kosovo and Metohija

1.6.2.1. The intent to commit genocide is implied in the fact that Serbs and members of the other non-Albanian groups were killed, injured or expelled as such, it is due to their ethnicity. Proof of intent to commit genocide is inferred from the fact that great majority of Serbian institutions, like monasteries, churches, monuments of cultures and Orthodox tombstones on cemeteries were destroyed or damaged.

1.6.2.2. The Chairman-in-Office of the OSCE strongly deplores the massacre of 14 Serbian men in the farming village of Gracko in Kosovo:

These killings demonstrate the urgent need for increased international protection of Serbs and other vulnerable ethnic groups in the Province .

This violence against Serbs and other non-Albanian groups in Kosovo must stop and the perpetrators must be brought to justice (OSCE, Press Release, SEC.INF./289/99, 26 July 1999)

1.6.2.3. The periodic report on the situation of human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights:

"Other incidents have been directed at Serbs for merely being Serbs, including identifying through parallel KLA 'authorities' the houses, and seizing all Serb-owned commercial properties. In recent weeks, attacks against Serbs, particularly women and the elderly, have increased in number and level of violence.." (A/54/396, S/1999/1000, 24 September 1999, p. 33, para. 114)

1.6.2.4. "The UN Special Rapporteur for human rights notes with sadness the street murder of a United Nations official, a Bulgarian national, who was killed because he was reportedly 'mistaken for a Serb'." (A/54/396/Add.1, S/1999/1000/Ad.1, 3 November 1999, p. 6, para. 26.)

1.6.2.5. The UN Special Rapporteur for human rights informed:

"Death to Serbs' is the most common wall inscription now". (A/54/396/Add.1, S/1999/1000/Ad.1, 3 November 1999, p. 8, para. 34)

1.7. FACTS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NATO AND KLA (UCK)

1.7.1. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 26 March 1999. Alexander Mineyev, ITAR-TASS:

"Jamie, recently the general staff of the Russian army has given to the NATO side reconnaissance pictures about drug trafficking facilities of Kosovar Albanians, about their weapon communications from Albania, about the training bases of Kosovar separatists. Do you use this information anyhow and do you count on this information in your operations?"

Jamie Shea:

"Well, it's true, Alexander, that we did receive some extremely interesting information from the Russian general staff about the UCK. We're very grateful for that, it's another good example of NATO-Russia cooperation and it shows that that cooperation has produced good results, no matter what disagreements we may have had lately, of course, on Kosovo itself, and certainly as the Secretary General here just a couple of days ago made clear, when it comes to the UCK we condemn any type of provocative action, no matter who commits it, in Kosovo and we have explicitly called on the UCK to exercise restraint and not to provoke the Yugoslav armed forces."

1.7.2. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 17 April 1999. Jamie Shea: "As you have heard in the news, ladies and gentlemen, a young lieutenant in the Yugoslav Armed Forces was captured during the night of 13/14 April by the UCK near Junik, near the border with Albania, and yesterday the Albanian government passed him to the US military authorities in Tirana, he was taken by helicopter down to Tirana yesterday. "

1.7.3. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 19 April 1999. Jamie Shea: "So the UCK seems not to hold terrain any longer. Its 7 principal headquarters have been dismantled by the offensive of the Yugoslav Army in recent weeks, they have obviously suffered casualties, but they also seem to have inflicted casualties on the Serb forces, they seem to have reverted to a more classical guerrilla hit-and-run type tactic but which does seem to have the capacity to harass the Serbs and as the Serbs are forced to hunker down under the threat of NATO action, obviously the possibilities for the UCK increase "

1.7.4. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 24 April 1999. Question:

"The UCK yesterday repeated its need for heavy weaponry to counter the Serb offensive in Kosovo. If a non-NATO country should want to supply such, would this be beneficial or would NATO try to dissuade or hinder such a thing?"

Jamie Shea:

"Clearly the UCK has never found difficulty, quite frankly, in procuring arms, that is clear, you have seen the evidence of that. But I think at the moment the only strategy that is going to work is for NATO to be able to force the forces of Belgrade out of Kosovo with that air power . "

1.7.5. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 11 May 1999. Freddie: "You said that the aim was to stop the fighting. But I notice from a plan of the NATO attack last night that the concentration of NATO attacks was in fact on the Serb military forces along the Albanian border. And General Jertz also mentioned that there was considerable UCK activity. From their point of view of course what they are doing is dealing with armed rebels, terrorists, so when there is fighting presumably they have every right to go and fight. The point I am trying to make, it is not a polemical question, I really want to know, NATO is in fact becoming very rapidly the Air Force of the UCK which are now able to develop their attacks because they have got the support of the Air Force?"

Jamie Shea:

"No, we are not, we are the Air Force of the Kosovar Albanian people, Freddie, and there is a very big distinction there . "

1.7.6. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 14 May 1999. Question:

"You have been talking about ethnic cleansing and since NATO has been updating us, with some approval on the exploits of the KLA, could you give us NATO's reaction to the appointment of Agim Cheku as the KLA's new military leader? The KLA pointed out yesterday that he is a former Brigadier General in the Croatian Army and one of the key planners behind Operation Storm which drove hundreds of thousands of Serbs from their home in the Krajina area of Croatia. Could you tell us what NATO's feelings are about the appointment of a man involved in ethnic cleansing as a KLA leader, people you normally speak about here with some approval?"

Jamie Shea:

"I have always made it clear, and you have heard me say this, that NATO has no direct contacts with the KLA. Who they appoint as their leaders, that is entirely their own affair. I don't have any comment on that whatever."

1.7.7. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 20 May 1999. General Jertz:

"Let me start with the update on ground activity. Serb military actions continued in the central area around Malisevo and on the Albanian border. Once again there was cross-border artillery firing into Albania. Since a few days we have evidence of continuous fighting between Serb forces and the UCK also in the Junik area. There have been reports that the UCK has retaken the village of Jablanica, capturing arms and ammunition. We should not draw however too many conclusions from this incident, but it suggests that Serb forces are becoming weaker as NATO action takes effect."

1.7.8. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 23 May 1999. John:

"The incident at Glava raises a question about exactly what nature of contacts are going on between the KLA and NATO. Could you explain how exactly the KLA would be expected to inform NATO of its whereabouts inside Kosovo? And could you comment on some of the press reports from people who were at the Glava post who said that they saw the KLA phoning in coordinates of Serb military positions to NATO air controllers?"

Jamie Shea:

"John, I am not aware of any direct contacts between the UCK and NATO as such. There probably are contacts, we know that, between the UCK and allies, but there is no contact, to my knowledge, between the UCK and the political or military structures of the Alliance. So that is I think my point there."

1.7.9. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 30 May 1999. Jamie Shea:

"As far as the UCK is concerned, yes the UCK has been trying to open up a further corridor into Kosovo out of Morina and to link up with their existing corridor in the Kosare area. And they have tried to launch a limited offensive there, particularly to come down into the valley from a mountain where they are currently deployed, called Pastrok Mountain, and there has been lots of fighting there. Now again I want to stress that NATO has no formal links with the UCK, we do not co-ordinate. There have been several newspaper reports suggesting that we exchange intelligence and so on. But I have no confirmation of that, but obviously the UCK is able to exploit the fact that Serb forces are immobilised because of NATO air strikes, or they are able to attack those Serb forces which are degraded by NATO air strikes and harass them all the more effectively. But that is an indirect consequence, if you like, of what we are doing and not the result of any formal links between our organisation and theirs."

1.7.10. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 31 May 1999. Colonel Freytag:

"On the ground, the UCK continues its operation in southwestern Kosovo in the vicinity of Mount Pastrik. I think we have told you over the past couple of days about the fighting ongoing in the strategic area of Mount Pastrik, and I say strategic because from Mount Pastrik there is a commanding view of the approaches to Kukes in Albania. Kukes, as you know, houses refugee camps and an airfield crucial for humanitarian relief. From Mount Pastrik one can see north along the Djakovica Valley, east to Prizren and across the valley to Suva Reka and Ovalovac. These areas are important because the lines of communication and supply have been highly contested by Serbs and UCK. Yesterday we learned that the UCK were being forced back towards the Albanian border. Today fierce fighting continues on the slopes of Mount Pastrik. Numerous Serb infantry, armour and paramilitary elements are reported concentrating in this area. NATO aircraft are taking advantage of this opportunity to attack the now more prominent concentration of Serbian war machinery "

Jamie Shea:

"George, on the UCK certainly, as I said, there have been the indirect beneficiaries of NATO actions. In fact last week they were able to occupy three villages where the Yugoslav forces had withdrawn under the onslaught of a NATO strike. So, tactically, yes, although I again stress that we have no direct relationship. But again we have a clear objective here of striking at the Yugoslav forces wherever they are in Kosovo, no hiding place. If the UCK are able to benefit from that, so be it. "

1.7.11. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 2 June 1999. General Jertz:

"Indications are that Serb forces are also repositioning within Kosovo, most probably to counter reported UCK activity. In turn, NATO air activity over Kosovo has increased as a result of the increase in Serb ground force activity. Yesterday I called it a rich target environment.

"Our assessment is that the current Serbian counter-offensive against the UCK around Mount Pastrik, offers NATO the best opportunity so far in the air campaign to hit Serb forces hard. To counter UCK advances, Serbia has had to mobilise and concentrate in this area. Because these forces have had to come out of their camouflage positions they have become more visible to our airborne forward air controllers. Once the forward air controllers spot a target, for example a tank or an APC, they call up NATO strike aircraft circling in the area, and guide them into their attack.

"Yesterday, we conducted nearly 150 sorties only around Mount Pastrik. Let me elaborate more on tactical targets in the vicinity of Mount Pastrik. We struck 32 artillery pieces, 9 armoured personnel carriers, 6 armoured vehicles, 4 other military vehicles, 8 mortar positions, revetted positions, and one SA6 surface-to-

air missile site. Initial indications are that we have had a significant impact on the Serbian forces operating in this area. A fuller battle damage assessment of course will have to wait a few more days."

1.7.12. It is clear that NATO intervene by force against the lawful and legitimate actions of the Yugoslav army and police directed against the rebel groups.

1.8. FACTS RELATED TO APPLICABILITY OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

1.8.1. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 4 April 1999. Jamie Shea:

"Well, on the, if I may, because this gentleman is looking for information to the extent that we can give it. On the US soldiers, the only thing that I can tell you is that so far we have been unsuccessful in getting access to them by the International Committee of the Red Cross. Again this is a violation of the Geneva Convention, the Third Geneva Convention, which does prescribe that the International Committee of the Red Cross should be able to visit these three.

"Secondly, you saw yesterday indications that they are going to be put on trial, or appear before some kind of court. It now looks as if that is going to happen before the end of the week. That is both in substance and in technicality also a violation of the Geneva Convention which prescribes that a much longer notice period has to be given before such individuals can be put on trial, even if, even if, there was some legitimate basis for doing so. Which there clearly isn't. These individuals have not done anything, they have been absolutely no threat whatever to Yugoslavia and they have been illegally snatched and detained and we still call for their release."

1.8.2. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 17 April 1999. Jamie Shea:

"As you have heard in the news, ladies and gentlemen, a young lieutenant in the Yugoslav Armed Forces was captured during the night of 13/14 April by the UCK near Junik near the border with Albania, and yesterday the Albanian government passed him to the US military authorities in Tirana, he was taken by helicopter down to Tirana yesterday. I want to report that he is in good condition, he has been examined by a doctor, he has been given shelter, food and has access to religious counselling, he has also access to the International Committee of the Red Cross and he will have all the protection and rights accorded by the Third Geneva Convention. He will be able to send and receive mail, communicate any complaints, receive medical care and to have his habits, customs and religious practices respected. He will not be used for propaganda purposes."

1.8.3. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 18 May 1999. Ambassador Scheffer²⁶⁶:

“Let me just talk for 3 to 4 minutes about the law, if I might, because I think this is very important:

“The practice of involuntarily holding innocent civilians in the vicinity of military targets is illegal and reprehensible. International law prohibits the practice of deliberately placing non-combatants around military objectives in an effort to ‘protect’ them from attack. The use of human shields is an illegal tactic that was used, for example, by the PLO in Lebanon in 1982 as well as the lawless Somali militia and by Saddam Hussein in occupied Kuwait. In the context of operations in Kosovo, the use of Kosovar Albanians to insulate military targets would violate norms of customary international law. The prohibition against the use of human shields is reflected in the following provisions of the law and I am just going to quickly check this off for you:

“First, article 27 of the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilians in time of war, which was signed, in 1949 specifies that protected persons shall “at all times be humanely treated and shall be protected against all actions of violence or threats thereof“

“Article 28 mandates that protected persons cannot be used to render areas immune from military attack. This provision, it might be argued, is technically inapplicable because Kosovars would not be protected persons in the hands of their own government. However, article 28 reflects the solid grounding of the concept in the framework of humanitarian law and was clearly articulated and I actually helped the drafting of the provision of the Rome treaty on the Permanent International Court last summer that clearly embodied this principle as a chargeable count by the Prosecutor of the Permanent International Criminal Court when a sufficient number of ratifications are achieved to bring it into force.

“Second, common article 3 mandates that persons taking no part in the hostilities will ‘in all circumstances be treated humanely.’ Article 3 specifically outlaws the taking of hostages; groups of civilians who are held at gunpoint and forced to remain in the vicinity of legitimate military targets are hostages in both common sense and legal meaning of that word; they are held against their will in an environment where they are endangered.

“Three, Protocol 1 of 1977; article 51, sub-paragraph 7, mandates that ‘the presence or movements of the civilian population or individual civilians shall not be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations in particular in attempts to shield military objectives from attacks or to shield, favour or impede military operations; the parties to the conflict shall not direct the movement of the civilian population or individual civilians in order to attempt to shield military objectives from attacks or to shield military operations.’

²⁶⁶ Ambassador David Scheffer of the United States is the Ambassador at Large of the US State Department for War Crimes Issues. He appeared on the NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 18 May 1999.

"It is important that the commentary to the protocols of 1977 points out that the formulation of article 51, sub-paragraph 7, is broader than the class of persons covered by either of the applicable Geneva Conventions of 1949. In addition, the commentary notes that the word 'movements' is intended to include instances where the civilian population is moving of its own accord.

"I have just another brief comment on the law:

"The relevant principles of law associated with the tactic of using human shields to insulate military objectives from attack are discrimination and proportionality.

"The principle of discrimination is one of the most fundamental components of the law of armed conflict. This principle was reflected as early as the 1899 Hague Convention requirement that combatants wear a fixed, distinctive emblem recognisable at a distance and carry their arms openly. Customary international law requires that combatants shall 'at all times distinguish between the civilian population and combatants and shall direct their operations only against military objectives.' There is absolutely no question that that is exactly what NATO is doing, it is distinguishing between civilian and military objectives and in fact I would argue just as a scholar of the laws of war that you cannot find another armed conflict in the history of modern warfare where there has been more discipline and care taken to comply with the laws of war and to make that distinction than in the targeting exercise of the NATO Alliance.

"The use of human shields would represent an attempt to deter an attack against a military target by affecting the proportionality analysis of the attacking state. The principle of proportionality prohibits attacks where the loss of life and/or damage to property incident to legitimate attacks would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage to be gained. Commanders must take all feasible means to minimise collateral damage and the effort of using human shields to hope that the proportionality analysis would deter the attack. In some, using civilians in an attempt to insulate legitimate military objectives from attack violates well-established principles of international war. NATO forces have complied with the law of armed conflict principle that attacks not be wilfully directed against the civilian population as such or deliberately disproportionate."

1.8.4. At the same Press Conference, Dimitri Khavine, Russian TV Agency asked: "Speaking about human shields strictly from the legal point of view, not moral, how will these legal notions and terms work when war is not officially declared because it looks like the civilian population living close to something which is considered by the other side, by somebody, as a legal military target, is a human shield anyway in any country?"

Ambassador Scheffer answered:

"Let me just say that there is no need at all for a declaration of war for the laws of war to apply, the Geneva Conventions don't require it nor does customary international law, so that is simply not a necessary trigger for these laws to apply."

1.8.5. The Applicant refers to the above quotations only as an evidence that the Respondents considered that the parties involved in the international armed conflict were obliged to fulfill their obligations established by humanitarian law and the law of international armed conflict. The Applicant treated the three US soldiers as prisoners of war in accordance with the relevant 1949 Geneva Convention. They were visited by the representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross and by the Rev. Jesse Jackson. They had not been put on trial. The Yugoslav forces did not use human shields. Especially, the Applicant disputed the quoted allegations that NATO forces had complied with the obligations established by the humanitarian law and the law of international armed conflict. Also, the Applicant opposes the applicability of common Article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Conventions because it refers to internal armed conflicts.

1.8.6. The Applicant appreciates very much the statement of Ambassador Scheffer that customary international law requires that combatants shall at all times distinguish between the civilian population and combatants and shall direct their operations only against military objectives. But, it cannot accept that "there is absolutely no question that that is exactly what NATO is doing". The Applicant asserts that NATO directed its operations against civilian objectives.

1.9. FACTS RELATED TO ISSUE OF THE IMPUTABILITY

1.9.1. Facts related to the imputability of acts of NATO to the Respondents

1.9.1.1. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 2 May 1999.
Question:

"Is there by any measurement, any decrease in the war effort on the part of NATO in response to the Rev. Jackson's plea?"

Jamie Shea:

"I think Konrad can answer that better than I, but if I may have a word, if you look at the number of targets that were struck last night on Day 39 and the very extensive number of locations throughout Yugoslavia where those targets were engaged – and those strikes were not restricted to Kosovo – then I think you have your answer..."

"I understand that the Rev. Jackson has some proposals that he is carrying to President Clinton. I have no idea what those proposals are, I understand there are four of them whereas a couple of days ago Belgrade made seven proposals. For us the lucky number is five, this is the magic number here, not seven, not four but five and you all know what those five are and that's what we will want to see before we consider ending this campaign."

Colonel Konrad Freytag:

"May I add a military view on it? The whole air campaign is under the direct and close control of NATO's political leaders and SACEUR does not have the liberty to escape from that and I think no-one would expect him to escape from that".

The Applicant underlines the importance of the statement of Colonel Freytag "The whole air campaign is under the direct and close control of NATO's political leaders", i.e. political representatives of Member States in NATO.

1.9.1.2. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 3 May 1999, question (ABC News):

"What's on the Council's agenda for today?"

Jamie Shea:

"The Council today will be updating its assessments of the current situation in Kosovo based on a report by Klaus Naumann, the Chairman of the Military Committee, particularly reviewing – as I am doing with you at the moment – the developments on the military scene over the last 24 hours"

The ambassadors of the NATO States, members of the North Atlantic Council reviewed the developments on the military scene.

1.9.1.3. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 7 May 1999, Jamie Shea:

"In just a few moments, the North Atlantic Council will hold its regular morning meeting. What's on the agenda today? I anticipate that they will review of course the current state of NATO's air campaign and humanitarian operations, they will hear a report on the military situation from the new Chairman of the Military Committee, Admiral Bencheroni (phone), who will be attending in his new capacity for the first time and Germany, as the Chair of the G8 meeting yesterday in Bonn, will highlight for the NAC the conclusions of that ministerial meeting".

1.9.1.4. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 8 May 1999, Jamie Shea:

"I would like to begin by stating that NATO did not intentionally target the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade last night ..

"Many Allies are currently in touch with the Chinese authorities in Beijing to express their sympathy and condolences to them, and also to the families of the victims."

1.9.1.5. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 11 May 1999, Question:

"The Italian President has reportedly come out of Macedonia and called for a halt to the bombing. I wonder if you could comment on that, and if you could characterise for us the tone of the NAC meetings since the Chinese embassy has been bombed. Is there a crack in the consensus at all that you can shed some light on, particularly in light of what the Italian President has now said?"

Jamie Shea answered:

"President Scalfaro, when he was in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia yesterday, also made clear that he expected the Serb forces to leave Kosovo and Milosevic to comply fully with the five conditions and the position of the Italian government on this is one of full solidarity with the

Alliance. We all want NATO air strikes to end but they only can end when our objectives are met. Otherwise, we would not have achieved what we set out to achieve and we would have failed to keep our commitment to all of those Kosovar Albanians that are depending upon NATO to be able to go back.

"The mood in the NAC has been good. Obviously on Saturday morning when we learned about the attack on the Chinese embassy, the mood was very sombre, as you can imagine and all Allies have felt about this in exactly the same way, it is not as if some have regretted this more than others, all Allies have all expressed their regrets to the Chinese authorities, all of them asked military commanders to make sure that the mistake that occurred in the intelligence targeting procedure is identified and corrected so that this doesn't happen again but, at the same time, all of them to a leader have reaffirmed that this incident, no matter how regrettable, cannot, must not, blow NATO off course, we have to keep to our objectives. We should not, if you like, compound one mistake by an even larger mistake of stopping now before we have achieved our objectives and handing President Milosevic ethnic cleansing on a plate, so the mood is a sombre one but it is also one of determination to carry on and you have seen that of course reflected in the number of sorties and strikes that occurred last night."

The Allies accepted the responsibility for the NATO attack on the Chinese embassy.

1.9.1.6. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 8 May 1999, Dragan Blagojevic, Beta Agency:

"After the series of daily and nightly losses of civilian lives and the destruction of civilian targets, do you think, General – or is it your assessment or the assessment of your commanders – that in the chain of the command is there somebody who is responsible for all that?"

Major General Jertz:

"You know we are doing a campaign, we are trying to solve a conflict which was imposed on us and the military are in line with political guidance. That is all I have to say to this question."

The Applicant draws the attention of the Court that Major General Jertz, answering the question on the series of daily and nightly losses of civilian lives and the destruction of civilian targets, said that the military was in line with political guidance.

1.9.1.7. At the same Press Conference, Gyorgy Foris, Hungarian TV:

"The Belgrade incident and the Nis incident show how risky targeting downtown targets is. The question arises, is it worthwhile doing so, do you have as much benefit out of it that makes it worthwhile doing it, targeting downtown?"

Major General Jertz:

"We had unfortunately to target some targets in downtown Belgrade in the past and we hit them because they did belong to the command structure of a regime which we think is a brutal regime talking, listening and seeing the pictures of what is happening in Kosovo. So yes, we do continue to find legitimate targets which are totally agreed by those countries who want to end this conflict."

The countries "who want to end this conflict", i.e. Members of NATO, were totally agreed on the circumstances of targeting.

1.9.1.8. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 10 May 1999, Jamie Shea:

"The North Atlantic Council is meeting this morning at 11.00 am. The usual topics on the agenda, obviously a report by the Chairman of the Military Committee on the latest developments, the usual reports on political developments and on the humanitarian situation ."

1.9.1.9. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 12 May 1999, Margaret Evans, CBC:

"The NAC was called by the Canadians last night, the special session. They called it, so they say, because they felt that they were ill-informed about what had gone on in Beijing, because they felt that they weren't being kept informed properly and they had to call for it.

The fact that they did that, does that say to you that some governments, you said yesterday that there was complete unity, does it suggest that some governments are actually losing faith in the way that this campaign is being handled?"

Jamie Shea:

"No it doesn't Margaret, I can assure you of that. And again, judge us by actions. You saw last night another very extensive range of air operations, you have seen in capitals that all governments continue to give their full support to this operation and that is going to continue to be the case. SACEUR comes frequently to the Council in order to brief on operations, he is the Commander and it is his duty to keep the Ambassadors informed and to make himself available for questions, and that is a routine thing, it happens every week. The only reason why the meeting was at 7.00 last night, as opposed to 11.00 yesterday morning, was because a number of Ambassadors who are double hatted were at the Western European Union meeting in Bremen and of course had to get back in time to listen to SACEUR, so we did the meeting at 7.00 p.m. But SACEUR gave a very full, very convincing account of the operation and afterwards everybody was agreed that we have no alternative but to continue, and we will continue. So I don't see this as any kind of special meeting, quite frankly, it was a normal meeting but it just happened to be at 7.00 p.m. as opposed to 11.00 am because of the WEU Ministerial."

1.9.1.10. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 12 May 1999, Patricia Kelly, CNN:

"In the last couple of weeks NATO has celebrated two 50th anniversaries, one 50 years of NATO and one 50 days of airstrikes. Which do you think is going to be the most significant anniversary for the future of NATO, which period do you think, the 50 days or the 50 years, will make the most difference to the future of NATO, especially if the airstrikes do not succeed in fulfilling their objective?"

Secretary General:

"I think that I don't like to celebrate specific dates. I think that we have a mission, that the mission is going to continue until we obtain the objectives. But let me say that the meeting that we had in Washington not long ago was again a very important meeting, probably the most important of NATO's history, in which the determination of all the 19 Allies to continue with our campaign until we see it through was total "

1.9.1.11. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 21 May 1999, Douglas Hamilton, REUTERS:

"General Jertz, excuse me if I missed something but on Istok could you tell us what is the military significance of the prison at Istok and Jamie, the German Foreign Minister, Joschka Fischer, at a photo opportunity today said that there needed to be an urgent review of targets, he had been seeing the Swiss ambassador."

Jamie Shea:

"Doug, three points to answer your question. The first point is we always listen to whatever governments say to us obviously, we are an alliance that is based on that principle. Secondly, naturally the military commanders will continue to take every precaution to hit the targets accurately. Thirdly, no government has asked NATO to change its current strategy, including its targeting policy "

It is important. NATO is an alliance, based on the principle to listen to whatever governments of Member States say to it. No government had asked NATO to change its targeting policy.

1.9.1.12. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 25 May 1999, Nick Childs, BBC:

"A more general question on targeting, it is certainly in the written update you make a particular point that there were many strikes focused on, as you put it, Milosevic's regime's higher level command and control facilities. We had over the weekend General Clark quoted as saying the target list had been broadened and deepened. The German Defence Minister yesterday was suggesting that NATO should and could look at escalating the air campaign perhaps to Phase 3. Is it the case that there has been a decision to broaden and deepen the target lists recently, is this under discussion at the moment, what is the situation on that?"

Jamie Shea:

“There has been no new decision whatever on the target list. The guidance of the NATO Ambassadors to SACEUR remains what it has been, which was reconfirmed, as you know, at the Washington Summit. It is simply up to SACEUR to decide when he wants to go after the targets that he is authorised to go after. And if you see something new, that doesn't mean to say that there has been a new decision to strike that particular target – Nick, sorry, those refer to 23 May and we are on 25 May today, so that is the explanation – excuse me – what it does mean is that SACEUR judges that the weather conditions, the operational circumstances are right so that the day of that target has finally come round. So it is not a question of a new decision, it is simply a question of SACEUR waiting for the right moment, weatherwise and operationally, to go after something which maybe hasn't been struck before. But this is all within the parameters of the political guidance.”

1.9.1.13. The whole air campaign was under the direct and close control of NATO's political leaders. The North Atlantic Council regularly reviewed the developments on the military scene. All Allies have expressed their regrets to the Chinese authorities, all of them asked military commanders to make sure that the mistake that occurred in the intelligence targeting procedure is identified and corrected so that this does not happen again. So, all Allies have accepted responsibility for an act of NATO. Unfortunately, in spite of large civilian casualties no government has asked NATO to change its strategy, including its targeting policy.

1.9.1.14. During the discussions at the Security Council meetings of 24 and 26 March 1999, the Respondents considered the acts of NATO as their acts (S/PV.3988 and 3989).

1.9. 2. Facts related to the imputability of acts of KFOR to the Respondents

1.9.2.1. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 13 May 1999, question: “Jamie, could you provide an update on the status of planning for any eventual KFOR deployment?”

Jamie Shea:

“As to your question of are we going to be ready, yes. The North Atlantic Council has now been working with the military authorities to look at the parameters of KFOR, to see what are the tasks that it may have to perform when it obviously will enter Kosovo

“At the moment, we are looking at that and we are going to have to see how many of those tasks will fall to a military force and how many will be taken on by the OSCE, by the European Union, by the UN or other organisations that will be involved. So that is planning work which is ongoing at the moment and after that work has been done, we can then look a little bit at the question of the troop-to-task ratio and the size of an overall force; no conclusions have been drawn up yet but we are doing that

actively and we are ready. We have got 16,000 forces in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – that is the enabling force which is building up, which is training for its mission – and believe me, we don't intend to leave any vacuum in Kosovo once the Serb forces have withdrawn, the international presence has to be ready to deploy very quickly and we are preparing for that."

1.9.2.2. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 14 May 1999, question: "When will NATO finish reviewing its plans for KFOR and will that be before the G8 Summit in Cologne, and have you any indication, a breakdown of numbers and countries involved yet? "

Jamie Shea:

"First of all on KFOR we are currently intensively reviewing the KFOR planning because we are mindful of the fact that we have to be ready to contribute to an international security presence which has to be based on a NATO core, NATO command and control arrangements, and we want that to be in place. And we also of course are looking at things like the size of the force and we are looking at the tasking of the force ."

The Applicant refers to the fact that KFOR was planned by the North Atlantic Council. It attaches the crucial importance to the fact that an international security presence has to be based on a NATO core, NATO command and control arrangements.

1.9.2.3. NATO Press conference held on the afternoon of 19 May 1999, question: "What is the status for the planning of ground forces regarding a permissive environment? We are talking about raising the numbers to beyond the 28,000 originally planned, where is this planning heading and how far has it gone?"

Jamie Shea:

"On the ground troops, what we are doing is we have asked SHAPE to revise the operational plan for what we call Operation Joint Guardian, which is the official name for the peace-implementation force. SHAPE have now sent the revised operational plan to the Military Committee according to the standard NATO procedure. The Military Committee is now looking at it, analysing it and when the Military Committee are satisfied they will send it to the Council for discussion and ultimately endorsement."

1.9.2.4. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 25 May 1999, question: "Is the NAC expected to take up the Military Committee's recommendation today for the new expanded Kfor, or is that something for later in the week?"

Jamie Shea:

"The Military Committee report has gone to the NAC under something called silence procedure, and that expires at the close of business today, and therefore if no delegation has a query, that will be judged to have been approved by the North Atlantic Council. From that moment SHAPE will come back with a status of requirements, in other words a kind of new list of what is necessary for the new operational concept of KFOR to go ahead in terms of how many units of

engineers, how many units of industry, how much equipment, what kind of communications, all of this. And once that has been looked at by the Military Committee, we will go to a Force Generation conference within the very, very near future, in order to generate the additional forces that SACEUR has identified and which the Council will have approved, so that is pretty much the way forward."

Question:

"Does the official silence imply they are actually discussing it?"

Jamie Shea:

"No, what has happened is this has been extensively worked in the Military Committee and of course the same countries are obviously represented in the Military Committee as the North Atlantic Council. So the Military Committee has done a lot of work on this; the Military Committee are now satisfied with it, it has gone to capitals but because the Military Committee are satisfied, we deem that we can approve this under a silence procedure. This also, and I want to emphasise this, shows the urgency, the urgency with which we are treating this, the fact that we are putting it under a silence procedure rather than having an extensive discussion in the NAC. But of course if a nation should break the silence procedure there would automatically be a meeting of the North Atlantic Council to address the point in question."

1.9.2.5. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 26 May 1999, Jamie Shea:

"..... Yesterday, as you know, at the end of the afternoon, the North Atlantic Council approved expanded concepts of operations for the Kosovo Peacekeeping Peace Implementation Force. This is of course a first step. The process of gathering the forces will take time, because effective military planning among 19 nations has to be done in a deliberate methodical way, but at the same time we are going to move ahead quickly on this. Today the military authorities should be issuing a preliminary status of requirements to NATO nations, which will indicate the number and type of forces that they believe that they are going to require to successfully implement Operation Joint Guardian.

"On Monday, SHAPE will convene a preliminary Force Generation Conference, which will be chaired by the Deputy SACEUR, General Rupert Smith, and this Force Generation Conference will be attended by representatives of all 19 Alliance Members, to begin the discussion as to how we meet the essential military requirements for this expanded NATO Peace Implementation Force for Kosovo. And, as I said to you yesterday, the next stage will be to consult with our Partner countries on the operational planning, and in due course, to involve them in the Force Generation, to the extent that they wish to be involved. So, I will of course update you as this whole process proceeds, but as you can see, we are not losing any time. We are getting on with it quickly."

1.9.2.6. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 2 June 1999, Matthew Chance, CNN:

"Jamie, can you confirm that this international security force will be firmly under a NATO banner and won't fall under kind of UN auspices?"

Jamie Shea:

"We very much hope Matthew that it will have a UN Security Council Resolution, and that is being worked on actively and we have said all along that it will have a NATO core. That means that NATO countries will be prominently represented in the force, and it will have a NATO command and control structure. It will have robust NATO rules of engagement, and NATO certainly will be, if you like, the central tent pole around which the force will be built, but you saw yesterday that 11 countries came to the Force Generation Conference. By coming to that conference they made it clear that they want to go to Kosovo with us and not in any kind of other arrangement."

Doug Hamilton, Reuters:

"Jamie, Viktor Chernomyrdin has said that the peacekeeping force will be made up of *separate groups* of Russian and NATO troops under separate commands. If they are all going to be inside Kosovo under this arrangement, won't that amount to de facto partition and won't that be a violation of NATO's 5 sacrosanct demands?"

Jamie Shea:

"Doug, let's see how we come out on this one. As far as NATO is concerned, we are talking about a single force, not a number of different forces. A single force with a unity of command, robust rules of engagement and a common approach throughout Kosovo. We are not going to do anything which could increase the chances of some sort of *partition, whether virtual or real.*"

1.9.2.7. KFOR is created by NATO. It is under command and control of NATO.

1.9.2.8. Alternatively, every Respondent is responsible for acts committed in the area under its control.

1.10. FACTS RELATED TO ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITY BY THE RESPONDENTS FOR ACTS OF NATO

1.10.1. NATO Press Conference held on the morning of 8 May 1999. NATO Spokesman

Jamie Shea:

"NATO deeply regrets loss of life, injuries to Chinese diplomatic personnel or to any other innocent civilians present in the Embassy at the time. We also regret damage to the Embassy.

"Many Allies are currently in touch with the Chinese authorities in Beijing to express their sympathy and condolences to them, and also to the families of the victims."

1.10.2. NATO Press Conference held on the afternoon of 8 May 1999. Secretary General:

"Good afternoon. Following its meeting this afternoon, the North Atlantic Council wishes to express its deep regret for the tragic mistake for the bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade. I would like to tell you that I have just spoken to the Chinese Ambassador here in Brussels and I have transmitted the regrets personally. The sincere sympathy and the condolences of all the countries, of all the members of the Alliance, go to the victims, to their families and the Chinese government."

1.10.3. The Respondents have accepted responsibility for an act of NATO.

2. PART TWO - LAW

2.1. OBLIGATIONS NOT TO USE FORCE AGAINST A STATE

2.1.1. The acts of the bombing of Yugoslav territory were in breach of the obligation not to resort to the use of force against another State, which exists as a general rule of customary law and as a basic principle of the Charter of the United Nations, and has a nature of *jus cogens*.

2.1.2. The International Court of Justice has confirmed the cogent nature of the principle:

"A further confirmation of the validity, as customary international law, of the principle of the prohibition of use of force expressed in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations may be found in the fact that it is frequently referred to in statements by State representatives as being not only a principle of customary international law but also a fundamental or cardinal principle of such law. The International Law Commission, in the course of its work on the codification of the law of treaties, expressed the view that 'that law of the Charter concerning the prohibition of the use of force in itself constitutes a conspicuous example of a rule in international law having the character of '*jus cogens*' (paragraph (1) of the commentary of the Commission to Article 50 of its draft Articles on the Law of Treaties, ICL *Yearbook*, 1966-II, p. 247). Nicaragua in its Memorial on the Merits submitted in the present case states that the principle prohibiting the use of force embodied in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter of the United Nations 'has come to be recognized as *jus cogens*'. The United States, in its Counter-Memorial on the questions of jurisdiction and admissibility, found it material to quote the views of scholars that the principle is a 'universal norm', a 'universal international law', a 'universally recognized principle of international law', and a 'principle of *jus cogens*'." (Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (*Nicaragua v. United States of America*), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 100. para 190).

2.1.3. The Court said that the use of force could not be an appropriate method to monitor or ensure respect for human rights:

"The Court also notes that Nicaragua is accused by the 1985 finding of the United States Congress of violating human rights. . .

"while the United States might form its own appraisal of the situation as to respect for human rights in Nicaragua, the use of force could not be the appropriate method to monitor or ensure such respect. With regard to the steps actually taken, the protection of human rights, a strictly humanitarian objective, cannot be

compatible with the mining of ports, the destruction of oil installations, or again with the training, arming and equipping of the contras. The Court concludes that the argument derived from the preservation of human rights in Nicaragua cannot afford a legal justification for the conduct of the United States, and cannot in any event be reconciled with the legal strategy of the respondent State, which is based on the right of collective self-defence." (Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, pp. 134-135, paras. 267 and 268.)

2.1.4. The preparatory work of the Charter indicates unequivocally that intervention for special motives was ruled out. The subsequent practice of the Member States of the United Nations has not produced a departure in general international law. Such a departure would, in principle, be a major aberration and would require consistent and substantial evidence. Such a change in customary law has not been asserted to exist, much less proved, by a single member State of NATO.

2.1.5. The basic principles of the legal régime relating to the use of force were also reaffirmed in the Definition of Aggression adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1974 (resolution 3314 (XXIX)). Article 5 of the definition provides that: "No consideration of whatever nature, whether political, economic, military or otherwise, may serve as a justification for aggression."

2.1.6. The general legal régime of the Charter was affirmed by Professor Schwebel in his Hague lectures delivered in 1972 under the heading "Aggression, Intervention and Self-Defence in Modern International Law" (Recueil des Cours, Vol. II (1972), pp. 413-497).

2.1.7. Professor Yoram Dinstein, in his monograph on War, Aggression and Self-Defence (CUP, 1988, at p. 89 (Tab 4)), concluded that: "Nothing in the Charter substantiates the right of one State to use force against another under the guise of ensuring the implementation of human rights." (Ibid., p. 89.)

2.1.8. Professor Schachter is quite clear in his "International Law in Theory and Practice", published in 1991. On page 128, he says:

"International law does not, and should not, legitimize the use of force across national lines except for self-defence (including collective self-defence) and enforcement measures ordered by the Security Council. Neither human rights, democracy or self-determination are acceptable legal grounds for waging war, nor for that matter, are traditional just causes or righting wrongs. This conclusion is not only in accord with the UN Charter as it was originally understood; it is also in keeping with the interpretation adopted by the great majority of States at the present time."

2.1.9. There is the view of Professor Randelzhofer of Germany, in the volume edited by Bruno Simma, Charter of the United Nations, A Commentary (OUP, 1994, (Tab 6) at pp. 123-124).

Professor Randelzhofer considers that there is no room for the concept of humanitarian intervention, either in the Charter or in customary law.

2.1.10. Bruno Simma is right when he says:

"In contemporary international law, as codified in the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (Articles 53 and 64), the prohibition enunciated in Article 2(4) of the Charter is part of *jus cogens*, i.e., it is accepted and recognized by the international community of States as a whole as a norm from which no derogation is permitted and which can be modified only by a subsequent norm of general international law having the same peremptory character. Hence, universal *jus cogens*, like the prohibition embodied in Article 2(4), cannot be contracted out of at the regional level. Further, the Charter prohibition of the threat or use of armed force is binding on States both individually and as members of international organizations, such as NATO, as well as on those organizations themselves." (Bruno Simma, *NATO, the UN and the Use of Force: Legal Aspects*, EJIL, 1999, Vol. 10, No. 1.)

2.1.11. After the aggression against the Respondent, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights expressed its firmest conviction that the so-called "duty" and "right" to carry out "humanitarian intervention", in particular by means of the threat or use of force, is juridically totally unfounded under current general international law and consequently cannot be considered as a justification for violation of the principles enshrined in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations. (Annex E.CN.4/Sub.2/1999/L.11, p. 5 Annex No. 164, 460-462)

2.1.12. "Humanitarian law shall not be invoked, as such, as a basis for the use of force. Should the recourse to force be considered the appropriate answer to a very serious violation of humanitarian law, this decision should be taken within the framework of Chapter VII of the UN Charter. Article 89 of Protocol I stipulates that, in situation of serious violations of the Conventions or of Protocol I, the High Contracting Parties shall act, jointly or individually, in cooperation with the UN. But, any international response must respect the United Nations Charter, the principles of international law and humanitarian law. The possible humanitarian consequences must be taken into account" (International Committee of the Red Cross, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, 27th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, *Compendium of Documents, Reference Document*, p. 10, para 5)

2.1.13. The Security Council of the United Nations is exclusively empowered by the United Nations Charter to decide on the use of force, according to provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter. The United Nations Security Council may utilize regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action. But according to Article 53 of the Charter "no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council . . .". NATO and its member States were without the authorization of the Security Council for the use of force against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

2.1.14. Aside from the legal issues, there are very strong grounds for the disqualification of the so-called air strikes as a humanitarian intervention.

2.1.15. There is no genuine humanitarian purpose. The action against Yugoslavia forms part of an ongoing geo-political agenda unrelated to human rights. When in 1995, 300,000 Serbs were forced out of the Krajina, the Respondent stayed silent.

2.1.16. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a party to almost all international instruments on human rights. It is a party to the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; the 1966 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the 1968 Convention on Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity; the 1973 International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; the 1979 Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the 1948 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the 1985 International Convention against Apartheid in Sports; the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Federal Assembly ratified in 1998 the Framework Convention for the Protection of Minorities adopted by the Council of Europe in 1994. The Framework Convention became a part of its internal law. The basic rights of individuals – members of minorities – are provided for by the Yugoslav Constitution and relevant laws. There is a large number of minority communities in Yugoslavia. In the northern part of Serbia, Vojvodina, the Hungarians, Slovaks, Romanians, Ruthenians are the largest minority communities. There are no special difficulties in relations between them and the State. These communities are represented at all levels of State organization. They are practising local self-government and exercising their rights in the fields of education, culture and media. The Albanian community in Kosovo and Metohija has the same legal status and the same rights. The problem in relations between this community and the State arises from the militant secessionist movement culminating in the claim to secession.

2.1.17. Demanding only and exclusively secession aimed at joining Albania and creating Great Albania, the major part of the Albanian minority, under the pressure of terrorist groups in the last few years, refused to exercise its rights provided for by internal law, to participate in elections, to co-operate with State organs. In spite of this, the atmosphere was tolerable. Even during the civil war in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, there were no special difficulties. The situation with regard to human rights in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo and Metohija, was assessed as positive by the Respondents. Between 1996 and 1998, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concluded several bilateral agreements on the return and readmission of Yugoslav citizens obliged to leave the territory of the other State. Such agreements were applied in relation to the Federal Republic of Germany from 1 December 1996. The Agreement with the Republic of Italy was signed on 19 June 1997. The text of the agreement was initialled with the Kingdom of Belgium on 16 January 1998. The negotiations with

Canada began in September 1997. The above-mentioned agreements are related almost entirely to Albanians from Kosovo and Metohija. They had been leaving Kosovo and Metohija due to economic reasons. To legalize their stay abroad, they alleged national discrimination. As their requests for asylum were refused, while their number was increasing, the host countries negotiated their readmission to Yugoslavia. The refused requests for asylum and the negotiation and conclusion of agreements on the readmission of citizens obliged to leave the territory of the other State proved that these States did not find national discrimination against Albanians in Yugoslavia or the violation of their human rights to be the case. Otherwise, they would be in breach of their obligations vis-à-vis refugees.

2.1.18. That before the NATO armed intervention there were no particular problems in Kosovo and Metohija is also shown by the German provincial authorities which, up until NATO intervention, had refused further permission to stay to former Albanian refugees, invoking the official document issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany that "in Kosovo an explicit political persecution to Albanian ethnicity is not verifiable" and that:

"actions of the security forces are not directed against the Kosovo Albanians as an ethnically defined group, but against the military opponents and its actual or alleged supporters, that is the KLA, which is fighting for an independent Kosovo using terrorist means" (The letter of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany No. 514-516.80/32 426 of 12 January 1999, Annex No. 165, pp. 463-466).

The same document says:

"The members of the Albanian people are not threatened by political persecution related to their national affiliation. Thus, in Belgrade alone several thousands of ethnic Albanians live. Their status is not unfavourable and they are not treated as unequal citizens on a systematic basis by the State. In southern Serbia there are areas with a majority Albanian population in which no cases of violation of human rights worth mentioning have been registered against this category of persons."

(Municipalities of Bujanovac, Presevo and Medvedja.)

2.1.19. In the course of 1996 and 1997 there were occasional terrorist attacks by small criminal groups. During 1998 the situation changed. In that year there were 1,854 terrorist attacks in which 284 persons were killed and 556 were wounded. Among them there were 115 killed and 399 wounded policemen. More than 100 civilians were kidnapped by terrorist groups. Their fate remains unknown. The Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia tried to find a peaceful solution offering a broad autonomy for Kosovo and Metohija and nominating a government delegation to discuss the autonomy issue with representatives of the political parties of Kosovo Albanians. About twenty times during 1998 the Government delegation travelled to Pristina, the capital of Kosovo and Metohija, waiting for the representatives of the Albanian political parties. But they did not appear.

2.1.20. In the late summer of 1998, police forces managed to suppress terrorist activities and to disperse terrorist groups in Kosovo and Metohija. Forcibly recruited Albanians handed over weapons to the police and returned to their villages, where they received medical care and relief supplies, in particular food, by the State authorities.

2.1.21. Not escaping external monitoring of the situation in Kosova and Metohija, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concluded with the OSCE on 16 October 1998, the Agreement on the OSCE Kosovo Verification Mission, accepting a large monitoring mission of 2,000 members and reducing the presence of police and armed forces in Kosovo and Metohija. The willingness of the Yugoslav Government to bring about the calming down of the situation was abused by terrorist groups. They reorganized themselves and continued with terrorist attacks. When attacking civilians, they were occasionally and pro forma warned by the Respondents. As if they were entitled to kill Yugoslav policemen and soldiers. In fact, the terrorist groups were supported by the Respondents. Bank accounts for contributions to terrorism in Kosovo and Metohija exist in the United States of America, the Republic of France, the Republic of Italy, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Canada and have been advertised in the media and on the Internet.

2.1.22. Desirous to overcome the difficult situation, the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia accepted the invitation of the Contact Group countries to meet with the representatives of the political parties of the Kosovo Albanians at Rambouillet in an attempt to reach a political accord on broad autonomy for Kosovo and Metohija. To fulfil the precondition of the Kosovo Albanian parties for talks to begin, the Governments accepted the Contact Groups' representatives as mediators. Unfortunately, this opportunity was misused by some member countries of the Contact Group. They attempted to impose on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, by ultimatum, the so-called Interim Agreement for Peace and Self-Government in Kosovo.

2.1.23. After the failure of the Rambouillet-Kleber meeting, NATO began to send troops to countries bordering on Yugoslavia, i.e. bordering on Serbia's province of Kosovo and Metohija. In response, Yugoslavia increased the presence of its forces in the region but nothing dramatic happened in Kosovo and Metohija. Without any grounds whatsoever, the OSCE Chairman-in-Office withdrew the Kosovo Verification Mission. In his letter he said:

"The OSCE Mission has made an important contribution to stability in Kosovo, and it is with sadness that I have to withdraw the Mission. As OSCE Chairman-in-Office, responsible for safety of approximately 1,400 verifiers from many different countries, I do, however, have no other choice in the present situation. My decision has been made in the light of the increased violence in Kosovo, of which both Yugoslav troops and the KLA are to blame. The build up of Yugoslav troops in Kosovo in breach of the October Agreement has, however, unnecessarily aggravated

the situation further, and has been a decisive element in my considerations." (Letter of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office of 19 March 1999 addressed to the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Annex No.166, p. 467)

2.1.24. The Chairman-in-Office made no mention of the humanitarian catastrophe because it did not exist at the time. But, it was precisely the humanitarian catastrophe that was subsequently presented as the reason for the beginning of the use of force. He referred only to "the increased violence in Kosovo" blaming both the Yugoslav troops and the so-called KLA. He did not explain the accusation further. At that time the terrorist groups intensified their activities, intending to prepare justification for NATO military intervention. The Chairman-in-Office mentioned also "the build up of Yugoslav troops in Kosovo in breach of the October Agreement". As I said earlier, the number of Yugoslav armed forces was slightly increased in response to a growing number of NATO troops on the Yugoslav borders.

2.1.25. The modalities selected disqualify the mission as a humanitarian one. Bombing the populated areas of Yugoslavia and using high performance ordnance and anti-personnel weapons involve policies completely inimical to humanitarian intervention. Moreover, bombing from an altitude of 15,000 feet inevitably endangers civilians, and this operational mode is intended exclusively to prevent risks to combat personnel.

2.1.26. The population of Yugoslavia as a whole is being subjected to inhumane treatment and punishment for political reasons. A large number of civilians have been killed, and thousands seriously injured.

2.1.27. Some groups of civilians, including television personnel, have been deliberately targeted. Several attempts have been made to assassinate the Head of State of Yugoslavia. These modalities clearly disqualify the claim to action on humanitarian grounds.

2.1.28. The selection of a bombing campaign is disproportionate to the declared aims of the action. Thus, in order to protect one minority in one region, all the other communities in the whole of Yugoslavia are placed at risk of intensive bombing.

2.1.29. The pattern of targets and the geographical extent of the bombing indicate broad political purposes unrelated to humanitarian issues.

2.1.30. Major considerations of international public order disqualifying the bombing as a humanitarian action. As the Respondent States know very well, the so-called crisis originated in the deliberate fomenting of civil strife in Kosovo and Metohija and the subsequent support by NATO States to terrorist groups. This interference is continuing. In such conditions those States responsible for the civil strife and the intervention are stopped from pleading humanitarian purposes.

2.1.31. In this context it is relevant to recall that the International Law Commission draft of 1980 on State Responsibility provides in Article 33 (in material part) that:

"2. In any case, a state of necessity may not be invoked by a State as a ground for precluding wrongfulness:

.....
(c) if the State in question has contributed to the occurrence of the state of necessity." (YILC, 1980, Vol. II (Part Two), pp. 34-52).

2.1.32. The threats of massive use of force go back to October 1998 and have throughout been intended to produce not a genuine peaceful settlement but a dictated result. The massive air campaign was planned some time ago for the purposes of general coercion in order to force Yugoslavia to accept NATO demands. NATO first threatened with air strikes in October 1998, and this is a matter of public knowledge.

2.1.33. There has been no attempt to obtain Security Council authorization. Members of the Court, if this was an obviously humanitarian intervention acceptable to the international community as a whole, why was it not possible to ask for the authorization of the Security Council?

2.1.34. There is no evidence that the *jus cogens* principle concerning the use of force has been replaced by any other principle of *jus cogens*.

2.1.35. When landed in Kosovo and Metohija in the form of KFOR, the Respondent did nothing to prevent genocide of the Serb and non-Albanian population there.

2.2. OBLIGATION NOT TO INTERVENE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF A STATE

2.2.1. In the Nicaragua case, the Court elaborated on the principle of non-intervention as follows:

"The principle of non-intervention involves the right of every sovereign State to conduct its affairs without outside interference; though examples of trespass against this principle are not infrequent, the Court considers that it is part and parcel of customary international law. As the Court has observed: "Between independent State, respect for territorial sovereignty is an essential foundation of international relations" (I.C.J. Reports 1949, p. 35), and international law requires political integrity also to be respected. Expressions of an *opinio juris* regarding the existence of the principle of non-intervention in customary international law are numerous and not difficult to find. Of course, statements whereby States avow their recognition of the principles of international law set forth in the United Nations Charter cannot strictly be interpreted as applying to the principle of non-intervention by States in the internal and external affairs of other States, since this principle is not, as such, spelled out in the Charter. But it was never intended that the Charter should embody written confirmation of every essential principle of international law in force. The existence in the *opinio juris* of States of the principle of non-intervention is backed by established and substantial practice. It has moreover been presented

as a corollary of the principle of sovereign equality of States. A particular instance of this are General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), the Declaration on the Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States. In the *Corfu Channel* case, when a State claimed a right of intervention in order to secure evidence in the territory of another State for submission to an international tribunal (I.C.J. Reports 1949, p. 34), the Court observed that:

"that alleged right of intervention as the manifestation of a policy of force, as such has, in the past, given rise to most serious abuses and such as cannot, whatever be the present defects in international organization, find a place in international law. Intervention is perhaps still less admissible in the particular form it would take here; for, from the nature of things, it would be reserved for the most powerful States, and might easily lead to perverting the administration of international justice itself." (I.C.J. Reports 1949, p. 35.)

(Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 106. para 202)

2.2.2. The 1970 Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States provides evidence of the consensus among States on the meaning of the principle of non-intervention, formulated as follows:

"The principle concerning the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter."

The document then has an official commentary:

"No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. Consequently, armed intervention and all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the State or against its political, economic and cultural elements, are in violation of international law.

"No State may use or encourage the use of economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind. Also, no State shall organize, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another State, or interfere in civil strife in another State.

"The use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constitutes a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention.

"Every State has an inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems, without interference in any form by another State.

"Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as affecting the relevant provisions of the Charter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security."

2.2.3. In the Nicaragua case, the Court continued:

"The principle has since been reflected in numerous declarations adopted by international organizations and conferences..., e.g., General Assembly resolution 2131(XX), ..., the essentials of resolution 2131(XX) are repeated in the Declaration approved by resolution 2625 (XXV), which set out principles which the General Assembly declared to be "basic principles" of international law,..." (Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 107 para, 203)

2.2.4. Further in the Nicaragua case, the Court continues:

"... As regards the first problem – that of the content of the principle of non-intervention – the Court will define only those aspects of the principle which appear to be relevant to the resolution of the dispute. In this respect it notes that, in view of the generally accepted formulations, the principle forbids all States or groups of States to intervene directly or indirectly in internal or external affairs of other States. A prohibited intervention must accordingly be one bearing on matters in which each State is permitted, by the principle of State sovereignty, to decide freely. Intervention is wrongful when it uses methods of coercion in regard to such choices, which must remain free ones. The element of coercion, which defines, and indeed forms the very essence of, prohibited intervention, is particularly obvious in the case of an intervention which uses force, either in the direct form of military action, or in the indirect form of support for subversive or terrorist armed activities within another State. These forms of action are therefore wrongful in the light of both the principle of non-use of force, and that of non-intervention." (Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 107 para 205)

2.2.5. The principle of non-intervention has been confirmed by the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (Helsinki, 1 August 1975). The formulation of the principle reads as follows:

"The participating States will refrain from any intervention, direct or indirect, individual or collective, in the internal or external affairs falling within the domestic jurisdiction of another participating State, regardless of their mutual relations.

"They will accordingly refrain from armed intervention or threat of such intervention against another participating State.

"They will likewise in all circumstances refrain from any other act of military, or of political, economic or other coercion designed to subordinate to their own interest the exercise by another participating State of the rights inherent in its sovereignty and thus to secure advantages of any kind.

"Accordingly, they will, inter alia, refrain from direct or indirect assistance to terrorist activities, or to subversive or other activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another participating State."

2.3. OBLIGATION TO RESPECT STATE SOVEREIGNTY

2.3.1. In the Nicaragua case the Court

“The Court should now mention the principle of respect for State sovereignty, which in international law is of course closely linked with the principles of the prohibition of the use of force and of non-intervention. The basic legal concept of State sovereignty in customary international law, expressed in, *inter alia*, Article 2, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Charter, extends to the internal waters and territorial sea of every State and to the air space over its territory. As to superjacent air space, the 1944 Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation (Art.1) reproduces the established principle of the complete and exclusive sovereignty of a State over the air space above its territory. That convention, in conjunction with the 1958 Geneva Convention on the Territorial Sea, further specifies that the sovereignty of the coastal State extends to the territorial sea and to the air space above it, as does the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea adopted on 10 December 1982. The Court has no doubt that these prescriptions of treaty-law merely respond to firmly established and long-standing tenets of customary international law. (Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 111, para 212)

“The duty of every State to respect the territorial sovereignty of others is to be considered for the appraisal to be made of the facts relating to the mining which occurred along Nicaragua’s coasts. The legal rules in the light of which these acts of mining should be judged, depend upon where they took place. The laying of mines within the ports of another State is governed by the law relating to internal waters, which are subjected to the sovereignty of the coastal State. The position is similar as regards mines placed in the territorial sea. It is therefore the sovereignty of the coastal State which is affected in such cases. It is also virtue of its sovereignty that the coastal State may regulate access to its ports.

“On the other hand, it is true that in order to enjoy access to ports, foreign vessels possess a customary right of innocent passage in territorial waters for the purposes of entering or leaving internal waters; Article 18, paragraph 1 (b), of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982, does no more than codify customary international law on this point. Since freedom of navigation is guaranteed, first in the exclusive economic zones which may exist beyond territorial waters (Art. 58 of the Convention), and secondly, beyond territorial waters on the high seas (Art. 87), it follows that any State which enjoys a right of access to ports for its ships also enjoys all freedom necessary for maritime navigation. It may therefore be said that, if this right of access to the port is hindered by laying of mines by another State, what is infringed is the freedom of communications and maritime commerce. At all events, it is certain that interference with navigation in this areas prejudices both the sovereignty of the coastal State over its internal waters, and right of free

access enjoyed by foreign ships: (Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 111, paras 213, 214)

"... The Court considers that in international law, if one State, with a view to the coercion of another State, supports and assists armed bands in that State whose purpose is to overthrow the government of the State, that amounts to an intervention by one State in the internal affairs of the other, whether or not the political objective of the State giving such support and assistance is equally far-reaching. (Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 124, para 241).

"The effects of the principle of respect for territorial sovereignty inevitably overlap with those of the principles of the prohibition of the use of force and non-intervention. Thus the assistance to the *contras*, as well as the direct attacks on Nicaraguan ports, oil installations, etc., referred to in paragraphs 81 to 86 above, not only amount to an unlawful use of force, but also constitute infringements of the territorial sovereignty of Nicaragua, and incursions into its territorial and internal waters. Similarly, the mining operations in the Nicaraguan ports not only constitute breaches of the principle of non-use force, but also affect Nicaragua's sovereignty over certain maritime expanses. The Court has in fact found that these operations were carried on in Nicaragua's territorial or internal waters or both (paragraph 80), and accordingly they constitute a violation of Nicaragua's sovereignty. The principle of respect for territorial sovereignty is also directly infringed by the unauthorized overflight of a State's territory by aircraft belonging to or under the control of the government of another State. The Court has found such overflights were in fact made (paragraph 91 above). (Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 128 para 251).

2.4. INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

2.4.1. In its Advisory Opinion on Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, the Court addresses the issue of international humanitarian law:

"A large number of customary rules have been developed by the practice of States and are an integral part of the international law relevant to the question posed. The 'laws and customs of war' – as they were traditionally called – were the subject of efforts at codification undertaken in The Hague (including the Conventions of 1889 and 1907) and were based partly upon the St. Petersburg Declaration of 1868 as well as the results of the Brussels Conference of 1874. This 'Hague Law' and, more particularly, the Regulations Respecting the Laws and Customs of War and Land, fixed the rights and duties of belligerents in their conduct of operations and limited the choice of methods and means of injuring

the enemy in an international armed conflict. One should add to this 'Geneva Law' (the Conventions of 1864, 1906, 1929, and 1949), which protects the victims of war and aims to provide safeguards for disabled armed forces personnel and persons not taking part in the hostilities. These two branches of the law applicable in armed conflict have become so closely interrelated that they are considered to have gradually formed one single complex system, known today as international humanitarian law. The provisions of the Additional Protocols of 1977 give expression and attest to the unity and complexity of law.

"Since the turn of the century, the appearance of new means of combat has – without calling into question the long-standing principles and rules of international law – rendered necessary some specific prohibitions of the use of certain weapons, such as explosive projectiles under 400 grammes, dum-dum bullets and asphyxiating gases. Chemical and bacteriological weapons were then prohibited by the 1925 Geneva Protocol. More recently, use of weapons producing 'non-detectable fragments', of other types of 'mines, body traps and other devices', and of 'incendiary weapons', was either prohibited or limited, depending on the case, by the Convention of 10 October 1980 on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects. The provisions of the Convention on 'mines, booby traps and other devices' have just been amended, on 3 May 1996, and now regulate in greater detail, for example, the use of anti-personnel land mines.

"All this shows that conduct of military operations is governed by a body of legal prescriptions. This is so because 'the right of belligerents to adopt means of injuring the enemy is not unlimited' as stated in Article 22 of the 1907 Hague Regulations relating to the laws and customs of war on land. The St. Petersburg Declaration had already condemned the use of weapons 'which uselessly aggravate the suffering of disabled men or make their death inevitable'. The aforementioned Regulations relating to the laws and customs of war on land, annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907, prohibit the use of 'arms, projectiles, or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering' (Art. 23).

"The cardinal principles contained in the texts constituting the fabric of humanitarian law are the following. The first is aimed at the protection of the civilian population and civilian objects and establishes the distinction between combatants and non-combatants; States must never make civilians the objects of attack and must consequently never use weapons that are incapable of distinguishing between civilian and military targets. According to the second principle, it is prohibited to cause unnecessary suffering for combatants: it is accordingly prohibited to use weapons causing them such harm or uselessly aggravating their suffering. In application of that second principle, States do not have unlimited freedom of choice of means in the weapons they use.

The Court would likewise refer, in relation to these principles, to the Martens Clause, which was first included in the Hague Convention II with respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1864 and which has proved to be an

effective means of addressing the rapid evolution of military technology. A modern version of that clause is not to be found in Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Additional Protocol I of 1977, which reads as follows:

'In cases not covered by this Protocol or by other international agreements, civilians and combatants remain under the protection and authority of the principles of international law derived from established custom, from the principles of humanity and from the dictates of public conscience.'

In conformity with the aforementioned principles, humanitarian law, at a very early stage, prohibited certain types of weapons either because of their indiscriminate effect on combatants and civilians or because of the unnecessary suffering caused to combatants, that is to say, a harm greater than that unavoidable to achieve legitimate military objectives. If an envisaged use of weapons would not meet the requirements of humanitarian law, a threat to engage in such use would also be contrary to that law.

"It is undoubtedly because a great many rules of humanitarian law applicable in armed conflict are so fundamental to the respect of the human person and 'elementary considerations of humanity,' as the Court put it in its Judgment of 9 April 1949 in the *Corfu Channel* case (I.C.J. Reports 1949, p. 22), that the Hague and Geneva Conventions have enjoyed a broad accession. Further, these fundamental rules are to be observed by all States whether or not they have ratified the conventions that contain them, because they constitute intransgressible principles of international customary law. (Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1996, pp. 256 - 257, paras 75 - 79)

2.4.2. The International Committee of the Red Cross clearly and explicitly states their viewpoint that in the Additional Protocol of June 8, 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, and relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts (Protocol I), the customary rules were adopted. Moreover, the International Committee of the Red Cross holds the view that Article 51 of Protocol I is one of the most important provisions of Protocol I, 'explicitly recognizing the customary rule that innocent civilians must be kept out of hostilities as much as possible and enjoy general protection against dangers arising from hostilities'.²⁶⁷

2.4.3. The basic rule is that the parties to the conflict should at all times distinguish between civilian population and combatants and accordingly direct their military operations only against military objectives.²⁶⁸

In order to ensure this kind of protection of civilian population, the population as a whole and as individual civilians cannot be the object of attack, unless and for such time as they take active part in hostilities.²⁶⁹

²⁶⁷ Commentary on the Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, Geneva, 1987, p. 615, note 1293.

²⁶⁸ Article 48 of Protocol I.

²⁶⁹ Article 51, Paragraph 3, of Protocol I.

2.4.4. Also, in order that civilians be protected, all indiscriminate attacks are forbidden. It is beyond doubt that an attack which may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian lives, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.²⁷⁰

2.4.5. The same kind of protection ensured civilian population is indisputably also ensured the journalists doing their job in areas of armed conflicts. Namely, according to the categorical provisions of Protocol I, journalists are considered as civilians; they are protected as other civilians, provided that they take no action adversely affecting their status as civilians.²⁷¹

2.4.6. The contemporary international law recognizes that only military objects can be objectives of attacks. Accordingly, no other object that lacks the character of a military one, i.e., the one that can be considered a civilian object, cannot be the objective of a deliberate attack.

2.4.7. This rule can also be said to have the character of customary law. Namely, the obligation to refrain from attack on civilian objects was prescribed in the Rule Book concerning Laws and Customs of War on Land, with the 4th Hague Convention on Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907.²⁷² In Article 25 of the Rule Book it is clearly forbidden to 'attack or bomb with any means undefended towns, villages, settlements, or buildings'. There is no doubt that the term 'undefended' implies civilian objects, i.e., those objects whose use does not contribute to military action. There is also no doubt that the rules contained in the Rule Book represent customary rules, i.e., those rules that had existed before the Convention was adopted and which were only codified when the Convention was adopted. Therefore, the question of whether these rules are obligatory cannot be raised.

2.4.8. This customary rule was also adopted in Protocol I, where, in Article 48, the Parties to the armed conflict are 'reminded' of the customary law obligation to direct their military operations only against military objectives. In an even clearer and more explicit way Protocol I prescribes that 'civilian objects shall not be the object of attack or of reprisals',²⁷³ i.e., that the attacks are to be limited strictly to military objects.²⁷⁴

2.4.9. In this respect, the definition by the International Institute for International Law, adopted at the 1969 Edinburgh session, is very important. According to this definition, military objects are "only those which by their very nature or purpose or use, make an effective contribution to military action, or exhibit a generally recognized military significance, such that their total or partial destruction in the actual circumstances gives a substantial, specific and

²⁷⁰ Article 51, Paragraph 5b of Protocol I.

²⁷¹ Article 79 of Protocol I.

²⁷² International Law concerning Conduct of Hostilities, Geneva, 1989, pp. 16-19.

²⁷³ Article 52, Paragraph 1, of Protocol I.

²⁷⁴ Article 52, Paragraph 2, of Protocol I.

immediate military advantage to those who are in a position to destroy them” (Annuaire IDI 2, Edinburgh Session, 1969, p. 376.) A similar definition is adopted in Protocol I: “... military objectives are limited to those objects which by their nature, location, purpose or use make an effective contribution to military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage.” (Article 52, Paragraph 2, of Protocol I.)

2.4.10. Therefore, a general definition of a military objects, which does not specify individual objects, and a definition of a civilian object in negative terms (the object which is not a military one) require that the party undertaking an attack take certain precautionary measures and positively identify the nature of the object to be attacked. This obligation is explicitly stated in Protocol I, with the addition that in case of doubt whether an object which is normally dedicated to civilian purposes is being used to make an effective contribution to military action, it shall be presumed not to be so used.²⁷⁵

2.4.11. The attacks on the hospitals and other health care institutions are in direct contravention to the rules of the international humanitarian law. These attacks violated the explicit provisions of the Geneva Conventions concerning the protection of civilian persons in time of war, of August 12, 1949. In Article 18, Paragraph 1, of the Conventions, it is explicitly prescribed that “civilian hospitals organized to give care to the wounded and sick, the infirm and maternity cases, may in no circumstances be the object of attack, but shall at all times be respected and protected.”

Also, the rule of protecting civilian hospitals in time of armed conflict is a customary rule. Namely, such a rule is contained in the Regulations respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, with the Hague IV Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907.²⁷⁶

2.4.12. The Regulations respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land with the Hague Convention respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907 contain in Article 27 the rule that imparts the obligation on the parties to the conflict to take all necessary steps to “spare ... buildings dedicated to religion, art, science, or charitable purposes, historic monuments...” In essence, this provision indicates the obligation of the parties to the conflict to refrain from attacks on cultural objects. The Applicant again points to the fact that the rules contained in the Regulations are customary rules: the conclusion that follows is that the prohibition of attack on cultural objects is part of customary law.

2.4.13. Supporting the view of the customary nature of the rules applying to the protection of cultural objects is the fact that even before the Hague Peace Conference, which codified these rules, there had been rules applying to the protection of these objects. For example, Lieber’s instructions, intended for the

²⁷⁵ Article 52, Paragraph 3, of Protocol I.

²⁷⁶ Article 27 of the Hague Rule Book.

United States armed forces in 1863, prescribe in Article 35 that cultural objects can in no circumstances be exposed to deliberate destruction or damage.²⁷⁷ Article 13 of the Brussels Declaration of 1874 states that deliberate damage to religious, historic, and art works is subject to legal proceedings conducted by competent authorities.²⁷⁸ These customary rules were confirmed in the Convention relative to the Protection of Cultural Objects of May 14, 1954, and Protocol I. Article 4, paragraph 1, of the said Convention states the obligation of the states which are parties to the armed conflict to refrain from any acts of hostility directed against these objects. A fuller prohibition of attack on cultural objects is prescribed in Protocol I, which explicitly states that it is forbidden to commit any acts of hostility directed against the historic monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples.²⁷⁹

2.4.14. It is prohibited to attack, destroy, remove or render useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, agricultural areas for the production of foodstuffs, crops, livestock, drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works.²⁸⁰

Depending on the circumstances, other objects which can be of importance to the survival of civilian population should be covered by the prohibition, and this by all means implies heating installations. This is also the stand of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Namely, it is pointed out in the Commentary of the Protocol that the words 'such as' are illustrative and that an all-inclusive list of such objects would lead to the omission of some of them or to an arbitrary selection.²⁸¹

2.4.15. Protocol I explicitly prohibits the use of methods or means of warfare which are intended or may be expected to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment and thereby to prejudice the health or survival of the population.²⁸² In this case, as in the case of the protection of objects indispensable to the survival of civilian population, severe, long-term and widespread damage to the natural environment would render the environment unfit and dangerous for the life of civilians, and would basically directed against them.

2.4.16. The use of ammunitions containing depleted uranium is prohibited by the rules of the international humanitarian law. By all its characteristics such ammunition falls into the category of the so-called radiological weapons, which are, by its nature and effects, a subdivision of nuclear weapons. The only difference between them and the nuclear arms proper is that some of its effects

²⁷⁷ D. Schindler and J. Toman: *The Laws of Armed Conflicts*, third ed., Dordrecht, 1988, p.8.

²⁷⁸ D. Schindler and J. Toman: *The Laws of Armed Conflicts*, 2nd ed., 1981, p. 27.

²⁷⁹ Article 53, Paragraph 1a, of Protocol I.

²⁸⁰ Article 54, Paragraph 1 of Protocol I.

²⁸¹ Commentary, *op. cit.*, p. 655, note 2103.

²⁸² Article 55 of Protocol I.

are milder. There is no doubt that radioactive effects in both of their manifestations – primary and secondary – are also characteristic of this weapon. While it is possible to speak of controlling the primary effect of nuclear radiation, it is absolutely impossible to control the secondary radiation, whose spreading depends on countless factors, which cannot be controlled: direction and speed of wind, meteorological conditions, direction of watercourses. This means that the effects of the secondary radiation can be felt far away from the place of the employment of weapons containing depleted uranium.

2.4.17. A particular danger of the effects of this weapon, i.e., secondary radiation, lies in the fact that it can seriously pollute land, plants, drinking water, which means that it causes widespread and serious pollution of the natural environment. In more serious cases of irradiation, the natural environment may become unfit for life for a long period of time. In any case, however, this kind of action against the natural environment leads to a continual and long-lasting exposure to radiation of the people living in such places.²⁸³

2.4.18. The consequences of the exposure of the human organism to nuclear radiation are severe. First of all, there is severe, acute damage to the human organism even at relatively low amounts of radiation, which in more acute cases may lead to death. Besides, a particularly serious effect of nuclear radiation is on the DNA²⁸⁴ cells, where serious chemical changes occur and can continue long after the exposure to nuclear radiation. These changes lead to the disorders in the metabolism of DNA and the mutation of the genetic code, which is later manifested in the descendants.

2.4.19. According to this brief explanation of their effects, it is obvious that nuclear arms, including, no doubt, the nuclear ammunition which contains depleted uranium, bear several characteristics which make it prohibited. First of all, they have the characteristic of chemical weapons, because it induces chemical reactions in the human organism, which are reflected in the change of the hematological nature, in the blood, and in the chemical changes in DNA cells. They are also indiscriminate arms, because their effects cannot be limited to selected targets, but it inevitably affects protected objects as well. Besides, they belong to the group of weapons which inflict unnecessary suffering, because they also affect protected persons, even in several generations following their use. There is also no doubt that they are weapons which cause severe, long-term and widespread damage to the natural environment. Bearing in mind all the consequences of the effects of nuclear arms, i.e., the ammunition containing depleted uranium, the prohibition of their use may be extracted from several sources of the international law of armed conflicts.

²⁸³ According to nuclear physicists, secondary radiation poses a permanent danger in the places hit until the end of the so-called half-life of the used nuclear matter, which is a period of several million years.

²⁸⁴ DNA – deoxyribonucleic acids, which contain genetic data and transfer them to the descendants.

2.4.20. As long ago as 1868 the Declaration of St. Petersburg prescribed "that the only legitimate object which States should endeavour to accomplish during war is to weaken the military forces of the enemy", and "that this object would be exceeded by the employment of arms which uselessly aggravate the sufferings of disabled men, or render their death inevitable." It is evident that the only legitimate object of war, according to the Declaration of St. Petersburg, the military force of the enemy. By using ammunition containing depleted uranium this object is inevitably exceeded. As was pointed out above, this weapon does not strike military force alone; its secondary effects inevitably strike both the protected persons and the natural environment. Therefore, it can be rightfully considered to be an indiscriminate weapon, which cannot be aimed at a preselected target, and is thereby prohibited. Furthermore, nuclear arms inflict unnecessary suffering for the simple reason that they inevitably hit those targets which must be spared. Therefore, all the suffering of those who do not comprise military force is unnecessary and unpermissible. The Protocol concerning the prohibition of the use in time of war of suffocating, poisonous or similar gases and bacteriological agents (The Geneva Protocol of 1925) is one of the clearest legal sources that can be applied when ascertaining the legality of nuclear weapons. The Protocol expresses the view that the prohibited suffocating, poisonous 'and similar gases, liquids, matters, and similar acts' are condemned by the general consensus within the civilized world. The word 'similar', which is used in the Protocol, should not be interpreted to refer only to the physical or chemical similarity of the weapons with suffocating or poisonous gases. On the contrary, bearing in mind that similar acts are also prohibited, the only true interpretation is that the similarity should be looked for in the effects of the weapons. By their effects, nuclear weapons are the least 'similar' to what was prohibited by the Geneva Protocol. The changes in the human organism caused by nuclear weapons are very similar to those of poisonous gases. In the human blood, there are changes of chematological nature, similar to those produced by the notorious poisonous gases, such as mustard gas. Also, the mechanism of genetic change must be viewed as a manifestation of the chemical effect of radiation.

2.4.21. It should be noted that the listed rules which see the use of nuclear weapons as illegal, are also the rules of customary law. This can also be unquestionably concluded from the Geneva Protocol, which explicitly states that the use of means and acts which are prohibited by the Protocol already 'condemned by the general consensus within the civilized world'. This means that the creators of the Geneva Protocol, when they were adopting it, had already held the view that the rule which they codify in the Protocol actually a rule of the customary law. Finally, the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons is also found in Protocol I (to the Geneva Conventions). First of all, as a general rule, the Protocol points out that the right of the Parties to the conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited; this limitation is further specified in the Protocol by the reiteration of the generally accepted

prohibition to employ weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering.²⁸⁵ An especially important provision is that from Paragraph 3 of Article 35 of Protocol I, according to which it is prohibited to employ methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment. A linguistic and logical analysis of this provision shows that it imposes strict limitations upon the use of weapons which cause damage to the natural environment, including nuclear weapons, i.e., the ammunition containing depleted uranium. It is enough to expect of these weapons to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment. And it is more than certain that what can be expected of the weapons using depleted uranium is that they will cause exactly such damage to the natural environment.

2.4.22. The International Court of Justice also dealt with the issue of the prohibition of nuclear weapons.²⁸⁶ There is no need for a detailed analysis of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court. Yet, it seems that the Advisory Opinion offers a basis for considering the use of ammunition containing depleted uranium in the concrete case of the NATO strikes on Yugoslavia unpermissible and contrary to the rules of the international law of armed conflicts.

2.4.23. The large part of the legal doctrine also considers nuclear weapons prohibited by the relevant rules of the international humanitarian law. In a simple but easily comprehensible way, H. Moor expresses his beliefs concerning the prohibition of nuclear weapons: 'Nuclear arms are contrary to international law, because: first, nuclear arms are poisonous, and only barbarians poison their enemies; second, nuclear arms are inhumane, because they cause superfluous suffering; third, nuclear arms cannot be used without violating the historical distinction between combatants and non-combatants; fourth, nuclear arms are contrary to the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which prohibits the use of suffocating poisons or other gases and analogous liquids, matters and acts.'²⁸⁷ R.E. Charlier thinks that all atomic, biological, and chemical weapons make one whole also in respect to the legality of their use. If some of these weapons are prohibited by one text, the prohibition covers the others 'by the sameness of motive and the solidarity of cause and effect. Atomic weapons are considered to be those weapons which were implied in the part dealing with chemical weapons. The fact that they were not explicitly mentioned in the Geneva Protocol of 1925 is no hindrance to get to their prohibition by way of analogy, because the Protocol prohibits "similar" matters. They were not mentioned because they did not exist at the time of the adoption of the Protocol, but since in the Protocol "all similar matters ... are prohibited by the universal legal consciousness", the prohibition

²⁸⁵ Article 35, Paragraphs 1 and 2, of Protocol I.

²⁸⁶ Legality of the Use by a State of Nuclear Weapons in Armed Conflict, Advisory Opinion, I. C. J. Reports 1996, pp. 68-71.

²⁸⁷ Report of the 46th Conference of International Law Association, Edinburgh, p. 21.

also covers nuclear weapons.²⁸⁸ The Applicant shall mention one more opinion, that of M. Greenspan, who also deems nuclear weapons illegal. According to this author, nuclear weapons are contrary to the principles established in the Declaration of St. Petersburg, because they aggravate the suffering of the disabled and render their death inevitable. The use of nuclear weapons is also contrary to the Geneva Protocol of 1925, for if radiation cannot be assigned to the category of prohibited gases, it does have poisonous effects, so, by analogy, it can be condemned as 'similar' to the means and acts prohibited by the Protocol. Nuclear weapons are contrary to the international law because they cause permanent pollution of the natural environment, and not only of land and food but also of water and air. For the same reasons radiological weapons (i.e., ammunition containing depleted uranium) can also be considered to be contrary to the rules of the international law.²⁸⁹

2.4.24. According to Joint Intervention by the International Peace Bureau and International Educational Development concerning depleted uranium munitions, submitted at the fifty-first session of Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, "these radioactive weapons have already been used in Kuwait, Iraq, Kosovo and Serbia even though they are illegal under existing humanitarian law". (Depleted Uranium Munitions: The Use of Radiological Weapons as a Violation of Human Rights, Joint Intervention by the International Peace Bureau and International Educational Development, Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Fifty-first Session, August 1999)

2.4.25. Bearing in mind all that has been said, it must be concluded that the ammunition containing depleted uranium falls into the category of the so-called radiological, i.e., nuclear, weapons, which are prohibited, because they have unquestionable chemical effects, because they are indiscriminate, because they cause superfluous and unnecessary suffering, and because they cause severe, long-term and widespread damage to the natural environment. Because of all these characteristics nuclear weapons should be considered prohibited weapons according to the rules of the international law of armed conflicts.

2.4.26. The use of cluster bombs is also contrary to the international law of armed conflicts. The characteristic of this weapon is that part of its charge (10-20%) remains unexploded. Even if a cluster bomb could initially be directed at a certain permissible objective, there is always inevitably this 10-20% of unexploded mines, which are scattered wide across the terrain. Since they are small and hard to observe on land, they continue to be a constant threat to civilian population, first of all children, but also to adults who, unaware of the presence of such a danger, do work in the fields or elsewhere. The mines left over from a cluster bomb can cause different kinds of injury, and even death,

²⁸⁸ R. E. Charlier: Questions juridiques soulevées par l'évolution de la science atomique, *Recueil des Cours de l'Académie de Droit International de la Haye*, 1957, pp. 354-355.

²⁸⁹ M. Greenspan: *The Modern Law of Land Warfare*, Los Angeles, 1959, p. 373.

years after the cluster bombs were used. This is exactly what is now happening in Kosovo-Metohija and in other parts of Yugoslavia where these bombs were used: several dozen citizens were injured, some even died, in the explosions of the mines which were left over from the cluster bombs dropped. Thus, by their nature, they are meant to act not only against military force, but also against protected persons and objects. Therefore, cluster bombs can confidently be considered indiscriminate weapons: the weapons whose effects are impossible to limit to selected and permissible targets.

2.4.27. At its 34th meeting, held on 29 August 1996, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, "guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1948 and the Additional Protocols thereto, ... concerned at the alleged use of weapons of mass or indiscriminate destruction both against members of the armed forces and against civilian populations, resulting in death, misery and disability, concerned also at repeated reports on the long-term consequences of the use of such weapons upon human life and health and upon the environment, concerned further that the physical effects on the environment, the debris from the use of such weapons, either alone or in combination, and abandoned contaminated equipment constitute a serious threat to life, convinced that the production, sale and use of such weapons are incompatible with international humanitarian rights and humanitarian law urges all States to be guided in their national policy by the need to curb the production and the spread of weapons of mass destruction or with indiscriminate effect, in particular nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, fuel-air bombs, napalm, cluster bombs, biological weaponry and weaponry containing depleted uranium" (E/CN.4/1997/2, E/CN.4/Sub.2/1996/41, pp. 47, 48).

2.4.28. The general framework of the rules of warfare was established by the Convention relative to the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907 and the Regulations relative to the Laws and Customs of War on Land with the Convention. It is quite clear from the introduction to the Convention that the intention of the High Contracting Parties was "to diminish the evils of war, as far as military requirements permit", so the provisions of the Convention are intended to serve as a general rule of conduct for the belligerents. Starting with this aim in mind, the Regulations point out that the right of the belligerents to adopt means of warfare is not unlimited.²⁹⁰ This provision was made more specific by the provision of Article 23 of the Regulations, which, among other prohibitions established by other conventions, lists by name the prohibition of certain acts in war. From the viewpoint of this section, relevant is the provision of Paragraph g) which prescribes that it is forbidden 'to destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war.

²⁹⁰ Article 22 of the Regulations.

2.4.29. The correct interpretation of this provision is that it is directed at preventing exceeding and superfluous destruction. Namely, the right of attack on a military object is not objected to as a matter of general principle. But, the degree of destruction and demolition of even a military object cannot be unlimited. Namely, it is allowed to destroy a military object only when it is imperatively demanded by the necessities of war. This means that the destruction of any object, including a military one, must be proportionate to military advantage achieved by the destruction. If military necessity does not demand, i.e., if the destruction of an object does not achieve any military advantage, then the attack on the object, i.e., its destruction, cannot be considered permissible.

2.4.30. Such an interpretation comes also from the provisions of Protocol I, which define military objects (Article 52, Paragraph 2). These provisions define a military object as those 'which by their nature, location, purpose or use make an effective contribution to military action and whose total or partial destruction, capture or neutralization, in the circumstances ruling at the time, offers a definite military advantage'. Linguistically and logically interpreted, this provision means that it is not enough for an object to, by its nature, location, purpose or use, make an effective contribution to military action, but it is also necessary that 'at the time' its complete or partial destruction should offer a definite military advantage. Therefore, if there is no military advantage that could be achieved by destroying certain objects, even if they are military ones, there can be no justification for attacking and destroying them. The same viewpoint is shared by MKCK; in the Commentary on the Additional Protocols²⁹¹ it is pointed out that an object is a military object in the sense of Protocol I only if these two elements exist simultaneously.

2.4.31. In the provisions prescribing the obligatory precautionary measures in Protocol I, the obligation that the principle of proportion be respected is clearly established. In Article 57, Paragraph 2a, it is prescribed that the attacker must do everything feasible in order to verify whether an object is a military one in the sense of Article 52, Paragraph 2 (i). This means that he must verify not only that it is a military object, but also that it fulfills the second condition – that its destruction or damage will effect military advantage. An even more precise provision is that of Paragraph 2(iii): the attacker must refrain from any attack which may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.

2.4.32. Even an ongoing attack must be suspended if it becomes apparent that the objective is not a military one or is subject to special protection or that the attack may be expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects, or a combination thereof, which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated.²⁹² Finally, when there is a choice between several military objectives for obtaining a similar

²⁹¹ p. 635, note 2018.

²⁹² Article 57, Paragraph 2b, of Protocol I.

military advantage, the objective to be selected shall be that the attack on which may be expected to cause the least danger to civilian lives and to civilian objects.²⁹³

2.4.33. It is evident that the customary law, contained in the Hague Regulations, clearly prescribes that the power used, even in case of a military object, must be proportional to the military advantage effected in the attack. the principle of proportion determines the limits of the permissible use of force and helps to strike a balance between the principle of military necessity and the principle of humaneness; it is a confirmation of the very essence of the international law of armed conflicts, which as a whole and in its essence, is a compromise between these two principles. It is, therefore, evident that the violation of the principle of proportion, i.e., an exceeding use of force, is unpermissible, because it spoils the balance which was already established in the customary law, and that it represents a violation of the international law of armed conflicts.

2.5. OBLIGATION TO RESPECT THE ENVIRONMENT OF OTHER STATES

2.5.1. In its Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, the Court addressed the rules on protection of the environment which are applicable in armed conflicts:

"... The Court recognizes that the environment is not an abstraction but represents the living space, the quality of life and the very health of human beings, including generations unborn. The existence of the general obligation of States to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction and control, respect the environment of other States or of areas beyond national control, is now part of the corpus of international law relating to the environment.

"However, the Court is of the view that the issue is not whether the treaties relating to the protection of the environment are or are not applicable during an armed conflict, but rather whether the obligations stemming from these treaties were intended to be obligations of total restraint during military conflict.

The Court does not consider that treaties in question could have intended to deprive a State of the exercise of its right of self-defence under international law because of its obligations to protect the environment. Nonetheless, States must take environmental considerations into account when assessing objectives. Respect for the environment is one of the elements that go to assessing whether an action is in conformity with the principles of necessity and proportionality.

This approach is supported, indeed by the terms of Principle 24 of the Rio Declaration, which provides that:

²⁹³ Article 57, Paragraph 3, of Protocol I.

'Warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development. States shall therefore respect international law providing protection for the environment in times of armed conflict and cooperate in the further development, as necessary.'

"The Court notes furthermore that Article 35, paragraph 3, and Article 55 of Additional Protocol I provide additional protection for the environment. Taken together, these provisions embody a general obligation to protect the natural environment against widespread, long-term and severe environmental damage; and the prohibition of attacks against the natural environment by way of reprisals.

These are powerful constraints for all the States having subscribed to these provisions.

"General Assembly resolution 47/37 of 25 November 1992 on the 'Protection of the Environment in Times of Armed Conflict' is also of interest in this context. It affirms the general view according to which environmental considerations constitute one of the elements to be taken into account in the implementation of the principles of the law applicable in armed conflict: it states that 'destruction of the environment, not justified by military necessity and carried out wantonly, is clearly contrary to existing international law'...

In its recent Order in the *Request for an Examination of the Situation in Accordance with Paragraph 63 of the Court's Judgment of 20 December 1974 in the Nuclear Tests (New Zealand v. France) Case*, the Court stated that its conclusion was 'without prejudice to the obligations of States to respect and protect the natural environment' (Order of 22 September 1995, I.C.J. Reports 1995, p. 306, para. 64). Although that statement was made in the context of nuclear testing, it naturally also applies to the actual use of nuclear weapons in armed conflict." (Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1996, pp. 241, 242, paras 29-32)

2.6. OBLIGATIONS ESTABLISHED BY SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244

2.6.1. By its resolution 1244 (1999), adopted on 10 June 1999, the Security Council authorizes Member States and relevant international organizations to establish the international security presence in Kosovo as set out in point 4 of annex 2 with all necessary means to fulfil its responsibilities under paragraph 9 of the resolution.

2.6.2. Point 4 of annex 2 reads as follows:

"The international security presence with substantial North Atlantic Treaty Organization participation must be deployed under unified command and control and authorized to establish a safe environment for all people in Kosovo and to facilitate the safe return to their homes of all displaced persons and refugees."

2.6.3. By paragraph 9 of the resolution, the Security Council decided that the responsibilities of the international security presence to be deployed and acting in Kosovo will include, *inter alia*:

-
- “(c) Establishing a secure environment in which refugees and displaced persons can return home in safety, the international civil presence can operate, a transitional administration can be established, and humanitarian aid be delivered;
 - “(d) Ensuring public safety and order until the international civil presence can take responsibility for this task...”

2.7. OBLIGATIONS ESTABLISHED BY THE 1948 CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE

2.7.1. Under Article 1 of the Convention, the Contracting Parties confirmed “that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish”. Accordingly, the Contracting Parties are obliged to prevent and punish the crime of genocide. Whereas they are responsible, in accordance with Article 9 of the Convention, for acts enumerated in Article 3, the Contracting Parties are obliged to prevent and punish also conspiracy to commit genocide, direct and public incitement to commit genocide; attempt to commit genocide and complicity in genocide.

2.7.2. Genocide means, according to Article 2 of the Convention, “any of the following acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious groups, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent birth within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.”

2.7.3. According to Article 3 of the Convention, the following acts are punishable:

- “(a) Genocide;
- (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;
- (c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
- (d) Attempt to commit genocide;
- (e) Complicity in genocide”.

2.7.4. In accordance with Article 9 of the Convention, “disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention, including those relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or for any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute.”

2.8. LAW RELATED TO THE ISSUE OF IMPUTABILITY

2.8.1.1. Acts of NATO are imputable to the Respondents.

2.8.1.1.1. All organs of NATO take their decisions on the basis of consent of Member States, each separately and all together. "When decisions have to be made, action is agreed upon on the basis of unanimity and common accord. There is no voting or decision by majority. Each nation represented at the Council table or any of its subordinate committees retains complete sovereignty and responsibility for its own decision" (NATO Handbook, Brussels, 1998, p. 37). Whereas there is no decision of any organ of NATO without the consent of each Member State represented at the North Atlantic Council and its subordinate committees, each represented Member State retains complete responsibility for the decision of any organ of NATO.

2.8.1.1.2. NATO acts under the political and military guidance and control of its Member States, each separately and all together:

"All nations opting to be members of the military part of NATO contribute forces which together constitute the integrated military structure of the Alliance. In accordance with the fundamental principles which govern the relationship between political and military institutions within democratic states, the integrated military structure remains under political control and guidance at the highest level at all times." (NATO Handbook, Brussels, 1998, p. 245.)

2.8.1.1.3. Any military plan of action of NATO has to be endorsed by each Member State, participating in it. Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe prepares an operational plan and sends it to the Military Committee. When the Military Committee is satisfied it will send it to the Council for discussion and ultimately endorsement.

2.8.1.1.4. All armed acts of the integrated military structure of the Alliance are under direct, close, permanent and effective control of each Member State represented in the North Atlantic Council and its subordinate committees. All Respondents were represented in them.

2.8.1.1.5. Whereas NATO acts are under the political and military guidance and control of the Respondent, its acts are imputable to the Respondent.

2.8.1.2. Acts of KFOR are imputable to the Respondent.

2.8.1.2.1. KFOR is under NATO command and control structure. NATO countries are prominently represented in the force.

2.8.1.2.2. By its resolution 1244 (1999) the Security Council authorized Member States and relevant international organizations to establish the international security presence in Kosovo as set out in point 4 of annex 2. According to point 4 of annex 2 "the international security presence with substantial North Atlantic Treaty Organization participation must be deployed under unified command and control" It is NATO command and control.

2.8.2. The general rule on attribution of an act to a State is that a State is responsible for an act committed under guidance and control of its organ as well as for an act endorsed by its organ.

2.9. RULE ON EVIDENCE

2.9. 1. In the Nicaragua case, the Court stated:

“The material before the Court also includes statements by representatives of States, sometimes at the highest political level. Some of those statements were made before official organs of the State or of an international or regional organization, and appear in the official records of those bodies. Others, made during press conferences or interviews, were reported by the local or international press. The Court takes the view that statements of this kind, emanating from high-ranking official political figures, sometimes indeed of the highest rank, are of particular probative value when they acknowledge facts or conduct unfavourable to the State represented by the person who made them. They may then be constructed as a form of admission.” (Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua, (Nicaragua v. United States of America), Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1986, p. 41, para 64)

3. PART THREE - JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

3.1. THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA IS A MEMBER STATE OF THE UNITED NATIONS

3.1.1. By its resolution 777 (1992), the Security Council recommended to the General Assembly "that it decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly." This recommendation did not include an intention to terminate the membership of the FR of Yugoslavia in the United Nations. At least, it was not the intention of two permanent members of the Security Council. Mr. Vorontsov, the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, said that "... we were unable to agree with the proposal, put forward by some States, that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should be excluded, formally or de facto, from membership in the United Nations... The compromise that has been reached - that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should not participate in the work of the General Assembly - may seem unsatisfactory to some. Frankly, we would have preferred not to have recourse to such a measure to influence the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, because even without this measure it is already experiencing sufficient pressure from the international community in the form of economic sanctions... At the same time, the decision to suspend the participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the work of the General Assembly will in no way affect the possibility of participation by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the work of the other organs of the United Nations, in particular the Security Council, nor will it affect the issuance of documents to it, the functioning of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations or the keeping of the nameplate with the name Yugoslavia in the General Assembly Hall and the rooms in which the Assembly's organs meet" (Security Council, Provisional Record of the Three Thousand One Hundred and Sixteenth Meeting, S/PV.3116, 19 September 1992, at 2-5).

3.1.2. It is obvious that some States proposed that the FR of Yugoslavia should be excluded, formally or de facto, from membership in the United Nations, but it was not accepted by the Russian Federation and China, so the compromise was reached that the FR of Yugoslavia should not participate in the work of the General Assembly. The Permanent Representative of the PR of China, Mr. Li Daoyu pointed out on the same occasion that "the resolution just adopted does not mean the exclusion of Yugoslavia from the United Nations. The nameplate

'Yugoslavia' will be kept in the General Assembly Hall. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue its participation in the work of United Nations bodies other than the General Assembly. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to issue its documentation in the United Nations." (Security Council, Provisional Record of the Three Thousand One Hundred and Sixteenth Meeting, S/PV.3116, 19 September 1992, at 7).

3.1.3. Resolution 47/1 of the General Assembly neither terminates nor suspends Yugoslavia's membership in the Organization. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a Member State of the United Nations. On 22 September 1992, the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/1, which reads:

"The General Assembly,

.....
"Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 19 September that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ... should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly,

"Considers that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ... cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations; and therefore decides that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly;"

3.1.4. The Under-Secretary-General and Legal Counsel of the United Nations addressed a letter, on 29 September 1992, to the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, in which he stated that the consequences of the resolution are as follows:

"While the General Assembly has stated unequivocally that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ... cannot automatically continue the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations and that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should apply for membership in the United Nations, the only practical consequence that the resolution draws is that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ... should not participate in the work of the General Assembly. It is clear, therefore, that representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ... can no longer participate in the work of the General Assembly, its subsidiary organs, nor conferences and meetings convened by it.

"On the other hand, the resolution neither terminates nor suspends Yugoslavia's membership in the Organization. Consequently, the seat and nameplate remain as before, but, in Assembly bodies, representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ... cannot sit behind the sign 'Yugoslavia'. The Yugoslav Mission at United Nations Headquarters and offices may continue to function and may receive and circulate documents. At Headquarters, the Secretariat will continue to fly the flag of the old Yugoslavia as it is the last flag of Yugoslavia used by the Secretariat. The resolution does not take away the right of Yugoslavia to participate in the work of organs other than Assembly bodies. The admission to the United Nations of a new Yugoslavia under Article 4 of the Charter will terminate the situation created by resolution 47/1;"(A/47/485)

So, the resolution neither terminates nor suspends Yugoslavia's membership in the Organization. And the resolution does not take away the right of Yugoslavia to participate in the work of organs other than Assembly bodies. The Under-Secretary-General's position was confirmed by the later practice of the Organization.

3.1.5. Indeed, on 28 April 1993, the Security Council adopted resolution 821 (1993) by which it recommended to the General Assembly to decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall not participate in the work of the Economic and Social Council. The General Assembly accepted the recommendation by its resolution 47/229. If Yugoslavia's membership in the Organization was terminated or suspended by resolution 47/1, there would be no need for a new resolution excluding Yugoslavia from the work of the Economic and Social Council.

3.1.6. In response to the oral request of Ms. Dragana Ivanovic, Minister Counsellor of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, for a copy of the legal opinion prepared by the Office of the Legal Council of the United Nations concerning Yugoslavia's participation in the Third Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Paul Szasz, Acting Director and Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General, Office of the Legal Counsel, delivered the opinion, which stated, *inter alia*:

"On 22 September 1992, upon a recommendation of the Security Council contained in resolution 777 (1992), the General Assembly adopted resolution 47/1. The Assembly considered that the FRY (...) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) in the United Nations; and therefore decided that FRY (...) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly. My predecessor, Mr. Fleischhauer, on 29 September 1992, addressed a letter to the Permanent Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia to the United Nations, setting out the views of the Secretariat regarding the practical consequences of the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 47/1 (A/47/485). In that letter, Mr. Fleischhauer stated, *inter alia*, that 'the resolution neither terminates nor suspends Yugoslavia's membership in the Organization', and that its practical consequences were that representatives of the FRY 'can no longer participate in the work of the General Assembly, its subsidiary organs, nor conferences and meetings convened by it.' He also noted that 'the admission to the United Nations of a new Yugoslavia under Article 4 of the Charter will terminate the situation created by resolution 47/1'. Even though a number of Member States did not agree with the interpretation given by the Secretariat of the practical consequences of General Assembly resolution 47/1, that resolution was recalled by the Security Council, and recalled and reaffirmed by the General Assembly (resolutions 47/229 and 48/88) without any criticism of such interpretation. The interpretation given by Mr. Fleischhauer was confirmed by the Secretary-

General in connection with General Assembly resolution 48/88 of 20 December 1993, in paragraph 29 of which the Assembly urged "... the Secretariat ... to end the facto working status of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (...). (Annex No. 167 pp. 468-472)

3.1.7. The General Assembly confirms by its Resolution 52/215 that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a Member State of the United Nations. On 22 December 1997, the General Assembly adopted resolution 52/215 and resolved that "the scale of assessments for the contributions of Member States to the regular budget of the United Nations for the years 1998, 1999 and 2000 shall be as follows: Yugoslavia 0.060; 0.034; 0.026." The General Assembly treated the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a Member State, not as a State which is not a Member of the United Nations but which participates in certain of its activities. (Annex No. 168, pp. 473-482)

3.1.8. The Secretary-General considers that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a Member State of the United Nations. In the capacity as depositary of multilateral treaties, the Secretary-General reported every year on the status of multilateral treaties deposited with him. In all annual reports after 1992, the Secretary-General listed Yugoslavia as an original Member of the United Nations. (Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, Status as at 31 Dec. 1996, ST/LEG/SER.E/15, Ann. 1). Under the same name Yugoslavia was always listed in annual reports of the Secretary-General as an original Member of the United Nations, before and after 1992.

3.1.9. By his Note of 8 January 1993 the Secretary-General of the United Nations "presents his compliments to the Charge d' Affaires a. i. of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations and has the honour to refer to Security Council resolutions 785 (1992) and 793 (1992) of 30 November 1992 by which the Council decided to extend the existing mandate of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) for further periods until 31 January 1993. Reference is also made to the decision adopted by the General Assembly at its 93rd plenary meeting on 22 December 1992 authorizing the Secretary-General to enter into commitments up to the amount of \$25, 258,800 gross (\$ 424,218,00 net) for maintenance of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission for the period ending 28 February 1993 and to apportion the amount among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in its resolution 47/41 of 1 December 1992.

The above appropriation for the financing of UNAVEM II has been apportioned among Member States and will be reflected in document ST/ADM/SER.B/396. The assessment now payable by His Excellency's Government for the financing of UNAVEM II for the period 1 November 1992 to 28 February 1993 is \$14,226.

The assessment of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Slovenia for 1992 amount to \$20,755. The outstanding contributions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have been reduced by this amount, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Contributions, as adopted by the

General Assembly, and with Financial Regulations, as adopted by the General Assembly, and with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations. Hence an amount of \$70,278 now remains payable by His Excellency's Government to UNAVEM II for the period up to 31 October 1992". (Annex No. 169, p. 483)

3.1.10. Mr. Raffiah Salim, Officer-in-Charge, Department of Management, sent a letter of 3 December 1998 to Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations, which reads as follows: "Excellency, Under the provisions of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations:

'A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.'

In order for your Government not to fall under the provisions of Article 19 of the Charter during any meetings of the General Assembly to be held in 1999, it would be necessary that a minimum payment of ... be received by the Organization to bring such arrears to an amount below that specified under the terms of Article 19.

United Nations records show that the following amounts remain due from your Government: ...". (Annex, No. 170, pp. 484-486)

3.1.11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations sent the letter of 22 December 1998 to the Charge d'Affaires a. i. of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia referring "to regulation 5.3 of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, which provides that, after the General Assembly has adopted or revised programme budget, the Secretary-General shall transmit relevant documents to Member States, inform them of their commitments and request them to remit their contributions.

In compliance with that regulation, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit the document ST/ADM/SER.B/543 and to inform His Excellency that the contribution payable by his Excellency's Government with respect to the regular budget of the United Nations for 1999 is

In this connection, the Secretary-General also wishes to bring to the attention of His Excellency that the United Nations records show that as at 22 December 1998 an amount of ... remains payable by His Excellency 's Government with respect to the regular budget for the prior years". (Annex No. 171, p. 487)

3.1.12. Mr. Joseph E. Connor, Under-Secretary-General for Management sent the letter of 22 April 1999 to Mr. Vladislav Jovanovic, Charge d' Affaires a. i. of Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia informing "that to date 59 Member States have paid in full their assessed contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations as shown in the attached list.

In this connection, he notes that, as at 15 April 1999, regular budget assessments totalling ... were payable by your Government. On behalf of the Secretary-General, I would urge you to consider making a special effort to have the Government join those other Governments that have so far paid in full all of their outstanding assessed contributions to the regular budget of the United Nations.”(Annex No. 172, p. 488)

3.1.13. By his Note of 7 May 1999, the Secretary-General of the United Nations “presents his compliments to the Charge d’ Affaires a. i. of the Permanent Missions of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations and has the honour to inform His Excellency of an assessment for the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) for the period from 1 May to 30 June 1999.

Legislative basis: - Letter dated 6 April 1999 from the President of the Security Council to the Secretary-General:

-General Assembly resolution 52/238 of June 1998’ (Annex, No. 173, p. 489)

3.1.14. By its Note No. 516/96 of 25 September 1996, the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations “presents its compliments to the Secretary-General...his note of 25 June 1996, calling upon all Member States to pay entire outstanding assessed contributions to the regular budget, underlining that in the extremely difficult financial situation the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has made a payment to the amount of ... as its contribution to the budget for 1996.” (Annex No. 174, p. 490)

3.1.15. By his letter of 20 September 1997, Mr. Milan Milutinovic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, informed H. E. Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations “that Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has paid ..., the amount of its contribution for 1997 to the regular budget of the United Nations.” (Annex No. 175, p. 491)

3.1.16. By his letter of 18 September 1998, Mr. Zivadin Jovanovic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, informed His Excellency Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General of the United Nations “that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has effected payment of its contribution in the amount of . to the regular budget of the United Nations for the year 1998. In doing so, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has fulfilled its obligation as a member-State of the United Nations and responded to the appeal of Your Excellency to the member-States to help the world Organization overcome the critical financial situation.” (Annex No. 176, p. 492)

3.1.17. The conclusion is clear: the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia cannot participate in the work of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and their bodies and conferences. That is all. There are no other consequences. And the I.C.J. Yearbook informs that Yugoslavia is one among the 185 member States of the United Nations on 31 July 1997.

3.1.18. The FR of Yugoslavia is a State Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice

3.1.19. The Government of the Republic of Croatia has filed an Application, dated 2 July 1999, instituting proceedings against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia "for violations of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide". Paragraph 28 of the Application reads as follows:

"The Court has jurisdiction in this case pursuant to Article 36(1) of its Statute, which provides that the Court's jurisdiction 'comprises ... all matters specially provided for in the Charter of the United Nations or in treaties and conventions in force'.

3.1.20. In its Memorial, dated 15 April 1994, Bosnia and Herzegovina confirmed that "Yugoslavia is a Party to the Court's Statute. (Memorial of the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 15 April 1994, p. 170)

3.1.21. By application of rules of the Statute in the Case concerning the Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (*Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia*), the Court confirmed that the FR of Yugoslavia is a State Party to the Statute. The Statute of the Court is an international treaty which is in force only among State Parties.

3.2. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT BASED ON ARTICLE 36, PARA 2 OF THE STATUTE OF THE COURT

3.2.1. By their declarations, given in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, the Applicant and Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom accepted compulsory jurisdiction of the Court. They established, also, the limits of this jurisdiction.

3.2.2. The declaration of Belgium reads as follows:

"1. I declare on behalf of the Belgian Government that I recognize as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, in legal disputes arising after 13 July 1948 concerning situations or facts subsequent to that date, except those in regard to which the parties have agreed or may agree to have recourse to another method of pacific settlement.

This declaration is made subject to ratification. It shall take effect on the day of deposit of the instrument of ratification for a period of five years. Upon the expiry of that period, it shall continue to have effect until notice of its termination is given";

3.2.3. The declaration of Canada reads as follows:

"On behalf of the Government of Canada,

(1) I give notice that I hereby terminate the acceptance by Canada of the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice hitherto effective by virtue of the declaration made on 10 September 1985 in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court.

(2) I declare that the Government of Canada accepts as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after the present declaration with regard to situations or facts subsequent to this declaration, other than:

(a) disputes in regard to which the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to some other method of peaceful settlement;

(b) disputes with the Government of any other country which is a member of the Commonwealth, all of which disputes shall be settled in such manner as the parties have agreed or shall agree;

(c) disputes with regard to questions which by international law fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of Canada; and

(d) disputes arising out of or concerning conservation and management measures taken by Canada with respect to vessels fishing in the NAFO Regulatory Area, as defined in the Convention on Future Multilateral Co-operation in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries, 1978, and the enforcement of such measures.

(3) The Government of Canada also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added. It is requested that this notification be communicated to the Governments of all the States that have accepted the Optional Clause and to the Registrar of the International Court of Justice."

3.2.4. The declaration of the Netherlands reads as follows:

"I hereby declare that the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recognizes, in accordance with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, with effect from 6 August 1956, as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the said Court in all disputes arising or which may arise after 5 August 1921, with the exception of disputes in respect of which the parties, excluding the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, may have agreed to have recourse to some other method of pacific settlement.

The aforesaid obligation is accepted for a period of five years and will be renewed by tacit agreement for additional periods of five years, unless notice is given, not less than six months before the expiry of any such period, that the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands does not wish to renew it.

The acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court founded on the declaration of 5 August 1946 is terminated with effect from 6 August 1956."

3.2.5. The declaration of Portugal reads as follows:

"Under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, I declare on behalf of the Portuguese Government that Portugal

recognizes the jurisdiction of this Court as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, as provided for in the said paragraph 2 of Article 36 and under the following conditions:

(1) the present declaration covers disputes arising out of events both prior and subsequent to the declaration of acceptance of the optional clause which Portugal made on 16 December 1920 as a party to the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice;

(2) the present declaration enters into force at the moment it is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations; it shall be valid for a period of one year, and thereafter until notice of its denunciation is given to the said Secretary-General;

(3) the Portuguese Government reserves the right to exclude from the scope of the present declaration, at any time during its validity, any given category or categories of disputes, by notifying the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with effect from the moment of such notification."

3.2.6. The declaration of Yugoslavia is formulated as follows:

" I hereby declare that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia recognizes, in accordance, with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, that is on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the said Court in all disputes arising or which may arise after the signature of the present Declaration, with regard to the situations or facts subsequent to this signature, except in cases where the parties have agreed or shall agree to have recourse to another procedure or another method of pacific settlement. The present Declaration does not apply to disputes relating to questions which, under international law, fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as to territorial disputes. The aforesaid obligation is accepted until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance."

3.2.7. The Applicant and Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands and Portugal recognized the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court.

3.2.8. Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court specifies:

"The States parties to the present Statute may at any time declare that they recognize as compulsory ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other State accepting the same obligation, the jurisdiction of the Court in all legal disputes concerning:

(a) the interpretation of a treaty;

(b) any question of international law;

(c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of international obligation;

(d) the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation."

3.2.9. Whereas declarations are made on condition of reciprocity, "jurisdiction is conferred on the Court only to the extent to which the two Declarations coincide in conferring it". Accordingly, the Applicant and Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands and Portugal recognized compulsory jurisdiction of the Court in all disputes arising or which may arise after 25 April 1999, concerning

- (a) the interpretation of a treaty;
- (b) any question of international law;
- (c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of international obligation;
- (d) the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation

with regard to the situations or facts subsequent to 25 April 1999.

The Applicant and Canada excluded some kinds of disputes, which is immaterial for the establishment of the jurisdiction of the Court related to the dispute.

3.2.10. Considering the issue of jurisdiction *prima facie*, the Court said:

"Whereas Yugoslavia has accepted the Court's jurisdiction *ratione temporis* in respect only, on the one hand, of disputes arising or which may arise after the signature of its declaration and, on the other hand, of those concerning situations or facts subsequent to that signature (cf. *Right of Passage over Indian Territory, Merits, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1960*, p. 34); whereas, in order to assess whether the Court has jurisdiction in the case, it is sufficient to decide whether, in terms of the text of the declaration, the dispute brought before the Court 'arose' before or after 25 April 1999, the date on which the declaration was signed;

"Whereas Yugoslavia's Application is entitled 'Application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia against the Kingdom of Belgium for Violation of the Obligation Not to Use Force'; whereas in the Application the 'subject of the dispute'; (...) is described in general terms (...); but whereas it can be seen both from the statement of 'facts upon which the claim is based' and from the manner in which the 'claims' themselves are formulated (...) that the Application is directed, in essence, against the 'bombing of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia', to which the Court is asked to put an end;

"Whereas it is an established fact that the bombings in question began on 24 March 1999 and have been conducted continuously over a period extending beyond 25 April 1999; and whereas the Court has no doubt, in the light, *inter alia*, of the discussions at the Security Council meetings of 24 and 26 March 1999 (S/PV.3988 and 3989), that a 'legal dispute' *East Timor (Portugal v. Australia)*, *I.C.J. Reports 1995*, p. 100, para. 22) 'arose' between Yugoslavia and the Respondent, as it did also with the other NATO member States, well before 25 April 1999 concerning the legality of those bombings as such, taken as a whole;

"Whereas the fact that the bombings have continued after 25 April 1999 and that the dispute concerning them has persisted since that date is not such as to alter the date on which the dispute arose; whereas each individual air attack

could not have given rise to a separate subsequent dispute; and whereas, at this stage of the proceedings, Yugoslavia has not established that new disputes, distinct from the initial one, have arisen between the Parties since 25 April 1999 in respect of subsequent situations or facts attributable to Belgium; (Case concerning legality of use of force (Yugoslavia v. Belgium), Request for the indications of provisional measures, Order, 2 June 1999, paras. 26 - 29, The identical text appeared in other respective Orders.)

3.2.11. After the Orders of the Court, dated 2 June 1999, the dispute aggravated and extended. It got new elements concerning failures of the Respondents to fulfill their obligations established by Security Council resolution 1244 and by the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. New elements are related to killings, wounding and expulsion of Serbs and other non-Albanian groups in Kosovo and Metohija, after 10 June 1999.

3.2.12. No doubt that the disputed new elements concerning killings, wounding and expulsion of Serbs and other non-Albanian groups in Kosovo and Metohija, after 10 June 1999, i.e. related to breaches of obligations established by Security Council resolution 1244 and by the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide did not appear before 25 April 1999. No doubt that these new disputed elements are part and parcel of the dispute related to the bombing of the territory of the Applicant. The dispute arising from the bombing matured throughout the new disputed elements related to responsibility of the Respondents for the crime of genocide committed to Serbs and other non-Albanian groups in the area under control of KFOR. The new elements related to breaches of obligations established by resolution 1244 and the Genocide Convention are of crucial importance for legal considerations of the dispute brought to the Court by the Applications, dated 29 April 1999, i.e. they are essential for negating alleged humanitarian motives of the Respondents.

3.2.13. A dispute arises when all its elements have come into existence. In the case concerning Right of Passage over Indian Territory (Merits), the Court explained:

“The Sixth Preliminary Objection by which India has challenged the jurisdiction of the Court likewise relates to a limitation of India’s acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court, as set out in its Declaration of 28 February 1940.

“By the terms of that Declaration India accepted the jurisdiction of the Court ‘over all disputes arising after February 5th, 1930, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date’. India contends that the present dispute does not satisfy either of two conditions stated and that the Court is therefore without jurisdiction.

“In order to form a judgment as to the Court’s jurisdiction it is necessary to consider what is the subject of the dispute.

.... it appeared from the Application itself and it was fully confirmed by the subsequent proceedings, the Submissions of the Parties and statements made in the course of the hearings, that the dispute submitted to the Court has a threefold subject:

- (1) The disputed existence of a right of passage in favour of Portugal;
- (2) The alleged failure of India in July 1954 to comply with its obligations concerning that right of passage;
- (3) The redress of the illegal situation flowing from that failure.

“The dispute before the Court having these three-fold subject, could not arise until all its constituent elements had come into existence.” (Case concerning Right of Passage over Indian Territory (Merits), Judgment of 12 April 1960, I.C.J. Reports 1960, pp. 33,34)

3.2.14. Whereas some of the constituent elements of the dispute appeared after 10 June 1999, the dispute, which started to arise before 25 April 1999, has arisen in full after 10 June 1999. So, it is within the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court, established by the Yugoslav declaration of 25 April 1999.

3.2.15. The dispute is related to the breaches of obligations committed by acts described in Article 25, para 2, of Draft Articles on State Responsibility, prepared by the International Law Commission, as composite acts:

“The breach of an international obligation by an act of the State, composed of a series of actions or omissions in respect of separate cases, occurs at the moment when that action or omission is accomplished which establishes the existence of the composite act “

According to the specified obligations which were breached, actions or omissions can be classified in separate series, any of which was not accomplished before 25 April 1999.

3.2.16. The dispute arose in the discussions at the Security Council meetings of 24 and 26 March 1999 between Yugoslavia and the Respondents before 25 April 1999 concerning the legality of those bombings as such, taken as a whole. The disputed matter on that date was breach of the obligation not to use force against another State. (S/PV.3988 and 3989, Annex No. 177, pp. 493-527) But, after 10 June 1999, new disputed matters appeared which originated from illegal use of force, and so they became new elements of the dispute. According to the above quoted position of the Court, a dispute arose when all its constituent elements arose. In the concrete case, it means after 25 April 1999.

3.2.17. The declaration of the United Kingdom reads as follows:

“I have the honour, by direction of Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, to declare on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that they accept as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special convention, on condition of reciprocity, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, in conformity with paragraph 2 of Article 36 of the Statute of the Court, until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance, over all disputes arising after 24 October 1945, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date, other than:

(i) any dispute which the United Kingdom

(a) has agreed with the other Party or Parties thereto to settle by some other method of peaceful settlement; or

(b) has already submitted to arbitration by agreement with any State which had not at the time of submission accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice;

(ii) disputes with the government of any other country which is a Member of the Commonwealth with regard to situations or facts existing before 1 January 1969;

(iii) disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purpose of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than twelve months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court.

2. The Government of the United Kingdom also reserves the right at any time, by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and with effect as from the moment of such notification, either to add to, amend or withdraw any of the foregoing reservations, or any that may hereafter be added.

3.2.18. The United Kingdom contended in the proceedings related to the request for the indication of preliminary measures that the Court's jurisdiction cannot be founded upon Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court in this case, in view of the reservations contained in its declaration. It observes in particular that, under the terms of subparagraph (iii) of the first paragraph of that declaration, it does not recognize the jurisdiction of the Court in respect of "(iii) disputes in respect of which any other Party to the dispute has accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice only in relation to or for the purposes of the dispute; or where the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction on behalf of any other Party to the dispute was deposited or ratified less than 12 months prior to the filing of the application bringing the dispute before the Court."

3.2.19. The United Kingdom argued that Yugoslavia's declaration "is in substance an attempt to accept the jurisdiction of the Court solely for the purpose of a single dispute". It did not submit any evidence in support of this argument. It could not do so because there is not any. Simply, this argument is not correct. The Yugoslav declaration is clear and it is not restricted to a single dispute.

3.2.20. The United Kingdom stressed that, as Yugoslavia's declaration was deposited only three days before the date of the Application, "SiCt is self-evident that it fails to meet the twelve month requirement in the second clause of the United Kingdom reservation and the United Kingdom accordingly concluded that Yugoslavia's declaration "cannot provide even a prima facie basis for the exercise of jurisdiction".

3.2.21. In relation to the last argument, the Applicant will quote the well-known position of the Court, repeated in the case concerning application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Preliminary Objections (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia):

“Yugoslavia has also contended, in its sixth preliminary objection, that, if the Notice given by Bosnia-Herzegovina on 29 December 1992 had to be interpreted as constituting an instrument of accession within the meaning of Article XI of the Genocide Convention, it could only have become effective; pursuant to Article XIII of the Convention, on the 90th day following its deposit, that is, 29 March 1993.

“Since the Court has concluded that the Bosnia-Herzegovina could become a party to the Genocide Convention as a result of a succession, the question of the application of Articles XI and XIII of the Convention does not arise. However, the Court will recall that, as it noted in its Order of 8 April 1993, even if Bosnia-Herzegovina were to be treated as having acceded to the Genocide Convention, which would mean that the Application could be said to be premature by nine days when filed on 20 March 1993, during the time elapsed since then, Bosnia-Herzegovina could, on its own initiative, have remedied the procedural defect by filing a new Application. It therefore matters little that the Application had been filed some days too early. As will be indicated in the following paragraphs, the Court is not bound to attach the same degree of importance to considerations of form as they might possess in domestic law.

“However, in the oral proceedings Yugoslavia submitted that, even supposing that Bosnia-Herzegovina had been bound by the Convention in March 1993, it could not, at that time, have entered into force between the Parties, because the two States did not recognize one another and conditions necessary to found the consensual basis of the Court’s jurisdiction were therefore lacking.

“For the purpose of determining its jurisdiction in this case, the Court has no need to settle the question of what the effects of a situation of non-recognition may be on the contractual ties between parties to a multilateral treaty. It need only note that, even if it were to be assumed that the Genocide Convention did not enter into force between the Parties until the signature of the Dayton-Paris Agreement, all the conditions are now fulfilled to found the jurisdiction of the Court *ratione personae*.

“It is the case that the jurisdiction of the Court must normally be assessed on the date of the filing of the act instituting proceedings. However, the Court like its predecessor, the Permanent Court of International Justice, has always had recourse to the principle according to which it should not penalize a defect in a procedural act which the applicant could easily remedy. Hence, in the case concerning the *Mavrommatis Palestine Concessions*, the Permanent Court said:

‘Even if the grounds on which the institution of proceedings was based were defective for the reason stated; this would not be an adequate reason for the dismissal of the applicant’s suit. The Court, whose jurisdiction is international, is

not bound to attach to matters of form the same degree of importance which they might possess in municipal law. Even, therefore, if the application were premature because the Treaty of Lausanne had not yet been ratified, this circumstance would now be covered by the subsequent deposit of the necessary ratifications.’ (P.C.I.J., Series A, No.2, p. 34.)

“The same principle lies at the root of the following *dictum* of the Permanent Court of International Justice in the case concerning *Certain German Interests in Polish Upper Silesia*:

‘Even if, under Article 23, the existence of a definite dispute were necessary, this condition could at any time be fulfilled by means of unilateral action on the part of the applicant Party. And the Court cannot allow itself to be hampered by a mere defect of form, the removal of which depends solely on the Party concerned.’ (P.C.I.J., Series A, No. 6. P. 14.)

“The present Court applied this principle in the case concerning the *Northern Cameroons* (I.C.J. Reports 1963, p. 28), as well as *Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua* (*Nicaragua v. United States of America*) when it stated: ‘It would make no sense to require Nicaragua now to institute fresh proceedings based on the Treaty, which it would be fully entitled to do.’ (I.C.J. Reports 1984, pp. 428-429, para. 83.)

“In the present case, even if it were established that the Parties, each of which was bound by the Convention when the Application was filed, had only been bound as between themselves with effect from 14 December 1995, the Court could not set aside its jurisdiction on this basis, inasmuch as Bosnia-Herzegovina might at any time file a new application, identical to the present one, which would be unassailable in this respect.” (Case concerning application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Preliminary Objections (*Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Yugoslavia*), Judgment, pp. 19– 21, paras. 24-26)

3.2.22. It is evident that the Application failed to meet the twelve month requirement in the second clause, subparagraph III, paragraph I of the United Kingdom reservation but it is also evident that this requirement will be satisfied if the oral hearings on the merits starts after 25 April 2000, which is very likely.

3.3. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT BASED ON BILATERAL TREATIES

3.3.1. In the case against Belgium, by a letter of 12 May 1999, the Applicant submitted to the Court a “Supplement to the Application” which read as follows:

“Using the right reserved by the Application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia against the Kingdom of Belgium for violation of the obligation not to use force, filed to the International Court of Justice on 29 April 1999, I supplement its part related to the grounds of jurisdiction of the Court, which should now read as follows:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia invokes Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Court of Justice as well as Article IX of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and Article 4 of the Convention of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and Belgium, signed at Belgrade on 25 March 1930 and in force since 3 September 1930"

3.3.2. Article 4 of the Convention of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and Belgium, signed at Belgrade on 25 March 1930 and in force since 3 September 1930, read as follows:

"All disputes with regard to which the Parties are in conflict as to their respective rights shall be submitted for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice unless the Parties agree in the manner hereinafter provided, to resort to an arbitral tribunal.

It is understood that the disputes referred to above include in particular those mentioned in Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice."

3.3.3. In the case against the Netherlands, by his letter of 12 May 1999, the Agent of Yugoslavia submitted to the Court a "Supplement to the Application" of his Government, which read as follows:

"Using the right reserved by the Application of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia against the Kingdom of the Netherlands for violation of the obligation not to use force, filed to the International Court of Justice on 29 April 1999, I supplement its part related to the grounds of jurisdiction of the Court, which should now read as follows:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia invokes Article 36, paragraph 2 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice as well as Article IX of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and Article 4 of the Treaty of Judicial Settlement, Arbitration and Conciliation between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the Netherlands, signed at The Hague on 11 March 1931 and in force since 2 April 1932."

3.3.4. Article 4 of the Treaty of Judicial Settlement, Arbitration and Conciliation between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the Netherlands, signed at The Hague on 11 March 1931 and in force since 2 April 1932, reads:

"If, in the case of one of the disputes referred to in Article 2, the two Parties have not had recourse to the Permanent Conciliation Commission, or if that Commission has not succeeded in bringing about a settlement between them, the dispute shall be submitted jointly under a special agreement, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice, which shall deal with the dispute subject to the conditions and in accordance with the procedure laid down in its Statute, or to an arbitral tribunal which shall deal with it subject to the conditions and in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Hague Convention of October 18, 1907 for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

"If the Parties fail to agree as to the choice of a Court, the terms of the special agreement, or in the case of arbitrator procedure, the appointment of arbitrators, either Party shall be at liberty, after giving one month's notice, to bring the dispute, by an application, direct before the Permanent Court of Justice."

3.3.5. In the light of the new bases of jurisdiction invoked by the Applicant, the Court informed the Parties, during the oral hearings related to the request for the indication of provisional measures, that it would give its consideration to any observations of the Respondents in regard to the admissibility of the additional grounds.

3.3.6. At the afternoon session of 12 May 1999 Belgium made various observations on the admissibility of the Yugoslav "Supplement to the Application" and on the new basis of jurisdiction invoked therein. Belgium, referring to Article 38, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Court, argued as follows:

"It follows clearly that it is unacceptable, as in this case, to introduce a new ground *in extremis* supplementing an essential point in the arguments on the prima facie jurisdiction of the Court "

"Belgium contended in the *alternative* 'that the Convention of 1930 confers jurisdiction not on (the) Court, but on the PCIJ'. It contended that Article 37 of the Statute is without effect here. Belgium stated *in the further alternative* 'that, under the terms of (the) Convention (of 1930), recourse to the PCIJ is a subsidiary remedy', and whereas it points out that Yugoslavia "has failed to exhaust the preliminary procedures whose exhaustion is a necessary condition for seisin of the PCIJ"

3.3.7. The Netherlands objected to the late presentation by the Applicant of this basis of jurisdiction. The Netherlands argued that the Treaty of Judicial Settlement, Arbitration and Conciliation of 11 March 1931 is no longer in force between the Netherlands and Yugoslavia. The Netherlands observed that it is not a party to the 1978 Vienna Convention on the Succession of States in respect of Treaties and that, in contrast with a number of other bilateral treaties concluded with the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, no provisional mutual agreement has been reached on the continued validity of the 1931 Treaty. The Netherlands further argued that the Applicant has not complied with the procedural requirements of Article 4 of the Treaty, in particular the period of notice of one month.

3.3.8. The invocation by a party of a new basis of jurisdiction in the second round of oral argument on a request for the indication of provisional measures has never before occurred in the Court's practice. The Court was of the opinion that such "action at this late stage, when not accepted by the other party, seriously jeopardizes the principle of procedural fairness and the sound administration of justice." In consequence the Court was not able, for the purpose of deciding whether it may or may not indicate provisional measures in the present case, to take into consideration the new title of jurisdiction which Yugoslavia sought to invoke on 12 May 1999.

3.3.9. The Applicant considers that the procedural obstacles and difficulties disappeared, so the new basis of the jurisdiction of the Court in the case against Belgium and the Netherlands is established.

3.3.10. Two bilateral treaties are in force. Belgium did not negate that the treaty is in force. The Netherlands did. But, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands sent a Note dated 20 May 1997 informing the Yugoslav side on bilateral treaties which are in force between the two sides. The Treaty of Judicial Settlement, Arbitration and Conciliation of 11 March 1931 is on the list of treaties which are, according to the Netherlands, in force. The Yugoslav side did not object. (Annex, No. 178, pp. 528-531) The Netherlands is now precluded to deny validity of the Treaty.

3.3.11. Article 4 of the Convention of Conciliation, Judicial Settlement and Arbitration between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and Belgium, signed at Belgrade on 25 March 1930 does not provide any preliminary procedures whose exhaustion is a necessary condition for seisin of the PCIJ.

3.3.12. It is true that the two bilateral treaties refer to the Permanent Court of International Justice. But, according to Article 37 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice "whenever a treaty or convention in force provides for reference of a matter to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the matter shall, as between the parties to the present Statute, be referred to the International Court of Justice".

3.4. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT BASED ON ARTICLE IX OF THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION

3.4.1. By its Application, dated 29 April 1999, the Applicant referred to Article IX of the Genocide Convention as to the basis of the jurisdiction of the Court.

3.4.2. In its Orders, dated 2 June 1999, the Court said:

"Whereas in its Application Yugoslavia claims, in the second place, to found the jurisdiction of the Court on Article IX of the Genocide Convention, which provides:

"Disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfillment of the present Convention, including those relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or for any of the other acts enumerated in article III, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute"

"and whereas in its Application Yugoslavia states that the subject of the dispute concerns *inter alia* 'acts of the Kingdom of Belgium by which it has violated its international obligation not to deliberately inflict conditions of life calculated to cause the physical destruction of a national group'; whereas, in describing the facts on which the Application is based, Yugoslavia states: 'The above-mentioned acts are deliberately creating conditions calculated at the physical destruction of an ethnic group, in whole or in part';

whereas, in its statement of the legal grounds on which the Application is based, Yugoslavia contends that 'the obligation not to impose deliberately on a national group conditions of life calculated to bring about the physical destruction of the group has been breached'; and whereas one of the claims on the merits set out in the Application is formulated as follows:

"by taking part in activities listed above, and in particular by causing enormous environmental damage and by using depleted uranium, the Kingdom of Belgium has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to deliberately inflict on a national group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction, in whole or in part";

"Whereas Yugoslavia contends moreover that the sustained and intensive bombing of the whole of its territory, including the most heavily populated areas, constitutes 'a serious violation of Article II of the Genocide Convention'; whereas it argues that 'the pollution of soil, air and water, destroying the economy of the country, contaminating the environment with depleted uranium, inflicts conditions of life on the Yugoslav nation calculated to bring about its physical destruction'; whereas it asserts that it is the Yugoslav nation as a whole and as such that is targeted; and whereas it stresses that the use of certain weapons whose long-term hazards to health and the environment are already known, and the destruction of the largest part of the country's power supply system, with catastrophic consequences of which the Respondent must be aware, 'imply the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, the Yugoslav national group as such;

"Whereas for its part Belgium argues that the Genocide Convention can be invoked only 'where there is a dispute relating to a matter coming within the scope of the Convention,'; and that, in order for the said Article to be applicable, 'the claims submitted by the Applicant must relate, even indirectly or tenuously, to the concept of genocide'; whereas, with reference to the definition of genocide contained in Article II of the Convention, Belgium stresses that 'it is impossible to discern any intention on the part of the Kingdom of Belgium to destroy, in whole or in part, any national, ethnic, racial or religious group coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, or even any appearance of such alleged intention'; and whereas Belgium asserts that 'the NATO operation is in no sense directed against the population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, but... against that country's military machine and military-industrial complex'; and whereas Belgium accordingly concludes 'that, since the claims of

the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia manifestly fall totally outside the scope of the Convention, the Court has no prima facie jurisdiction to consider Yugoslavia's Application on the basis of the said Convention';

"Whereas it is not disputed that both Yugoslavia and Belgium are parties to the Genocide Convention without reservation; and whereas Article IX of the Convention accordingly appears to constitute a basis on which the jurisdiction of

the Court might be founded to the extent that the subject-matter of the dispute relates to 'the interpretation, application or fulfilment' of the Convention, including disputes 'relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or for any of the other acts enumerated in article III' of the said Convention;

"Whereas, in order to determine, even prima facie, whether a dispute within the meaning of Article IX of the Genocide Convention exists, the Court cannot limit itself to noting that one of the Parties maintains that the Convention applies, while the other denies it; and whereas in the present case the Court must ascertain whether the breaches of the Convention alleged by Yugoslavia are capable of falling within the provisions of that instrument and whether, as a consequence, the dispute is one which the Court has jurisdiction *ratione materiae* to entertain pursuant to Article IX (cf. *Oil Platforms (Islamic Republic of Iran v. United States of America)*, *Preliminary Objection, Judgment, I.C.J. Reports 1996 (II)*, p. 810, para. 16);

"Whereas the definition of genocide set out in Article II of the Genocide Convention reads as follows:

'In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group';

"Whereas it appears to the Court, from this definition, 'that (the) essential characteristic (of genocide) is the intended destruction of 'a national, ethnical, racial or religious group"' (*Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, Provisional Measures, Order of 13 September 1993, I.C.J. Reports 1993*, p. 345, para. 42); whereas the threat or use of force against a State cannot in itself constitute an act of genocide within the meaning of Article II of the Genocide Convention; and whereas, in the opinion of the Court, it does not appear at the present stage of the proceedings that the bombings which form the subject of the Yugoslav Application 'indeed entail the element of intent, towards a group as such, required by the provision quoted above' (*Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1996 (I)*, p. 240, para. 26);

"Whereas the Court is therefore not in a position to find, at this stage of the proceedings, that the acts imputed by Yugoslavia to the Respondent are capable of coming within the provisions of the Genocide Convention; and whereas Article IX of the Convention, invoked by Yugoslavia, cannot accordingly constitute a basis on which the jurisdiction of the Court could prima facie be founded in this case;..."

(Case concerning legality of use of force, (Yugoslavia v. Belgium) Request for the indication of provisional measures, Order, 2 June 1999) The identical text appeared in the Orders referred to other Respondents.

3.4.3. By this Memorial, the Applicant has submitted the evidence on the intent to commit genocide referring to acts of the Respondents (acts of bombing) and to acts of killing and wounding of Serbs and other non-Albanian population in Kosovo and Metohija after the 10th of June 1999. Accordingly, the Applicant claims that the jurisdiction of the Court, based on Article IX of the Genocide Convention is established.



4. PART FOUR

SUBMISSIONS

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia requests the International Court of Justice to adjudge and declare:

- by the bombing of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to use force against another State;
- by using force against the Yugoslav army and police during their actions against terrorist groups, i.e. the so-called "Kosovo Liberation Army", the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to intervene in the affairs of another State;
- by attacks on civilian targets, and by inflicting damage, injuries and losses to civilians and civilian objects, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation to spare the civilian population, civilians and civilian objects;
- by destroying or damaging monasteries, monuments of culture, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to commit any act of hostility directed against historical monuments, works of art or places of worship which constitute cultural or spiritual heritage of people;
- by the use of cluster bombs, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to use prohibited weapons, i.e. weapons calculated to cause unnecessary suffering;
- by the bombing of oil refineries and chemical plants, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to cause considerable environmental damage;
- by the use of weapons containing depleted uranium, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to use prohibited weapons and not to cause far-reaching health and environmental damage;
- by killing civilians, destroying enterprises, communications, health and cultural institutions, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation to respect the right to life, the right to work, the right to information, the right to health care as well as other basic human rights;

- by destroying bridges on international rivers, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation to respect State sovereignty;
- by activities listed above, and in particular by causing enormous environmental damage and by using depleted uranium, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligation not to deliberately inflict on a national group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction, in whole or in part;
- by failures to prevent killing, wounding and ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanian groups in Kosovo and Metohija, the Respondent has acted against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in breach of its obligations to ensure public safety and order in Kosovo and Metohija and to prevent genocide and other acts enumerated in article III of the Genocide Convention;
- the Respondent is responsible for the violation of the above international obligations;
- the Respondent is obliged to stop immediately the violation of the above obligations vis-à-vis the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
- the Respondent is obliged to provide compensation for the damages, injuries and losses done to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and to its citizens and juridical persons.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia requests the International Court of Justice to settle the form and amount of the reparation, failing agreement between the Parties and to reserve, for this purpose, the subsequent procedure in this case.

Rodoljub Etinski
Agent for the FR of Yugoslavia

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²⁹⁴ Number indicates the number of page of the book of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs titled "NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia, Documentary Evidence, 24 March - 25 April 1999", Vol. I

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²⁹⁵ Number indicates the number of page of the book of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs titled "NATO Crimes in Yugoslavia, Documentary Evidence, 25 April - 10 June 1999", Vol. II

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