

DE OFFICIËLE AAN-
KLACHT VAN JOE-
GOSLAVIE BIJ HET
JUGO-GERICHT
TEGENS DE NAVO
VOOR LOG TEGEN
CLINTON, ETC.

UNEP-RAPPORT
MILIEU-SCHADE
NAVO-AGRESSIE

GRIEKS RAPPORT
MILIEU-SCHADE
NAVO-AGRESSIE

THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA
DISTRICT PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE
KT - 420/99
29 August 2000
BELGRADE
NM/MM

TO THE DISTRICT COURT OF BELGRADE

Belgrade

Pursuant to Article 45, paragraph 2, point 3 of the Criminal Proceedings Act, I hereby raise the
INDICTMENT
Against:

1. **William Clinton**, born on 19 August 1946 in Hope, state of Arkansas, the United States of America,
2. **Madeleine Albright**, born on 15 May 1937 in Prague, Czechoslovakia,
3. **William Cohen**, born in August 1940 in Bangor, state of Maine, the United States of America,
4. **Anthony Blair**, born on 6 May 1953 in Edinburgh, the United Kingdom,
5. **Robin Cook**, born on 28 February 1946,
6. **George Robertson**, born in 1946 in Port Ellen, Scotland,
7. **Jacques Chirac**, born on 29 November 1932 in Paris, France,
8. **Hubert Vedrine**, born on 31 July 1947 in Saint-Sylvain Bellegarde, France,
9. **Alain Richard**, born on 29 August 1945 in Paris, France,
10. **Gerhard Schroder**, born on 7 April 1944 in Mossenberg, Germany,
11. **Josef Fischer**, born on 12 April 1948 in Gerabronn, Germany,
12. **Rudolf Scharping**, born on 2 December 1947 in Niederelbert, Germany
13. **Javier Solana**, born on 14 July 1942 in Madrid, Spain,
14. **Wesley Clark**, born on 23 December 1944 in Little Rock, Arkansas, the United States of America

BECAUSE

William Clinton, as president of the United States of America; **Madeleine Albright**, as Secretary of State of the United States of America; **William Cohen**, as Defence Secretary of the United States of America; **Anthony Blair**, as prime minister of the United Kingdom; **Robin Cook**, as foreign affairs minister of the United Kingdom; **Jacques Chirac**, as president of the Republic of France; **Hubert Vedrine**, as foreign affairs minister of the Republic of France; **Alain Richard**, as defence minister of the Republic of France; **Gerhard Schroder**, as Chancellor of the Federal Republic Germany; **Josef Fischer**, as defence minister of the Federal Republic Germany; **Javier Solana**, as secretary general of the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization; and **Wesley Clark**, as commander of the armed forces of the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization for Europe, in the course of 1999

due to the economic, political and military interests of those countries to take over, by violating the sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and by deploying their armed forces on its territory, the management over its economy, and adjust to their needs its socio-economic order,

rendered a political, financial, technical and other assistance to Albanian terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija in an attempt to change - by use of force - the constitutional order of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to establish in that part of its territory a regime that would enable them to achieve the said goals, in which way

they interfered in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations (Chapter 1, Article 2, point 4) and the Declaration on Impermissibility of Interfering in Internal Affairs of the States and on the Protection of Independence and Sovereignty (Article 1), accepted by the United Nations General Assembly's Resolution 2131 XX of 21 December 1965, while

by availing of all propaganda means they made, by misinforming the public about the events in Kosovo and Metohija, that the legal struggle of the security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia against the Albanian terrorists be presented as terror over the Albanian population, and that an impression be created about their imperilment, and so

they organized the talks in Rambouillet (France), where, by threatening to use force, demanded that representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia sign a document made in a form of an agreement, by which document the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was to commit to immediately withdraw from Kosovo and Metohija all its military and police forces; allow that the armed forces of the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization deploy there; enable their unlimited movement throughout the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, unhampered and free-of-charge use of airports, roads and ports; provide for full immunity of their members in all legal issues, and allow interference in the economic flows in Kosovo and Metohija, in which way

the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was issued an unacceptable ultimatum, which was as such rejected, and intending to achieve the same goal by the use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations (Chapter 1, Article 2, paragraph 4),

they collectively decided that their states as members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization carry out the bombing of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which represents an act of aggression pursuant to the Definition of the aggression (Article 3, point b), enclosed to the UN General Assembly's Resolution 3314 XXIX from 1974, and at the same time

planned the objects, means, modes and phases of the attack calculated in a way that, by a conscious violation of the rules of international law, they cause the destruction of natural, economic and cultural goods; destruction of the armed forces; infliction of sufferings to the civilian population; murder of the president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and bringing into danger its constitutional order and security, while

in order to conceal the real reasons of the already planned aggression, to justify it before the public and to attract supporters, they presented in the mass media and in public gatherings their views of the need to undertake the air attacks on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with a view to preventing the humanitarian catastrophe caused by the repression of its forces over the Albanian population in Kosovo and Metohija, and because of the refusal of its authorities to suspend the repression by accepting the demands made on them in Rambouillet, so that they

ordered to the representatives of their states in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization who were - in view of the position, authorities and political power of the accused - subordinated to them, to vote at the session of that body for the official decision to carry out the attacks on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and at the same time

as leaders of the leading and most potent members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization exerted by their views and suggestions an influence on the representatives of the remaining states members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to cast their votes in the same way, so that

the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at its session held on 30 January 1999 unanimously decided and authorized **Javier Solana** to take an executive decision about the undertaking of the attack, which he did on 23 March 1999 and authorized **Wesley Clark** to fix the moment of the commencement of the attack, who immediately thereafter ordered that air strikes be carried out, according to the earlier determined plan, at the targets in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the basis of which and with the knowledge of, the follow-up and control of the military operations by, the accused

members of the armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, by performing 25,119 runs of combat planes and by launching 600 cruising missiles in the period from 24 March to 10 June 1999, penetrated the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and attacked the military and civilian targets, by using in those attacks the non-permitted ordnance of combat, the consequence of which was the death and bodily injuries of a great number of persons, the destruction of the natural environment and a large material damage, and

by doing so

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they called on an aggressive war, because prior and during the air attacks on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia they had advocated the use of force in their public statements, by presenting the allegations of the unavoidable need of a humanitarian military intervention, calculated for getting the public support for the conduct of war, and

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violating the rules of international laws – the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians During War dated 12 August 1949, the Supplementary Protocol to the Geneva Conventions on the Protection of Civilians During War of 12 August 1949 (Protocol I) and the customs of war, **ordered during the war that**

a) attacks be carried out on the civilian population and settlements, resulting in the killing and serious bodily injuries of people, because the object of the attacks were the columns of refugees, densely populated localities and certain facilities sheltering a large number of civilians, namely:

on the territories of regional – higher Courts of

BELGRADE

1. THE BUILDING OF "RADIO-TELEVISION OF SERBIA" in Belgrade, Aberdareva Street No. 1, attacked on 23 April 1999 at 2.06 a.m. on which occasion the following persons were

killed

Jankovic Milovan
Joksimovic Milan
Jontic Slobodan
Markovic Dejan
Deletic Aleksandar
Stukalo Ivan
Stevanovic Slavica
Tasic Dragana
Munitlak Jelica
Stojanovic Nebojsa
Mitrovic Tomislav
Benkovic Ksenija
Stoimenovski Darko
Jovanovic Branislav
Medic Sinisa, and

Dragojevic Dragorad;

seriously bodily injured:

Stancevic Milan, and
Stepanovic Aleksandra;

lightly bodily injured: Djuricic Predrag, Vasic Nebojsa, Miljevic Slavica, Mitrovic Marija, Sukovic Dragan, Matijasevic Branko, Aleksic Mihajlo, Joksimovic Vojislav, Vukmirovic Aleksandar, Djordjevic Danko, Mijatovic Bojan, Rakic Dragica, Savovic Biljana, Sabotic Rizah, Mlinar Miroslav, Tatar Aleksandar, and Cosovic Vojislav, and

damage caused to the building and equipment of the "Radio-Television of Srbija" in Aberdareva St. No. 1; the Children's Theatre "Dusko Radovic" in Takovska St. 10a; to the Children's Cultural-Education Centre in Takovska St. 8; the building of the primary school "Palilula" in Takovska St. 12; the building of the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Trinity in Takovska No. 4; the St. Marko Church in Bulevar Revolucije No. 17, and a great number of housing and business facilities in Takovska, Ilije Garasanina and 27. marta streets,

2. THE RESIDENTIAL BLOCK IN VRACAR of Belgrade, Maksima Gorkog and surrounding streets, attacked on 30 April 1999 about 2.30 a.m., on which occasion the following person was
killed

Jovanovic Sofija;

seriously bodily injured

Djuric Djordje, and
Jovanovic Zivka;

lightly bodily injured Filipovic Dejan and Cvetic Dragoslava, and

damage caused to a large number of apartment and business facilities and passenger cars in Maksima Gorkog, Vardarska, Sumatovacka, Grahovska and Internacionalnih brigada streets,

3. HOTEL "YUGOSLAVIA" in New Belgrade, Bulevar Nikole Tesle 3, attacked on 7 May 1999 at about 11.50 p.m., and on 8 May 1999 at about 1.50 a.m., on which occasion the following person was
killed

Nincic Andjelka;

seriously bodily injured

Dimitrovski Slavko;

lightly bodily injured: Zdravkovic Dragoslav, Majer Srdjan and Rosic Filip; and

damage caused to the Hotel building and equipment, and to a large number of apartment and business facilities and passenger cars in Goce Delceva, Aleksinackih rudara and Bulevar Nikole Tesle street,

4. THE EMBASSY OF THE PR OF CHINA, New Belgrade, Tresnjin cvet 3, attacked on 8 May 1999 about 00.10 and 2.00 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed

Hi Hanhu

Zhu Jing, and

Shao Jinhuan;

seriously bodily injured:

Jang Jong Feng

Ren Bao Kai

Liu Djing Rong

Cao Lung Fei, and

Ling Sin Chuan;

lightly bodily injured Dong Juan and Chang Hai Feng, and

damage caused to the Embassy's building, the Federal Government buildings II and III in Omladinskih brigada, the building of the Municipal Government of New Belgrade in Bulevar Lenjina 167, and to a large number of vehicles, apartment and business buildings in Bulevar Nikole Tesle, Bulevar Lenjina and Tresnjin cvet streets,

5. THE SETTLEMENT RALJA, attacked on 26 May 1999 about 11.10 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed

Momcilovic Biljana

- Pavlovic Vladimir
Pavlovic Stefan, and
Pavlovic Dijana,
seriously bodily injured
Pavlovic Branislava, and
Ivanovic Ljubinka,
6. THE SETTLEMENT RIPANJ, attacked on 31 May 1999 about 4.10 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
Stojicevic Slavica and
Kostic Ljubomir, and
lightly bodily injured: Saitovic Javorina, Saitovic Boban and Radosavljevic Branislav,
7. THE VILLAGE DRAZEVAC, attacked on 31 May 1999 about 9.15 a.m. on which occasion was
killed
Arsenijevic Jovanka,

BIJELO POLJE

8. THE VILLAGE MURINO, attacked on 30 April 1999 about 4.15 p.m., and on 1 May 1999 about 5.30 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
Komatina Manojlo
Kocanovic Milka
Brudar Julija
Maksimovic Olivera, and
Knezevic Miroslav;
seriously bodily injured
Bjelanovic Zeljko
Vukic Vuleta
Zecevic Svetlana
Soskic Mirko
Milovic Tino
Cejovic Vasko
Jokic Danilo, and
Brudar Teodora,

VRANJE

9. THE VILLAGE SLAVUJEVAC, attacked on 30 May 1999 about 7.30 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
seriously bodily injured:
Tasic Vera
Dodich Slavka
Dodich Nenad
Dodich Ivan
Dodich Dragan
Tasic Zivorad, and
Mihajlovic Ljubica, and
damage caused to apartment facilities,
10. THE VILLAGE GORNJI NERODAVAC, attacked on 31 May 1999 about 8.30 a.m., on which occasion the following person was
killed
Ristic Leposava, and
damage caused to apartment facilities,

KRALJEVO

11. HOTEL "BACISTE" on Kopaonik, attacked on 13 April 1999 about 00.40 a.m., on which occasion the following person was
seriously bodily injured
Maksimovic Miodrag, and
damage caused to the hotel building and equipment,
12. VILLAGE GORNJE ZARCE, attacked on 1 May 1999 about 1.15 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
seriously bodily injured
Zarcanin Bojana
Zarcanin Bojan
Zarcanin Milun
Zarcanin Rade, and
Zarcanin Tomislav;
seriously bodily injured Zarcanin Nenad, Zarcanin Ivan, Zarcanin Olga, Zarcanin Milina, and
damage caused to vehicles and apartment and business premises,
13. THE VILLAGE VITANOVAC, attacked on 1 May 1999 about 11.10 p.m., on which occasion the following person was
seriously bodily injured
Jovancevic Milana, and
damage caused to a large number of apartment facilities,

KRUSEVAC

14. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER VELIKA MORAVA, in Varvarin, attacked on 30 May 1999 about 1.05 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
Ristic Stojan
Marinkovic Zoran
Apostolovic Apostol
Savic Milan
Stankovic Vojkan
Ciric Milivoje
Simonovic Ruzica
Simonovic Ratibor
Terzic Dragoslav, and
Milenkovic Sanja;
seriously bodily injured
Ivanovic Slobodan
Dimitrijevic Bozidar
Mitrovic Milan
Stojanovic Mirjana
Brajkovic Miodrag
Jovanovic Marina
Nesic Mirjana
Savic Predrag
Jevtic Momcilo
Vasic Vlastimir
Dakic Miroslav
Macic Predrag
Mijatovic Aleksandar
Arsenijevic Dragoljub
Milosevic Predrag, and
Stojanovic Zoran, and

damage caused to the bridge, the Orthodox church the Assumption of the Most Holy Mother of God, and a great many housing and business facilities,

LESKOVAC

15. THE PASSENGER TRAIN NO. 303 in the village of Oraovica, on the bridge on the river Juzna Morava, that operated on the Belgrade – Ristovac line, was attacked on 12 April 1999 at 11.39 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were

killed

Jovanovic Zoran
Mladenovic Petar
Mladenovic Verka
Teodorov Simeon
Veljkovic-Teodorov Jasmina

Markovic Ana

Markovic Ivan

Stanojevic Divna

Stanojevic Vidosav

Stanojevic Branimir

Petkovic Svetimir

Jovanovic Radomir, and

an unidentified person of the age between 6 and 8;

seriously bodily injured

Popovic Dejan

Vukovic Mihajlo, and

Janjic Radomir;

lightly bodily injured Ciric Dragan, Lukiic Zorica, Pavlovic Zivorad, Milojevic Slavko, Mikic Goran, Veljkovic Vesna, Veljkovic Milena, Veljkovic Milos, Sretenovic Dobrinka, Verusevic Aleksandar, Mihajlovic Petar, Lojancic Vladimir and Pejicic Stojan, and

damage caused to the train, the coaxial cable – property of the enterprise "Telekom Srbija", and a large number of housing facilities.

NIS

16. THE RESIDENTIAL BLOCK IN ALEKSINAC, in Dusana Trivunca, Vuka Karadzica, Petra Zeca and Kneza Milosa streets, attacked on 5 April 1999 about 9.40 p.m. and 9.45 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were

killed

Radojcic Jovan

Radojcic Sofija

Miladinovic Dragomir

Miladinovic Snezana

Jovanovic Vojislav

Jovanovic Radojka

Stankovic Velimir

Miladinovic Ljubica

Arsic Bogomir

Milojevic Gvozden

Milojevic Dragica, and

Popovic Marina;

seriously bodily injured

Todorovic Dragoljub

Stevanovic Branimir

Milutinovic Veroljub, and

Mladenovic Slobodan;

lightly bodily injured Miladinovic Vukica, Miladinovic Marko, Miladinovic Biljana, Stevanovic Branko, Stojanovic Boban, Stojanovic Vesna, Stojanovic Srboljub, Stojanovic Marija, Miletic Verica,

- Miletic Slavoljub, Miletic Dusan, Miletic Petar, Sljivic Ruzica, Marinkovic Zagorka, Stefanovic Srbislav, Stefanovic Natasa, Stefanovic Vesna, Projovic Radmila, Milutinovic Ljiljana, Zivanovic Nadezda, Milosevic Dragoljub, Rakocevic Desanka, Rakocevic Slavoljub, Zivanovic Bratislav, Todorovic Zagorka, Djokic Vukasin, Jankovic Vladimir, Brankovic Jorgovan, Stojkovic Goran, Petrovic Todor, Milivojevic Gvozden, Vesovic Milomir, Petrovic Eleonora, Satara Marjan, Lazarevic Stanka, Stojanovic Toplica and Milicevic Simon, and
damage caused to the buildings of the medical health center, the ambulance station, and to a large number of business and housing facilities in Dusana Trivunca street,
17. THE VILLAGE MEDOSEVAC, attacked on 7 May 1999 at about 2.55, 3.37, 4.10 and 4.20 a.m., on which occasion the following person was
killed
 Andjelkovic Dragisa;
seriously bodily wounded
 Andjelkovic Sladjana;
lightly bodily injured Andjelkovic Suzana, and
damage caused to a large number of housing and business facilities,
18. THE VILLAGE ORLJANE, attacked on 11 May 1999, about 11.30 a.m., on which occasion the following person was
killed
 Mladenovic Jagoda,
19. THE VILLAGE KNEZICA, attacked on 23 May 1999 about 4.00 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
seriously bodily injured
 Stankovic Krstivoje
 Mitic Cedomir, and
damage caused to housing facilities,
20. THE RESIDENTIAL BLOCK IN ALEKSINAC, in Niska and Uzicka streets, attacked on 27 May 1999 from 1.45 a.m. to 9.34 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
 Nedeljko Predrag
 Savic Dusanka, and
 Mitrovic Branko;
lightly bodily injured Stankovic Nedeljko Natasa, Stankovic Sinisa, Stankovic Divna, Stankovic Ruza and Jovanovic Blagica, and
damage caused to a large number of vehicles, business and housing facilities,
21. THE VILLAGE CAMURLIJA, attacked on 29 May 1999 about 3.20 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
 Mancic Dusan and
 Mancic Vukosava;
lightly bodily injured Mancic Aleksandar and Mancic Dalibor, and
damage caused to housing facilities,

NOVI PAZAR

22. THE RESIDENTIAL BLOCK IN NOVI PAZAR, attacked on 25 May 1999, during the night, on which occasion the following persons were
seriously bodily injured
 Barac Milica
 Barac Danijela, and
 Barac Olga, and
damage caused to a large number of housing facilities in Mihajla Pupina street.
23. THE BUSINESS-HOUSING BUILDING R-74 in Novi Pazar, Stevana Nemanje Street, attacked on 31 May 1999 at 1.25 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
 Nikic Miodrag

Ratkovic Golub
 Pantovic Marko
 Vranic Radun
 Simic Vladan
 Simic Marko
 Jajic Zvezdan
 Roglic Marko
 Milosevic Dejan
 Biorac Dragomirka, and
 Simovic Dragan;
seriously bodily injured
 Dupljak Mejrema
 Turkovic Ismet
 Jeumovic Desanka
 Pajovic Filip
 Kolundzic Sasa
 Jankovic Misa
 Balac Ivanka
 Sretenovic Ljubinko
 Lukovic Tiovalka
 Pajovic Novka
 Aleksic Bojan
 Etemovic Almir
 Habibovic Enver
 Karahmatovic Azra
 Kolundzic Danijela
 Drmanic Mirko
 Jovanovic Katarina
 Milanovic Radomir
 Skarep Avdija
 Semsovic Amro
 Redzepovic Seljo
 Neskovic Jadran, and
 Bruncevic Muarem, and
damage caused to the building R-74 in Stevana Nemanje Street, and to a large number of housing and
 business facilities in Relje Krilatice Street,

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24. THE COLUMN OF CIVILIANS in the villages Meje and Madanaj, on the main road, attacked on 14
 April 1999 about 1.30 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
 at least 68 persons, of whom were identified
 Valjeta Isufi and
 Sejdi Arifi;
seriously bodily injured
 Abazi Ajsa
 Pajaziti Riva
 Isufi Burbuca
 Nuraj Djevrija
 Besnika Mustaf
 Hedije Ramo
 Elvane Ramo

Skender Ramo
 Skurte Emerlahu
 Djilsah Kukaj
 Nuriye Makshuni
 Zize Nuraj
 Zef Hasanaj
 Ali Abazi
 Sali Cataj
 Safete Salihaj
 Zihrije Abasi
 Skendije Salihaj
 Valbona Isufi
 Safet Sala
 Vjolca Krasnici
 Adil Alija
 Zoje Krasnici
 Djuke Isufi
 Besar Istogu
 Krenar Istogu
 Naile Istogu
 Besim Isufi
 Arben Isufi
 Serif Alija
 Liridona Nuraj
 Bleart Salihu
 Mirjeta Nuraj
 Sabanete Nuraj
 Zize Bracaj
 Valon Isufi
 Sundim Krasnici
 Faze Tofaj, and
 Muharem Salja,

25. THE COLUMN OF CIVILIANS in the village Bistrazin, near the Terazije bridge and Svanjski bridge, attacked on 14 April 1999, about 2.20 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were

killed

at least 52 persons whose identity was not established, and

seriously bodily injured

41 persons whose identity was not established,

26. THE REFUGEES CAMP in "Maja" settlement, attacked on 21 April 1999 about 3.00 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were

killed

Ivancevic Miodrag

Ilmic Gordana

Volarevic Darko, and

Volarevic Dragana;

seriously bodily injured

Basara Djura

Basara Davor

Popovic Marija

Popovic Dusko

Ivancevic Vesna

Ivancevic Milena

Ildic Predrag

Ildic Dragan

Volarevic Soka

Volarevic Desa
Rljak Andjelija
Rljak Zora
Guska Jela
Guska Bosko
Trkulja Slobodan
Tesla Suzana
Dobrijevic Nikola
Markovic Bojana, and
Mijovic Risto,

PRIZREN

27. THE VILLAGE NOGAVAC, attacked on 2 April 1999, about 2.00 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
at least 11 person, of whom were identified:
Krasnici Cazim,
Krasnici Mahmud
Zunici Husein, and
Eljsani Hisni;
seriously bodily injured
Eljsani Zade
Ersani Valentina
Berisa Ridvan
Gasi Edunis, i
Krasnici Sprea, and
the damage caused to a large number of housing facilities,
28. THE COLUMN OF CIVILIANS near the village Donja Srbica, on the regional road Prizren-Djakovica, attacked on 14 April 1999 about 2.30 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
at least 6 persons, of whom were identified
Sulaj Fikri
Cela Imer
Bajrami Ferat
Zaciri Nerdjivan, and
Smajli Bersada;
seriously bodily injured
Mazreku Djafer
Bajrami Sokolj, and
Smajli Saha, and
lightly bodily injured Cuni Zoja, Smajli Semsija, Sulja Skumbi, Sulja Teuta, Cuni Isljam, Sulja Ljabinot, Sulja Ardijan and Tahiraj Zoja,
29. THE RESIDENTIAL BLOCK IN PRIZREN, in Podrimska Street, attacked on 28 April 1999 about 11.05 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
Zulfuri Djula
Zulfuri Maksun
Zulfuri Kasandra, and
Zulfuri Beca;
lightly bodily injured Krasnici Eljvan, Krasnici Sefedin, Krasnici Emri, Bitici Fatmir, Pacak Imer, Zulfuri Altin, Taskrn Belkiza and Pacak Vlasnim, and
damage caused to a large number of housing and business premises in Podrimska, Bitolska, Karadjordjeva, Mitrovacka, Dinarska, Skenderbegova, Novosadska, Galinska and Bulevar Cara Lazara Streets,

30. THE RESIDENTIAL BLOCK IN PRIZREN, in Alji Trambaba street, attacked on 1 May 1999 about 11.45 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
 Pecori Besmila
 Krasnici Ilir
 Esat Berisa
 Krasnici Ernest
 Berisa Elvis, and
 Berisa Ramadan;
seriously bodily injured
 Gasi Vesna
 Gasi Zarije
 Rahmani Muzafer
 Tutan Osman
 Berisa Aida
 Ivanovic Biljana
 Berisa Drita
 Berisa Kujtim
 Rahmani Resmija
 Berisa Vjolca
 Krueziju Zejnep
 Berisa Petrit
 Temaj Eljvan
 Berisa Sacir, and
 Berisa Djevrija, and
damage caused to a large number of housing facilities in Alji Trambaba Street,
31. THE VILLAGE JABLANICA, attacked on 1 May 1999 about 11.30 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
 Murati Azem, and
 Murati Ahmet;
seriously bodily injured
 Murati Raman
 Tafili Selver
 Murati Becir
 Dilji Adnan
 Sisko Bljerim
 Murati Sejdi
 Murati Hamdi, and
 Dilji Nero;
lightly bodily injured Haljiti Medija, Adolji Sinan, Skenderi Almer, Skenderi Amin, Skenderi Almir, Murati Sujna, Imeri Abdurahman and Elzi Memet, and
damage caused to a large number of housing and business facilities and vehicles,
32. THE COLUMN OF CIVILIANS near the village Korisa, on the main road Prizren-Suva Reka, attacked on 13 May 1999 about 11.50 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
 at least 81 persons, of whom were identified
 Dzaferi Rasim
 Redjaj Sacir
 Ahmetaj Bafta
 Ahmetaj Halit
 Ahmetaj Agon
 Ahmetaj Arbnor
 Paljusi Farija
 Paljusi Dijana

Kukaj Ljim
 Ahmetaj Nebi
 Ahmetaj Rizo
 Dzaferi Sarand
 Dzaferi Gazert
 Ahmetaj Husnija
 Kukaj Fljorinda
 Kukaj Aljbon
 Ahmetaj Besin, and
 Ahmetaj Dest;
heavily bodily injured

Dakaj Bajram
 Ahmetaj Djemilja
 Kukaj Valjdeta
 Ahmetaj Nazif
 Ahmetaj Ardijan
 Ahmetaj Zeli
 Redjaj Endrid
 Kukaj Djemalj
 Bajseljmi Fatima
 Ahmetaj Isljam
 Ahmetaj Bljondin
 Ahmetaj Ljeuresa
 Kukaj Hira
 Ahmetaj Valjdeta
 Dakaj Jeton
 Ahmetaj Edon
 Paljusi Driton
 Ahmetaj Besar
 Ahmetaj Sultan
 Amdjaj Akmesa
 Ahmetaj Hamdi
 Kukaj Afrodita
 Rustemi Mujo
 Redjaj Ljuljijeta
 Salja Bali
 Ahmetaj Zanifa
 Dakaj Emina
 Redjak Durak
 Ahmetaj Bisljim
 Ahmetaj Sendresa
 Ahmetaj Hamida
 Ahmetaj Djemilja
 Ahmetaj Sokolj, and
 Ahmetaj Metija;

lightly bodily injured Ahmetaj Aljbon, Ahmetaj Razija, Ahmetaj Fljaka, Ahmetaj Garamet, Valentina (surname unknown), Kukaj Alji, Redja Akilja, Ahmetaj Dorintina, Ahmetaj Driljon, Ahmetaj Sadeta, Redjaj Halima, Ahmetaj Djemahira, Ahmetaj Ardita, Kukaj Ibrahim, Kukaj Sokolj, Ahmetaj Genc, Ahmetaj Zurafeba, Kukaj Sevdija, Paljusi Drenusa, Paljusi HaDjera, Kukaj Mifrana, Ahmetaj Saljveta, Ahmetaj Artist, Ahmetaj Ljuljijeta, Paljusaj Spendo, Paljusaj Faton, Ahmetaj Bukurija, Ahmetaj Valjbona, Ahmetaj Aslan, Dakaj Brahim, Ahmetaj Djemilja, Kukaj Fljorima, Ahmetaj Merit, Ahmetaj Antigon, Ahmetaj Astrit, Ahmetaj Hava, and

damage caused to the business facilities in the surroundings.

33. THE VILLAGE RADOSTE, attacked on 26 May 1999, about 8.30 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were

killed

Kasaki Kujtin, and
Krasnici Beko, and

seriously bodily injured

Kasati Sukri, and
Kasati Ismet,

PRISTINA

34. THE RESIDENTIAL BLOCK IN PRISTINA, in Vidovdanska Street, attacked on 7 April 1999 about midnight, on which occasion the following persons were

killed

Aleksic Radovan

Berisa Adem

Milanovic Gordana

Brankovic Zlatinka

Gasi Mesud

Gasi Dijana

Gasi Dea

Gasi Reo

Gasi Denis, and

Vitkovic Dejan;

seriously bodily injured

Sicevic Svetislav

Keci Sejad

Mladenovic Dragoljub

Milicevic Stanko

Vucic Nenad

Stojanovic Nebojsa

Stosic Vuica

Sefcija Djiha

Mihjane Bajrami

Farkas Jozef

Jovanovic Lantana, and

Drina (surname unknown), and

damage caused to a large number of housing and business premises in Kosovska, Kralja Milutina and Meto Barjaktari streets,

35. THE RESIDENTIAL BLOCK "DARDANIJA" in Pristina, attacked on 12 April 1999 about 10.00 p.m., on which occasion the following person was

killed

Sefcet Trnava, and

damage caused to a large number of vehicles and housing and business premises,

36. THE RESIDENTIAL BLOCK "GRMIJA" in Pristina, attacked on 20 April 1999 about 5.00 a.m., on which occasion the following person was

killed

Gucic Branko, and

damage caused to the Temporary Executive Council of the AP of Kosovo and Metohija, and to a large number of housing and business facilities,

37. THE VILLAGE GORNJE DOBREVO, attacked on 26 March 1999, in early morning hours, on which occasion the following persons were

killed

6 persons, of whom were identified

Ivanovic Vladica, and

Ramadani Fatima,

PROKUPLJE

38. THE VILLAGE SAMOKOVO, attacked on 2 April 1999, on which occasion the following person was
killed
Stepanovic Vucina, and
heavily bodily injured
Stepanovic Veroljub,
39. THE PASSENGER BUS OF THE ROAD TRANSPORT COMPANY "NIS-EKSPRES" in the village of Luzane, operating on Nis-Pristina line, attacked on 1 May 1999 about 1.15 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
Ajeti Sefcet
Bedzet Podvorica
Bulici Behdzet
Drita Musa
Ivanovic Vladica
Ilic Miroslav
Jakupi Ajet
Jakupi Braim
Jakupi Ibrahim
Jakupi Hira
Jankovic Miodrag
Jelic Vukadin
Jupoli Gani
Jusufi Mehmet
Kopola Arijeta
Kopola Merljinda
Kopola Merusa
Kopola Cavit
Kopola Fatima
Kopola Feti
Kopola Fljorinda
Kujtim Alija
Malinic Milan
Pantelic Zivomir
Petrovic Marija
Petrovic Nikola
Petrovic Smiljana
Ramadani Rizah
Redzepe Cerveza
Seljman Musa
Cerimi Ibrahim
Uka Adem
Cvetic Milovan
Grujic Zivota, and
at least five persons whose identity could not be established;
heavily bodily injured
at least five persons whose identity was not established, and
damage caused to the bus and the bridge on the River Lab,

SOMBOR

40. THE RESIDENTIAL BLOCK IN SOMBOR, attacked on 20 May 1999 in evening hours, and on 22 May 1999 at about 4.00 a.m., on which occasion the following person was
killed
Hinic Nikola;

seriously bodily injured

Jeftic Staka;

lightly bodily injured Hinic Marija, Jevtic Stajka, Knezevic Slobodan and Knezevic Roza, and **damage caused** to a large number of housing and business facilities in Vuka Kardzica, Prizrenska, Svetog Save, Ruzice Rip, Radivoja Cirpanova, Save Kovacevica, Gradina and Cihac Bene Streets,

UZICE

41. THE SPORTS-RECREATIONAL CENTER "TORNİK" in Cajetina, attacked on 8 April 1999 about 4.10 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were

killed

Marjanovic Radoje

Urosevic Nedja, and

Savic Milanko, and

damage caused to the building and the equipment of the Sports-Recreational Centre "Tornik" of Cajetina,

b) the strikes without selected targets which hit the civilian population, as their nature was to hit the military facilities, civilians and civilian facilities without making any distinction among them, so that their consequence was the incidental loss of civil lives, injuries of the civilians, damages on civil facilities, including those specifically protected by international law, or a combination of such effects, that could have been expected, and were non-proportionally large in relation to the envisaged concrete and direct military advantage, so that:

on the territories of the District Courts

BELGRADE

1. IN BELGRADE, on the occasions of the attacks carried out on 3 April 1999, about 00.45 midnight, on 30 April 1999, about 2.30 a.m., on 7 May 1999, about 11.50 p.m., on 8 May 1999, about 1.40 a.m., and on 25 May 1999, about 2.30 a.m.
damage caused to the building of the Gynecological-Obstetrician Clinic in Visgradska St. 26, the building of the Republican Government in Kneza Milosa 101, the trolley-bus electric network in Kneza Milosa, and to a large number of housing and business facilities and passenger cars in Sarajevska, Durmitorska, Slobodana Penecica-Krcuna and Kneza Milosa streets,
2. IN THE SUBURB RAKOVICA, on the occasion of the attacks carried out on 5 April 1999 about 2.30 a.m., on 14 and 15 April 1999, on 15 April 1999, about 1.30 a.m., on 16 April 1999 about 2.20 a.m., on 17 April 1999, about 10.30 p.m. and 10.50 p.m., on 18 May 1999 about 3.20 a.m., on 21 and 22 May 1999, on 23 May 1999 about 3.00 a.m., and on 30 May 1999 about 9.50 a.m.,
damage caused to the Monastery Rakovica in Patrijarha Dimitrija No. 34, and to a large number of housing, business, economic and educational facilities in Lickih brigada, Patrijarha Dimitrija, Oslobođenja, Slavoljuba Vuksanovica, Nikole Markovica, Vukasoviceva, Vareska, Ivana Micurina, Stanka Paunovica, Bogdana Zerajica, Borska, Hajduk Veljkova, Miska Kranjca, Maricka, Kraljice Jelene, Milivoja Petrovica, Mihajla Petrovica, Kneza Visaslava, Vrbnicka, Guslarska, Starca Milije, Palih boraca, Gregorciceva and Hajduk Veljkovo sokace streets,
3. IN BELGRADE, on the occasion of the attacks carried out on 5 April 1999 about 4.15 a.m., and on 31 May 1999 about 4.10 a.m.,
damage caused to a large number of housing, economic and business facilities and passenger cars in Milana Rakica, Volgina, Kragujevacka, Prijedorska, Sedme srpske brigade, Cingrijina, Batutova, Mite Ruzica and Bulevar Revolucije streets,
4. IN ZEMUN, on the occasion of the attack of 5 April 1999, about 4.20 a.m.,
damage caused to a great number of housing and business facilities and passenger cars in Sonje Marinkovic, Trg JNA, Glavna, Preradoviceva, Cara Dusana and Kej oslobođenja streets,
5. IN BELGRADE, on the occasion of the attack of 13 April 1999, about 3.30 a.m.,
damage was caused to the Institute for Orthopedic-Surgical Diseases "Banjica" in Mihajla Avramovica 28,
6. IN THE SUBURB BATAJNICA, during the attack of 17 April 1999, about 9.30 p.m., on which occasion the following person was

- killed**
 Rakic Milica,
lightly bodily injured Jankovic Drazen, and
damage caused to a large number of housing facilities in Dimitrija Lazareva Rase and Posavski odredi streets,
7. IN BELGRADE, from the attacks carried out on 30 April 1999, about 2.15 and 2.45 a.m., and on 8 May 1999 about 3.00 a.m., the following person was
killed
 Nikolic Nenad;
seriously bodily injured
 Vulicevic Aleksandar,
 Starcevic Nebojsa, and
 Bulatovic Ratko;
lightly bodily injured Curcic Zoran, Bakovic Zoran, Kuzmanovic Zoran, Stefanovic Branislav, Guberinic Igor, Pancic Momcilo, Krizmanic Nikola, Krizmanic Marko, Marinkovic Igor, Milojevic Slavo, Lazarevic Goran, Ristic Vladimir, Radunovic Dejan, Covic Dragan, Aleksic Nebojsa, Marinovic Igor and Rakic Borko, Pejic Aleksandar, Djenadic Vladan, Vidovic Nenad, Srebro Drazenko, Zivkovic Mihajlo, Pavlovic Goran, Milivojevic Slavko and Lazarevic Aleksandar, and
damage caused to the building of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Kneza Milosa 24-26, the building of the Federal Statistics Bureau in Kneza Milosa No. 20, the building of the Government of the Republic of Serbia in Kneza Milosa Street 22, the building of the Institute for Urology and Nephrology in Generala Zdanova 51, and to a large number of business facilities in Bircaninova, Narodnog fronta, Kneza Milosa and Terazije Streets,

VALJEVO

8. IN VALJEVO, during the attacks carried out on 8 and 10 May 1999, the following person was
killed
 Dukic Dmitra, and
damage caused to a large number of housing facilities,

VRANJE

9. IN VRANJE, during the attacks carried out on 5 April 1999 at 11.10 a.m., on 6 April 1999 at 11.00 a.m., on 15 April 1999 at 11.40 a.m., on 4 May 1999 at 1.00 a.m., on 17 May 1999 at 11.20 p.m., on 30 May 1999 at 7.00 a.m., the following persons were
killed
 Grujic Milica
 Eminovic Goran, and
 Andjelkovic Mane;
heavily bodily injured
 Petrovic Stoja
 Stankovic Jelena
 Stojiljkovic Vesna
 Stosic Ljubisa, and
 Andjelkovic Mirjana;
lightly bodily injured Stankovic Dejan, Mihajlov Tima, Durakovic Tahera, Kuzmanovic Petar, Milosevic Velimir, Ivanov Branka, Mihajlovic Ana, Djordjevic Biljana, Ljubic Ljubomir, Stojmenov Ivan, Stojadinovic Dragan, and Ristic Zorica, and
damage caused to a great many housing and business facilities in Pcinjaska, Bregalnicka, Kumanovska, Vojislava Stojkovic, Dusana Stamenkovic, Proleterskih Brigada, Brace Veljkovic, Kolubarska, Primorska, Podgoricka, Lamartinova, Kraljevica Marka, Vojvode Misica, Petra Lekovica, Nemanjina, Mike Alasa, Omladinskih brigada Streets and at the Square Bratstvo-Jedinstvo,
10. IN SURDULICA, during the attacks carried out on 6 April 1999 at about 11.10 a.m., on 27 April 1999 from 12.15 noon to 1.25 p.m., the following persons were
killed
 Djordjevic Stanisa

Ivanovic Dragan
 Milic Stamenko
 Milic Vesna
 Milic Aleksandar
 Milic Miljan
 Milic Vladimir
 Rasic Stana, and
 Milovanovic Miomir;
heavily bodily injured
 Petkovic Stojance;
lightly bodily injured Najdanovic Miljana, Petkovic Kosovska, Nikolic Tomislav, Andjelkovic Jelena, Andjelkovic Milorad, Bogdanovic Radmila, Nesic Stanisa, Arizanovic Zora, Milovanovic Slobodan, and Cvetkovic Draganka, and
damage caused to a large number of housing and business facilities in Jugoslovenska, Drinske Divizije, 5. septembra, Stojana Stamenkovica, Miroljuba Stanojevica, Beogradska Streets, and to the suburb Piskavica,

11. IN THE VILLAGE RIBNICA, during the attack carried out on 16 April 1999 about 10.00 a.m., the following person was
killed
 Mitic Irena, and
lightly bodily injured Djordjevic Slobodan,

GNJILANE

12. IN THE VILLAGE OF BUDRAGA, during the attacks carried out on 6 June 1999 about 6.30 p.m. and on 7 June, the following person was
killed
 Aksic Stojanka;
heavily bodily injured
 Petrovic Stanisa and
lightly bodily injured Jovanovic Srdjan, Jovanovic Nenad, Jovanovic Djurdje, and Jankovic Ljubisa,

JAGODINA

13. IN CUPRIJA, during the attacks carried out on 8 April 1999 at about 00.40 midnight, and on 29 May 1999 about 3.10 a.m., the following persons were
heavily bodily injured
 Andrejevic Jasmina
 Milojevic Vera
 Stefanovic Zagorka
 Ivanovic Borisav, and
 Karalic Jozefina;
lightly bodily injured Milic Zagorka, Scepanovic Ljubica, Matic Dobrislav, Stepanovic Radomir, Stepanovic Milanka, Stepanovic Jelena, Stepanovic Ivana, Stepanovic Dragana, Disic Zoran, Peric Miodrag, Milenkovic Zikica, Pavlovic Vekoslav, Grkic Sanja, Simir Zotran, Nikolic Pera, Pavlovic Maja, Radosavljevic Miodrag and Mitrovic Vojin, and
damage caused to a great many housing and business facilities,
14. IN KARADJORDJEVO BRDO near Paracin, during the attacks carried out on 8 May 1999 at 1.25 a.m., and on 12 May 1999 at 1.06 a.m., the following person was
heavily bodily injured
 Djordjevic Nebojsa;
lightly bodily injured Pavlovic Jovan, and
damage caused to a large number of housing and business facilities in the residential block "7. Juli",

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA

15. IN KOSOVSKA MITROVICA, during the attacks carried out on 25 March 1999 at about midnight and on 2 May 1999, the following person was

killed

Mesekrani Halida

heavily bodily injured

Vakic Dragica

Vakic Zoran

Vakic Milan

Vakic Zorica

Vakic Dragica

Vakic Aleksandar

Lazic Miodrag

Odic Ismeta

Kostic Dragisa

Arsic Predrag

Ristic Radoje

Jovanovic Zoran

Kovacevic Dragan

Lazic Ljubisa

Avgusten Sofija

Gasi Mira

Gasi Isidora

Gasi Aljosa

Strugar Davor

Arsic Predrag, and

Stanic Zvonko;

lightly bodily injured Stojakovic Aleksandar, and

damage caused to the building of the primary school "Branko Radicevic" and to a large number of housing facilities and to passenger cars in Filipa Visnjica, Tanaska Rajica, Kralja Petra Prvog, Rudarske cete and Rudjera Boskovica streets,

KRALJEVO

16. IN THE VILLAGE VITANOVAC, during the attacks carried out on 6 April 1999 at about 3.20 a.m. and on 30 April 1999 about 1.50 p.m., the following persons were

heavily bodily injured

Radonjic Bratislav

Zarevac Marica

Jelenic Slavica, and

Jelenic Verica

lightly bodily injured Jovanovic Nenad, Stevanovic Sava and Stanisic Ljubodrag, and

damage caused to the railway line Kraljevo-Kragujevac, telegraphic-telephone network, and to a large number of housing facilities,

17. IN THE VILLAGE CVETKE, during the attack carried out on 10 May 1999 about 3.00 p.m., the following person was

heavily bodily injured

Vukovic Dragutin;

lightly bodily injured Radojkovic Nada and Radojkovic Milostiva, and

damage caused to housing facilities,

NOVI PAZAR

18. IN NOVI PAZAR, in the residential block Varos mala, in Miodraga Jovanovica and Relje Krilatice streets, during the attacks carried out on 23, 24 and 29 April 1999 during the night, on 21 May 1999 about 4.00 p.m., and on 30 May 1999, the following person was

heavily bodily injured

Cakovic Zada;

lightly bodily injured Loncarevic Dragan, Djokovic Nebojsa, Vasovic Luka and Ackovic Srboslav, and

damage caused to a large number of housing and business facilities in Miodraga Jovanovica, Relje Krilatice, Gojka Bacanina, Omladinska, Stefana Nemanje and Kolubarsta Streets,

NOVI SAD

19. IN THE RESIDENTIAL BLOCK DETELINARA of Novi Sad, during the attack carried out on 5 May, the following persons were
lightly bodily injured Jovanovic Slavica, Kokvac Marija, Findzanovic Mladen, Mitric Nevenka, Savanovic Vinka, Petrovic Dragan and Boskovic Drzen and
damage caused to a large number of flats in Djure Molnara Street 2 and 3, and to the building of the Primary School "Svetozar Markovic Toza",

PRIZREN

20. IN THE DUVSKA CANYON near Prizren, on the main road Prizren-Brezovica, during the attack carried out on 30 May 1999 about 4.30 p.m., the following person was
killed
Radojevic Nebojsa, and
lightly bodily injured Schiffer Daniel and Beantist Iva,

PROKUPLJE

21. IN THE VILLAGE MERDARE, during the attacks carried out on 10 April May 1999 about 11.30 p.m., on 23 April 1999 about 9.30 a.m., on 3 May 1999 about 9.00 a.m., on 7 May 1999 about midnight, on 14 May 1999 about 6.00 p.m., on 17 and 18 May 1999, on 21 May 1999 about noon, and on 22 May 1999 about 3.00 p.m., the following persons were
killed
Tosovic Bozina
Tosovic Bojana, and
Bubalo Dragan;
heavily bodily injured
Tosovic Marija, and
damage was caused to a large number of housing facilities,

SOMBOR

22. IN THE VILLAGE KUPUSINA, during the attack carried out on 8 May 1999 about 2.55 a.m.
damage was caused to a large number of housing, business and educational facilities in Adi Endre, Apatinski put, Zeljeznicka, Somborski put and Dunavska Streets,

SREMSKA MITROVICA

23. IN SREMSKA MITROVICA, during the attacks carried out on 6 April 1999 about 11.00 p.m., on 2 May 1999 about 6.20 p.m., and on 29 May 1999, the following person was
killed
Veliki Ljiljana, and
damage caused to a large number of housing, educational, business and economic facilities in Stevana Mokranjca, Fruskogorskih odreda, Stefana Lastavice, Sremskog fronta, Planinska, Sisatovacka, Lacaracka, Gavrila Principa, Hajduk Stankovoj, Slavonska, Paska Romca, 22. avgusta, Pinkijeva, Trive Vitasovica, Djure Djakovica, Slobodana Penezica Krcuna, Prvomajska, Mitrovacka, Zmajeva Streets, and to the buildings of the prison of Sremska Mitrovica and the Assembly of Sremska Mitrovica Municipality,

SUBOTICA

24. IN SUBOTICA, during the attack carried out on 15 April 1999 about 10.15 p.m., the following persons were
lightly bodily injured Gubicak Elvira and Gubicak Ivica, and
damage caused to about 250 housing and economic facilities,

SABAC

25. IN SABAC, during the attacks carried out on 12, 18 and 25 May 1999, the following person was
killed
Nenadovic Zivorad,

c) the illegal and willful large-scale destruction of the property, not justified by military needs, because their aim was to inflict a largest possible damage and not to achieve direct and concrete military advantage, so that buildings, economic, communication and other facilities of capital value were attacked and destroyed, or substantially destroyed

on the territories of the District Courts

BELGRADE

1. THE BUILDING OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA in Belgrade, Nemanjina No. 9, attacked on 7 April 1999, about 11.30 p.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to the buildings of the Government of the Republic of Serbia in Nemanjina 11, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Kneza Milosa 24-26, the auxiliary building of the Vaznesenjska Church in Admirala Geprata St. 19, and to a large number of housing, business, economic and health care facilities in Nemanjina, Balkanska, Kneza Milosa and Admirala Geprata Streets,
2. THE BUSINESS CENTRE "USCE" in New Belgrade, in Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 2, attacked on 21 April 1999 about 3.15 p.m., and on 27 April 1999 about 1.05 a.m., on which occasion the following person was
lightly bodily injured Dragutinovic Gvozdimir, and
damage was caused to the Palace of the Federation in Nikole Tesle 2, and to a large number of housing and business facilities in Bulevar Lenjina, and in Karadjordjeva, Usce, Slobodana Penezica Krcuna Street, and Karadjordje Square,
3. THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ON THE RIVER SAVA (the "Sava" bridge) in Ostruznica, attacked on 21 April 1999 about 1.40 p.m. and on 23 April 1999 from 2.06 to 2.20 p.m.,
4. THE TRANSMITTER OF "RADIO AND TELEVISION OF SERBIA" in Krmjaca, in Branka Momira 161, attacked on 23 April 1999 about 2.10 a.m., and on 29 April about 3.15 a.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** as well to the housing and business facilities in the vicinity of the transmitter,
5. THE TELECOMMUNICATION TOWER ON AVALA AND ACCOMPANYING FACILITIES ("PANORAMA" AND BROADCASTING ROOM), attacked on 25 April 1999 about 3.00 a.m., and on 29 April 1999 about 10.40 p.m.,
6. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER SAVA ("The New Ostruznica Bridge"), attacked on 29 April 1999 about 2.30 a.m., on which occasion the following person was
killed
Arsic Nebojsa, and
lightly bodily injured
Vranjkovic Nikola,
7. THE BROADCASTING RADIO CENTRE OF "STUDIO B" in Borca, Put za Crvenku Street 2, attacked on 29 April 1999 about 10.40 a.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to large number of housing and education facilities in the vicinity of the Centre,
8. THE BUILDING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA in Belgrade in Nemanjina 11, attacked on 7 May 1999 about 11.55 p.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to the buildings of the Commercial Court in Belgrade, of the City Magistrate's Office, and of the Minor Offences Appellate Court in Masarikova 2, to the Palace of Justice in Slobodana Penezica-Krcuna 17a, and to the business facilities in Kneza Milosa and Masarikova Streets,
9. THE WAREHOUSE OF OIL, OIL DERIVATIVES AND LUBRICANTS OF THE ENTERPRISE NIS "JUGOPETROL" in Padinska Skela, Zrenjaninski put b b, attacked on 15 May 1999 about 10.30 p.m.,
10. THE FUEL WAREHOUSE OF THE ENTERPRISE NIS "JUGOPETROL" in Belgrade, Radnicka 3, attacked on 18 May 1999 about 10.30 p.m., on 20 May 1999 about 8.30 p.m., and on 22 May 1999 about 00.30 a.m.,

11. THE TRANSMITTER OF "RADIO BEOGRAD" – property of the Radio Television of Serbia in Zvecka in Sabacki put 252, attacked on 25 May 1999 about 1.10 p.m., on 30 May 1999 about 9.00 a.m., and on 31 May 1999 about 9.05 a.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to apartment buildings in Sabacki put Street.
12. THE FACTORY "21. MAJ" in Rakovica in Oslobođenja Street No. 1, attacked on 26 May 1999 about 11.04 p.m.,
13. THE SHORT-WAVE CENTRE OF "RADIO JUGOSLAVIJA" in Stubline in Valjevski put b b, attacked on 30 May 1999 about 8.45 a.m.,
14. THE BROADCASTING CENTER "MAKIS II", property of the JP PTT traffic "Srbija" in Makis, Obrenovacki drum No. 153, attacked on 31 May 1999 about 4.00 a.m.,
15. THE BUILDING OF JP PTT TRAFFIC "SRBIJA" in Belgrade, Pancevacki put 97, attacked on 31 May 1999 about 4.10 a.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to a large number of housing and business facilities in Pancevacki put Street,

VALJEVO

16. THE FACTORY OF THE "KRUSIK" ENTERPRISE in Valjevo, attacked on 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 30 April, and on 2, 4, 11 28 and 29 May 1999 in Valjevo, on which occasion the following persons were **killed**
 Micic Milisav and
 Krunic Milka;
seriously bodily injured
 Spasojevic Milan
 Sobek Zoran
 Jankovic Leposava
 Simic Slavoljub
 Mijailovic Stanimir
 Milutinovic Vladimir
 Nestorovic Radmila
 Bozanic Milka
 Krunic Miroljub
 Obradovic Petko
 Markovic Slobodan
 Krunic Miroljub
 Tesic Dragoljub, and
 Markovic Slobodan;
lightly bodily injured Djordjevic Jovica, Lazic Slobodan, Aleksic Jordan, Veselinovic Zoran, Sargic Dragan, Rakic Nedeljko, Lazic Slobodan, Janic Zoran, Stefanovic Bogosav, Pavlovic Vesna, Savic Sasko, Milojevic Miodrag, Sudzum Melita, Djordjevic Jovica, Urosevic Milan, Ninic Petar, Simic Veselinka, Grujicic Ljubica, Lazarevic Ankica, Vujic Jovanka, Mijailovic Stanimir, Maksimovic Milica, Krunic Draga, Djordjevic Zlatija, Krstic Darko, Tufegdzic Miodrag, Ilic Milena, Markovic Marija, Peric Mila and Nemcevic Dusan, and
damage caused to a large number of housing facilities in the residential blocks "Milorad Pavlovic", "Oslobodioci Valjeva", "Senjak", "Zbratimljeni gradovi", and to the villages Jasenica and Donja Grabovica,
17. THE REPEATER OF "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" on Maljen, in the village of Krcmar, attacked on 29 April 1999,

VRANJE

18. THE RELAY STATION "KITKA", attacked on 24 April 1999 about 5.30 p.m.,
19. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER JUZNA MORAVA, in the vicinity of the village Priboj Vranski, attacked on 30 April 1999 about 2.15 p.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to a large number of housing facilities in the village of Priboj Vranjski,
20. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER JUZNA MORAVA in Vladicin Han, attacked on 11 May 1999 at 8.30 p.m., on 18 May 1999 at 00.28 a.m., on 28 May 1999 at 00.57 a.m., and on 30 May 1999 at 0.00 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were

killed

Ignjatovic Milan and
Nikolic Gordana;

seriously bodily injured

Taskovic Dejan and
Kamberovic Fatima;

lightly bodily injured Stosic Zorica, Jovic Dobrila, Vitas Dragan, Radic Dusan and Ilic Aleksandar,
and

damage caused to a large number of vehicles, housing and business facilities in Nikole Tesle, Svetosavska, Gradimira Mihajlovica, Mose Pijade, Antonija Aksentijevica, Djure Jaksica, Jovana Jovanovica Zmaja, Vuka Karadzica, Slobodana Penecica, Dusana Jerkovic, Proleterska, Nemanjina, Predraga Mitica, Petra Drapsina, 7. jula, Bore Stankovica, Vladike Pajsija, Ratka Pavlovica, Karadjordjeva, Jurijsa Gagarina, 1. maja, Njegoseva, Branka Copica and Save Kovacevica Streets,

21. THE REPEATER OF "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" in the vicinity of the village of Svinjiste, attacked on 26 May 1999,
22. THE RADIO RELAY STATION, property of the enterprise "Telekom Srbija", on the mountain Besna Kobila, attacked on 3 June 1999 about 1.30 p.m.,
23. THE REPEATER IN KOZJI DOL, attacked on 3 June 1999 about 7.20 p.m.,

GNJILANE

24. THE BUILDINGS OF THE ENTERPRISES "KOSMET PREVOZ", "MLADOST", "BINACKA MORAVA", AND "DRAGI PAVLOVIC" in Gnjilane, in the industrial zone, attacked on 26 March 1999 during the night, on 3 April 1999 about 1.55 a.m., and on 19 May 1999 from 10.05 until 10.30 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were

killed

Cvetanovic Vesna
Ciprijanovic Gordana
Savic Djurdje
Admi Dzevad, and
Sabani Dzian;

seriously bodily injured

Arsic Trajko
Kuzmanovic Vladimir
Mitrovic Savo
Aleksic Miomir
Antic Stanoje
Nacic Gavriilo
Velickovic Nenad
Vuckovic Novica
Peric Milovan
Karadzic Blagoje
Simonovic Jovica
Denic Milivoje
Djokic Dragan
Petrovic Zoran
Simijanovic Slobodan, and
two persons whose identity was not established,

ZAJECAR

25. THE SUBSTATION "BOR 3" within RTB "Bor", property of the JP "Elektroistok", attacked on 16 May 1999 about 10.45 p.m., on 22 May 1999 about 2.45 a.m., and on 26 May 1999 from 1.20 a.m. until 1.40 a.m.,
26. THE SHEEP-GOAT FARM - property of the enterprise "Eko hrana" (Eco Food) in the village of Podgorac, attacked on 7 June about 4.20 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were

killed

Srbulovic Nebojsa
Trikanovic Slavka, and
Andrejevic Milija

JAGODINA

28. THE REPEATER OF THE "RADIO AND TELEVISION OF SERBIA" at Crveni Vrh near Jagodina, attacked on 6 April 1999 about 4.35 a.m., on 22 April 1999 about 11.06 a.m., on 30 May 1999 about 1.05 and on 2 June 1999 about 11.20 a.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to the housing and economic buildings in the village of Gornje Stiplje,
29. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER VELIKA MORAVA near the village of Mijatovac on the highway E-75 Belgrade-Nis, attacked on 8 May 1999 about 2.20 p.m. and on 14 May 1999 about 1.30 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were also **lightly bodily injured** Radukano Tudor, Cerebureano Iosif, and Meaga Ion, and **damage caused** to low-voltage conductors, the property of JP "Elektrodistribucija Srbije", to the installations for the PTT traffic - property of JP "PTT Srbija", to 10 housing facilities in the village of Mijatovac, and to 5 housing facilities in the village of Rakitovo,
30. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER LUGOMIR in Jagodina, on the highway E-75 Belgrade-Nis, attacked on 14 May 1999 about 1.40 p.m. and on 15 May 1999 about 10.20 a.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to the electric power network and to the transmission line - property of JP "Elektrodistribucija Jagodina", and to the economic and business facilities in the vicinity,

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA

31. THE RAILWAY TUNNEL "SARPELJ" in the village of Jarinje, on the railway line Lapovo-Kraljevo-Djeneral Jankovic, attacked on 4 April 1999 about 11.20 p.m., on 17 and 18 April 1988, on which occasion **damage was caused** to the TT cables, property of the JP PTT traffic "Srbija",

KRAGUJEVAC

32. THE RADIO-RELAY STATION - property of RTV "Sumadija", on the mountain Bukulja near Arandjelovac, attacked on 25 March 1999,
33. THE FACTORIES OF THE ENTERPRISE "ZASTAVA" ("Zastava automobili", "Zastava kamioni", "Zastava namenski proizvodi", "Zastava kovacnica", "Zastava alati", and "Zastava energetika"), in Kragujevac, attacked on 9 April about 1.15 p.m. and on 12 April about 7.00 a.m.,
34. THE ANTENNA TRANSMITTER OF "RADIO KRAGUJEVAC" in the village of Jovanovac, in Save Kovacevica Street 35, attacked on 29 May 1999 about 10.15 a.m.,

KRALJEVO

35. THE OIL DERIVATIVES WAREHOUSES OF THE ENTERPRISE "BEOPETROL" in the village of Bogutovac, attacked on 4 April 1999 about 2.00 a.m., on 8 April 1999 about 3.30 a.m., on 24 April 1999 about 2.40 a.m., on 1 May 1999 about 1.00 p.m., on 17 May 1999 about 1.10 a.m., and on 25 May 1999 from 11.10 a.m. until 1.00 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were **lightly bodily injured** Milasinovic Vladan, Mijailovic Milic, Zivcic Srdjan, Sikleski Dragan and Jankovic Aleksandar, and **damage caused** to a large number of business and housing facilities,
36. THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ON THE RIVER IBAR at Donje Jerinje in the vicinity of the villages Rudnice and Tusici, on the railway line Kraljevo-Kosovo Polje, attacked on 4 April 1999 at 11.37 p.m., on 18 April 1999 about 4.30 a.m., on 25 April 1999 during the night, and on 3 May 1999 about 1.00 a.m., on which occasion the following person was **lightly bodily injured** Puzic Jovan, and **damage caused** to the housing facilities in the vicinity,
37. THE ROAD BRIDGE ON THE RIVER IBAR, in the village Lucice-Biljanovac, on the main road Raska-Kraljevo, attacked on 5 April 1999 about 2.10 a.m., on 13 April 1999 about 3.00 a.m., and on 15 April 1999 about 12.20 noon, on which occasion **damage was caused** as well to a large number of housing facilities in the vicinity,

38. THE RAILWAY BRIDGES ON THE RIVER IBAR (the bridges "Lucice 1" and "Lucice 2"), in the village Lozno, on the railway line Raska-Kraljevo, attacked on 6 April 1999 about 3.30 a.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to the building structures of the railway station, railway installations and to the railway line,
39. THE ROAD BRIDGE ON THE RIVER IBAR, in the village Brvenik, on the regional road Brvenik-Gradac, attacked on 6 April 1999 about 3.35 a.m., on 11 May 1999 about 2.15 a.m., on 13 May 1999 about 3.35 p.m., on 15 May 1999 about 7.25 p.m., on 17 May about 5.20 p.m., on 26 May 1999 about 5.25 p.m., and on 31 May 1999 about 1.40 p.m., on which occasion the following person was **killed**
Knezevic Sasa, and **damage caused** to a large number of housing and business facilities in the vicinity,
40. THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ON THE RIVER IBAR (the bridge "Pivnica"), in Bogutovac, the hamlet of Pivnice, on the railway line Kraljevo-Kosovo Polje, attacked on 22 May 1999 about 11.00 p.m., on 1 May 1999 about 1.00 p.m., and on 12 May 1999 about 2.40 a.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to the building structures of the railway station and to railway installations – the property of JZTP "Beograd",
41. THE TRANSMITTER OF THE "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" – "Gobelja", on the mountain of Kopaonik, attacked on 22 April 1999 about 11.30 p.m., on 1 May 1999 about 2.30 p.m., on 11 May 1999 about 2.20 a.m., on 17 May 1999 at 5.13 p.m., on 19 May 1999 about 2.30 p.m., and on 3 June 1999 about 3.30 p.m.,
42. THE ROAD BRIDGE ON THE RIVER BRVENICA, in the village of Brvenik, on the main road Kraljevo-Raska, attacked on 27 April 1999 about 1.15 p.m., on 11 May 1999 about 2.15 a.m., on 17 May 1999 about 5.20 p.m., and on 30 May 1999 about 9.30 p.m.,
43. THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ON THE RIVER LOPATNICA, in the village of Bogutovac, on the railway line Belgrade-Kraljevo-Kosovo Polje, attacked on 8 May 1999 about 2.30 a.m. and about 2.25 p.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to a large number of vehicles and business and housing facilities in the vicinity,
44. THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ON THE RIVER IBAR (the bridge "Dzelep"), in the village of Usce, on the railway line Kraljevo-Kosovo Polje, attacked on 12 May 1999 about 2.40 a.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to passenger cars and housing facilities in the vicinity,

KRUSEVAC

45. THE FACTORY OF THE "14. OKTOBAR" ENTERPRISE in Krusevac, attacked on 12 April 1999 about 2.55 a.m., and on 15 April 1999 about 5.00 a.m.,
46. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER RASINA (the "Old Iron Bridge"), on the road Krusevac-Dedina, attacked on 13 April 1999 about 3.00 a.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to the installations – property of DD "Telekom Srbija",
47. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER ZAPADNA MORAVA (the "Jasika Bridge"), near the village of Jasika, on the road Krusevac-Jasika, attacked on 15 April 1999 about 2.00 p.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to the Primary School "Dragoslav Cekic", the church and the Culture Home in the village Jasika,
48. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER RASINA ("The New Concrete Bridge") in the village of Bivolje, on the road Krusevac-Pojate, attacked on 22 April 1999 about 11.00 p.m., and on 2 May 1999 about 1.00 a.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** as well to the business facilities in the vicinity,
49. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER ZAPADNA MORAVA ("The Old Bridge"), attacked on 30 April 1999 about 2.00 p.m., and on 1 May 1999 about 1.45 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were also **killed**
Petrickovic Nadezda, and
Djordjevic Dejan, and
damage was caused to a large number of housing and business facilities,
50. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER JUZNA MORAVA, in the village of Djunis, attacked on 2 May 1999 about 1.00 a.m.,

51. THE FACTORY OF THE "TRAJAL" ENTERPRISE, in the village of Parunac, attacked on 14 May 1999 about 2.15 p.m.,

LESKOVAC

52. THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ON THE RIVER JUZNA MORAVA in the village of Oraovica, attacked on 12 April 1999 at 11.39 a.m., and on 11 May 1999 about 3.45 a.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** to housing facilities in the vicinity,
53. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER JUZNA MORAVA ("The Sarajevo Bridge"), in the village of Oraovica on the main road Belgrade-Skopje, attacked on 12 April 1999 at 11.39 a.m., on 27 April 1999 about 2.45 a.m., and on 29 April 1999 about 1.50 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were also **lightly bodily injured** Tasic Radunka and Tasic Mirjana, and **damage caused** to a large number of housing facilities in the vicinity,
54. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER JABLANICA in the village Cekavica, on the road Leskovac-Pristina, attacked on 27 May 1999 about 1.30 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were **killed**
Spasic Veselinka, and
Stankovic Branka,
55. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER JABLANICA ("Djenovacki Most"), in the village of Djenovac, on the road Leskovac-Pristina, attacked on 29 May 1999 about 3.30 p.m., and on 30 May 1999 about 1.30 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were **killed**
Stojmenovic Stanoje and
Stojmenovic Goran;
seriously bodily injured
Jovanovic Sava, and
lightly bodily injured Stojmenovic Jagoda and Zdravkovic Branko,

NIS

56. THE FACTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE "DUVANSKA INDUSTRIJA NIS" (TOBACCO INDUSTRY NIS) in Nis, attacked on 5 April 1999, on 19 April 1999 about 11.10 p.m., and on 30 May 1999 from 1.25 a.m. until 1.45 a.m., on which occasion the following person was **killed**
Miljkovic Milen;
seriously bodily wounded
Stankovic Milorad
Lukic Nada, and
Minic Dragoljub;
lightly bodily injured Rasic Zoran, Ilic Tomislav and Minic Javorka, and
damage caused to a large number of housing and business facilities, and to the vehicles in 12. februara, Camurlijski put, Milica Karamarkovica, Svetolika Stojanovica, Lapska, Bujmirska, Lipovacka Streets, and to building structures, railway lines, and the contact network of the railway station "Crveni krst",
57. THE FACTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE "JASTREBAC" in Nis, in 12. februara Street b. b., attacked on 7 April 1999 about 4.45 a.m. and 5.00 a.m., on 8 May 1999 from 4.02 p.m. until 4.15 p.m., on which occasion the following person was **killed**
Stojkovic Miroslav;
lightly bodily wounded Milosevic Dragomir, and
damage caused to a large number of business, housing, and educational facilities in 12. februara, Sarajevska and Jovana Jovanovica Zmaja Streets,
58. THE SHUNTING YARD in the village of Popovac, attacked on 23 April 1999 about 11.50 p.m., on 24 April 1999 about 00.25 a.m., and on 27 May 1999 at 1.48 a.m., on which occasion **damage was caused** well to the housing and business facilities in the vicinity,

59. THE WAREHOUSES OF OIL DERIVATIVES OF THE ENTERPRISE NIS "JUGOPETROL" AND NIS "ENERGOGAS" in Nis in 12. february Street b.b., attacked on 5 May 1999 about 10.10 p.m., on 8 May 1999 from 4.02 p.m. until 4.15 p.m., and on 11 May 1999 at 11.21 a.m., on which occasion the following persons were
killed
 Nikolic Zoran and
 Aleksic Goran,
seriously bodily injured
 Markovic Dusan;
lightly bodily injured Ciric Goran, Marjanovic Srdjan, Cupic Milorad and Cupalovic Blagica, and
damage caused to a large number of business and housing facilities in 12. february, Vazduhoplova, 8. marta, Ozrinskog odreda, Novoprojektovana, Camurlijska, Jasenove vode, Trupalska and Miljakovacka Streets.
60. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER NISAVA, in Nis, in 12. february Street, attacked on 8 May 1999 from 4.02 p.m. until 4.15 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
lightly bodily injured Bakic Nebojsa, Saboljevic Danijela, Filipovic Hristina, Stanojevic Milan, Zugic Marko, Radojevic Milorad, Kikovic Brankica, Pistoljevic Marko, Markovic Dragan, Uskokovic Ivan, Despotovic Miodrag, and Ilic Dragan, and
damage caused to the water-supply and PTT installations, the building and vehicles of the Greek Consulate, and to a large number of vehicles and housing and business facilities in Stanka Paunovica, Vladimira Gortana, Sumatovacka, Cetinjska, 12. february, Jelene Dimitrijevic, Nikole Pasica, Pobede Streets, on the Liberation Square, the October Revolution Square, the Mika Paligoric Quay and Zivota Djosic Quay.
61. THE OVERBRIDGE ON THE BELGRADE-NIS HIGHWAY in the vicinity of Trupalske Sume, attacked on 11 May 1999 from 2.50 a.m. until 3.15 a.m., on 13 May 1999 at 2.47 p.m., and on 14 May 1999 at 2.32 p.m., on which occasion
damage was caused to the railway station in the village of Trupalo.
62. THE BRIDGE ON THE MORAVA RIVER ("The Batusinac Bridge"), attacked on 13 May 1999 at 2.47 p.m.,
63. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER NISAVA, near the village of Popovac, on the Belgrade-Nis-Leskovac highway, attacked on 27 May 1999 from 1.45 a.m. until 9.34 a.m., and on 30 May 1999 from 1.25 a.m. until 1.45 a.m.,
64. THE MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND WAREHOUSES OF OIL DERIVATIVES OF THE ENTERPRISE "BEOPETROL", in the village of Doljevac, attacked on 27 May 1999 from 1.45 a.m. until 9.34 a.m.,
65. THE TRANSMITTER OF "RADIO NIS", in Visoka, in the vicinity of the village of Aleksandrovo, attacked on 30 May 1999 from 1.25 a.m. until 1.45 a.m., and on 2 June 1999 during the night,

NOVI PAZAR

66. THE BRIDGE ON THE MAIN ROAD RIBARICE-ZUBIN POTOK, in the village of Jezgrovce, attacked on 4 and 5 April 1999, during the night,

NOVI SAD

67. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER DANUBE ("Varadinski Bridge"), in Novi Sad, attacked on 1 April 1999 about 4.45 a.m., on which occasion the following person was
killed
 Nasov Oleg, and
damage caused to the Petrovaradin Fortress, the buildings of the Faculty of Philosophy and the Faculty of Law, the Museum of Vojvodina, the Primary School "Djordje Matosevic", the enterprise "DTD Novi Sad", and to a large number of housing and business facilities,
68. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER DANUBE (the bridge "Beska"), near the village Beska on the international road E-75, attacked on 1 and 21 April 1999,
69. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER DANUBE (the bridge "Sloboda") in Novi Sad, attacked on 3 April 1999 about 8.00 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
seriously bodily injured

- Djorevski Goran
Andric Senka
Savic Slobodan
Colakovic Zeljko, and
Vreber Zvonimir;
lightly bodily injured Sabljak Zvonimir, and
damage caused to a large number of housing and business facilities,
70. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER DANUBE (the bridge "25. maj") near Backa Palanka, attacked on 3 April 1999 about 8.00 p.m.,
71. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER DANUBE ("Zezeljov most") in Novi Sad, attacked on 5 April 1999 about 1.20 a.m., on 21 April 1999 about 2.30 a.m., and on 26 April 1999 about 1.20 a.m., on which occasion
damage was caused to a large number of housing and business facilities in the vicinity of the bridge,
72. THE TRANSMITTER OF THE "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" - "Crveni Cot" on Fruska Gora, attacked on 5 April 1999 about 10.20 p.m., on 6 April 1999 about 4.50 a.m., and on 31 May 1999 about 5.00 p.m.,
73. THE VILLA "RAVNI", near the village of Svilos, property of the Executive Council of the AP of Vojvodina, attacked on 19 April 1999 about 1.15 a.m.,
74. THE BUILDING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AP OF VOJVODINA in Novi Sad, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 16, attacked on 19 April 1999 about 1.40 a.m.,
75. THE REPEATER OF THE "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" on Fruska Gora, Iriski Venac, attacked on 21 April 1999 about 2.25 a.m., on 24 April 1999 about 3.00 a.m., on 26 April 1999 about 1.00 p.m., on 28 April 1999, on 7 May 1999 about 2.45 p.m., on 22 May 1999 about 3.15 a.m., on 26 May 1999 about 00.30 midnight, on 1 June 1999 about 10.15 p.m., and on 2 June 1999 about 4.00 p.m., on which occasion
damage was caused to the tourist facilities in the surroundings,
76. THE BUILDING OF THE "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" in Novi Sad, on the hill Petrovaradin, Kamenicki Put 45, attacked on 3 May 1999 about 9.40 p.m., on 13 May 1999 about 4.05 a.m., on 26 May 1999 about 00.25 midnight, and on 29 May 1999 about 00.10 midnight, on which occasion the following person was
seriously bodily injured
Borivica Mile;
lightly bodily injured Bulajic Vidak, Dvorandzic Suzana, and
damage caused to a large number of housing and business facilities in the residential block Ribnjak,
77. THE BRIDGE ON THE BIG BACKA CHANNEL, in Vrbas, Njegoseva Street, attacked on 13 May 1999 at 10.30 p.m., on which occasion
damage was caused to 336 housing and 25 business facilities,
78. THE TRANSMITTER OF THE "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" near Srbobran, attacked on 20 May 1999 at 1.47 a.m., on 27 May 1999 about 4.20 p.m., on 2 June 1999 about 3.40 p.m., and on 3 June 1999 about 10.40 a.m.,
79. THE ANTENNA BEARING COLUMN OF THE RADIO STATION "INFORMATIVNI CENTAR" near Vrbas, property of the enterprise "Radio Vrbas", attacked on 23 May 1999,
80. THE TUNNEL NEAR THE BRIDGE "SLOBODA", in the vicinity of Novi Sad, attacked on 29 and 30 May 1999, about 5.30 p.m., on which occasion the following persons were
lightly bodily injured Petrovic Vera, Petrovic Bogoljub and Saravanja Ante, Mitrovic Dusan, Mitrovic Jovan, Karovic Ivanka, Kotvas Eva, and Hajduk Veronika, and
damage caused to the housing and business facilities in Sremska Kamenica and to the weekend-cottage settlement Popovica,

PANCEVO

81. THE FACTORY OF THE "LOLA UTVA" ENTERPRISE in Pancevo, attacked on 24, 25, and 27 March 1999,
82. THE TRANSMITTER OF THE "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" on Vrsacki breg in Vrsac, attacked on 29 April 1999 about 10.40 p.m., and on 11 May 1999 at 10.27 p.m.,

83. THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ON THE MORAVICA RIVER, in the vicinity of the Vitina village, attacked on 6 May 1999 about 11.20 p.m.,

PEC

84. THE REPEATER ON THE CABRAT HILL in Djakovica, attacked on 10 April 1999 about 8.45 p.m., on which occasion damage was caused to a large number of housing and business facilities in Cara Dusana, Bore Stankovica and Milosa Obilica Streets,
85. THE WATER MANAGEMENT CENTRE "RADONJIC" in the village of Radonjic, attacked on 3 May 1999 about 9.10 a.m.,
86. THE FACILITIES OF THE ENTERPRISE "ILIC" in Decani, attacked on 3 May 1999 about 5.35 p.m., on which occasion damage was caused as well to the surrounding economic facilities,

PIROT

87. THE REPEATER OF THE "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" and THE SUBSTATION – property of the enterprise "Elektroprivreda Srbije", on the hill of Kozarica near Pirot, attacked on 30 May 1999 about 1.30 a.m., on 2 June 1999 about 1.30 p.m., and on 3 June 1999 about 1.40 p.m.,

PRIZREN

88. THE REPEATER "CVILEN", attacked on 27 April 1999 about 6.10 p.m. and 6.25 p.m., on 28 April 1999 about 9.00 a.m., 9.05 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 9.20 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 10.35 a.m., 10.40 a.m., 10.50 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 12.50 noon, 1.10 p.m. and 3.00 p.m., on 29 April 1999 about 3.15 a.m. and 4.00 a.m., on 30 April 1999 about 12.20 noon and 5.25 p.m., and on 1 May 1999 about 8.20 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 11.55 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 2.20 p.m., 3.55 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.05 p.m., 4.15 p.m. and 4.20 p.m.,
89. THE FACTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE "SAR PROIZVODI" in the village of Dragas, attacked on 2 May 1999 about 1.45 p.m., and on 26 May 1999 about 8.99 a.m.,
90. THE FACTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE "FAMIPA" in Prizren, attacked on 13 May 1999 from 1.30 a.m. until 3.30 a.m.,
91. THE FACILITIES OF THE ENTERPRISE "KOSOVO VINO" in the village of Mala Krusa, attacked on 13 May 1999 about 3.25 p.m.,

PRISTINA

92. THE WAREHOUSES OF OIL DERIVATIVES OF THE ENTERPRISE NIS "JUGOPETROL" in Pristina, attacked on 7 April 1999 during the night, on 13 April 1999 and on 30 April 1999, on which occasion damage was caused to a large number of housing and business facilities, and building structures, as well as to the graves and monuments of the Orthodox cemetery in Pristina,
93. THE WAREHOUSES OF OIL DERIVATIVES OF THE ENTERPRISE "BEOPTEROL" in the village of Devet Jugovica, attacked on 13 April 1999 and on 30 April 1999,
94. THE REPEATER "GAZIMESTAN" in Gazimestan, property of the JP PTT Traffic "Serbia", attacked on 13 April 1999 early in the morning,

PROKUPLJE

95. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER KOSANICA in the village of Visoka, attacked on 13 April 1999, 18 April 1999 about 4.05 p.m. and about 3.00 a.m., on 19 April 1999, on 27 April 1999, and on 29 April 1999, on which occasion damage was caused to the railway line and a large number of housing facilities,
96. THE RAILWAY LINE AND THE TUNNEL IN THE VILLAGE OF MERDARE, attacked on 14 April 1999,
97. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER TOPLICA, in the village of Pepeljevac, attacked on 15, 18 and 29 April 1999, on which occasion damage was caused to the railway line and housing facilities around the bridge,
98. THE RAILWAY BRIDGE ON THE RIVER TOPLICA in the village of Podina, attacked on 29 April and 30 April about 11.00 p.m., on which occasion

- damage was caused** to the housing facilities in the vicinity of the bridge,
99. THE ROAD BRIDGE ON THE RIVER TOPLICA, in Podina village, attacked on April 29 and 30, 1999, around 11:00 a.m.
 100. THE OVERHEAD BRIDGE ON THE RAILROAD KURŠUMLIJA-PODUJEVO, in Visoka village, attacked on April 30, 1999, around 12:20 p.m.,
 101. THE RAILROAD BRIDGE ON THE RIVER, in Rudare village, attacked on May 2, 1999, around 01:15 a.m.
 102. RADIO RELAY "PREPOLAC", in Prepolac village, owned by the Public Enterprise PTT "Srbija", attacked on May 20, 21 and 22, 1999.

SMEDEREVO

103. THE STOREHOUSE OF OIL DERIVATIVES OF THE ENTERPRISE NIS "JUGOPETROL", in Smederevo, attacked on April 4, 1999, around 04:25 a.m.; April 9, 1999, at 00:48 a.m., April 13, 1999, around 05:35 a.m. ,
104. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER DANUBE in Smederevo, attacked on April 15, 1999, around 10:50 p.m., on which occasion **damage** was caused to the building of the enterprise "Jugovo"
105. THE OVERHEAD BRIDGE ON THE RAILROAD BEOGRAD - VELIKA PLANA, near Velika Plana, on E-75 Highway Belgrade - Niš, was attacked on May 10, 1999, at 11:17 p.m. and June 2, 1999, around 11:15 p.m.
106. THE MAIN TRANSFORMER STATION OF THE FACTORY OF "SARTID" ENTERPRISE in Radinac village was attacked on May 15, 1999, around 10:40 p.m. and June 1, 1999, around 00:40 a.m.,
107. THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER JASENICA near Veliko Orašje village, on E-75 Highway Belgrade-Niš was attacked on May 17, 1999, around 01:15 a.m. and June 2, 1999, around 11:15 p.m. on which occasion the following person **was seriously bodily injured**
Nikolić Slobodan
108. THE FACTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE "3 MAJ" in Smederevo, was attacked on May 22, 1999, around 02:05 p.m. on which occasion **damage** was caused to the business buildings of the factory,

SOMBOR

109. AGRICULTURAL GOODS "DJURO STRUGAR" in Kula, Idjoški Road b.b. was attacked on March 24, 1999, at night, May 15, 1999, in the afternoon, May 19, 1999, at night, May 27, 1999, and June 3, 1999, on which occasion **damage** was caused to a great number of apartment and business buildings in the streets Igmanska and Isidora Bajića,
110. THE FACTORY "ISTRA" in Kula was attacked on March 24, 1999, at night on which occasion **damage** was caused to the surrounding business and educational facilities,
111. THE STOREHOUSE OF OIL DERIVATIVES OF NIS "NAFTAGAS" ENTERPRISE in Čonoplja, was attacked on April 4, 1999, at night, April 5, 1999, around 10:15 p.m., April 6, 1999, at night, April 8, 1999, around 01:30 a.m., April 12, 1999, around 11.30 p.m., May 24, 1999, around 03:10 a.m., May 30, 1999 in the morning and June 3, 1999, around 11:00 a.m. on which occasion the following person **was killed**

Končalović Ignjatije

112. ROAD – RAILROAD BRIDGE ON THE RIVER DANUBE between Bogojevo and Erdut, was attacked on April 5, 1999, on which occasion **damage** was caused to business buildings in the villages Odžaci, Ratkovo and Bogojevo and on the building of the Orthodox church in Lalić village,
113. THE FARM "JURANOVIĆ – JURIŠIĆ" in Sombor, owned by the enterprise "Seme", was attacked on April 26, 1999, at night on which occasion **damage** was caused to apartment buildings in the vicinity of the farm,
114. CENTRAL STOREHOUSE OF OIL DERIVATIVES OF NIS "NAFTAGAS PROMET" ENTERPRISE in Sombor, Filipa Kjlajića b.b. was attacked on May 10, 1999, around 11:15 p.m., May 11, 1999, around 10:25 p.m., May 20, 1999, around 01:00 a.m., May 21, 1999, around 00:10 a.m. and May 22, 1999, around 03:45 a.m. on which occasion **damage** was caused to educational, business and commercial buildings in the streets of Filipa Kjlajića and Kljajićevski put,
115. THE FACTORY OF "SOMBOR" ENTERPRISE in Sombor, was attacked on May 21, 1999, at night,
116. FACTORY OF "BOROVO BORELI" ENTERPRISE in Sombor, was attacked on May 22, 1999, around 03:45 a.m.,

SUBOTICA

117. REPEATER OF "THE RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" in Subotica _ Regional Centre in the settlement of Crveno Selo, was attacked on May 1, 1999, around 02:10 a.m. and May 10, 1999, around 11:35 p.m. on which occasion the following person was **lightly bodily injured**: Pejić Tukuljac Stana and

damage was caused to about 125 apartment and commercial buildings in the vicinity,
118. THE METEOROLOGICAL STATION – owned by the Republic Hydro-meteorological Institute and ANTENNA TOWER – owned by "Radio Subotica" enterprise, in the settlement of Palić, were attacked on May 20, 1999, May 22, 1999, around 5:25 a.m., May 27, 1999, around 4:50 p.m. and May 30, 1999, around 5:45 p.m. on which occasion the following person was **killed**:
Alavanja Jeka
and **lightly bodily injured**: Radojčić Nenad, Radojčić Anka, Alavanja Živka, Prostran Mira, Ištvančić Ivica, Prodanović Dragan, Prodanović Smilja and Elek Lajoš, and **damage** was caused to about 340 surrounding apartment and commercial buildings,
119. OVERHEAD BRIDGE ON THE RAILROAD SUBOTICA-HORGOS near Horgoš, was attacked on May 11, 1999, around 10:45 p.m. on which occasion **damage** was caused to 46 surrounding apartment buildings,

UŽICE

120. THE BUILDING AND TRANSMITTER OF "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" – "Tornik" was attacked on March 8 and 25, April 30, and May 21, 1999,
121. THE BUILDING OF THE POST OFFICE on Tornik, owned by the Public Enterprise PTT Traffic of Serbia, was attacked on March 25, April 8 and 30, 1999,

122. SATELLITE STATION "YUGOSLAVIA" in Ivanjica, owned by "Telecom Srbija" enterprise, was attacked on April 12, 13, 19 and 30, 1999,
123. THE RAILROAD BRIDGE "LIM1" in Donja Bistrica, was attacked on April 13 and 18, 1999, on which occasion **damage** was caused to the railroad – owned by the Public Enterprise ŽTP Beograd (Rail and Transport),
124. THE BUILDING OF KATC POST OFFICE in Bistrica, owned by the Public Enterprise PTT Serbia, was attacked on April 14 and 20, 1999,
125. THE BUILDING OF THE POST OFFICE 1 in Užice, owned by the Public enterprise PTT Serbia, was attacked on April 22 and May 8, 1999, on which occasion **damage** was caused to the great number of surrounding apartment buildings and health facilities,
126. THE BRIDGE NO. 115 ON THE ROAD BISTRICA – PRIBOJ in Bistrica, was attacked in April, 1999,
127. A BRIDGE ON THE RIVER UVAC in Kokin Brod, on the Motorway Užice-Nova Varoš, was attacked on May 2 and 3, 1999.
128. A BRIDGE ON THE RIVER LIM on 21 Motorway Užice - Nova Varoš, was attacked on May 2 and 3, 1999,
129. THE BUILDING OF ATC-1 POST OFFICE in Prijepolje, owned by the Public enterprise PTT Traffic of Serbia, was attacked on May 3 and 11, 1999,
130. THE BUILDING OF ATC POST OFFICE in Ponikve village – owned by the Public enterprise PTT Traffic of Serbia, was attacked on May 3 and 6, 1999,
131. REPEATER OF "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" – "Orlovac" on Veliko Zabučje, was attacked on May 25, 27 and 28, 1999,
132. THE TRANSMITTER OF "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" – "Gradina", was attacked on May 21, 25, 28 and 29, 1999,
133. THE TRANSMITTER OF "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" – "Bić", was attacked on May 29, 1999,
134. THE TRANSMITTER OF "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" – "Rajića brdo" on Rajić brdo (Rajića hill), near Kosjerić, was attacked on May 31, 1999,
135. THE FACILITIES OF "ELEKTRODISTRIBUCIJA" (Electric power distribution) in Užice, Požega, Nova Varoš, Kosjerić and Ivanjica, (the plants: "Užice", "Požega", "Nova Varoš", office of ED "Kosjerić" and plant "Ivanjica") were attacked in the period from March 24 to June 8, 1999,
136. THE FACILITIES OF "THE POWER SUPPLY INDUSTRY OF SERBIA" ENTERPRISE in Užice, Bistrica, Donja Bistrica, Bajina Bašta and Kokin Brod (Hydro_electric power plant Bistrica, HE plant Kokin Brod, HE plant Donja Bistrica) were attacked in the period from March 24 to June 8, 1999,

ČAČAK

137. THE FACTORY OF "SLOBODA" ENTERPRISE IN ČAČAK, was attacked on March 28, 1999, March 30, 1999, April 4, 6 and 13, 1999, on which occasion the following persons were
killed:
 Kuveljić Mileva and
 Proković Bogdan and
 damage was caused to a great number of apartment and business buildings,
138. THE REPEATER OF "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" – "Ovčar" in the mountain Ovčar, in the village Dučalovići, was attacked on April 13, 1999, around 00:15 a.m., April 15, 1999, April 17, 1999 and May 12, 1999,
139. THE FACTORY OF "CER" ENTERPRISE, was attacked on May 1, 1999, around 11:00 p.m., May 10, 1999, around 03:10 p.m., May 11, 1999, around 12:30 p.m., May 15, 1999, around 01:10 a.m. and May 17, 1999, around 12:30 p.m. on which occasion the following persons were
killed:
 Ristić Nastko,
 Jovčić Miloš,
 Džemailović Velija and
 Obrenić Draga;
- seriously bodily injured:**
 Čirović Milenko
 Stanković Milan
 Maksimović Miodrag
 Djokić Trifko
 Kostić Ivan
 Vuković Zoran
 Vujičić Darinka
 Grujičić Mileva
 Vasić Dušan and
 Čirović Radovan;
- lightly bodily injured:** Čiriman Anka, Obrenić danica and Nerandžić Ratomir and
 damage was caused to the buildings and equipment of the following enterprises: "NIS Naftagas", "Prvi Oktobar", "Ineks", "Partizan", "PIK Čačak", "Litopapir", "Hidrogradnja", "Mehanizacija", "Ilijak", "Sitnik", "Cutting Tools Factory", Secondary school "Branko Milošević Metalac", City Hospital, Fire station and to a number of apartment buildings,

ŠABAC

140. A REPEATER OF "RADIO TELEVISION OF SERBIA" in the mountain Gučevo, was attacked on March 27, April 5, April 24 and April 25, 1999, on which occasion damage was caused to the surrounding business buildings,
141. THE ANTENNA TOWER OF "RADIO ŠABAC" in Korman village, owned by "Radio Šabac" enterprise, was attacked on May 1, 10 and 11, 1999, on which occasion damage was caused to the surrounding apartment buildings and those in Šabac as well as in Mišar and Obrež villages,
- a) the attacks upon the facilities specially protected by international laws, since the attacks were targeted upon civilian hospitals and facilities necessary for the survival of the civilian population – water supply plants, electric power supply plants, heating plants, the

destruction or damage of which caused a large number of civilians to be deprived of the conditions to survive

in the area of district courts of

BELGRADE

1. CLINICAL – HOSPITAL CENTRE “DR. DRAGIŠA MIŠOVIĆ” in Belgrade, in Bulevar mira No. 64, was attacked on May 20, 1999, around 00:50 a.m. and 01:00 a.m. on which occasion the following persons were **killed**
Brkić Zora
Novaković Radosav and
Bošković Branko and
lightly bodily injured:
Dinić Irena and Vasić Darka and
damage was caused to a great number of the apartment and business buildings in the streets: Jovana Marinovića, Kronštatska, Jovana Žujovića, Drajzerova and Bulevar Mira,
2. DISTRICT HEATING PLANT in Novi Beograd, in the street Savski nasip, owned by “Beogradske elektrane” (Belgrade electric power plants) enterprise, was attacked on April 4, 1999, around 04:35 a.m. on which occasion the following person was **killed**.
Trišić Slobodan
3. TRANSFORMER STATION “BEOGRAD 3” in Resnik, in Slavka Miljkovića St. No. 79, owned by “Elektroistok” enterprise, was attacked on April 23, 1999, around 04:00 a.m. and May 7, 1999, around 09:20 p.m. on which occasion **damage** was caused to a great number of business and apartment buildings in Rakovički put St., Slavka Miljkovića St., Rakovički potok St. and Braće Jeremić St.,
4. TRANSFORMER STATION in Zemun polje, owned by the Public enterprise “Elektrodistribucija Srbije”, was attacked on April 23, 1999, around 04:15 a.m.,
5. THERMAL POWER PLANT “NIKOLA TESLA” in Urovcu, was attacked on May 2, 1999, around 09:45 p.m., May 7, 1999, around 09:20 p.m., May 23, 1999, around 04:00 a.m. and May 32, 1999, around 04:15 a.m.,
6. TRANSFORMER STATION “BEOGRAD 8” in Leštane, in Kružni put St. b.b. owned by “Elektroprivreda Srbije”, was attacked on May 7, 1999, around 9:20 p.m., May 22, 1999, around 02:17 a.m., May 27, 1999, at 08:32 p.m. and May 31, 1999, around 09:30 p.m. on which occasion **damage** was caused to eight apartment buildings with total number of 16 apartments in “Elektroistok” settlement,
7. THERMAL POWER PLANT “KOLUBARA” in Veliki Crljeni, in Trećeg oktobra St. b.b. was attacked on May 22, 1999, around 02:30 a.m. on which occasion the following person was **seriously bodily injured**:
Simić Milosav and
lightly bodily injured: Spasojević Predrag, Petrović Miroslav, Djurdjević radisav, Stanojević Miodrag, Milosavljević Ivan, Mijatović Ljubiša, Blagojević Nebojša, Pavlović Dejan, Dražić Djordje, Arsenijević Miroslav, Nešković darko, radišić Zoran and Kostadinović Milan and

damage was caused to a great number of business and apartment buildings in Trećeg oktobra St., Sedmog oktobra St., Tamnavska St., Prvog maja St. and "TEK" settlement,

8. TRANSMISSION LINES OF "ELEKTROPRIVREDA SRBIJE" in Boljevac, were attacked on May 25, 1999, around 04:00 a.m. and May 31, 1999, around 04:00 a.m. on which occasion damage was caused to the shaft and principal pipeline of Rennie dwell owned by the Public enterprise "Vodovod" (Water pipeline) and facilities of the thermal power plant "Nikola Tesla" owned by the Public enterprise TE "Nikola Tesla"
9. TRANSFORMER STATION "BEOGRAD 5" in Novi Beograd, in the settlement Bežanijska kosa b.b. owned by the public enterprise "Elektroprivreda Srbije", was attacked on May 27, 1999, around 08:30 p.m. and May 31, 1999, around 09:30 p.m. on which occasion damage was caused to a great number of apartment and business buildings in Partizanske avijacije St., Vajara Živojina Lukića St., Danila Lekića St., and Surčinski put St.

VRANJE

10. SPECIALIZED HOSPITAL FOR PULMONARY DISEASES TREATMENT in Surdulica, was attacked on May 31, 1999, around 00:05 a.m. and 00:40 a.m. on which occasion the following persons were

killed:

Popović Slavko
Janjanin Bogdanka
Vučković Milanko
Sljepčević Mile
Malešević Danica
Pavković Djordje
Napijalo Dragić
Budisavljević petar
Žikić Rade
Malobabić Bosiljka
Malobabić Milena
Malobabić Milenko
Malobabić Rade
Manojlović Dušan
Manojlović Milica
Rašić Stana
Veličković Desanka
Miladinović Bosna and
Rangelov Stamen;

seriously bodily injured:

Sljepčević Milica
Vranković Darinka
Tepšić Mile and
Tomasović Pera and

lightly bodily injured: Pjevač Milica, Mihajlović Mladenka, Bajramović Stana, Trojanović Stojmenka, Stanojević Slobodanka, Anatanasijević Dragica, Babić Mileva, Nakić Dušan, Ćuk Svetozar, Kitanović Dragan, Pjevač Djura, Cvetković Srdjan, Stanković Čedomir, Stojiljković Stojanča, Cvetanović Ljubica, Miljković Ratko, Pavlović Nada, Eremijev Boris, Zdravković Božana, Vranjković Petar, Novković Zorica, Stojanović Živojin, Kostić Zorica, Stošić Stojna, Stanković Ruža, Piljak Bjelisavka, Mladenović Vera, Mihailović Stanko, Mihailović Milica, Cvetanović Dimitar, Stamenković Rumena, Pešić Dragan and Kostić Josif,

KRUŠEVAC

11. DISTRICT HEATING PLANT in Kruševac, owned by the public utility enterprise "Gradska toplana", was attacked on April 12, 1999, around 02:55 a.m.

NIŠ

12. ELECTRICAL PLANTS OF "ELEKTROISTOK" ENTERPRISE in Niš, Bulevar Veljko Vlahović, was attacked on May 3, 1999, at 09:56 p.m., May 13, 1999, at 10:37 p.m., May 22, 1999, at 02:29 a.m., May 23, 1999, at 10:02 p.m. and May 31, 1999, in the period from 00:25 to 00:35 a.m. on which occasion the following person was **lightly bodily injured**: Bulajić Dragoljub and **damage** was caused to the buildings and manufacturing plants owned by "Nisal" enterprise and the building owned by "Srbija šume" enterprise,

NOVI PAZAR

13. SPECIALIZED HOSPITAL FOR PROGRESSIVE MUSCLE AND NEURO-MUSCLE DISEASE TREATMENT in Novi Pazar spa, was attacked on April 19 and 20, 1999 in the night hours, on which occasion the following persons were **seriously bodily injured**: Smajović Nazim
Smajović rabija and
Smajović Mehdiija and
damage was caused to a number of apartment buildings in Dolovo hamlet,

NOVI SAD

14. TRANSFORMER STATION no. 3, near Novi Sad, (Rimski šančevi), owned by the public enterprise "Elektroprivreda Srbije", attacked on May 2, 1999, around 09:50 p.m., May 13, 1999, around 10:30 p.m., May 23, 1999, around 10:00 p.m. and May 31, 1999, around 03:40 a.m. on which occasion the following person was **lightly bodily injured**:
Brat Dušan,

15. DISTRICT HEATING PLANT "NOVI SAD" near Novi sad, Šangaj settlement, owned by the public enterprise "Panonske elektrane" (electric power plants) was attacked on June 8, 1999, around 00:30 a.m.

POŽAREVAC

16. DISTRIBUTION PLANTS OF THE THERMAL POWER PLANT "KOSTOLAC B" FIELD AND "ELEKTROISTOK" ENTERPRISE was attacked on May 2, 1999, around 09:45 p.m., and May 13, 1999, around 10:30 p.m., May 22, 1999, around 02:00 a.m. and May 23, 1999, around 09:55 p.m.

PRIŠTINA

17. WATER PIPELINE AND PUMP STATION "BADOVAC" in Priština, was attacked on May 2, 1999, on which occasion the following persons were **lightly bodily injured**: Simonović Velimir, Milanović Velimir and Popović Jovan and **damage** was caused to the Administration building and drinking water containers,

SOMBOR

18. "JAROŠ" WATER SUPPLY CENTRE in Sombor, Črnopljanski put St. b.b. was attacked on May 30, 1999,

SREMSKA MITROVICA

19. HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSMITTERS- TYPE DV 220 KV 217/1, DV 4000 KV 406/1 AND DV 400 KV 450, between Obrenovac and Novi Sad 3 and Novi Sad 3 - RP "Mladost", owned by "Elektroistok" enterprise, were attacked on May 25, 1999, at night.

d) long-lasting environment damage of large scale that could afflict health and survival of the population, having in view that extensive environment contamination and creation of the conditions for malign and other diseases to appear and develop, since the aggression's targets were industrial plants, storehouses of hazardous and damaging matters, and other facilities whose planned destruction caused enormous quantities of toxic substances to be released, such as:
in the area of district courts

BELGRADE

1. DISTRICT HEATING PLANT in Novi Beograd, where during the air strikes described under point d), item 2, the land and air were contaminated due to the leak of 1650 tons of fuel oil and 410 tons of petrol with no additives and release of SO₂ and CO caused by the fire.
2. THERMAL POWER PLANT "KOLUBARA" at Veliki Crljeni, where during the air strike described under point d), item 7, the agricultural land covering the area of 20 km², river streams, ground waters and drinking water dwells were contaminated due to the leak of over 100 tons of mineral oils from the destroyed transformers.

ZAJEČAR

3. TRANSFORMER STATION "BOR 3" within RTB (Mining and Smelting Basin) "Bor", where during the air strike described under point c), item 26, water and land were contaminated by polychlorinated biphenyl due to the leak of 25 tons of transformer oil and 1152 l of RSV oil.

KRAGUJEVAC

4. THE FACTORIES OF "ZASTAVA" ENTERPRISE in Kragujevac, where during the air strikes described under point c), item 33, the land was contaminated due to the leak of 1428 l of pyralene oil, 150 tons of other oils, fat, emulsions, crude oil, petrol, colours, cooling agent diluters, lubricants and chemical matters that consequently produced enormous quantities of hazardous waste of about 3000 tons of waste colour, 5 to 6 tons of waste RSV oil and about 6.000 m³ of water contaminated by pyralene, which are the matters slow in decomposition and thus, concentrate and cumulate in the animal and human being fat tissue causing genetic changes and appearance of malign diseases in the contaminated areas.

KRALJEVO

5. THE STOREHOUSES OF OIL DERIVATIVES OF "BEOPETROL" ENTERPRISE in the village Bogutovac where during the air strikes described under point c), item 35, the land, river Ibar, ground waters and sources of Kraljevo water supply system were contaminated due to the leak of over 1100 tons of diesel fuel and large quantities of petrol.

NEGOTIN

6. THE STOREHOUSES OF CRUDE OIL DERIVATIVES OF NIS (OIL INDUSTRY OF SERBIA) "JUGOPETROL" in Prahovo, where during the air strikes performed on May 5, 15, 17, 21 and 16, 1999, the river Dunav and surrounding air were contaminated by highly toxicating matters of polycyclic hydrocarbon, dioxin and dibenzofuran due to the leak of 2500 m³ of fuel oil, 120 tons of motor oil and 5 tons of

transformer oil into the Danube waters and incomplete combustion of about 975 tons of fuel oil, 507 tons of Diesel fuel and 41 tons of petrol, on which occasion Stamenković Dragutin and Radojević Jova were badly injured.

NIS

7. ELECTRICAL POWER PLANTS OF "ELECTROISTOK" ENTERPRISE in Niš, Bulevar Veljko Vlahović, where during the air strikes performed on May 23, 1999 at 10:02 p.m. and May 31, 1999, from 00:25 to 00:35, described under point d), item 12, the land and ground waters were contaminated due to the leak of 63 tons of transformer oil containing enormous quantities of sediment matters, heavy metals, cadmium and lead.

NOVI SAD

8. THE PLANTS OF THE NIS ENTERPRISE "RAFINERIJA NAFTE NOVI SAD", NIS "NAFTAGAS PROMET" AND NIS "GAS", in Novi Sad, Šajkaškog odreda St., No. 2-4, where during the air strikes performed on April 5, 1999, at 10:16 p.m., April 7, 1999, at 02:40 a.m., April 12, 1999 about 10:45 p.m., April 15, 1999, at 10:30 p.m., April 17, 1999, at 10:29, April 24, 1999, April 28, 1999, at 1:30 p.m., April 29, 1999, about 1:05 a.m., May 2, 1999, at about 01:45 a.m., May 24, 1999, about 3:50 p.m., June 7, 1999 at 11:47 p.m. and June 8, 1999, about 00:15 a.m. the land and ground waters covering the area of 43.000 m² and 15.000 m² of the ground surface covered by solid materials were contaminated by mineral oils, fluororanthene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzol, polycyclic hydrocarbon, polychlorinated biphenyl due to the leak of petrol with no additives, lead petrol, crude oil, and oil derivatives. The surrounding air was also contaminated by the long-lasting fires and incomplete combustion of 66.200 tons of oil along with the release of large quantities of hydrocarbon, hydro-monoxide that

killed

Bajić Ivan

and seriously bodily injured

Dalip Halid and

Dalip Sulejman

and lightly bodily injured

Radišić Mara and

Uri Pavle

PANČEVO

9. RAFINERIJA NAFTE PANČEVO (OIL REFINERY PANČEVO) in Pančevo, where during the air strikes performed on April 4, 1999, about 04:30 a.m., April 12, 1999, about 02:35 a.m. and about 10.30 p.m., April 13, 1999 about 05:30 a.m., April 16, about 02:25 a.m., April 18, 1999 about 01:00 a.m. and June 7, 1999, about 11:00 p.m. the land covering about 100 ha that is at least 50 cm deep, surrounding air, ground and river waters were contaminated due to the leak and combustion of 800 tons of crude oil and oil derivatives, on which occasion the following persons were

killed:

Bogosavljev Duško

Dmitrović Mirko and Bojković Dejan,

and seriously bodily injured:

Perošević Sladjan

Nešić Boško and

Lalić Sribislav and

damage was caused to the monastery of Vojlovica.

10. THE FACTORY OF HIP (Chemical Industry of Pančevo) "AZOTARA" ENTERPRISE in Pančevo, Spoljnostarčevačka St., No. 80, where during the air strikes performed on April 15, 1999, about 10:30 p.m.

and April 18, 1999, about 00:10 a.m., the land, surrounding air and ground waters were contaminated due to the leak and combustion of 328 tons of fuel oil, about 200 tons of ammoniac, 10 tons of rubber and 2 tons of fertilizers and other materials.

11. THE FACTORY OF HIP "PETROHEMIJA" ENTERPRISE (Chemical Industry of Pančevo), in Pančevo, where during the air strikes performed on April 15, 1999, at around 10:40 p.m. and at night between April 17 and 18, 1999, the land, surrounding air and ground waters were contaminated due to the leak and combustion of 1.100 tons of dichloroethane (EDC), 440 tons of vinyl chloride monomer (VCM), 1.300 tons of hydrogen chloride acid, 100 tons of sodium hydroxide, 80 tons of sodium hypochlorite, 8 tons of mercury, 85 tons of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and large quantities of other hazardous matters, on which occasion the following persons were

seriously bodily injured:

Dozametovski Živan

Čukanović Ljubinko and

Vojinović Nebojša and

lightly bodily injured: Dimitrijević Draga, Prodanov Željko, Mirčić Vera, Prodanov Djura, Kovačević Slavica, Mirkov Petar, Dragović Miloš, Maaksimović Goran and Čelić Milovan.

III

During the war, the ordnance that is prohibited by the rules of international laws was ordered to be used, such as:

- b) **AMMUNITION API PGU-14/B** with a core of 238 uranium as the ordnance that produces radioactive effects, causes damaging reactions in a human body, acts with no target distinction, causes excessive injuries and unnecessary sufferings and which could be expected to cause extensive, long-lasting and serious environment damages and is therefore prohibited as such by the Custom of War and Article 35 of the Supplementary Protocol to the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949 on the protection of the international armed conflicts' victims (The Protocol I). The above ordnance was used as follows:
 - 1) on May 12, 1999, near the village Samoljic, Bujanovac municipality,
 - 2) May 26, 1999, near the village Samoljica, Bujanovac municipality
 - 3) May 27, 1999, near the village Bratoselce, Preševo municipality
 - 4) May 28, 1999, near the village Bustranje, Preševo municipality
 - 5) May 29, 1999, near the village Pljačkovica, Vranje municipality
 - 6) May 30, 1999 on the peninsula of Luštica and
 - 7) on at least 77 locations in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija
- c) **b) CLUSTER AVIO BOMBS**, type CBU-87 and AGM-154 with small bombs type BLU-97A/B and type BL-755 with small bombs type MK-1 and MK-4, as the ordnance that acts with no target distinction and causes excessive injuries and unnecessary sufferings and is therefore prohibited as such by the customs of war and Articles 35 and 51 of the Supplementary Protocol to the Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949 on the protection of victims in international armed conflicts (The Protocol I). The above ordnance was used as follows:
 1. On March 26, 1999, near the village Besnik, Rožaje municipality,
 2. March 28, 1999, around 04:30 a.m. and 8:30 p.m., April 8, 1999, around 11:15, April 14, 1999, around 12:00 and May 24, 1999, around 9:30 p.m. in Prizren,
 3. March 28, 1999 and May 3, 1999, around 1:20 p.m., 4:25 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. near the village Banjica, Kačanik municipality,
 4. March 28, 1999, near the village Stari Kačanik, Kačanik municipality,
 5. March 28, 1999, around 5:00 p.m., May 7, 1999, around 11:30 a.m., May 8, 1999, around 4.05 p.m., May 10, 1999, around 1:45 a.m., May 11, 1999, around 11:25, May 12, 1999, around 2:45 p.m. and 3:20 p.m., May 17, 1999, around 11:10 p.m. and May 28, 1999 around 7.15 p.m. in Niš,
 6. March 28, 1999, around 9:00 p.m. in Sombor,
 7. March 31, 1999, around 1:15 a.m. in the village Lukare, Priština municipality,
 8. March 31, 1999, around 1:15 a.m. in the village Kišnica, Priština municipality

9. March 31, 1999, around 1:15 a.m. near the village Gračanica, Priština municipality,
10. March 31, 1999, around 1:15 a.m. in Lipljan,
11. April 2, 1999, around 10:00 near the place named Stari Trg, Kosovska Mitrovica municipality,
12. April 6, 1999, around 1:00 p.m. near the village Pirane, Prizren municipality,
13. April 6, 1999, around 8:45 p.m. near the village Dubinje, Sjenica municipality,
14. April 7, 1999, around 11:30 a.m. and May 10, 199, around 4:00 p.m. in the village Mala Kruša, Prizren municipality,
15. April 7, 1999, around 3:30 p.m. in the village Glina, Orahovac municipality,
16. April 8, 1999, around 2:00 p.m. in the village Velika Hoča, Orahovac municipality,
17. April 8, 1999, around 11:30 a.m. near the village Ljubižda, Prizren municipality,
18. April 10, 1999, around 11:55, April 11, 1999, around 00:00, midnight and 02:00 a.m., May 3, 1999, around 09:00 a.m. and 09:00 p.m. and May 8, 1999, around 11:30 a.m. in the village Merdare, Kuršumlja municipality,
19. April 11, 1999, around 02:00 a.m. near Podujevo,
20. April 11, 1999, around 04:00 a.m. near the village Mirovac, Podujevo municipality,
21. April 12, 1999, around 01:00 a.m. in the village Bare, Kraljevo municipality,
22. April 12, 1999, around 10:45 and 11:20 a.m. in Uroševac,
23. April 12, 1999, around 12:00, 1:15 and 1:30 p.m. in Suva Reka, Prizren municipality,
24. April 12, 1999, around 5:00 p.m. on the "Efendin Bridge", on the motorway Djakovica-Ponoševac,
25. April 12, 1999, around 6:30 p.m., in Djakovica,
26. April 13, 1999, around 00:40 a.m. in the area of the Tourist Centre Kopaonik – the hotel "Bačiste",
27. April 14, 1999, around 2:05 a.m. in the village Levosoj, Bujanovac municipality,
28. April 14, 1999, around 01:30 a.m. in the village Ravnište, Brus municipality,
29. April 14, 1999, around 2:25 p.m. in the village Pavlovac, Vranje municipality,
30. April 15, 1999, around 02:30 and 02:50 a.m. in the village Samaila, Kraljevo municipality,
31. April 15, 1999, around 12:00, noon and 2:30 p.m. near the village Reljan,
32. April 15, 1999, around 5:00 p.m. in the village Bjelo Polje, Peć municipality,
33. April 16, 1999, around 2:05 p.m., April 19, 1999, around 10:15 a.m. near the village Grlica, Uroševac municipality,
34. April 17, 1999, around 3:30 p.m. and April 18, 1999, around 03:00 a.m. near the village Kamena Glava, Uroševac municipality,
35. April 22, 1999, around 12:00 noon, in the village Drenova, Gornji Milanovac municipality,
36. April 22, 1999, around 5:50 p.m. in the village Bapsko polje, Kraljevo municipality,
37. April 24, 1999, around 11:30 in the village Doganović, Kačanik municipality,
38. April 24, 1999, around 01:50 p.m. in the village Veliko Dobranje,
39. April 25, 1999, around 12:00 noon and May 5, 1999, around 09:50 p.m. in the area of Knić, at the places named Bumbarevo Brdo and Glavica,
40. April 26, 1999, around 12:15 p.m. and May 3, 1999, around 08:00 a.m. and 09:00 a.m. and 03:30 and 04:20 p.m. in the village Dulje, Suva Reka municipality,
41. April 27, 1999, in the village Bistrica, Nova Varoš municipality,
42. April 27, 1999, around 03:00 p.m. near the village Žur, Prizren municipality,
43. April 30, 1999, around 09:05 p.m. near the village Gare, at the place named Zelenika, Gadžin Han municipality,
44. May 1, 1999, around 09:30 a.m. in Obilić, Priština municipality,
45. May 1, 1999, around 12:40 p.m. in the village Sibnica, Sopot municipality,
46. May 1, 1999, around 10:30 a.m. and 5:45 p.m. in the village Verić and Kovrge, Istok municipality,
47. May 1, 1999, around 11:45 a.m. in the village Ponoševac, Djakovica municipality,
48. May 2, 1999, around 01:20 p.m. near the village Ljug Bunar, Djakovica municipality,
49. May 2, 1999, around 01:22 p.m. near the village Trakanić, Djakovica municipality,
50. May 3, 1999, around 11:00 a.m. and May 9, 1999, around 10:00 and 11:45 a.m. in the area of Rugovska Gauge, Peć municipality,
51. May 3, 1999, around 11:00 a.m. in the village Veliki i Mali Štupelj,
52. May 3, 1999, around 11:45 a.m. and 01:30 p.m. in the area of "Savine vode" on the motorway Peć-Kula-Rožaje,

53. May 4, 1999, around 03:00 a.m. in the area of the village Kruševac and Rašić, Peć municipality,
54. May 4, 1999, around 07:00 a.m. in the village Orlate, near Glogovac,
55. May 6, 1999, around 11:05 p.m. and May, 1999, in the villages Čedovo, Gornja Vapa and Donja Vapa, Sjenica municipality,
56. May 8, 1999, around 03:50 p.m. in the village Crmljane, Djakovica municipality,
57. May 8, 1999, around 10:00 p.m. near the village Junik, Dečani municipality,
58. May 8, 1999, around 10:15 p.m. near the village Srpski Babuš, Uroševac municipality,
59. May 9, 1999, around 6:40 p.m. in the area of the Belopolje mountains, Peć municipality,
60. May 10, 1999, around 11:15 a.m. in the area of the frontier crossing "Čafa Pruišit", Djakovica municipality
61. May 10, 1999, around 11:00 p.m. in Koceljeva and village Brdarica, Šabac municipality,
62. May 11, 1999, around 01:15 a.m. near the village Staro Gacko,
63. May 11, 1999, around 02:15 a.m. near the village Pasjane, Gnjilane municipality,
64. May 11, 1999, around 08:15 a.m. in the village Babin Most, near Obilić,
65. May 11, 1999, around 12:00 noon, in valjevo,
66. May 12, 1999, around 11:25 p.m. in Štimlje, Uroševac municipality,
67. May 12, 1999, around 11:35 a.m. near the village Slovinje and Smoluša, near Lipljan.....?
68. May 12, 1999, around 01:10 a.m. in the village Tavnik, Kraljevo municipality,
69. May 12, 1999, from 04:30 to 06:40 p.m. near the village Strezovci, reljan, Buštranje and Alidjerica,
70. May 12, 1999, around 11:15 a.m. 04:05 p.m. and 10:05 p.m. near the village Gornje Nerodimlje, Uroševac municipality,
71. May 13, 1999, around 08:00 near the village Karadnik, Bujanovac municipality,
72. May 13, 1999, around 10:05 in the village Vitak, near Srbica,
73. May 13, 1999, around 11:40 a.m. in the area of Bukova Glava, Uroševac municipality,
74. May 14, 1999, around 03:00 a.m. near the village Jerli prelaz, Uroševac municipality,
75. April 15, 1999, around 03:00 a.m. in the village Crnojevo and Dulje, near Štimlje,
76. May 17, 1999, around 04:00 p.m. in the village Buštranje, Preševo municipality,
77. May 22, 1999, at night, near the village Jalovik, Vladimirce municipality,
78. May 23, 1999, around 07:50 p.m. near the village Zagadska Hoča, Atmadja and Landovica, Prizren municipality,
79. May 26, 1999, around 02:10 p.m. near Kačanik, on the motorway Brezovica – Glogočica,
80. May 27, 1999, around 10:05 a.m. and 02:25 p.m. in the village Borovac, Bujanovac municipality,
81. May 30, 1999, around 01:30 a.m. in the village Medja, Leksovac municipality,
82. May 31, 1999, around 09:15 a.m., June 2, 1999, around 12:40 p.m. and June 4, 1999, from 10:30 a.m. to 06:50 p.m. near the village Rezino, Djakovica municipality,
83. June 6, 1999, from 09:50 to 11:00 p.m. near the village Rznici and Glodjane, near Dečane,
84. June 7, 1999, around 11:55 p.m. in Novi Sad,
85. June 7, 1999, around 01:20 a.m. and June 8, 1999, around 01:20 in the area of the village Belindže, near Štimlje,
86. In the period from March 24 to June 8, 1999, near the village Bogdanovac, at the place named "Kitica, on which occasion the following persons were killed:
Dacić Senad
Spasić Ljiljana
Ilić Živorad
Ilić Vera
Miljković Saša
Jovanović Gerasim
Deljanin Aca
Veljković Božidar
Stančić Ljubiša
Djordjević Božidar

Stojilković Slobodanka
 Vučić Dragiša
 Vučković Trifun
 Sekulić Gordana
 Miljković Milutin
 Jovanović Vladimir
 Trajković Mijalko
 Stojanović Milica
 Ljugići Arte
 Janković Boško
 Janković Jevrosima
 Dimić Dragan
 Kodža Fisnik
 Kodža Valjdep
 Kodža Burin
 Kodža Edon
 Kodža Osman
 Kitić Milorad
 Šalja Hire
 Adrović Faze
 Ceklić Milenko
 Ceklić Alma
 Dragan (Surname unknown)
 Maksić Milorad
seriously bodily injured
 Murić Senad
 Dacić Asmir
 Živić Miloš
 Purić Dragoje
 Gregorić Vladimir
 Petković Igor
 Jović Gita
 Bogdanović Bogdan
 Marić Agneza
 Salijević Sulja
 Djordjević Goran
 Grujić Čedomir
 Miljković Slavko
 Živić Olivera
 Nikić Alita
 Demirović Samir
 Ruzvanović Hasir
 Spasić Simeunka
 Jumerović Ivica
 Uskoković Sveta
 Perić Golub
 Djokić Borivoje
 Dinić Čedomir
 Čolaku Nrec
 Tuši Anton
 Spaći Nik
 Džaferi Prenver
 Redža Rasin
 Bogdanović Slava
 Šabani Maharen

Bajra Sedat
 Tomić Andreja
 Djikić Miroslav
 Džaferi Arif
 Šabani Ramiz
 Džaferi Sami
 Micić Nataša
 Ilić Djurdja
 Veličković Marjan
 Rustemi Redžep
 Čirica Milanko
 Kodža Besnik
 Kodža Adrijan
 Ljugići Arijeta
 Ljugići Egzon
 Ljugići Neron
 Grajčevci Naser
 Dimić Siniša
 Dimić Bojana
 Šešlija Okica
 Mikulić Miloš
 Adrović Sava
 Kitić Milorad
 Krasnići Sarenada
 Hadžihasanaj Esma
 Muho-Pajić Enisa
 Prašćević Sladjana
 Djinović Desa
 Hadžihasani Šuhreta
 Martinović Nada
 Radusinović Nenad
 Fetaj Adrijana
 Rađević Ružica
 Djulj Fadan
 Zaharije Svetlana
 Stojković Slana
 Petrović Zvonimir and
 Stojanović Nikola:

lightly bodily injured: Murić Mensur, Čirić Boban, Šević Slobodanka, Andrić Zoran, Ajdarević Morat, Kostić Zorica, Radosavljević Ljiljana, Petrović Zoran, Arsić Milan, Djurović Mladen, Stamenković Božidar, Dikić Dejan, Vidanović Zora, Rukavina Dušan, Rukavina Dobrila, Jovanović Predrag, Jovanović Vladimir, Ilić Predrag, Bakić Zoran, Lazarević nenad, Micić Sava, Mavrić Mladjan, Djuričić Sanja, Gogić Goran, Djuričić božidar, Večević Zorana, Nedeljković Igor, Milošević radoslav, Ristić Vlasta, Krstović Djurdje, Saitović Sabaheta, Hadjosaj Ajeta, Ibraj Ajša, Krstović Draga, Djinović Zlata, Malević Vera, Orlandić Marija, Gagolić Tatjana, Zečević Božica, Hadjosaj Fahreta, Tafiljaj Veselinka, Tafiljaj Denis, Matović Djordje, Murić Hadija, Čalkić Vuka, Sinanović Zliha and Iberhusaj Ajmon and

destroyed or damaged: business and apartment buildings in the aforesaid settlements,

IV

intending to endanger the Constitutional Order and security of the FRY they induced with premeditation unidentified members of the armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to kill the President of the FRY Slobodan Milošević, which they attempted to do on April 22, 1999, around 03:10 a.m.

by launching three cruising missiles BGM-109 TOMAHAWK that stroke and destroyed the residential house of the FRY President in Belgrade, Uzička St. No. 15, and thus murder him, that did not happen,

V

violating the rules of international laws – The Charter of the United Nations, they induced with **premeditation** unidentified members of the armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to **penetrate the territory of the FRY**, which they did in the period from March 24 to June 10, 1999, by using the cruising missiles and combat aircraft, on several occasions they crossed the frontier of the FRY from the neighbouring countries and attacked not only civilian buildings but also the buildings and means of the Army of Yugoslavia and Ministry of the Interior Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, causing the death and injuries of the members of the Army of Yugoslavia and Ministry of the Interior Affairs of RS, and thus, the attacks were, inter alia, performed against the following:

a) *facilities of the Army of Yugoslavia*

1. on March 24, 1999, the airport "Ponikve", Batajnica and Sombor, the barracks "Jugovićevo" in Novi Sad and facility "Paragovo" in the mountain Fruška Gora,
2. March 25, April 5 and 7, 1999, the barracks "Mija Stanimirović" in Niš,
3. March 25 and April 7, 1999, the airport in Niš,
4. March 25, 1999, the barracks in the village Sinkovce, near Leskovac,
5. March 25 and April 21, 1999, node of communication network in Čigota,
6. March 26, 1999, the area of the village Kovilj near Novi Sad, a storehouse in Sremčica and barracks "Deligrad" in Aleksinac,
7. March 28, 1999, the hill named "Straževica" in Rakovica, airport "Ladjevci" near Kraljevo and a position of the Army of Yugoslavia near the village Čenej,
8. March 27, April 5 and 10, 1999, SČV "Crveni Čot", in the mountain Fruška Gora,
9. March 28, 1999, a facility of the Army Post Office No. 2822 Prokuplje, on Šljivovački Vrh (Šljivovački Peak),
10. March 28 and April 5, 1999, the barracks "Stevan Sindjelić" in Niš,
11. March 30, 1999, the barracks "Car Uroš" in Uroševac,
12. March 31, 1999, a position of the Army of Yugoslavia near the village Čumurlija, Niš municipality and building of the First Army Command in Topčider,
13. April 1, 13 and 21, 1999, a facility of the Military Post Office 7330/6 Užice, in the area "Naočari", Ivanjica municipality,
14. April 2, 1999, the facility MC-1 in the mountain Fruška Gora,
15. April 3, 8, 6 and 17, 1999, SCV in the mountain Maljen,
16. April 3 and 5, and May 1, 15 and 30, 1999, the storehouse "Leskovac" near Knić,
17. April 4, 1999, a position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the area of the village Bojnik, Sjenica municipality and village Grebenik, Klina municipality,
18. April 5, 1999, the position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the area of the village Vukićevica, the building of RV (Combat Aviation) and PVO (Anti-Air Defense) in Zemun, barracks "Ibarski rudari" in Raška, building of the Third Army Command and barracks "1300 kaplara" (corporals) in Vranje,
19. April 6, 1999, the storehouse "Pričević" and "Vitanovac", airport "Dubinje" near Sjenica, node of communication network "Crni Vrh" and position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the village of Grebnik, Klina municipality,
20. April 6 and May 18, 1999, SČV "Cer",
21. April 6 and 25, 1999, the facility "Gučevo",
22. April 6, May 11 and 29, 1999, the barracks "Jovo Kursula" in the village Jarčuljak near Kraljevo,
23. April 8, 1999, the training site "Beranovac" near Kraljevo, barracks "Miodrag Novaković-Džudža" in Čuprija, node of radio relay network "Jadovnik" in Jadovnik, storehouse "Umac" Mil.P.Off. No. 3323-21 Prikuplje and convoy of the Army of Yugoslavia in the village Orlate,
24. April 9, 1999, a position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the village Tabanovac, Šabac municipality, building of Kragujevac corps Command, position of the army of Yugoslavia in the area of the village Likovac, Srbica municipality and position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the area of the village Trdovac,
25. April 9 and 27, 1999, the barracks "Bubanj Potok",
26. April 11, 1999, the barracks "Majevica" in Novi Sad,

27. April 12, 1999, the facility of the liaison centre in Stari Banovci, barracks "13th May" in Batajnica, convoy of the Army of Yugoslavia in the area of the village Rogovo and Romaja and barracks "Kosovski junaci" in Priština,
28. April 13, 1999, the barracks "Vasa Čarapić" in Belgrade, facility of the node of communication network "Jadovnik", Mil.P.Off. No. 7330/6-8 Raška and barracks "Nikola Pašić" in Zaječar,
29. April 14, 1999, the positions of the Army of Yugoslavia in the area of Staničke šume (woods), facility "Izvor" in the village Izvor, Pirot municipality and a motor vehicle of the Army of Yugoslavia in the area of the village Mrasor,
30. April 14 and 18, 1999, the barracks and military facilities of the military P. Off. No.2808-9 Požega, in the village Prijanovići,
31. April 31, 1999, the positions of the Army of Yugoslavia in the villages Dolovo, Debrč and Suvodol, Smederevo municipality, a storehouse in the village Divostin near Kragujevac and facility "Rakovica" in Rakovica,
32. April 16, 1999, "Koštunja stopa" facility in the mountain Jagodnja,
33. April 16 and 21 and June 7, 1999, a storehouse in the village Mrač near Kraljevo,
34. April 18, 1999, the position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the area of the village Petrovčić,
35. April 19, 1999, the position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the area of the village Lipe, the storehouse in Bogutovačka Banja (spa) and storehouse in "Paraćinske utrine" Mil.P.Off. No. 3388/22 paraćin,
36. April 21, 1999, the facility of the Mil. P.Off. No. 6972/34 Zlatibor, in Smiljevac, Sjenica municipality,
37. April 22, 1999, the training site "Bunoševac" near Vranje,
38. April 23, 1999, the position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the village Bapsko Polje, Kraljevo municipality and radar in the area of Gazimestan near Priština,
39. April 24, 1999, the facilities of the technical storehouse of the Mil.P. Off. No. 5522/4 Novi Pazar, in the village Izbica and barracks "Rifat Burdžević" Mil. P.Off. No. 2724 in Novi Pazar,
40. April 25, 1999, the barracks "Pantelej" and "Proleterske brigade" Mil. P.Off. No. 3323 Niš,
41. April 28, 1999, the barracks "Topčider" in Belgrade,
42. April 29, 1999, the position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the village Skrobare, transmission centre in Ugrinovačka St. in Zemun and barracks "Veljko Dugošević" in Požarevac,
43. April 30, 1999, the position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the area of the village Glušci, the buildings of General Headquarters and Federal Ministry of Defense in Kneza Miloša St. in belgrade and watchtowers "Kstac" and "Gora",
44. May 1, 1999, the barracks of the Mil.P.Off. No. 5000 Pančevo, position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the area of the village Budisava and the facility "Jadovnik" in Jadovnik,
45. May 2, 1999, the position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the village Baždarevac and barracks "Boško Palkovljević-Pinkić" in Sremska Mitrovica,
46. May 3, 1999, the position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the area of the village Bečmen,
47. May 4, 1999, the watchtower "Gorožup",
48. May 8, 1999, the building of MUP (the Ministry of the Interiors of Serbia) in Valjevo, barracks "Radomir Putnik" in Kragujevac and SČV in Kosmaj mountain,
49. May 11, 1999, the positions of the Army of Yugoslavia in the villages Arnejevo, Ugrinovci and Karlovčić,
50. May 14, 1999, the barracks "Milan Blagojević" in Kragujevac and positions of the Army of Yugoslavia in the area of the village Žur,
51. May 15, 1999, the position of the Army of Yugoslavia in Glogonjski rit,
52. May 16, 1999, the position of the Army of Yugoslavia in the area of the village Šimanovci and barracks "Treći pešadijski puk" in Pirot,
53. May 18, 1999, the barracks "Mika Mitrović" in Šabac and position of the Army of Yugoslavia, between the village Kulpino and Bačkal Petrovac,
54. May 20, 1999, the barracks of the Mil. P.Off. No. 4795 Belgrade.
55. On 23 May 1999 on military barracks "Mačvanski partizanski odred" in Šabac and warehouse "Mandelos" near Sremska Mitrovica,
56. On 24 and 27 May 1999 on technical warehouse structures Military Post 522/3 in Uzići,
57. On 24 and 29 May 1999 on warehouse "Beketovo" near Vrdnika, municipality of Ruma,
58. On 24, 29 and 30 May and 2 June 1999 on warehouse in the village of Bukovac,
59. On 25 May 1999 on TRZ Kragujevac and the positions of Yugoslav Army in region near village B. Maglič,

60. On 26 May 1999 on military compound in village of Karapandža, municipality of Kraljevo, warehouse "Dobričevo" near Čuprija, telecommunications center structures of Military Post 7330 in Užice and the positions of the Yugoslav Army in the region of village Gornja Budriga, municipality of Gnjilane,
61. On 26 May and 7 June 1999 on technical ammunition warehouse of Military Post 522/5 in Kremna,
62. On 27 May 1999 on "Jugoimport-SDPR" building in Novi Beograd and the Yugoslav Army helicopters in the region of village Gornja Rasovača, municipality of Merošina,
63. On 28 May 1999 on military barracks of Military Post 5102 in Obrenovac,
64. On 29 May 1999 on the positions of Yugoslav Army in region of village Lapuški Han,
65. On 30 May 1999 on a warehouse in the village of Ratina, municipality of Kraljevo, structures of "Nišavska dolina" in the region of village Poljska Ržana, municipality of Pirot and positions of Yugoslav Army in region of village Rečane,
66. On 31 May 1999 on the facility of shooting-gallery "Meda", Military Post 6121 Meda,
67. On 1 June 1999 on military barracks "Servo Mihalj" in Kikinda and the positions of the Yugoslav Army in village Nadalj, municipality of Vrbas, village of Vrbovac, municipality of Smederevo and in region Oslšte village,
68. On 2 June 1999 on structure "Boljevac brdo",
69. On 2 and 7 June 1999 on a warehouse in the village of Vinorača
70. On 3 June 1999 on a broader region of villages Planeja and Šeh mahale,
71. On 5 June 1999 on warehouse "Mesić" near Vršac,
72. On 9 June 1999 on structures of Military Post 7330/6-7 in Požega, in the village of Osonica,

b) on structures of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia (MUP RS)

73. On 24 March 1999 on structure SAJ Klisa in Novi Sad,
74. On 24, 25 and 31 March 1999 on structure SAJ Ajvalija in Priština,
75. On 24, 25 and 26 March 1999 on structure JSO RDB in Kula,
76. On 25 March 1999 on structure "13 maj" in Batajnica,
77. On 28 March and 5 April 1999 on a hangar for helicopters of MUP RS, at airport Surčin in Beograd,
78. On 29 March 1999 on structure of the Secretariat of the Interior (SUP) headquarters in Priština,
79. On 3 and 30 April and 25 May 1999 on structure of MUP headquarters in Beograd,
80. On 3 and 30 April and 7, 8 and 24 May 1999 on structure RDB headquarters in Beograd,
81. On 4 April 1999 on the Institute for Security Affairs in Beograd,
82. On 5 April 1999 on structure of SUP headquarters in Vranje,
83. On 5 April and 31 May 1999 on structures of a police brigade of SUP in Beograd,
84. On 12 April 1999 on structure GP Vrbnica, MUP Prizren,
85. On 12 April 1999 on structure of MUP Prizren in Suva Reka,
86. On 15 April 1999 on structure of MUP headquarters in Peć,
87. On 2 May 1999 on structure of SUP headquarters in Kosovska Mitrovica,
88. On 8 and 10 May 1999 on structure of SUP headquarters in Valjevo,
89. On 20 and 22 May 1999 on a warehouse and garage of MUP and SMUP in Makiš,
90. On 21 May 1999 on structure of SUP headquarters in Đakovica,
91. On 22 and 25 May 1999 on structure of MUP in Makiš,
92. On 27 May 1999 on educational center "Šolc" in Kula,
93. On 28 May 1999 on structure of a communications center "Makiš I" of MUP in Beograd,
94. On 30 and 31 May 1999 on a warehouse of MUP in Ostružnica,
95. On 3 June 1999 on structures of MUP Sombor in Kula, in which the persons listed below were

Killed

a) the members of the Yugoslav Army

Gladišev Miodrag, professional non-commissioned officer

Radović Dragan, soldier
 Nedeljković Boban, soldier
 Stanojević Vlastimir, professional officer
 Medić Radovan, professional non-commissioned officer
 Petrović Zoran, professional officer
 Radosavljević Zoran, professional officer
 Lazarević Vlastimir, professional non-commissioned officer
 Laušev Siniša, professional non-commissioned officer
 Krstić Saša, professional non-commissioned officer
 Vujović Vladimir, professional non-commissioned officer
 Tadić Aćim, professional non-commissioned officer
 Božidarević Živorad, a civilian employed in VJ
 Mladenović Dejan, professional non-commissioned officer
 Škrpan Petar, professional officer
 Nikolić Darko, professional non-commissioned officer
 Tomić Ljubomir, professional officer
 Stošić Sladan, professional officer
 Makić Dragan, professional officer
 Milovanović Staniša, professional officer
 Bugarić Jovan, professional officer
 Milinković Mitar, professional officer
 Zagrađanin Slavoljub, soldier
 Šandor Nad, professional officer
 Tepavac Nebojša, professional officer
 Stefanović Brana, professional officer
 Radić Siniša, professional officer
 Savičić Željko, professional officer
 Stanković Ivica, professional officer
 Živković Mirko, professional non-commissioned officer
 Živković Ivan, professional non-commissioned officer
 Simović Miroslav, professional officer
 Milić Boban, professional officer
 Lukić Dragan, professional officer
 Stamenov Dimče, soldier
 Stojanović Ljubisav, professional officer
 Božović Miroslav, professional non-commissioned officer
 Useni Behljiulj, professional non-commissioned officer
 Alar Željko, professional non-commissioned officer
 Munjić Saša, professional officer
 Smiljić Slobodan, professional non-commissioned officer
 Lajčak Robert, professional officer
 Radić Blagoja, professional officer
 Radulović Dalibor, soldier
 Milovanović Mališa, soldier
 Mijatović Milan, professional officer
 Pavlović Milenko, professional officer
 Milanović Predrag, professional non-commissioned officer
 Masnec Petar, soldier
 Tošković Milijan, professional non-commissioned officer
 Milošević Siniša, soldier
 Bošković Radoman, soldier
 Lukić Vojin, professional officer
 Ibra Zaim, professional officer
 Knežević Saša, professional non-commissioned officer
 Trifunović Svetomir, professional officer

Veličković Ljubiša, professional officer
 Banić Dragan, professional non-commissioned officer
 Lemić Boško, professional officer
 Pejčić Božidar, professional officer
 Nedeljković Vladimir, officer in reserve
 Milenković Slaviša, soldier
 Radovanović Žarko, officer in reserve
 Čelić Ivica, soldier
 Ilić Milivoje, officer in reserve
 Balović Radoslav, officer in reserve
 Perić Branimir, non-commissioned officer in the reserve
 Stanković Boban, soldier
 Radović Đorđe, soldier
 Kitanović Dragan, soldier
 Protić Mario, soldier
 Miletić Bojan, soldier
 Kukučka Jan, soldier
 Milenković Vladica, soldier
 Ivanović Zoran, soldier
 Janković Dragoslav, soldier
 Cimbaljević Đordije, soldier
 Kalajdžić Dušan, soldier
 Maksić Ivica, soldier
 Ivanović Predrag, non-commissioned officer in the reserve
 Stepanović Vučina, soldier
 Nikolov Dragan, soldier
 Mančić Dejan, soldier
 Urošević Dušan, soldier
 Stojković Miroslav, soldier
 Draganjac Ivica, soldier
 Grubor Siniša, soldier
 Totić Miroslav, soldier
 Petrić Dejan, soldier
 Bundalo Rade, soldier
 Aleksić Tomo, soldier
 Čirović Velimir, soldier
 Randelović Velimir, soldier
 Randelović Zoran, soldier
 Despić Milomir, soldier
 Ivančević Dušan, soldier
 Cvetković Srđan, soldier
 Stojanović Miloš, soldier
 Đukić Goran, soldier
 Cvetković Zoran, soldier
 Kasemović Bersim, soldier
 Mokuš Zoltan, soldier
 Jovanović Dragan, soldier
 Trošić Dragan, soldier
 Jorgovan Saša, soldier
 Selimović Desimir, soldier
 Paunović Miroslav, soldier
 Virjević Zoran, soldier
 Stanković Novica, soldier
 Rauk Janoš, soldier
 Milenkov Ninoslav, soldier

Milenković Ninoslav, soldier
 Popović Aleksandar, soldier
 Mirković Slobodan, soldier
 Bojović Predrag, soldier
 Ilić Dejan, soldier
 Petković Dejan, soldier
 Ćirić Rade, soldier
 Pavić Staniša, soldier
 Jovanović Dejan, soldier
 Radenović Radivoje, soldier
 Gajić Goran, soldier
 Basara Branislav, soldier
 Kostić Bojan, soldier
 Miletić Vladan, soldier
 Nikolić Nikola, soldier
 Konaković Predrag, soldier
 Mijić Nebojša, soldier
 Simić Slaviša, soldier
 Dunjić Đorđe, officer in reserve
 Đorđević Ljubinko, soldier
 Tišma Lazar, soldier
 Serafinović Ivica, soldier
 Petrović Živan, soldier
 Jovanović Milovan, soldier
 Smiljanić Predrag, soldier
 Kostić Bojan, soldier
 Grujić Života, soldier
 Ilić Miroslav, soldier
 Vukadinović Zoran, soldier
 Filipović Božur, non-commissioned officer in the reserve
 Đorđević Milan, soldier
 Guberinić Miodrag, soldier
 Dedić Ranko, soldier
 Tomović Zvonimir, soldier
 Bukumirović Radosav, soldier
 Kepić Slaviša, soldier
 Đilac Stanko, soldier
 Stevanović Srdan, soldier
 Katić Momir, soldier
 Marjanović Dušan, soldier
 Ilić Bratislav, soldier
 Petković Stevan, officer in reserve
 Mihajlović Slađan, soldier
 Janković Gavriilo, soldier
 Veljković Božidar, soldier
 Grujić Ranko, soldier
 Milenković Boban, soldier
 Madžuni Ibrahim, soldier
 Marinković Dragan, soldier
 Tešović Vukoman, soldier
 Milošević Rade, soldier
 Vasiljević Saša, soldier
 Taricić Oliver, soldier
 Kenić Milan, soldier
 Čolaković Izet, soldier

Mijatović Petar, soldier
 Milošević Miroslav, soldier
 Đorđević Vladimir, soldier
 Stošić Slaviša, soldier
 Gocić Goran, soldier
 Smiljić Milorad, soldier
 Mirić Nebojša, soldier
 Petković Dragan, soldier
 Anđelković Časlav, soldier
 Dronjak Branimir, officer in reserve
 Miljković Bratislav, soldier
 Milanović Saša, soldier
 Antić Rade, soldier
 Radojković Bojan, soldier
 Dogandžić Miladin, soldier
 Milovanović Goran, soldier
 Anđelković Igor, soldier
 Pešić Srdan, soldier
 Cvetković Zoran, soldier
 Dimitrijević Slaviša, soldier
 Varežan Goran, soldier
 Krnjajić Branimir, soldier
 Ignjatović Predrag, soldier
 Miljković Slaviša, soldier
 Ristović Miodrag, officer in reserve
 Bogdanović Mirko, soldier
 Guconja Miroslav, soldier
 Aleksić Srdan, soldier
 Đokić Zoran, soldier
 Milovanović Branislav, soldier
 Pejčinović Vojin, soldier
 Jotić Rade, soldier
 Petrović Ivac, soldier
 Ođalović Radovan, soldier
 Bajin Aleksandar, soldier
 Tankosić Draga, soldier
 Šurbatović Milovan, soldier
 Neračević Dejan, soldier
 Marinković Branislav, soldier
 Janković Srdan, soldier
 Milošević Seljo, soldier
 Marjanović Boban, soldier
 Gligorićević Dobrivoje, soldier
 Simić Vladan, soldier
 Erac Radosav, soldier
 Jajić Zvezdan, soldier
 Nikić Miodrag, soldier
 Ilić Živojin, soldier
 Stanković Bojan, soldier
 Popović Aleksandar, soldier
 Milošević Miroslav, soldier
 Pavlović Bojan, soldier
 Večević Dejan, soldier
 Bogdanović Rade, soldier
 Randelović Nebojša, soldier

Jovičić Novica, soldier
Stanković Saša, soldier
Denčić Mile, soldier
Cvetanović Ivan, soldier
Nikolić Nebojša, soldier
Kiš Vladimir, soldier
Janićević Dejan, soldier
Božović Božidar, soldier
Romić Ljubomir, soldier
Olka Goran, soldier
Cvetanović Slavoljub, soldier
Andrić Srećko, officer in reserve
Jovanović Rade, soldier
Vasiljković Bojan, soldier
Stefanović Radovan, soldier
Dimitrić Borislav, soldier
Stajić Saša, soldier
Gučić Zoran, professional uncommissioned officer
Bandur Mihajlo, soldier

b) members of the MUP RS

Stanojević Mladen
Aleksić Goran
Vukotić Mileta
Aleksić Radovan
Novković Novica
Čuković Marko
Stanimirović Dragutin
Šljivić Neven
Stefanović Miroslav
Stojković Dragan
Radeka Goran
Urošević Igor
Jovanović Živorad
Grujić Dragan
Petković Dragan
Buha Rade
Ivković Radiša
Gajić Dragivoj
Pavlović Milan
Živković Ljubivoj
Trifunović Dušan
Mirković Radiša
Antić Stanko
Dodić Zoran
Mladenović Dejan
Petkov Slobodan
Spasić Ivica
Mitić Predrag
Stanković Vasa
Ristić Đorđe
Dimitrijević Saša
Tomović Stanko
Otašević Jovan

Lazović Boban
Prašćević Milutin
Lazarević Ljubodrag
Salak Saša
Rokvić Dragan
Jorgin Radovan
Pavlović Dragan
Lukić Sladan
Aleksić Dejan
Krstić Žarko
Stojković Srđan
Bunić Jelenko
Sandić Goran
Raužan Željko
Aksentijević Milomir
Vitković Nenad
Milutinović Zlatko
Dragaš Milan
Krstić Goran
Jokanović Božo
Jelić Milorad
Đorđević Branislav
Mladenović Goran
Tošić Zoran
Popović Dragan
Lazarević Sđan
Krstić Slavoljub
Barać Dragan
Nikolić Goran
Mitić Miroslav
Blagojević Zoran
Randelović Zoran
Rakočević Zoran
Tenjović Goran
Milikić Zvonko
Ratković Golub
Kričković Dragan
Jojić Goran
Labus Kosta
Milanović Vujo
Vujošević Miomir
Lasica Miloš
Đukić Nedeljko
Kirhner Željko
Radević Goran
Ognjenović Milovan
Bakić Slavko
Vulikić Nebojša
Maksić Nebojša
Ristović Staniša
Cvetković Srđan
Cincarević Dragoljub
Šalipur Vidomir
Zurvić Nenad
Šoškić Dragan

Šoškić Zvonimir
Ostojić Siniša
Mićunović Momčilo
Simonović Radoslav
Adrović Selim
Otović Miloš
Popović Vitomir
Petković Vukadin
Rakić Nikola
Janjić Aleksandar
Živković Goran
Živković Dragan
Stojanović Miroslav
Milosavljević Slađan
Antić Saša
Blagojević Miomir
Aleksandrović Radomir
Vitas Željko
Tasić Zvezdan
Tanović Radovan
Petković Božo
Petković Čedomir
Stanković Zlatimir
Stojković Gradimir
Mladenović Zvezdan
Košarac Neven
Pajković Milosav
Radivojević Goran
Repić Dragan
Čemerikić Srđan
Vasić Tihomir
Ivanović Vladica
Kovač Radoica
Marković Goran
Milenković Dragan
Milutinović Dragan
Stanković Dragan
Tošović Božin
Stojković Dragoslav
Ilić Duško
Đorđević Boban
Veličković Goran
Nikolić Branislav
Randelović Zoran
Nešić Nebojša
Radosavljević Srđan
Đorđević Radiša
Radojković Mladen
Mi hailović Miroslav
Dobrić Milutin
Tiragić Bogdan
Varadi Oskar
Jovanović Slaviša
Vasić Vojislav
Jovović Dejan

Mitrović Zoran
Ilić Goran
Lukić Zoran i
Beriša Adem

Injured

a) members of the Yugoslav Army

Krsmanović Stanimir, Captain
Ferenc Predrag, soldier
Šešlija Svetlana, civilian employed in the VJ
Džambas Zoran, Captain I Class
Ristić Savo, soldier
Senek Nenad, soldier
Vasiljević Miroslav, soldier
Stanković Aleksandar, senior master-sergeant
Petrović Đorđe, soldier
Stefanović Zvonko, soldier
Radivojević Dušan, soldier
Milićević Života, soldier
Raković Vladan, soldier
Nedeljković Dobrivoje, soldier
Despotović Milan, soldier
Beočanin Milan, soldier
Milić Bojan, soldier
Grujić Nenad, soldier
Sretović Zoran, soldier
Jovanović Dragan, soldier
Stanojević Zoran, soldier
Dinić Ljubiša, soldier
Marčetić Mane, Lieutenant Colonel
Cvetković Miroslav, captain
Topalović Dobrosav, soldier
Radisavljević Goran, soldier
Kurtanović Edin, soldier
Stanojković Slobodan, soldier
Vučković Ranko, soldier
Miljković Dejan, soldier
Kuti Lorenc, soldier and
And seven persons whose identity has not been established

b) members of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia

Đurović Veljko
Slović Desimir
Aleksić Strahinja
Kovačević Milorad
Barlov Srećko
Ninčetović Tihomir
Stepanović Goran
Perišić Mladen
Jaćimović Anđelko
Pantelić Vlada

Stojanović Vladimir
Putnik Drago
Ilić Darko
Đurović Slavko
Ilić Goran
Micković Branislav
Nikolić Radivoje
Paunović Dragan
Bujić Dragan
Tomić Bojan
Đurašković Slavko
Zec Mirko
Stojanović Zoran
Borovičanin Željko
Jović Milovan
Milanko Zoran
Došen Todor
Vujinović Dmitar
Vidojević Branko
Mutavdžić Dragan
Crmomarković Dušan
Matić Marko
Ristić Igor
Drobić Dragan
Živković Milenko
Obradović Dragan
Aleksić Goran
Mitić Dragiša
Janković Mijajlo
Senić Vesko
Živković Slaviša
Čortan Dušan
Lazić Dragan
Džebrić Dušan
Tepavac Aleksandar
Ilić Dragan
Nedović Miodrag
Đajić Saša
Barać Milorad
Jovanović Zoran
Mitić Dragan
Pavlović Dragan
Mladić Ranko
Simić Dragan
Simetić Goran
Selenić Slobodan
Nešić Srboljub
Rebić Branko
Jokić Radeta
Arsić Saša
Čolvejić Žarko
Baković Zoran
Pavlović Goran
Ćurčić Zoran
Mitrović Dragan

Buha Boško
Spasić Dragan
Regojević Mile
Dojčinović Dejan
Stanimirović Saša
Drobnjak Danilo
Stošić Bratislav
Bajić Saša
Nešić Dušan
Rakić Željko
Vesković Duško
Simić Dragan
Bulatović Zoran
Nikolić Branko
Pejčić Aleksandar
Mitić Perica
Kurtaj Mile
Obradović Miloš
Pavlović Goran
Orlović Srdan
Apostolović Dejan
Lazarević Aleksandar
Milivojević Slavo
Vidović Nenad
Bučevac Milan
Adamović Duško
Gačević Duško
Mladan Dragan
Malobabić Miroslav
Mladan Mile
Đenadić Vladan
Milojević Goran
Živković Mihajlo
Nestorović Zvezdan
Čuberović Dejan
Poljaković Dragan
Veselinović Dejan
Nastić Veroljub
Krivokapić Ivica
Aleksić Dragoš
Prodanović Igor
Radić Slaviša
Novaković Novica
Čosin Miroslav
Miloševski Saša
Novaković Slaviša
Saraković Bane
Stanojević Dragan
Mijucić Saša
Bugarčević Dragutin
Trailović Zoran
Petrović Zoran
Milošević Igor
Damnjanović Obren
Matić Zoran

Stupar Predrag
Kušaković Nenad
Jovančić Dragan
Matić Aleksandar
Milošević Ljubomir
Mićanović Dragan
Nenadović Živan
Goloskoković Radisav
Belušević Dragan
Gavrilović Duško
Ilić Milan
Janković Veselin
Lazić Ljubiša
Alimpić Željko
Jovanović Goran
Pavlović Mihajlo
Jovanović Milisav
Mladenović Staniša
Anastasov Miki
Dejković Dejan
Mihajlović Slobodan
Aritonović Nenad
Stojanović Nebojša
Trajković Nenad
Dimić Ivica
Ilić Srđan
Tošev Vanče
Veličković Slobodan
Tasković Dejan
Đorđević Goran
Ristić Goran
Pešić Slađan
Mladenović Dragan
Aleksić Goran
Stevanović Miloja
Stamenković Dragan
Stanković Dragiša
Milkić Duško
Stević Milorad
Đorđević Milan
Mitić Vlasta
Vasić Slobodan
Čolić Veljko
Lopačanin Miroslav
Ristić Predrag
Vukičević Božidar
Zuvić Pavle
Lekić Savo
Daniilović Nenad
Dodić Momir
Dimić Božidar
Savić Ivica
Novaković Milutin
Dončić Miladin
Spasić Miodrag

Stošić Predrag
Šćepanović Milan
Laban Strahimir
Tmušić Tihomir
Zindović Srđan
Novović Ljubiša
Šćepanović Milosav
Micić Nebojša
Milenković Jovica
Panić Momir
Popović Nebojša
Ilić Dragan
Kotujić Srđan
Balević Veljko
Stojadinović Dejan
Pujić Zoran
Samolovac Zoran
Lalić Cane
Mitrović Miroslav
Nikić Milan
Mičeta Vojislav
Milovanović Goran
Petrović Dragan
Medić Milorad
Višković Milan
Žarković Milorad
Halas Dragan
Vrućinić Nenad
Davidović Predrag
Milinov Darko
Avlijaš Dragan
Gogić Zoran
Milićević Mićo
Subu Irinel
Mošorinski Zoran
Gagović Siniša
Bogućanin Ermin
Đurić Vladan
Milić Slavoljub
Tasić Dejan
Bazić Seniša
Krkić Goran
Arsić Dušan
Marković Nebojša
Despotović Zoran
Veličkov Predrag
Biga Milan
Stojanović Đurica
Reljin Radovan
Aradanin Radomir
Mirić Radovan
Aksentijević Nedeljko
Denović Milija
Šarenac Strajo
Đorđević Miljojko

Vlajić Aleksandar
Janićijević Stojan
Kocić Slaviša
Milošević Milanko
Vučinić Bogdan
Jokanović Sekul
Lazić Mirko
Radojević Miloje
Stojanović Slobodan
Gavrilović Zoran
Milivojević Časlav
Pavlović Miroslav
Radovanović Goran
Milenković Dejan
Mihajlović Saša
Petronijević Zoran
Rilak Mirko
Vulović Dragoslav
Kostadinović Dušan
Marković Dejan
Miljojković Milan
Lakićević Vlada
Gajić Branimir
Janković Saša
Varjačić Nenad
Račić Boro
Radojković Zoran
Umeljić Boban
Ljušić Milorad
Janković Ljubomir
Lekić Peđa
Krunić Saša
Đekić Mladen
Mojsilović Predrag
Miladinović Miroljub
Dimitrijević Dušan
Ugrinić Vojkan
Pantić Goran
Stojković Dejan
Vidojević Goran
Krstić Saša
Ivković Slaviša
Miljković Ljubiša
Pešić Dragan
Simić Milomir
Medić Dragan
Jovanović Vukašin
Nikolić Goran
Kostić Dejan
Živković Slavoljub
Nikolić Novica
Zdravković Jovica
Đelić Goran
Jocić Mile
Stojković Bratislav

Petrović Dejan
Kostić Boban
Jovanović Milan
Marjanović Ivan
Milojević Nenad
Bogosavljević Dejan
Zdravković Dejan
Mikić Zvonimir
Perović Milorad
Marković Bojan
Janković Mićo
Gemaljević Zoran
Jovanović Pero
Veličković Slaviša
Drmanić Radomir
Rakonjac Darko
Zagradanin Danko
Ladišić Boris
Dizdar Josip
Bošković Đuro
Tišanović Robert
Draganić Milivoja
Pantović Branko
Baćinac Dragan
Đukić Đuro
Ilić Predrag
Greč Mihalj
Lukić Jovan
Kostić Dragan
Lunc Željko
Rošić Uroš
Blagojević Goran
Bakić Dejan
Nikolić Novica
Lazić Žarko
Lalić Saša
Simonović Petar
Petrović Zvonimir
Martinović Sladan
Ljušić Desimir
Vučićević Nebojša
Garić Dragiša
Zuvić Vladan
Đukić Vukosav
Živković Nenad
Tmušić Zoran
Pavićević Miomir
Milić Rajko
Stanković Ljubo
Pejev Siniša
Čirić Aleksandar
Radenković Bratislav
Ignjatović Sveta
Živković Zoran
Filipović Saša

Ilić Saša
Ćirić Boban
Božić Branislav
Tošić Dejan
Ičić Bojan
Denčić Miroljub
Đordev Goran
Stanković Ivica
Stefanović Aleksandar
Lilić Nebojša
Mačić Aca
Jovanović Dejan
Veličkov Dragan
Šćekić Sava
Micić Tomislav
Roganović Trajko
Maleš Rade
Lalić Nebojša
Dimitrov Goran
Mitrović Vladimir
Đorđević Dragan
Cvetković Ljubiša
Stavrov Dejan
Simić Radiša
Čejović Slaviša
Prodanović Bogoljub
Marinković Saša
Đokić Goran
Vidović Budimir
Trkulja Siniša
Čaić Mića
Đorđević Iva
Nikolić Dejan
Pantović Veselin
Ivanović Slaviša
Stanković Ranko
Petković Boban
Milović Radovan
Janković Goran
Stanojević Sredoje
Dimitrijević Sreten
Čekrilić Zvonko
Krstić Miroslav
Živić Dragiša
Todić Goran
Pašić Radovan
Lapić Petar
Milićević Jovica
Sredojević Milan
Tomić Dragi
Lazić Miloš
Savić Vojkan
Marković Dragoljub
Ljubić Milorad
Đokić Nebojša

Zarić Nebojša
Gašpar Šandor
Mladenović Vidan
Divić Dragomir
Canjević Dragan
Simijonović Sladan
Petrović Goran
Krstić Zoran
Nikolić Perica
Divljak Aleksandar
Lukić Branko
Cepančić Zoran
Zorić Nebojša
Marković Slavko
Filipović Dušan
Stojičević Siniša
Čopić Duško
Stajić Borivoje
Juhas Saša
Malacko Vladimir
Andrić Vladimir
Giljen Željko
Miroslavljević Pera
Regl Goran
Banjur Janoš
Stojanov Igor
Mandić Milan
Radosavljević Radovan
Samardžić Slobodan
Pavlović Tomislav
Barzut Bojan
Đuran Mladen
Banić Miodrag
Aleksić Dragan
Rajak Ivica
Ilić Rade
Vasin Ranko
Kosanović Milovan
Malbaša Đoko
Dragičević Zoran
Mirić Vlado
Popović Predrag
Cvetković Ivan
Nedeljković Ljubiša
Kuzmanović Momiša
Radaković Goran
Bajić Dejan
Tarlać Nebojša
Zdjelar Nikola
Grujić Dragan
Selenić Vlastimir
Veresija Milija
Bakić Nenad
Bujanović Damir
Mirković Željko

Travar Triva
Bursać Zdravko
Đurđević Srdan
Mirković Željko
Pujin Jugoslav
Jakšić Momčilo
Jovanović Radoje
Gujančić Mihajlo
Marinković Saša
Lazarovčević Goran
Stojčević Živorad
Stakić Stanislav
Simić Ljubomir
Stanišić Branislav
Marinković Momčilo
Garić Zlatko
Blagojević Drago
Maksimović Aleksandar
Ljubisavljević Marijan
Ilić Slaviša
Marinković Božidar
Nikodijević Desimir
Marinković Dalibor
Pavić Radojko
Ilić Nebojša
Pešić Bojan
Milovanović Rastko
Đurinac Marjan
Đorđević Siniša
Randelović Ivan
Ivanović Igor
Rusinović Zoran
Milosavljević Negovan
Stanković Srba
Davidović Nikola
Petrović Dejan
Blajković Branko
Bralušić Jasmin
Tutunović Darko
Urdarević Đorđe
Petrović Radenko
Vasiljević Zoran
Todorović Nenad
Radovanović Željko
Antonić Milovan
Pantelić Dragoljub
Gavrić Zoran
Timotić Radivoje
Nikolić Olja
Maksimović Zoran
Marić Dragan
Resimić Novica
Đorđić Dragan
Repić Rade
Tošković Zlatomir

Nenadović Milan
Alimpić Dragomir
Pavić Siniša
Glavčić Slobodan
Nikić Lazo
Mladenović Goran
Milić Raško
Novaković Milomir
Ostojić Milutin
Kosić Vladan
Đekić Novica
Mihajlović Zoran, and

destroyed or damaged facilities and equipment of the Yugoslav Army and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia

whereby they have been accomplices in the following criminal acts:

I

Incitement of an aggressive war from Article 152 related to Article 22 of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

II

War crimes against civilian population from article 142 paras 1 and 2 in connection with Article 22 of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

III

Use of prohibited means of warfare from Article 148 para 2 in connection with para 1 related to Article 22 of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

IV

Attempted murder of the highest-ranking State representatives, by inciting, from Article 122 in connection with Articles 19, 22 and 23, para 1 of the penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

V

Violation of the territorial sovereignty, by inciting, from Article 135 in connection with Article 23, para 1 of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

I PROPOSE

That in proceedings presenting the evidence, the witnesses, wronged parties, wronged parties as witnesses, the representatives of wronged legal persons and expert witnesses be heard; that on-site investigation reports, on-site criminal and technical investigation reports, reports on dactyloscopic identification of papillary lines, death certificates, findings and expert opinions, medical documentation (forensic reports, discharge lists, coroner reports, medical reports on type and severity of injuries), documents on the damage incurred (compensation claims, report on the war damage) and other relevant documents, be read and that photodocumentation, charts of the scene of events and video tapes be presented, as follows:

I

Newspaper articles and agency news on the statements of the defendants

II

a)

1.

- forensic reports for Janković Milovan, Munitlak Jelica, Tasić Dragan, Jontić Slobodan, Marković Dejan, Jovanović Branislav, Joksimović Milan, Stevanović Slaviša, Stojmenovski Darko, Stukalo Ivan, Deletić Aleksandar, Mitrović Tomislav, Stojanović Nebojša, Banković Ksenija and two persons whose identity has not been established,
- death certificate for Jontić Slobodan
- wronged party Stevanović Mirjana, from Sremčica, Lukićeva 19; Joksimović Dragan, Beograd, Pupinova 11; Jontić Dušica, Beograd, Braće Jerković 85; Marković Dušan, Beograd, Vojvode Stepe 287; Munitlak Dušan, Beograd, Miće Radakovića 14; Piha Deletić Aleksandar, Beograd, Mokroluška 84; Janković Draga, Beograd, Ismeta Mujezinovića 29-1 and Dragojević Obrad, Beograd, Beogradska 28/9,
- on-site investigation report for the facility in Aberdareva 1 – “Duško Radović” Children’s Theater
- wronged witnesses: Stepanović Aleksandar, Beograd, Borivoja Stevanovića 29; Miljević Slavica, Beograd, Bulevara Arsenija Černojevića 169/41; Đuričić Predrag, Beograd, Franje Ogulinca 22; Šuković Dragan, Beograd, Bulvera Mihajla Pupina 10/361; Mitrović Marija, Beograd, Jovana Bjelića 5; Vasić Nebojša, Beograd, Partizanska 5; Matijašević Branko, Beograd, Juriša Gagarina 173; Mijatović Bojana, Beograd, Kumodraška 396/20; Šabotić Rizah, Beograd, Radoja Dakića 57; Rakić Dragica, Beograd, Velimira Rajića 2; Stančević Milan, Beograd, Zmaj Jovina 13; Joakimović Vojislav, Beograd, Černiševskog 7 and Savović Biljana, Žarkovo, Vladimira Rolovića 15
- discharge lists with diagnosis for the wronged party Stevanović Aleksandar, Đuričić Predrag and Mijatović Bojan,
- medical reports on injuries for Šuković Dragan, Mitrović Marija, Vasić Nebojša, Rakić Dragica, Stančević Milan, Savović Biljana, Aleksić Mihajlo and Đorđević Danka,

- witnesses: Aleksić Mihajlo, Beograd, Vukasovićeve 49/21; Đorđević Danka, Beograd, Braće Jerković 58; Arsić Zvezdan, Beograd, Čingrijina 11; Vučićević Ljubodrag, Beograd, Venačka 20, Marković Miloš, Beograd, Đure Jakšića 5, Vučić Angelina, Beograd, Proleterskih brigada 47a; Stevanović Dragan, Beograd, Sindelićeve 17; Srdanović Dragan, Beograd, 16. oktobra 11; Andelković Marija, Beograd, Hadžiruvimova 22; Topalović Svetlana, Beograd, Dositeja Obradovića 13/5; Kalanj Branka, Beograd, Bulevar revolucija 207; Dubajić Jelena, Beograd, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 193/19; Kitanović Aleksandar, Kotež, Konjuh planina 6 and Čulić Branka, Beograd, Mihajla Pupina 20,
- a representative of the wronged party, Radio Television of Serbia, Beograd, Takovska 10,
- list of war damage inflicted on company RTS
- report of war damage inflicted on company "Partizanski put"
- compensation claim of company "Novitet", "Progres"
- finding and opinion of expert witness of the Faculty of Biology of the University in Belgrade, Centre for implementation and development PCR, Institute for Security Affairs
- communication of the Secretary General of RTS, executives of business unit in charge of defense and protection of RTS
- on-site investigation reports of MUP RS
- on-site investigation report of investigating judge
- on-site criminal and technical investigation report by MUP RS representatives
- dactyloscopic identification of papillary lines
- death certificates
- finding and opinion of expert witness on type, origin and characteristics of used weapons
- damaged party, representatives of killed relatives: Stukalo Ivan, Tasić Dragan, Stojanović Nebojša, Mitrović Tomislav, Banković Ksenija, Stoimenovski Darko, Jovanović Branimir and Medić Siniša.
- medical report on type and severity of wounds for Vukmirović Aleksandar, Mlinar Miroslav, Tatar Aleksandar, Čosović Vojislav, Šabotić Rizah and Joakimović Vojislav, which have to be obtained
- 2.
- forensic report for Jovanović Sofija
- on-site reports of investigating judge

- on-site report of MUP RS
- report on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- photodocumentation of MUP RS
- medical certificate for Filipović Dejan
- finding and opinion of expert witness on type, origin and characteristics of used weapons
- medical reports on type and severity of wounds for Djurić Djordje, Jovanović Živka and Cvejić Dragoslav, which have to be obtained

3.

- medical reports on type and severity of wounds for Rošić Filip, Majer Srdjan, Dimitrovski Slavko and Zdravković Dragoslav
- detailed report on damage of Beogradska banka "Beobanka", a.d. Beograd
- report on overall damage of company "Azaro paralel"
- forensic report for Ninčić Andjelko
- death certificate for Ninčić Andjelko
- wronged party Ninčić Darko, Beograd, Karadjordjeva 49
- dactyloscopic identification of papillary lines for Ninčić Andjelko
- on-site investigation reports by MUP RS
- reports on criminal and technical on-site investigation by MUP RS
- photodocumentation
- compensation claims by companies "Alef", "Donit komerc", "Marunis", "Sekvenca", "JU tm", UTP d.d. "Komerc", "Donit komerc" and "Vinčić"
- certificates of Hotel company "Metropol"
- photostatic copies of car licences registration No. BG 820-292 and BG 428-079

- finding and opinion of expert witnesses on type, origin and characteristics of used weapons

4.

- medical report on type and severity of wounds for the wronged party Jang Jong Feng and Dot Jian
- photodocumentation of MUP RS
- on-site investigation reports of MUP RS
- on-site investigation reports of investigating judge
- on-site investigation criminal and technical reports of MUP RS
- estimate of war damage of company "Jugodent" d.d.
- medical certificate for Džang Haj Feng, Liu Jin Rong, Liu Sin Čuan and Liu Cao Lung Fe
- finding and opinion of expert witness on type, origin and characteristics of used weapons
- medical report on type and severity of wounds for Ren Bao Kai, Jang Jong Feng and Dong Juan which have to be obtained

5.

- witnesses, wronged parties: Momčilović Zoran, Beograd, Kalemarska 22; Ivanović Ljubinka, Rajla, Kalemarska 20 and Pavlović Branislava, Beograd, Juriša Gagarina 241
- forensic reports for Momčilović Biljana, Pavlović Dijana, Pavlović Stefan and Pavlović Vladimir
- on-site investigation report of investigating judge
- on-site investigation report of MUP RS
- on-site investigation criminal and technical report of MUP RS
- medical documentation with doctor's report on injuries suffered by Ivanović Ljubinka and Pavlović Branislav
- finding and expert opinion on the type, origin and characteristics of used weapons

6.

- witnesses: Saitović Boban, Beograd, Hotel "Srbija", Rooms 611 and 614 and Saitović Javorina, Hotel "Srbija", Rooms 611 and 614
- wronged party Emilija Milošević, Beograd, Vladimira Tomanovića 35/2
- on-site investigation report of investigating judge
- on-site investigation report of MUP RS
- on-site criminal and technical report of MUP RS
- death certificate for Stojićević Slavica
- forensic report for Stojićević Slavica
- finding and opinion of expert witness on type, origin and characteristics of used weapons
- report of the Clinical Centre of Serbia – Institute for Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology
- medical reports on type and severity of wounds for Saitović Boban, Saitović Javorina, Kostić Ljubomir and Radosavljević Branislav, which have to be obtained

7.

- on-site investigation report by MUP RS
- on-site criminal and technical report of MUP RS
- photodocumentation of MUP RS
- forensic reports for Arsenijević Jovanka
- finding and opinion of expert witness on type, origin and characteristics of used weapons
- wronged party: relatives of Arsenijević Jovanka, who had been killed

8.

- on-site investigation report of investigating judge
- chart of the scene of the event

- wronged party: Brudar Marijana, Beograd, Partizanska 86/52
- death certificate for Knežević Miroslav, Brudar Julija and Maksimović Olivera
- finding and opinion of medical expert witness Dr Stanko Ivandić on psychological state of under-age Brudar Teodora
- forensic report for Komatina Manojlo and Kočanović Milka which have to be obtained
- wronged parties: relatives of killed Komatina Manojlo, Kočanović Milka, Knežević Miroslav and Maksimović Olivera
- witnesses, wronged parties: Bejlanović Željko, Vukić Vuleta, Zečević svetlana, Šoškić Mirko, Milović Tina, Čejović Vasko, Jokić Danilo and Brudar Teodora
- medical reports on the type and severity of wounds for Bjelanović Željko, Vukić Vuleta, Zečević Svetlana, Šoškić Mirko, Milović Tina, Čejović Vasko, Jokić Danilo and Brudar Teodora, which have to be obtained

9.

- witnesses, wronged parties: Tasić Živorad, Vranje, Rodoljuba Čolakovića 25, Dodić Slavka, Beograd, Zorana Radmilovića 7; Dodić Nenad, Beograd, Zorana Radmilovića 7 and Mihajlović Ljubica, the village of Slavujevac
- video tapes of MUP RS
- on-site investigation report of investigating judge
- on-site criminal and technical investigation report of MUP RS
- photodocumentation of MUP RS
- witnesses Mladenović Jovica, village of Slavujevac; Milošević Stanimir, the village of Slavujevac; Milošević Svetozar, the village of Slavujevac and Stanojković Dimče, the village of Slavujevac
- report of the municipal commission on the damage inflicted on facilities in the village of Slavujevac
- medical reports on type and severity of injuries for Tasić Vera, Dodić Slavka, Dodić Nenad, Dodić Dragan, Dodić Ivan, Tasić Živorad and Mihajlović Ljubica, which have to be obtained

10.

- forensic report for Ristić Leposava

- report of municipal commission on the damage on houses in the village of Gornji Nerodavac
- wronged party Ristić Voja, the village of Gornji Nerodovac and Ristić Miodrag, the village of Gornji Nerodavac
- video tapes of MUP RS
- on-site investigation report of investigating judge
- photodocumentation of MUP RS
- on-site criminal and technical report of MUP RS

11.

- on-site report of investigating judge
- on-site criminal and technical report of MUP RS
- chart of the scene of event
- medical report on type and severity of wounds for Maksimović Miodrag to be provided
- witness, wronged party, Maksimović Miodrag

12.

- witnesses, wronged parties: Žarčanin Tomislav, Kralljevo, Karadjordjeva 38; Žarčanin Milun, the village of Ušće; Žarčanin Bojana, the village of Ušće and Žarčanin Rade, the village of Žarče-Ušće.
- Discharge list for Žarčanin Milun and Žarčanin Bojana
- Medical documentation for Žarčanin Tomislav and Žarčanin Bojan
- Medical report for Žarčanin Rade
- Finding and opinion of expert witness on the type and severity of wounds for Žarčanin Rade, Žarčanin Tomislav, Žarčanin Milun, Žarčanin Bojana and Žarčanin Bojan
- On-site investigation report of investigating judge
- On-site criminal and technical investigation report of MUP RS

- Photodocumentation of MUP RS
- Medical report on type and severity of wounds for Žarčanin Nenad, Žarčanin Ivan, Žarčanin Olga and Žarčanin Milana, which have to be obtained

13.

- Witness, wronged party Jovančević Milana, the village of Vitanovac, Marića brdo
- On-site investigation report of investigating judge
- Discharge list for Jovančević Milana
- Medical report for Jovančević Milana
- On-site criminal and technical investigation report f MUP RS
- Photodocumentation of MUP RS

14.

- on-site investigation report of investigating judge
- finding and opinion of expert witness on the cause of the death of Marinković Zoran, Apostolović Tola, Terzić Dragoslav, Ćirić Milivoje, Stanković Vojkan, Ristić Stojan, an unidentified female and Savić Milan
- on-site criminal and technical investigation report of MUP RS
- forensic report for Simonović Ratobor
- witnesses, wronged parties: Jovanović Marina, Beograd, Požeška 93; Jevtić Momčilo, Varvarin; Stojanović Goran, the village of Donji Katun; Dimitrijavić Božidar, the village of Varvarin; Ivanović Slobodan, the village of Varvarin; Dakić Miroslav, Varvarin; Milošević Predrag, the village of Gornji Katun; Mitrović Milan, the village of Gornji Katun; Stojanović Mirjana, the village of Donji Katun; Branković Mirosljub, Čičevac, Njegoševa 8; Nešić Mirjana, the village of Donji Katun; Savić Predrag, the village of Gornji Katun; Vasić Vlastimir, the village of Padež; Macić Predrag, Čičevac, Stevana Sindželića 46; Arsenijević Dragoljub, Čičevac, Lenjinova 22 and Mijatović Aleksandar, the village of Varvarin.
 - Wronged parties: Marinković Milanka, the village of Varvarin; Jovanović Živadinka, Varvarin, Slobode 136; Živković Jasmina, Varvarin, Kalenićka b.b; Stanković Gordana, Paraćin, Nikole Pašića 3/34; Ćirić Dušica, Varvarin, Čede Simića 8; Terzić Mirjana, the village of Varvarin;

Milenković Zoran, the village of Donji Katun; Savić Desanka, the village of Donji Katun and Ristić Radmila, the village of Varvarin

- Discharge lists for Nešić Mirjana, Vasić Vlastimir and Mitrović Milan
- Medical report for Mijatović Aleksandar
- Photodokumentation of MUP RS
- Medical report on the type and severity of injuries for: Ivanović Slobodan, Dimitrijević Božidar, Stojanović Mirjana, Brajković Miroljub, Jovanović Marina, Savić Predrag, Jevtić Momčilo, Dakić Miroslav, Macić Predrag, Arsenijević Dragoljub, Milošević Predrag and Stojanović Goran, which are to be obtained

15.

- Witnesses: Stanojević Živojin, Grdelica, Voje Pešića 130; Stefanović Milivoje, the village of Oraovica, mahala Morava; Nikolić Mladen, the village of Oraovica, mahala Morava; Stojanović Goran, the village of Oraovica, mahala Morava; Petrović Srdan, the village of Oraovica, mahala Morava; Kostić Bora, the village of Oraovica; Cakić Miroljub, Leskovac, 28. marta 23; Stevanović Voja, Beograd, Vukasovićevo 88 and Simonović Milan, Beograd, Vukasovićevo 88/9
- witnesses, wronged parties: Popović Dejan, Niš, Topličina 2; Pešić Stojan, the village of Brzi; Milojević Slavko, Niš, Tutinska 4; Ćirić Dragan, Niš, Izvorska 21; Vuković Mikajlo, Smederevo, Kolarski put b.b; Mihajlović Petar, Beograd, Stevana Opačića 50/37; Janjić Radomir, Beograd, Višnjički venac 93/13; Verušević Aleksandar, Zemun, Miće Radakovića 2; Lukić Zorica, Niš, Bulevar Nemanjića 68a/37; Veljković Vesna, Niš, Bilečka 23 and Sretenović Dobrinka, Bujanovac, Karadorda Petrovića 4/10
- medical report for: Pešić Stojan, Milojević Slavko, Janjić Radomir, Veljković Miloš, Veljković Milena, Pavlović Živorad, Popović Dejan, Lojančić Vladimir, Ćirić Dragan, Verušević Aleksandar and Mihajlović Petar
- Discharge lists for: Popović Dejan and Janjić Radomir
- Medical documentation for Vuković Mikajlo
- Wronged parties: Bjeletić Žarko, Leskovac, Koste Stamenkovića 9; Marković Časlav, Vladičin Han, Nemanjina 6; Todorov Cenka, Stalač, Rade Živanović 12; Jovanović Stela, Niš, Rendgenova 1a/16 and Jovanović Zagorka, Niš, Knjaževačka 87
- Death certificate for Todorov Simeon
- Finding and opinion of forensic expert on injuries sustained by: Popović Dejan, Pešić Stojan, Milojević Slavko, Vuković Mihajlo, Mihajlović Petar, Janjić Radomir, Verušević Aleksandar, Ćirić Dragan, Lojančić Vladimir, Pavlović Živorad, Veljković Milena, Veljković Miloš, Lukić Zorica, Sretenović Dobrinka, Matić Goran and Veljković Vesna
- Photodokumentation of MUP RS
- On-site criminal and technical investigation report of MUP RS
- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge

- Forensic reports for: Jovanović Zoran, Stanojević Divna, Veljković Jasmina, Marković Ana, Marković Ivan, Mladenović Verka, Todorov Simeon, Mladenović Petar and two persons whose identity was not been established
- On-site investigation report by MUP RS
- Death certificate for: Stanojević Vidosava, Petković Svetomir and Jovanović Radomir, which are to be obtained

16.

- Compensation claim of "Srbijašume", "Frad", "Morava", "Beopetrol" and "Empa",
- Medical reports from 16 June 1999 concerning injuries of 44 persons, medical reports for Arsić Bogomir, Mladenović Slobodan and Todorović Dragoljub
- Discharge list for Mladenović Slobodan
- Witnesses, wronged parties: Stojanović Srboljub, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 33; Miletić Verica, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 37; Miletić Dušan, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 37; Miletić Slavomir, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 37; Marinković Zagorka, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 4; Štjivčić Ružica, Aleksinac, Ace Milojevića 45; Stefanović Vesna, Aleksinac, Momčila Popovića 73/46; Milutinović Ljiljana, Aleksinac, Dušana Trivunca 64; Projović Radmila, Aleksinac, D. Milovanovića 19; Živadinović Nadežda, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 4; Milošević Dragoljub, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 39; Rakočević Desanka, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 32; Rakočević Slavoljub, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 22; Janković Vladimir, Aleksinac, Knjaza Miloša 140/1; Banković Jorgovan, the village of Jovanovac, municipality of Merošina; Đokić Vukoman, Aleksinac, Dušana Trivunca 35; Stojković Goran, the village of Lužani; Milutinović Veroljub, the village of Glogovac; Stevanović Branko, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 31; Živadinović Radoslav, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 24; Miletić Zagirka, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 37; Petković Veselinka, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 20; Miladinović Vukica, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 27 and Miladinović Dijana, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 27,
- Wronged parties: Milivojević Saša, Beograd, Kraljevačka 23; Stanković Dušica, Draževac, Luković Zorica, Niš, Koste Stamenkovića 11/15; Miladinović Bratislav, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 27; Conić Svetlana, Niš, Rudnička 11b; Kuzmanović Dušica, Aleksinac, D. Milovanovića 48 and Zdravković Novka, Čuprija, Jastrebačka 8,
- Witnesses: Sekulović Slobodan, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 21; Marinković Malina, Aleksinac, Vuka Karadića 4 and Stojković Tinko, Aleksinac, Dušana Trivunca 19/6,
- Photodocumentation of MUP RS
- Forensic reports for: Miladinović Snežana, Stanković Velimir, Miladinović Dragomir, Jovanović Vojislav, Jovanović Radojka, Radojičić Joavn and Radojičić Sofija,

- Death certificate for: Jovanović Vojislav, Radojičić Jovan, Radojičić Sofija, Stanković Velimir, Jovanović Radojka, Miladinović Dragomir, Miladinović Snežana, Milivojević Dragica and Milivojević Gvozdena,
- Chart of the scene of events
- Findings on war damage on civilian structures in Dušana Trivunca i Vuka Karadžića streets
- Minutes of the municipal commission for estimates of war damage for residential quarters in Vojske Jugoslavije 40/3, 40/4, Drakčeta Milovanovića 2, 31 i Ž. Cvetkovića 1 streets,
- Forensic reports or death certificates for Miladinović Ljubica and Popović Marina, which are to be obtained

17.

- Reports on war damage for houses at 7. Juli 3, 4 10, 18, Popovačka 27, 27a, Bogdana Blagojevića 18b, 29. Novembra 8, 13, Đuke Dinića ½, 11, 15, 19 and Dimitrija Tucovića 59 streets,
- wronged party Andelković Sladana, Niš, Hotel "Ambasador"
- Medical report for Andelković Suzana
- Discharge lists for Andelković Dragiša and Andelković Sladana
- Report on the Commission on the damage on houses at 7. Juli 6, 10, 12, 29. Novembra 3, 5, 10, 12, 14, 27 and Đuke Dinića 11, 13 and 15 streets,
- On-site criminal and technical investigation reports of MUP RS
- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge
- Charts of the scene of event
- Photodocumentation of MUP RS

18.

- On-site criminal and technical investigation reports of MUP RS
- charts of the scene of event
- Photodocumentation of MUP RS
- To obtain forensic report and death certificate for Mladenović Jagoda

- Wronged party, relatives of killed Mladenović Jagode, the village of Orljane

19.

- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge
- On-site criminal and technical investigation reports of MUP RS
- Photodocumentation of MUP RS
- Chart of the scene of event
- Witnesses, wronged parties: Stanković Krstivoje, the village of Knežica and Mitić Čedomir, the village of Knežica
- Medical report on the type and severity of injuries for Stanković Krstivoje and Mitić Čedomir, which are to be obtained

20.

- Wronged party Stanković Nedeljković Nataša, Aleksinac, Dušana Trivunca 84/8
- Forensic report for Stanković Divna, Stanković Siniša, Stanković Ružica and Nedeljković Nataša
- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge
- Photodocumentation
- On-site criminal and technical investigation report of MUP RS
- Chart of the scene of event
- Wronged parties, relatives of killed: Savić Dušanka, Aleksinac, Niška 25 and Mitrović Branko, Aleksinac Niška 23,
- Medical report on the type and severity of injuries for Jovanović Blagica, which are to be obtained

21.

- Reports on war damage on the houses of Mančić Vladimir and Mančić Dragica,
- Wronged party Mančić Goran, the village of Čamurlija,
- Forensic reports for Mančić Dušan and Mančić Vukosava,
- The reports on on-site investigation by MUP RS

- On-site criminal and technical investigation report of MUP RS
- Chart of the scene of event
- photodocumentation of MUP RS
- Medical report on the type and severity of injuries for Mančić Aleksandar and Mančić Dalibor, which are to be obtained

22.

- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge
- Finding and opinion of expert witness, civil engineer, on the damage on houses in Mihajla Pupina street,
- Witnesses, wronged parties: Barać Milica, Barać Danijela and Barać Olga from Novi Pazar,
- Medical report on the type and severity of injuries for Barać Milica, Barać Danijela and Barać Olga, which are to be obtained,

23.

- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge
- Witnesses, wronged parties: Dupljak Meira, Novi Pazar, Stevana Nemanje P 74 2/2; Jeumović Desanka; Novi Pazar, Stefana Nemanje P 74 2-6; Janković Mićo P 74 2-1; Novi Pazar; Stevana Nemanje P 74; Sretenović Ljubinko, Novi Pazar, Stevana Nemanje P 74 2-13; Balšić Ivanka, Novi Pazar, Stevana Nemanje P 74 1-10; Kolundžić Saša, Novi Pazar, Deževska 1 and Pajović Novka, Novi Pazar, Stevana Nemanje P 74-2
- Finding and opinion of forensic expert on cause of death for: Simić Vladan, Bioraca Dragomirka, Roglić Mirko, Vranić Radoslav, Milošević Dejan, Simović Dragan, Nikić Miodrag, Pantović Đorđe, Ratković Golub and Simić Marko,
- Findings and opinions of experts on types and severity of injuries for: Dupljak Meira, Jeumović Desanka, Luković Tiovilka, Turković Ismet, Pajović Filip, Etemović Almira and Aleksić Bojana,
- Detah certificates for: Simić Bojan, Simić Marko, Jajić Zvezdan, Raogljčić Marko, Milošević dejan, Biorac Dragomirka, Simović Dragan, Vranić Radun, Pantović Đorđe, Nikić Miodrag and Ratković Golub,
- Wronged parties: Simović Gordana, Novi Pazar, Gojka Bačanina 55; Milošević Milutin, the village of Šaronje; Radisavljević Dragiša, Novi Pazar, 12. Srpske brigade 8/20; Biorac Rodoljub, the village of Kozarevo; Pantović Marko, Novi Pazar, Ivanjička 11; Vranić Predrag, Novi Pazar, Nurije Pozderca 38; Nikić Milanka, the village of Kovačevo; Ratković Milka, Novi Pazar, Kolubarska b.b; Simić Veselin, Novi Pazar, Kosančićeva 29 and Urošević Desimir, Novi Pazar, Đurđevi stupovi 115,
- Chart of the scene of event

- Photodocumentation of MUP RS
 - Medical reports on types and severity of injuries for: Kolundžić Saša, Janković Miša, Balać Ivanka, Sretenović Ljubinka, Pajović Novka, Habibović Enver, Karhmatović Azra, Kolundžić Danijela, Drmanić Mirko, Jovanović Katarina, Milanović Radomir, Škarpen Avdija, Nešković Jadran and Brunčević Muarem, which are to be obtained,
- 24.
- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge
- 25.
- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge
- 26.
- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge
- 27.
- The reports on on-site investigation by MUP RS
 - Photodocumentation of MUP RS
 - Chart of the scene of event
 - On-site criminal and technical investigation report of MUP RS
 - forensic reports for Žunić Hisen and Hisni Elšani
 - wronged parties, relative of killed Žunić Hisen, the village of Bela Crkva, Orahovac; Hisni Elšani, the village of Nogavac; Krasnići Čazim, the village of Mala Hoča, Orahovac and Krasnići Mahmud, the village of Mala Hoča, Orahovac
 - witnesses, wronged parties: Eljšani Zada, the village of Nogavac; Eršani Valentina, the village of Nogavac; Beriša Ridvan, the village of Nogavac; Gaši Edinus, the village of Nogavac and Krasnići Špresa, the village of Nogavac
 - Forensic reports or death certificates for Krasnići Čazim and Krasnići Mahmud, which are to be obtained,
 - Medical reports on types and severity of injuries for: Erašni Zad, Eršani Valnetina, Beriša Ridvan, Gaši Edinus and Krasnići Špresa, which are to be obtained
- 28.
- The reports on on-site investigation by MUP RS
 - On-site criminal and technical investigation report of MUP RS

- Photodocumentation of MUP RS
- Chart of the scene of event
- Forensic reports for: Zećiri Nerdivan, Bajrami Ferat, Čelja Imer, Sulaj Fikri, Smaili Bersad and a person whose identity has not been established
- Witnesses, wronged parties: Mazreku Đafer, the village of Prilep, Đakovica; Bajrami Sokolj, the village of Batuša, Đakovica; Samilji Šaha, the village of Nivokaze, Đakovica; Đuni Zoja, the village of Molić, Đakovica; Smajili Šemsija, the village of Nivokaze, Đakovica; Sulja Škombi, the village of Molić, Đakovica; Sulja Teuta, the village of Molić, Đakovica; Đuni Isljam, the village of Molić, Đakovica; Sulja Ljabinot, the village of Molić, Đakovica; Sulja Ardijan, the village of Molić, Đakovica and Tahiraj Zoja, the village of Dobroj, Đakovica
- Wronged parties, relatives of killed Zećiri Nerdivane, the village of Dobruš, Đakovica; Bajrami Ferata, the village of Košare, Đakovica; Čelja Imera, the village of Batuša, Đakovica; Sulaj Fikrie, the village of Molić, Đakovica and Smaili Bersade, the village of Nivokaze, Đakovica
- Medical reports on types and severity of injuries for: Mazreku Đafer, Bajrami Sokolj, Smailji Šahu, Čuni Zoja, Smajili Šemsa, Sulja Škombi, Sulja Teut, Čuni Isljam, Sulja Ljabinot, Sulja Ardijan And Tahiraj Zoja, which are to be obtained,

29.

- Chart of the scene of event
- Photodocumentation of MUP RS
- On-site criminal and technical investigation reports of MUP RS
- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge
- Forensic reports for: Zulfuri Kasandra, Zulfuri Beća, Zulfuri Maksuna and Zulfuri Đula
- Witnesses, wronged parties: Krasnići Eljvana, Prizren, Podrimska 62; Krasnići Sefedin, Prizren, Podrimska 62; Krasnići Emrija, Prizren, Podrimska 62; Bitići Fatmir, Prizren, Podrimska 35; Pačak Imer, Prizren, Podrimska 50; Zulfuri Altin, Prizren, Podrimska 66; Taškri Belkiza, Prizren, Podrimska 34 and Pačak Vlasnim, Prizren, Podrimska 15
- Wronged parties, relatives of killed Zulfuri Kasandra, Zulfuri Beća, Zulfuri Maksuna and Zulfuri Đula, Prizren, Podrimska 66
- Medical reports on types and severity of injuries for: Krasnići Eljvana, Krasnići Sefedin, Krasnići Emrija, Bitići Fatmir, Pačak Imer, Zulfuri Altin, Taškri Belkiza and Pačak Vlasnim, which are to be obtained

30.

- The reports on on-site investigation by MUP RS

- Photodocumentation of MUP RS
- On-site criminal and technical investigation reports of MUP RS
- Chart of the scene of event
- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge
- Forensic reports for: Pecori Besmila, Krasnići Ilir, Esat Beriša, Krasnići Ernest, Beriša Elvis and Beriša Ramadan
- Witnesses, wronged parties: Gaši Vesna, Prizren, M. Radivojevića b.b; Gaši Zarija, Prizren, M. Radivojevića b.b; Rahmani Muzafer, Prizren, M. Radivojevića b.b; Tutan Osman, Prizren, M. Radivojevića b.b; Beriša Aida, Prizren, M. Radivojevića 36; Ivanović Biljana, Prizren, M. Radivojevića b.b; Beriša Drita, Prizren, Ali Trambaba b.b; Beriša Kujtim, Prizren, Muharem Bekteši b.b; Rahmani Resmija, Prizren, M. Radivojevića b.b; Beriša Vjolca, Prizren, M. Radivojevića 36; Krueziu Zejnep, Prizren, Ali Trambaba b.b; Beriša Petrit, Prizren, M. Radivojevića 36; Temaj Eljvana, Prizren, M. Radivojevića 46; Beriša Šaćir, Prizren, Ali Trambaba b.b. and Beriša Đevrija, Prizren, M. Radivojevića 36
- Wronged parties, relatives of killed Pecori Besmila, Prizren, M. Radivojevića 36; Krasnići Ilir, Prizren, Istarska b.b; Esat Beriša, Prizren, M. Radivojevića 36; Krasnići Ernest, Prizren, M. Radivojevića b.b; Beriša Elvis, Prizren, M. Radivojevića 38 and Beriša Ramadan, Prizren, M. Radivojevića 36
- Medical reports on types and severity of injuries for: Gaši Vesna, Gaši Zarija, Rahmani Muzafer, Tutan Osman, Beriša Aida, Ivanović Biljana, Beriša Drita, Beriša Kujtim, Rahmani Resmija, Beriša Vjolca, Krueziu Zejnep, Beriša Petrit, Temaj Eljvana, Beriša Šaćir and Beriša Đevrija, which are to be obtained

31.

- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge
- On-site criminal and technical investigation report of MUP RS
- Chart of the scene of event
- Photodocumentation of MUP RS
- Forensic report for Murati Azema
- Witnesses, wronged party: Murati Raman, Tafili Selver, Murati Bećir, Dilji Adnan, Šiško Bljerim, Murati Sejdić, Murati Hamdi, Dilji Nero, Haljiti Medija, Adilji Sinan, Skenderi Almera, Skenderi Amin, Skenderi Elmir, Murati Sujne, Imeri Abdurahman and Elzi Memet, all from the village of Jablanica
- Wronged parties, relatives of killed Murati Azema and Murati Ahmet from the village of Jablanica
- Forensic report or death certificate for Murati Ahmet, to be obtained
- Medical reports on types and severity of injuries for: Murati Rahman, Tafili Selver, Murati Bećir, Dilji Adnan, Šiško Bljerim, Murati Sejdić, Murati Hamdi, Dilji Nero, Haljiti Medija, Adilji Sinan,

Skenderi Almera, Skenderi Amin, Skenderi Elmir, Murati Sujne, Imeri Abdurahman and Elzi Memet, which are to be obtained

32.

- Photodocumentation of MUP RS
- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge
- Charts of the scene of event
- Forensic reports for seven male and five female children whose identity has not been established
- On-site criminal and technical investigation report of MUP RS
- reports from MUP RS on identification of bodies of Ahmetaj Rizi, Ahmetaj Haljit, Ahmetaj Bafta, Kukaj Fljorinda, Kukaj Aljbon, Đaferi Rasim, Redaj Šaćir, Ahmetaj Besima, Ahmetaj Argon, Ahmetaj Arbnor, Ahmetaj Hisnija, Paljuši Dijana, Đaferi Rezarta, Đaferi Seranda, Kukaj Liman and Ahmetaj Nebi
- forensic reports for: Paljuši Dijana, Ahmetaj Rizu, Ahmetaj Haljit, Ahmetaj Nebi, Ahmetaj Bafta, Paljuši Fahrija, Đaferi Rasim, Redaj Šaćir and seven female and five male bodies which identity has not been established
- forensic reports for 44 bodies whose identity was not established
- wronged parties, relatives of killed Đaferi Rasim, the village of Koriša; Redaj Šaćir, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Bafta, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Haljit, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Argon, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Arbnor, the village of Koriša; Paljuši Fahrija, the village of Koriša; Paljuši Dijana, the village of Koriša; Kukaj Liman, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Nebi, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Riza, the village of Koriša; Đaferi Seranda, the village of Koriša; Đaferi Rezarta, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Husnija, the village of Koriša; Kukaj Fljorinda, the village of Koriša; Kukaj Aljbon, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Besim, the village of Koriša and Ahmetaj Desta, the village of Koriša
- Witnesses, wronged parties: Dakaj Bajram, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Đemilje, the village of Koriša; Kukaj Valjdeta, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Nazif, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Ardijan, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Zeli, the village of Koriša; Redaj Endrid, the village of Koriša; Kukaj Đemal, the village of Koriša; Bajseljmi Fatime, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Isljam, the village of Koriša; Kukaj Hire, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Valjdeta, the village of Koriša; Dakaj Jeton, the village of Koriša; Paljuši Driton, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Besar, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Sultane, the village of Koriša; Amdaj Akmeše, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Hamdi, the village of Koriša; Kukaj Afrodita, the village of Koriša; Rustemi Muja, the village of Koriša; Redaj Ljuljiteja, the village of Koriša; Šalja Balijsa, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Zejnifa, the village of Koriša; Dakaj Emina, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Bislim, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Hamid, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Đemilja, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Sokolj, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Metije, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Aljbona, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Razije, the village of Koriša; Kukaj Aljija, the village of Koriša; Reda Akilje, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Sadete, the village of Koriša; Redaj Halime, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Đemahire, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Ardite, the village of Koriša; Kukaj Ibrahim, the village of Koriša; Kukaj Sokolj, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Zurafebe, the village of Koriša; Kukaj Sevdija, the village of Koriša; Paljuši Hadere, the village of Koriša; Kukaj Mihrana, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Seljveta, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Ljuljijeta, the village of Koriša; Paljušaj Špenda, the village of Koriša; Paljušaj Faton, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Bukurijsa, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Valjbona, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Aslan, the village of Koriša;

- Dakaj Ibrahim, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Đemilje, the village of Koriša; Kukaj Fljorim, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Antigona, the village of Koriša; Ahmetaj Astrit, the village of Koriša and Ahmetaj have, the village of Koriša
- Medical reports on types and severity of injuries for: Dakaj Bajram, Ahmetaj Đemilja, Kukaj Valjdeta, Ahmetaj Nazif, Ahmetaj Ardišana, Ahmetaj Zeliša, Redaj Endrid, Kukaj Đemalj, Bajseljmi Fatima, Ahmetaj Isljam, Ahmetaj Bljondinn, Ahmetaj Ljeuresa, Kukaj Hire, Ahmetaj Valjdeta, Dakaj Jeton, Ahmetaj Edon, Paljuši Driton, Ahmetaj Besar, Ahmetaj Sultana, Amdaj Akmeše, Ahmetaj Hamdija, Kukaj Afrodita, Rustemi Muja, Redaj Ljuljijeta, Šalja Bališa, Ahmetaj Zejnif, Dakaj Emina, Redaj Durak, Ahmetaj Bisljim, Ahmetaj Šendresa, Ahmetaj Hamida, Ahmetaj Đemilja, Ahmetaj Sokolj, Ahmetaj Metija, Ahmetaj Aljbon, Ahmetaj Razija, Ahmetaj Fljaka, Ahmetaj Garamet, Valentine N, Kukaj Aljija, Reda Akilj, Ahmetaj Dorintina, Ahmetaj Driljon, Ahmetaj Sadeta, Redaj Halima, Ahmetaj Đemahira, Ahmetaj Ardita, Kukaj Ibrahim, Kukaj Sokolj, Ahmetaj Genc, Ahmetaj Zurafeba, Kukaj Sevdija, Paljuši Drenuša, Paljuši Hadera, Kukaj Mihren, Ahmetaj Seljveta, Ahmetaj Artist, Ahmetaj Ljuljijeta, Paljušaj Špend, Paljušaj Faton, Ahmetaj Bukurija, Ahmetaj Valjbon, Ahmetaj Aslan, Dakaj Ibrahim, Ahmetaj Đemilja, Kukaj Fljorima, Ahmetaj Merita, Ahmetaj Antigona, Ahmetaj Astrit and Ahmetaj Hava, which are to be obtained

33.

- Charta of the scene of event
- Photodocumentation of MUP RS
- On-site criminal and technical investigation report of MUP RS
- Forensic report for Krasnići Beko
- Wronged parties, relatives of killed Kasaki Kujtin and Krasnići Beko from the village of Radoste
- Witnesses, wronged parties: Kasati Šukrija and Kasati Ismet from the village of Radoste
- Medical reports on types and severity of injuries for: Kasati Šukrija and Kasati Ismet, which are to be obtained
- Forensic report or death certificate for Kasaki Kujtinn, to be obtained

34.

- Compensation claim from "PTT Srbija"
- Photodocumentation of MUP RS
- The reports on on-site investigation by investigating judge
- Witnesses, wronged parties: Sićević Sveitislava Keći Sejade, Mladenović Dragoljub, Miličević Stanko, Vučić Nenad, Stojanović Nebojša, Stošić Vuica, Šefćija Điha, Mihjane Bajrami, Farkad Jozef and Jovanović Lantana
- Wronged parties, relatives of killed: Aleksić Radovan, Beriša Adem, Milanović Gordana, Branković Zlatinka, Gaši Mesud, Gaši Dijana, Gaši Dea, Gaši Re, Gaši Denis and Vitković Dejan

- Forensic report or death certificate for Aleksić Radovan, Beriša Adem, Milanović Gordana, Branković Zlatinka, Gaši Mesud, Gaši Dea, Gaši Re, Gaši Denis and Vitković Dejan, which are to be obtained
- Medical reports on types and severity of injuries for: Sićević Svetislav, Keći Sejada, Mladenović Dragoljub, Miličević Stanko, Vučić Nenad, Stojanović Nebojša, Stošić Vuica, Šefćija Điha, Mihjane Bajrami, Farkad Jozef, Jovanović Lantana and Drina (surname unknown), which are to be obtained

35.

- Photodocumentation of MUP RS
- Wronged parties, relatives of killed Šefćet Trnava
- Minutes on the autopsy or the Extract from the Register of Death of Šefćet Trnava to be obtained,

36.

- Minutes on the investigation on spot of the investigating judge
- To invite a representative of the damaged family of Gučić Branko
- Minutes on the autopsy or the Extract from the Register of Deaths for Gučić Branko to be obtained,

37.

- Minutes on the investigation on spot of the investigating judge
- Minutes on the autopsies or the Extracts from the Register of Deaths of Ivanović Vladica and Ramadani Fatima to be obtained,

38.

- Damaged Stepanović Veroljub, village Samokovo, Podujevo municipality
- Extract from the Register of Deaths of Stepanović Vučina
- Minutes on the investigation on the spot of the investigating judge
- Pathologist's report on the type and seriousness of Stepanović Veroljub's injuries to be obtained,

39.

- Damaged Grujić Radmila, Prokuplje, Arsenija Čarnojevića b.b., Jovović Vesna, Prokuplje, Makedonska No. 7, Ilić Sladjana, Žitoradja village, Janković Živkica, Grdanica village, Leskovac municipality, Ivanović Mirjana, Gornja Toponica village and Pantelić Nadežda, Lazarevac, Dušana Petrovića Šaneta No. 16,
- Representative of the damaged enterprise "Nišekspreš", Niš,
- Eyewitnesses Stojiljković Slaviša Reljinac village, Prokuplje municipality, Stefanović Neša, Držanovac village, Žitoradja municipality and Stojanović Božidar, Žiževica village, Leskovac municipality,
- Minutes on the investigation on the spot of the investigating judge
- Photo documentation of the MUP (The Ministry of the Interiors) of RS,
- Autopsy minutes or the Extracts from the Register of Deaths for Ajeti Šefćet, Bedžet Podvorica, bulići Behdžet, Drita Musu, Ivanović Vladica, Ilić Miroslav, Jakup Ajeta, jakupi Braim, Jakupi Ibrahim, Jakupi Hira, Janković Miodrag, Jelić Vukadin, Jupoli gani, Jusufi Mehmet, Kopola Arijeta, Kopola Merljinda, Kopola Meruša, Koploa Čavit, Kopola Fatima, Kopola Fetija, Kopola Fljorinda, Kutjim Alija, Malinić Milan, Pantelić Živomir, Petrović Marija, Petrović Nikola, Petrović Smiljana, ramadani Rizah, Redžepi Serbez, Seljman Musa, Čerimi Ibrahim, Uka adem, Cvetić Milovan and Grujić Života, to be obtained
- The list of identified persons killed in the bus to be obtained
- Pathologist's report on the type and seriousness of the injuries of the persons injured in the bus, to be obtained

40.

Filing of war damages to the houses in the following streets: Prizrenska No. 37, 39, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66; Sremska No. 31; Svetog save No. 44, 46; Vuka Karadžića No. 47, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62; Gradina No. 66, 72, 131, 134 135; Čihaš Bene No. 10; Ružice Rip No. 2; Ćirpanova No. 61; 21 oktobra No. 19 and Save Kovačevića No. 29

- Damaged Hinić Marija, Sombor, Sime Šolaje b.b.,
- Autopsy Minutes for Hinić Nikola,
- Medical report for Knežević Slobodan and Jeftić Stajka,
- Eyewitness damaged Knežević Slobodan, Sombor, Vuka Karadžića No. 58
- Pathologist's findings and opinion of the cause of death of Hinić Nikola
- Pathologist's findings and opinion on the type and seriousness of the injuries of Knežević Bogdan, Knežević Roza and Jevtić Stajka,
- Report of the municipal commission on the damages caused to facilities and buildings in Sombor,
- Minutes on the investigation on the spot of the investigating judge
- Reports on criminal-technical investigation on the spot of the Ministry of the Interiors (MUP) of RS
- Photo-documentation of MUP of RS
- Sketches of the places of events
- Medical report on the type and seriousness of the injuries of Hinić Marija and Jeftić Staka, to be obtained,
- Damaged Marajanović Slavko, Ribnica village, Antonijević Nada, Čajetina, Četvrta nova b.b. and Savić Mirela, Ponikve village,
- Minutes on the investigation on spot of the investigating judge
- Indemnification claims of the Institute for Thyroid Gland and Metabolism "Čigota"
- Minutes on the investigation on spot of the investigating judge
- Photo-documentation of MUP of RS
- a sketch of the place of event
- Autopsy Minutes or the Extracts from the Register of Deaths of Marjanović Radoje, Urošević Nedja and Savić Milanka to be obtained

b)

1.
 - report with specification of the damage for the company "BIP"
 - records of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia (MUP RS) on inquiries on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
2.
 - report on the damage inflicted on the association of Yugoslav Railways, School of Mechanical Engineering "Radoje Dakic", Department Store "Beograd" of the company "Rekord", Public Health Center "Rakovica", the "Radoje Dakic" library of the Library of the City of Belgrade,
 - MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - indemnification request of the company "21 May"
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used

3.
 - specification of costs of the Beogradska banka "Beobanka" a.d. Belgrade
 - indemnification request of the hotel for single occupants DMB "21 May"
 - indemnification request of the Ethnographic Museum, companies "Progres" and "Novi Dom"
 - report on the damage caused to the Public Health Center "Zvezdara"
 - inventory of the damage caused by the war destruction to the "Vuk Karadzic" library of the Library of the City of Belgrade,
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
4.
 - records on the established war damage caused to the department store "Robne kuce Beograd" company
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
5.
 - the study on the expenditures resulting from war operations against the Institute for Orthopedic Surgical Diseases "Banjica"
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
6.
 - autopsy report for Milica Rakic
 - witnesses of the injured party: Zarko Rakic, Batajnica, Dimitrija Lazarova Rase 8/2 and Drazen Jankovic, Batajnica, Dimitrija Lazarova Rase 11
 - medical report on injuries inflicted on Drazen Jankovic - MUP RS report on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - report of the Batajnica public health station
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
7.
 - witnesses of the injured party: Borko Rakic, Belgrade, Milivoja Perovica 3; Igor Guberinic, Belgrade, Svetozara Markovica 9 a; Marko Krizmanic, Belgrade, Sarajevska 4; Nikola Krizmanic, Sarajevska 4; Zoran Bakovic, Belgrade, Vjekoslava Africa 9/6; Aleksandar Pejicic, Belgrade, Prva partizanska 3/3; Vladan Djenadic, Obrenovac, Fruskogorska 7; Nenad Vidovic, Belgrade, Mihaila Solohova 19; and Goran Pavlovic, Zemun, 22. Oktobra 8 b,
 - autopsy report for Nenad Nikolic
 - medical reports for Igor Guberinic, Marko Krizmanic, Nikola Krizmanic, Vladan Djenadic, Nenad Vidovic and Borko Rakic
 - discharge paper for Zoran Bakovic
 - report on the war damage for cost accounting of city transport company GSP "Beograd"
 - indemnification request of the Institute for Photogrammetry "Geoengineering", Belgrade of the Clinical Center of Serbia, the Institute for Urology and Nephrology
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - medical certificates for Vladimir Ristic, Aleksandar Pejicic, Vladan Djenadic, Goran Pavlovic, Zoran Curcic, Zoran Djakovic, Borko Rakic, Igor Marinkovic, Drazenko Srebro, Nenad Vidovic, Goran Lazarevic, Slava Milojevic, Marko Krizmanic, Nikola Krizmanic, Momcilo Pavlovic, Branislav

- Stefanovic, Nebojsa Aleksic, Zoran Kuzmanovic, Igor Guberinic, Ratko Bulatovic, Dejan Radulovic, Nebojsa Starcevic, Mihajlo Zivkovic and Dragan Covic
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
 - medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries suffered by Goran Pavlovic, Aleksandar Vulicevic, Aleksandar Lazarevic, Slavko Milivojevic and Igor Marinkovic, to be obtained
- 8.
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - the autopsy report for Dmitra Dukic
 - witness Divna Ivanovic, Valjevo, Selimira Djordjevic 7
 - indemnification requests of the companies "PTT Saobracaj" Valjevo, "Dolce Vita", "Dokument", "Udarnik", "Plava tacka", "Plavi cvet", "Semafor", public utility enterprise JKP "Vidrak", Inter-municipal Historical Archives and the School of Economics
 - the injured party, i.e. relatives of the deceased Dmitra Dukic
- 9.
- autopsy reports for Milica Grujic, Goran Eminovic and Mane Andjelkovic
 - discharge paper for Stoja Petrovic
 - indemnification request of the company "Televizija Vranje"
 - injured parties: Miodrag Andjelkovic, Vranje, Marka Kraljevica 7; Marina Eminovic, Vranjska Banja, settlement Burdinci 28 and Miroslav Grujic, Vranje, Bregalnicka 18
 - witnesses of the injured party: Mirjana Andjelkovic, Vranje, Kraljevica Marka 7 and Stoja Petrovic, Vranje, Filipa Filipovica 37
 - MUP RS videos
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - record by the public prosecutor on the investigation on the spot
 - sketches of the scene
 - medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Stoja Petrovic, Jelena Stankovic, Vesna Stojiljkovic, Ljubisa Stosic, Mirjana Andjelkovic, Dejan Stankovic, Time Mihajlov, Taher Durakovic, Petar Kuzmanovic, Velimir Milosevic, Branka Ivanov, Ana Mihajlovic, Biljana Djordjevic, Ljubomir Ljubic, Ivan Stojmenov, Dragan Stojadinovic and Zorica Ristic, to be obtained
- 10.
- medical reports for Draganka Cvetkovic, Radmila Bogdanovic and Miljana Najdanovic
 - autopsy reports for Stamenka Milic, Miljana Milic, Miomir Milovanovic, Aleksandar Milic, Vesna Milic, Stana Rasic, Stanisa Djordjevic, Vladimir Milic and Dragan Ivanovic
 - record by the investigating judge on identification of bodies
 - record by the investigating judge on identification of bodies of Dragan Ivanovic, Vladimir Milic, Stana Rasic, Stanisa Djordjevic, Vesna Milic, Aleksandar Milic, Miomir Milovanovic, Miljan Milic and Stamenka Milic
 - witnesses of the injured party Draganka Cvetkovic, Surdulica, Beogradska bb; Radmila Bogdanovic, Surdulica, Zmaj Jovina bb; Milorad Andjelkovic, Surdulica, Zmaj Jovina 22 and Miljan Najdanovic, Surdulica, Jugoslovenska 69
 - witnesses Lepa Radulovic address Surdulica, Zmaj Jovina 8 and Stojmen Radulovic, Surdulica, Zmaj Jovina 8
 - the injured party Slobodan Milovanovic, the village of Alaktince; Slavko Milic, Surdulica, Kej Rada Cvetkovica 67; Svetlana Djordjevic, Surdulica, Novice Dojcinovica 33; Vlastimir Rasic, Surdulica, Drinske Divizije 23 b; Mila Ivanovic, Surdulica, Srpskih vladara 93 and Vojislav Milic, Surdulica, Drinska 16
 - MUP RS videos
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

- MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - sketch of the scene
 - medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Kosovka Petkovic, Tomislav Nikolic, Jelena Andjelkovic, Milorad Andjelkovic, Stanisa Nesic, Zora Arizanovic and Slobodan Milovanovic, to be obtained
- 11.
- death certificate for Irena Mitic
 - findings and opinion of medical experts on the type and graveness of injuries for Slobodan Djordjevic
 - the injured party Sladjana Mitic, the village of Ribnica
 - witness Slobodan Djordjevic, the village of Ribnica
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Slobodan Djordjevic, to be obtained
- 12.
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - the injured party Momcilo Aksic, the village of Donja Budraga
 - autopsy report for Stojanka Aksic
 - discharge paper for Srdjan Jovanovic
 - medical reports for Srdjan Jovanovic, Djurdja Jovanovic and Nenad Kovanovic
 - medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Stanisa Petrovic and Ljubisa Jovanovic, to be obtained
- 13.
- medical reports for Radivoj Stepanovic, Milanka Stepanovic, Jelena Stepanovic, Ivan Stepanovic, Dragan Stepanovic, Ljubica Scepanovic, Zoran Disic, Miodrag Peric, Zikica Milenkovic, Vekoslav Pavlovic, Sanja Grkic, Zoran Simic, pera Nikolic, Maja Pavlovic, Jasmina Andrejevic, Miodrag Radosavljevic, Bojana Mitrovic, Vera Milojevic, Zagorka Stefanovic, Borisav Ivanovic, Jozefina Karalic, Zagorka Milic and Dobrislav Matic
 - indemnification requests of Radivoj Stepanovic, Mirko Milosavljevic, companies "Ravno", "Vrbas", "Angro promet", Sports Hall, the Republican Fund for PIO, Students' Center "Srecno", Penitentiary "Cuprija" and Museum "Horem Margi".
 - report of the municipal commission on the war damage inflicted on the facilities in Cuprija
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - witnesses of the injured party Zagorka Milic, Cuprija, Milana Toplice 6; Ljubica Scepanovic, Cuprija, Karadjordjeva 79; Dobrislav Matic, Cuprija, Zmaj Jovina 6; Jasmina Andrejic, Cuprija, Karadjordjeva 98/3; Milanka Stepanovic, Cuprija, Milana Toplice 6; Vera Milojevic, Zagorka Stefanovic, Borisav Ivanovic and Jozefina Karalic
 - records by the investigating judge
 - sketches of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - MUP RS videos
- 14.
- indemnification request of the companies NIS "Jugopetrol", "Balkan Tron"
 - MUP RS videos
 - records by the investigating judge
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Nebojsa Djordjevic and Jovan Pavlovic, to be obtained

15.

- MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation on the spot
- MUP RS sketch of the scene
- photo-documentation
- witnesses of the injured party Zoran Vakic, Kosovska Mitrovica, Tanaska Rajica 9; Aleksandar Stojakovic, Kosovska Mitrovica, Tanaska Rajica 7; Dragica Vakic, Kosovska Mitrovica, Tanaska Rajica 9; Zorica Vakic, Kosovska Mitrovica, Tanaska Rajica 9 and Aleksandar Vakic, Kosovska Mitrovica, Tanaska Rajica 9
- indemnification request of Zoran vakic
- certificate on injuries issued by the Kosovska Mitrovica Public Health Center for Aleksandar Stojakovic, Zorica Vakic, Milos Vakic and Zoran Vakic
- medical report with the medical documentation on the injuries for Dragica Vakic
- findings of the commission for assesment of war damage to civilian facilities in Kosovska Mitrovica
- report on the damage caused on the building of elementary school "Branko Radicevic"
- medical reports for Dragica Vakic, Miodrag Lazic, Ismet Odic, Dragisa Kostic, Predrag Arsic, Radoje Ristic, Zoran Jovanovic, Dragan Kovacevic, Ljubisa Lazic, Sofija Avgudjuen, Miro Gasi, Isidor Gasi, Aljosa Gasi, Davor Strugar, Predrag Arsic and Zvonko Stanic, to be obtained

16.

- indemnification request of the company "Ibar"
- record by the investigating judge
- MUP RS report on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- indemnification request of the company "Autotransport Kraljevo"
- witnesses of the injured party Bratislav Radonjic, Mataruska Banja, Kablarska bb; Marica Zarevac, the village of Ravanica, and Verica Jelenic, the village of Ravanica
- medical reports for Bratislav Radonjic, Slavica Jelenic, Verica Jelenic and Marica Zarevac
- discharge papers for Bratislav Radonjic and Marica Zarevac
- legal representative of the minor Slavica Jelenic – Verica Jelenic, the village of Ravanica
- the findings and opinion of medical experts on the type and graveness of injuries for Slavica Jelenic, Verica Jelenic, Marica Zarevac and Bratislav Radonjic
- MUP RS records of on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS report on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketch of the scene
- record by the investigating judge

17.

- witness of the injured party Dragovan Vukovic, the village of Cvetke
- discharge paper for Dragovan Vukovic
- medical report for Dragovan Vukovic
- MUP RS records of on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS report on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- record by the investigating judge

18.

- record by the investigating judge
- findings and opinion of building construction experts on the damage inflicted on buildings in the Relje Krilatice and M. Jovanovica Streets
- indemnification request of the companies "Jugotrans Trgopromet", "Jedinstvo", "Vojin Popovic", Health Center in Novi Pazar and Elementary School "Bratstvo"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Zada Cakovic, Dragan Loncarevic, Nebojsa Djokovic, Luka Vasovic and Srbislav Ackovic, to be obtained

19.
 - indemnification request of the companies Public Enterprise "Elektrovojvodina", "Telekom Srbija" and Elementary School "Svetozar Markovic Toza"
 - record on the established war damage on Elementary School "Svetozar Markovic Toza"
 - witnesses of the injured party Marija Kovac, Novi Sad, Beogradski kej 40; Nevenka Mitric, Futog, Industrijska 66; Vinka Sabanovic, Backi Jarak, Partizanska 25 and Mladen Findzanovic, Novi Sad, Branka Copica 159
 - medical report for Nevenka Mitric
 - medical documentation for Marija Kovac
 - records by the investigating judge
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - MUP RS records of on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS videos
 - medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Slavica Jovanovic, Mladen Findzanovic, Vinka Sabanovic, Dragan Petrovic and Drazen Boskovic, to be obtained
20.
 - MUP RS records of on the inquiry on the spot
 - sketch of the scene
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - autopsy report for Nebojsa Radojevic
 - witnesses of the injured party Daniel Schiffer and Eve Beantist
 - witnesses of the injured party relatives of the deceased Nebojsa Radojevic
 - medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Daniel Schiffer and Eve Beantist
21.
 - witness of the injured party Marija Tosovic, the village of Merdare
 - indemnification requests of the companies PTT Srbija, Public Enterprise JP "Elektrodistribucija Nis" (Power Distribution Nis)
 - witness Radisav Veljovic, the village of Merdare
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - the injured party, relatives of the killed Dragan Bubalo, the village of Merdare
 - autopsy reports or death certificate for Bozin Tosovic, Bojana Tosovic and Dragan Bubalo, to be obtained
22.
 - indemnification request of Elementary School "Jozef Atila"
 - report of the municipal commission on the damage caused to the facilities in Kupusina
 - MUP RS report on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - sketch of the scene
23.
 - the injured party Vladimir Veliki, Sremska Mitrovica, Milosa Obilica 123
 - report of the municipal commission on the damage caused to the facilities in Sremska Mitrovica and the settlement of Lacarak
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - autopsy report for Ljiljana Veliki
 - sketch of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - MUP RS report on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- 24.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- report of the municipal commission on the damage caused to the facilities in Subotica
- report of DDOR "Novi Sad" on war damage in Subotica
- indemnification request of the companies "PTT Srbija", Public Enterprise "Elektrovojvodina EDB Subotica" and "Telekom Srbija"
- witnesses of the injured party Elvira Gubicak, Subotica, Ferenci Ibolje 34 and Ivica Gubicak, Ferenci Ibolje 34
- medical documentation for Elvira Gubicak and Ivica Gubicak
- report of the municipal commission on the damage caused to the facilities in Subotica
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketch of the scene
- MUP RS report on criminal-technical investigation of the scene

25.

- indemnification request of Elementary School "Laza Lazarevic", Football Club "Macva", companies "Nama" and "Sabac Promet"
- indemnification request of Zoran Nenadovic, Sabac, Stanimira Josipovica 6
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- autopsy report for Zivorad Nenadovic
- MUP RS report on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation

c)

1.

- report on the direct damage inflicted on the association of Yugoslav Railways
- indemnification request of the company "Borovo Boreli", Hospital "Sveti Sava" and the Institute for Photogrammetry "Geoinzineri", Beograd
- record on the assesment of the damage inflicted on the building of the hotel "Beograd"
- findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
- representative of the injured party the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Serbia

2.

- witnesses of the injured party Radislav Trkulja, Beograd, Ladne vode 65 and Gvozdimir Dragutinovic
- assesment of war damage of RTV BK Telekom
- representative of the injured Socialist Party of Serbia
- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketch of the scene
- witnesses Milos Matijevic, Dusana Bogdanovica 11 and Goran Josifovic, Beograd, Hadzi Nikole Zivkovic 2
- findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
- medical report on the type and gravity of the injuries for Gvozdimir Dragutinovic, to be obtained

3.

- MUP RS reports on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used

- representative of the injured party Public Enterprise ZTP "Beograd"
4.
 - report with specification of the damage suffered by the brewery "BIP"
 - representative of the injured party Public Enterprise "Radio Television Srbije" (RTS), Belgrade, Takovska 10
 - investigation of the war damage suffered by RTS
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
5.
 - overview of war damage inflicted on "Radio Television Serbia"
 - report on the damage caused to the company NIS "Energogas"
 - assessment of war damage caused to the company "RTV BK Telekom"
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - MUP RS videos
 - the list of equipment, inventory and supply facilities for the company "Telekom Srbija"
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - representative of the injured party Public Enterprise "Radio Television Serbia", Beograd, Takovska 10,
 - indemnification request of the Public Enterprise "Radio Television Beograd"
 - contract between the companies "Radio Television Beograd" and PTT Traffic "Beograd"
 - indemnification request of the companies "Elektroistok", NIS Lubricants Plant Krusevac, NIS "Energogas", "Bell Pagette", the Republican Institute of Hydro-Meteorology and the Clinical Center of Serbia
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
6.
 - the injured party Svetlana Arsic, Obrenovac, Crvenog Krsta 2
 - death certificate for Nebojsa Arsic
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
 - representative of the injured party Public Enterprise for Maintenance of Roads
7.
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
 - representative of the injured party Television "Studio B"
8.
 - report on direct damage cause to the company "Association of Yugoslav Railways", Department Store "Beograd" and the Federal Statistical Bureau
 - report on the damage caused to A.D. "Inex poslovni objekti" *Inex Business Premises)
 - indemnification request of the companies "Kluz", "Srbijateks", "Beko", the Institute for Photogrammetry "Geoengineering" and of the Clinical Center of Serbia, the Institute for Urology and Nephrology
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

- MUP RS photo-documentation
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
 - representative of the Government of the Republic of Serbia
- 9.
- report on the assessment of war damage inflicted on the oil industry of Serbia NIS "Jugopetrol"
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
 - representative of the injured party NIS "Jugopetrol"
- 10.
- report on the assessment of war damage inflicted on the companies NIS "Jugopetrol" GSP "Beograd"
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
 - representative of the injured party NIS "Jugopetrol"
- 11.
- representative of the injured party Public Enterprise "Radio Television Serbia", Takovska 10,
 - report on the war damage inflicted on the Public Enterprise "Radio Television Serbia"
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
- 12.
- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - indemnification request of the company "21 May"
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
 - representative of the injured party "21 May"
- 13.
- MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
 - representative of the injured party Radio Yugoslavia
- 14.
- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - *findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used*
 - representative of the injured party Public Enterprise PTT Traffic "Serbia"
- 15.
- report on the war damage caused to the company "Reva 2",
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

- findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
 - representative of the injured party Public Enterprise PTT Traffic "Serbia"
- 16.
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - representative of the injured party "Krusik tekstilne masine" (Textile Machinery)
 - autopsy reports for Milka Krinic and Milisav Micic
 - findings and the opinions of the medical experts on the type and graveness of injuries for Dragoljub Tesic, Slobodan Lazic, Jordan Aleksic, Petka Obradovic, Zoran Veselinovic, Dragan Sargic, Nedeljko Rakic, Zoran Janic, Milan Spasojevic, Bogosav Stefanovic, Vesna Pavlovic, Saska Savic, Miodrag Milojevic, Melita Sudzum, Jovica Djordjevic, Milan Urosevic, Slobodan Markovic, Zoran Sobek, Loposava Jankovic, Miroljub Krunic, Petar Ninic, Veselinka Simic, Ljubica Grujicic, Jovanka Vujic, Milica Maksimovic, Slavoljub Simic, Vladimir Milutinovic, Radmila Nestorovic, Draga Krunic, Zlatija Djordjevic, Darko Krstic, Miodrag Tufegdzcic, Milena Ilic, Marija Markovic, Mila Peric, Ankica Lazarevic, Stanimir Mijailovic, Dusan Nemcevic and Milka Bozanic
 - witnesses of the injured part Bozidar Dimitrijevic, the village of Zlataric 112 and Milovan Zivkovic, Valjevo, 9. maja 22
 - witnesses of the injured party Jordan Aleksic, Valjevo Kalemegdanska b.b.; Petko Obradovic, Valjevo, naselje* Oslobodioci Valjeva 47/18, Dragan Sargic, Donja Grabovica 8; Slobodan Lazic, Valjevo, Jordana Stajica 1; Zoran Veselinovic, Donja Grabovica 286; Zoran Sobek Valjevo, Vlade Zecevic b.b.; Miroljub Krunic, the village of Jasenica; Petar Ninic, Valjevo, Pasterova 1; Ljubica Grujicic, the village of Popucke; Jovanka Vujic, Valjevo, Milana Drakulica 9; Ankica Lazarevic, Valjevo, Oslobodilaca Valjeva 69; Stanimir Mijailovic, the village of Srmovo; Vladimir Milutinovic, Valjevo, Oslobodilaca Valjeva 60; Radmila Nestorovic, Valjevo, Zbratimljenih gradova 11/2; Slavoljub Simic, Valjevo, Oslobodioci Valjeva 85/5; Darko Krstic, Oslobodilaca Valjeva 81/6 Zlatija Djordjevic, Valjevo, Vojina Sofronica 4; Melita Sudzum, Valjevo, naselje Milivoja Bjelice 4; Miodrag Milojevic, Valjevo, Milorada Pavlovica 71/2-3; Miodrag Tufegdzcic, Valjevo, Mionicka b.b. (c/o Milisav Beljic); Saska Savic, naselje Zbratimljeni gradovi 3?2; Bogosav Stefanovic, Valjevo, naselje Oslobodioci Valjeva 1/24; Milan Spasojevic, Valjevo, Svetislava Pandurovica 10; Mila Peric, Radjevo; Marija Markovic, Valjevo, Presernova 8; Milena Ilic, Valjevo naselje Oslobodioci Valjeva 79/5; Veselinka Simic, Valjevo, Zdravka Jovanovica 35; Draga Krunic, Valjevo, Oslobodilaca Valjeva 48/6; Dragoljub Tesic, Valjevo, naselje Milorada Pavlovica 19 and Jovica Djordjevic, Valjevo, naselje Milorada Pavlovica 17/1
 - discharge papers for Jordan Aleksic, Milisav Micic, Jovanka Vujic, Slavoljub Simic and Milan Spasojevic
 - medical documentation for Petko Obradovic, Dragan Sargic and Stanimir Mijailovic
 - medical reports for Slobodan Lazic, Jovica Djordjevic, Zoran Veselinovic, Petar Ninic, Ljubica Grujicic, Ankica Lazarevic, Darko Krstic, Zlatija Djordjevic, Miodrag Milojevic, Miodrag Tufegdzcic, Marija Markovic, Milena Ilic, Veselinka Simic and Drago Krunic
 - indemnification request of the companies "Krusik", "Politika", "PTT saobracaj Valjevo", "Remont", STD "Masine", "Zanus", JKP "Vodovod Valjevo", "Valjevska stamparija", "Krusik tekstilne masine", "Elektro distribucija Valjevo", "Duvan", ZTP "Beograd", "Fersped", "Srbijanka", "Vujic Valjevo", "Elint - teur", "Moj stan", "Radver", "Jablanica" "Milica nozica", Elementary School "Nada Puric", Health Center "Valjevo", School of Agriculture Valjevo i Dobrivoje Mistic
 - the injured parties Gordana Micic, Valjevo, Valjevskog NOP odreda 107 and Mileta Krunic, Jasenica
 - record of the municipal commission for assessment of the damage on the facilities in the village of Pricevici, settlements of Milorad Pavlovic, Novo naselje, Donja Grabovica, Jasenica, Senjak, local communities MZ Gradac, MZ Krusik and MZ Andra Savcic, settlements Oslobodioci Valjeva and Twin Cities and the settlement of Kolubara
- 17.
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

* naselje - settlement

- indemnification request of the companies "Radio Valjevo", Public Enterprise "Erozija", Public Enterprise "Radio Television Serbia", "TV Palma", "Bell Pagette" and Public Enterprise "Elektroistok" representative of Public Enterprise "Radio Television Serbia"
- 18.
- indemnification request of the company "Telekom Srbije"
 - MUP RS videos
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - sketch of the scene
 - invite the representative of the injured company "Telekom Serbia"
- 19.
- MUP RS videos
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - witnesses Igor Velickovic, the village of Priboj Vranjski; Vladimir Ilic, the village of Priboj Vranjski; Goran Stankovic, the village of Priboj Vranjski and Miomir Pavlovic, Vranje, Strahinjica Bana 4
 - sketch of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - representative of the injured party Republican Agency for Roads
- 20.
- autopsy report for Milan Ignjatovic and Gordana Nikolic
 - medical report for Fatima Kamberovic
 - record of the municipal commission for damages on the facilities in Vladicin Han
 - witnesses Mile Nedeljkovic, Vladicin Han, Dekutince 83; Sasa Dimitrijevic, Vladicin Han, Polom; Dragana Kmeyic, Vladicin Han, Mose Pijade lamela 3/6; Slavisa Djordjevic, Vladicin Han, Vojvode Putnika 2; Nebojsa Vidosavljevic, Repince; Oliver Filipovic, Repince, Mile Nedeljkovic, Polom; Sladjan Aleksic, Vladicin Han. 7. jula 3; Slavko Markovic, Polom; Nenad Ristic, Vladicin Han, Nemanjina 44; Dragan Stankovic, Vladicin Han, vladike Pajsija 15; Miodrag Stosic, Vladicin Han, Vladike Pajsija 6/5 and Milomir Tasic, Vladicin Han, Vladike Pajsija 5/7,
 - the injured parties Momcilo Nikolic, Vladicin Han, Ratka Pavlovica 4 and Dusan Ignjatovic, Vladicin Han, Juznomoravskih brigada 8,
 - the injured witnesses Dragan Vitas, Vladicin Han, Nikole Tesle 1; Dusan Radic, Vladicin Han, Ratka Pavlovica 16; Aleksandar Ilic, Vladicin Han, Polom, Mose Pijase 111 and Dobrila Jovic Vladicin Han, Gradimira Mihajlovica 5
 - MUP RS videos
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - sketch of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Dejan Taskovic, Fatima Kamberovic, Zorica Stosic, Dobrila Jovic, Dragan Vitas, Dusan Radic and Aleksandra Ilic, to be obtained
- 21.
- indemnification request of the company "Television Vranje"
 - MUP RS videos
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - representative of the injured party Public Enterprise "Radio Television Serbia"
- 22.
- MUP RS videos

- indemnification request of the company "Telekom Srbija"
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - representative of the injured party "Telekom Srbija"
- 23.
- MUP RS videos
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
- 24.
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - representative of the injured party "Kosmet prevoz" (Kosmet Transport)
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - representative of the injured parties "PIK Mladost", Gnjilane XGI "Binacka Morava", Vranje and AMD "Dragi Popovic"
 - the injured party Slobodan Savic, the village of Donja Budraga
 - autopsy report for Vesna Cvetkovic, Gorica Ciprijanovic, Djurdja Savic, Dzevad Admi and Dzijan Sabi
 - witnessed of the injured party Vladimir Kuzmanovic, Gnjilane, Rade Popovic 3/7; Miomir Aleksic, Gnjilane, Rade Popovic b.b; Novica Vuckovic, the village of Gornje Korminjane; Jovica Simonovic, Gnjilane, Bore Vukmirovica 61; Milivoj Denic, Gornje Kusce, Dragan Djokic, the village of Silovo and Sasa Dimic, the village of Veliko Ropotovo
 - witnesses Branislav Trajkovic, Kosovska Kamenica and Mirko Simic, the village of Koretiste
 - a representative of the injured party AMD "Dragi Popovic"
 - medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Trajko Arsic, Vladimir Kuzmanovic, Savo Mitrovic, Miomir Aleksic, Stanoje Antic, Gavrilko Nicic, Nenad Velickovic, Novica Vuckovic, Milovan Peric, Blagoje Karadzic, Jovica Simonovic Milivoj Denic, Dragan Djokic, Zoran Petrovic and Slobodan Simijanovic
 - the injured party, relatives of the killed Gordana Ciprijanovic and Vesna Cvetanovic
- 25.
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - findings and the medical opinion on the causes of death for Dragoslav Grujic
 - witnesses of the injured party Jugoslav Lapadatovic, the village of Krivelj, Ljiljana Milosevic, the village of Krivelj; Nina Stuparevic, the village of Krivelj and Slavisa Lapadatovic, the village of Krivelj
 - medical reports for Jugoslav Lapadatovic, Ljiljana Milosevic, Nina Stuparevic and Slavisa Lapadatovic
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - MUP RS videos
 - sketch of the scene
 - witnesses Blagoje Radovanovic, Bor, Jovana Ducica 8/11; Ljubisa Stanic, Bor, 1. maja 2/10; Aleksa Ignjatovic, Bor, Timocka 13/4 and Dobrica Vojinovic, the village of Gornjene, the municipality of Bor,
 - representative of the damaged party, oil industry of Serbia NIS "Jugopetrol", Milentija Popovica 1
 - indemnification request of the company NIS "Jugopetrol"
- 26.
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - sketch of the scene
 - indemnification request of Public Enterprise "Elektroistok"
- 27.
- report of the commission for the assessment of war damage for the Sheep-Goat Farm in the village of Podgorac
 - report on the assessment of the war damage in the territory of the municipality of Boljevac
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - findings and medical opinion on the causes of death of Nebojsa Srbulovic, Slavka Trikanovic and Milija Andrejevic

- MUP RS photo-documentation
 - autopsy reports or death certificates for Nebojsa Srbulovic, Slavka Trikanovic and Milija Andrejevic, to be obtained
- 28.
- representative of the injured party "Radio Television of Serbia"
 - indemnification request of the companies "Telekom Srbija" and Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
 - record of the municipal commission on the war damaged cause on the RTS transmitter on Crni Vrh, the facilities in the village of Gornje Stiplje
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- 29.
- indemnification request of the Public Enterprise "Elektro distribucija Jagodina", "Telekom Srbija" and the Republican Agency for Roads
 - MUP RS videos
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - sketches of the scene
 - representative of the injured party Republic Agency for Roads
- 30.
- indemnification request of the companies Public Enterprise "Elektro distribucija Srbije", NIS "Energogas", "Simpo", "Morava", "Juhor", "Jugoprevoz" and the Republican Agency for Roads
 - record of the municipal commission on the war damage caused on the facilities of the companies "Juhor", "Jugoprevoz", "Uzor", "Morava", "Simpo", "Franja", "Energogas", "Elektro distribucija Jagodina" and on the bridge over the river Lugomir
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - sketches of the scene
 - MUP RS videos
 - representative of the injured party Republic Agency for Roads
- 31.
- MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - sketches of the scene
 - MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - representative of the railway transport company ZTPO "Beograd", section for STP "Kraljevo"
 - indemnification request of ZTP "Beograd"
 - indemnification request of Public Enterprise PTT Traffic of Serbia
- 32.
- representative of the injured party "Radio Television Sumadija", Arandjelovac
 - indemnification request of RTV "Sumadija"
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS photo-documentation to be obtained
 - MUP RS report on the inquiry of the scene

- sketch of the scene
 - the report on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- 33.
- representative of the injured party company "Zastava"
 - witnesses Mirko Milosevic, Kragujevac, Ivana Cankara 19/3; Borivoje Pantovic, Kragujevac, Starine Novaka 21; Zivomir Vuckovic, Belosevac, Svetolika Janjicja 33a; Zoran Petrovic, Kragujevac, Kazimira Beljkovica 42; Ljubisa Ilic, Kragujevac, Mirka Jovanovica 6; Milovan Martinovic, Kragujevac, Petra Danilovica 28; Bogdan Ribac, Kragujevac, Filipa Kljajica 48 and Slavko Petrovic, Kragujevac, Miloja Radosavljevica 80,
 - indemnification report of the company "Zastava"
 - report on the assessment of the war damage inflicted on the facilities of "Zastava"
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - sketches of the scene
 - MUP RS videos
- 34.
- representative of the injured Public Enterprise "Radio Television Kragujevac", Kragujevac, Branka Radicevica 9
 - record on the established war damage
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS report on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - sketches of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
- 35.
- representative of the injured party company "Beopetrol"- business unit in Kraljevo
 - indemnification request of the companies of the companies "Beopetrol" and "Telekom Srbija"
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - MUP RS report on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - sketches of the scene
 - medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries suffered by Dragan Sikelski, Aleksandar Jankovic, Vladan Milasinovic, Milic Mijailovic and Srdjan Zivcic, to be obtained
- 36.
- representative of the railway-transport company ZTP "Beograd"
 - indemnification request of ZTP "Beograd"
 - list of destroyed and damaged facilities compiled by the commission for the assessment of war damage in the municipality of Raska
 - indemnification request of the company "Telekom Srbija"
 - medical report on the type and graveness of injuries suffered by Jovan Puzovic, to be obtained
- 37.
- representative of the Republican Agency for Roads
 - indemnification request of the Republican Agency for Roads – enterprise for roads "Novi Pazar"
 - list of destroyed and damaged facilities compiled by the commission for the assessment of war damage in the municipality of Raska
 - indemnification request of the company "Telekom Srbija"
 - MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

38.
 - representative of the railway-transport company ZTP "Beograd"
 - indemnification request of ZTP "Beograd"
 - indemnification request of the company "Telekom Srbija"
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
39.
 - representative of the Republican Agency for Roads
 - indemnification request of the Republican Agency for Roads – enterprise for roads "Novi Pazar"
 - list of destroyed and damaged facilities compiled by the commission for the assessment of war damage in the municipality of Raska
 - the injured party Snezana Knezevic, Kraljevo, Naselje Mose Pijade 20/30
 - indemnification request of the company "Telekom Srbija"
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
40.
 - representative of the railway-transport company ZTP "Beograd"
 - indemnification requests of ZTP "Beograd", "Telekom Srbija"
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
41.
 - indemnification request of Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
 - indemnification request of the company "Telekom Srbija"
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
42.
 - representative of the Republican Agency for Roads
 - indemnification request of the Republican Agency for Roads – enterprise for roads "Novi Pazar"
 - list of destroyed and damaged facilities compiled by the commission for the assessment of war damage in the municipality of Raska
 - indemnification request of the company "Telekom Srbija"
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
43.
 - representative of the Railway Transport Company ZTP "Beograd"
 - indemnification request of ZTP "Beograd"
 - list of destroyed and damaged buildings prepared by the Commission for the Assessment of War Damage of the Raska municipality
 - indemnification request of the company "Telekom Srbija"
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
44.
 - representative of ZTP "Beograd"
 - indemnification request of ZTP "Beograd"

- list of destroyed and damaged buildings prepared by the Commission for the Assessment of War Damage of the Raska municipality
- indemnification request of the company "Telekom Srbija"
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

45.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- representative of the injured party - company IMK "14. Oktobar", Krusevac, 14. Oktobar 2
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketches of the scene
- indemnification request of the company "14. Oktobar"

46.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- indemnification request of the companies "Telekom Srbija", Grafika", " FAM Krusevac", Lubricants Plant "FAM Krusevac", "Kristal" and the Veterinary Station Krusevac
- MUP RS photo-documentation

47.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- record on the war damage caused to the building of the elementary school "Dragoslav Cekic"
- MUP RS photo-documentation

48.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- indemnification requests of the companies "Grafika", Oil Industry of Serbia NIS Lubricant Plant "FAM Krusevac", "Kristal" and the Veterinary Station Krusevac
- MUP RS photo-documentation

49.

- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- injured parties Zivan Petrickovic, Trstenik, Kneginje Milice 40/33 and Nenad Djordjevic, Trstenik, Vuka Karadzica 70/10
- death certificate for Nadezda Petrickovic
- record on the war damage caused to the buildings of the Municipal Court in Trstenik, the Institute for Accounting and Settlements, agricultural cooperative "Napredak" (Progress) and the bank "Trstenicka banka"
- report on war damage for the Institute for Accounting and Settlements, company Dunav Group "Dunav Osiguranje", the bank "Trstenicka Banka" and the company "Goc"
- indemnification request for the companies "Trstenicka Banka" and "Komstan"
- autopsy report or death certificate for Dejan Djordjevic, to be obtained

50.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- representative of the injured party - the Republican Agency for Roads

51.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- representative of the injured party - the company "Trajal", Krusevac, Milosa Obilica b.b.
- report on war damage for the company "Trajal"
- indemnification request for the company "Trajal"

- MUP RS photo-documentation
 - sketch of the scene
- 52.
- findings by the expert on the war damage caused to the property of Zivko Velickovic
 - findings by the construction expert on the damage caused to the houses at the village of Oraovica
 - findings by the construction expert on the damage caused to the bridge
- 53.
- witness Zivojin Stanojevic, Grdelica, Voje Pasica 130
 - witnesses of the injured party Radunka Tasic, the village of Mala Bistrica and Mirjana Tasic, the village of Mala Bistrica
 - discharge paper for Radunka Tasic
 - findings by the medical expert on the type and graveness of injuries for Radunka Tasic
 - report on the war damage for the house of Bora Kostic
 - findings by the construction expert on the damage caused to the houses at the village of Oraovica
 - findings by the construction expert on the damage to the bridge
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - indemnification request of the Railway Transport Company ZTP "Beograd"
 - representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads
 - medical report on the type and graveness of injuries of Mirjana Tasic, to be obtained
- 54.
- the injured party Vukasin Spasic, the village of Cekavica and Dragomir Stankovic, the village of Cekavica
 - findings by the construction expert on the damage to the bridge
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - sketch of the scene
 - report on the MUP RS criminal technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - representative of the injured party - the Republican Agency for Roads
 - autopsy reports or death certificates for Veselinka Spasic and Branka Stankovic, to be obtained
- 55.
- witnesses of the injured party Jagoda Stojmenovic, the village of Cenovac; Savo Jovanovic, the village Anciki, Zaplenska 30 and Branko Zdravkovic, Leskovac, Zejnela Ajdinovica 11
 - discharge papers for Jagoda Stojmenovic, Savo Jovanovic and Branka Zdravkovic
 - findings by the construction expert on the damage to the bridge
 - medical findings on the type and graveness of the injuries for Jagoda Stojmenovic, Savo Jovanovic and Branko Zdravkovic
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - sketch of the scene
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads
- 56.
- representative of the company DIN "Fabrika duvana Nis" (Tobacco Factory), Bulevar 12. Februar 74
 - indemnification request of the companies DIN "Fabrika duvana Nis", "Belvit", ZTP "Beograd", and the School of Construction Engineering "Neimar" (Constructor)
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

- medical report for Milorad Stankovic
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketches of the scene
- witness of the injured party Dragoljub Minic, Nis, Bujmirska 5
- discharge papers for Dragoljub Minic and Javorka Minic
- report on the inflicted war damage to the Municipal Damage Assessment Commission in Nis on the houses at Bumirska 5, 7a, 7b, 11 and Lipovicka 9 and 11
- witnesses Dragomir Ignjatovic, Nis, Bujmirska 7 and Borisav Peric, Nis, Lipovacka 9
- report by the War Damage Assessment Commission for the house at Bujmirska 7
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketch of the scene
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- injured party the relatives of the killed Milena Miljkovic, Nis, K. Vojinovica 5/17
- autopsy report or death certificate for Milena Miljkovic, to be obtained

57.

- representative of the companies "Blok signal skretnice" (Block Signal Railway Switches), Nis, Sarajevska 2 and "Jastrebac", Nis, Bulevar 12 Februar 82
- indemnification requests for the companies "Jastrebac", "Elektroistok", "15. Maj", School of Technical Engineering "12. Februar" and School of Construction Engineering "Neimar"
- record by the War Damage Assessment Commission of the company "Jastrebac"
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- representative of the injured party - company "Jastrebac", Nis, 12. Februar b.b.
- medical report on the type and graveness of the injuries for Dragomir Milosevic
- injured party the relatives of the killed Miroslav Stojkovic, Nis, Sarajevska 2
- autopsy report or death certificate for Miroslav Stojkovic, to be obtained

58.

- indemnification request of the Railway Transport Company ZTP "Beograd"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketch of the scene
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise ZTP "Beograd"

59.

- reports on war damage caused to the houses at 12. Februar 140, 142, Camurlijska 5, 5a, 5b, Jasenove Vode 1, 2, 3, 9, Toponicka 1, 4 and Miljakovacka 1, 2, 6 and 17
- injured party Stojadin Nikolic, Nis, Trupalska 2
- indemnification request of the companies "Deni komerc", NIS "Energogas" and NIS "Jugopetrol"
- witness of the injured party Srdjan Marjanovic, Nis, Milentijeva 14; Goran Ciric, Nis, Vojvode Tankosica 7/12; Milorad Cukic, Nis, Suboticka 9 and Blagica Cupalovic, Nis, Sarajevska 15
- representative of the companies Oil Industry of Serbia NIS "Energogas", Nis, 12. Februara 159 and NIS "Jugopetrol", Beograd, Milentija Popovica 1
- discharge papers for Milorad Cukic
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketch of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Goran Ciric, Srdjan Marjanovic and Blagica Cupalovic, to be obtained

60.

- report on war damage caused to the buildings at Mike Paligorica 20 and Cetinska 5
- indemnification requests for the companies "Rudo", "Nispromet", "Jugopromet" and "Trem"
- report by the commission on the war damage caused to the building of the company "Libela" Oktobarske revolucije 13
- record on the damage on the building of the Institute of Safety at Work
- witnesses of the injured party Marko Pistoljevic, Nis, Vojvode Gojka 54a; Ivan Uskokovic, Nis, Jugoviceva 26 and Danijela Sabovljevic, Nis, Stanka Paunovica 51/8
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- sketch of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads
- medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Nebojsa Bakic, Hristina Filipovic, Milan Stanojevic, Marko Zugic, Milorad Radojevic, Brankica Kikovic, Dragan Markovic, Miodrag Despotovic and Dragan Ilic, to be obtained

61.

- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketches of the scene
- photo-documentation
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads

62.

- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketches of the scene
- photo-documentation
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- representative of the Republican Agency for Roads

63.

- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- representative of the injured party - the Republican Agency for Roads

64.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketch of the scene
- representative of the injured party the company "Beopetrol"

65.

- MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketch of the scene
- representative of the injured party the company "Radio Nis"

66.

- indemnification request of the company "Novi Pazar"
- MUP RS photo-documentation

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads

67.

- indemnification requests of the companies Public Enterprise "Elektrovojvodina", "Telekom Srbija", "DTD Kanal", Faculty of Philosophy, "Luka (Port) - Novi Sad", Museum of Vojvodina, Republican Agency for Roads
- Regional Center North, public utility enterprise "Vodovod i Kanalizacija" (Water Supply and Sewage), Institute of Physics of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics PMF, Institute of Chemistry of that Faculty and the Faculty of Technology
- reports of the war damage for the Museum "Vojvodina", "DTD" Kanal", Novi Sad, Faculty of Philosophy and the Customshouse Novi Sad
- injured party Milivoj Nasov, Novi Sad, Suncani kej 31/16
- record on the damage done to the building of the Institute of Biology of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics PMF, Faculty of Agriculture and the Faculty of Technology
- autopsy report for an unidentified person
- record on the identification procedure for Oleg Nasov
- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads

68. Prevod snimljen u NATO161

69.

- indemnification requests of the Public Enterprise "Elektrovojvodina", "Telekom Srbija", "Brodogradiliste Novi Sad" (Shipyards), the Republican Agency for Roads - Regional Center North and the Public Utility Company JKP "Vodovod i Kanalizacija" (Water Supply and Sewage)
- report on the war damage inflicted on "Sloboda"
- witnesses of the injured party Goran Corevski, Novi Sad, Narodnog fronta 58; Senka Andric, Novi Sad, Donji put 71; Slobodan Savic, Novi Sad, Trg republike 17; Zvonimir Sabljak, Sremska Kamenica, Sedme Vojvodjanske brigade 62; Zeljko Colakovic, Novi Sad, Dragise Brasovana 5 and Zvonimir Breber, Novi Sad, Djule Molnara 1
- medical reports for Goran Coreski, Senka Andric and Zvonimir Breber
- discharge papers for Slobodan Savic, Zvonimir Sabljak
- medical report for Zeljko Colakovic
- findings and opinion by the medical expert on the type and graveness of the injuries for Zeljko Colakovic, Zvonimir Breber, Zvonimir Sabljak, Slobodan Savic, Senka Andric and Goran Corevski
- record on the damage inflicted on the building of the Institute of Biology of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics PMF
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS videos
- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads

70.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- indemnification request of the Republican Agency for Roads - Regional Center North
- MUP RS videos
- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads

71.

- indemnification request of the companies Oil Industry of Serbia NIS "Gas", DD "Hleb", PTT Srbija, "Luka Novi Sad", Republican Agency for Roads - Regional Center North, "Telekom Srbija", "Simpo" and "Danubius"

- MUP RS photo-documentation
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- sketch of the scene
- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS videos
- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads

72.

- indemnification request of Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketch of the scene
- MUP RS videos
- representative of the injured party Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"

73.

- representative of the injured party the Executive Council of Vojvodina, Novi Sad, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 16
- indemnification request of the Executive Council of Vojvodina
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS videos

74.

- representative of the injured party the Executive Council of Vojvodina, Novi Sad, Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 16
- indemnification request of the Executive Council of Vojvodina
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS videos

75.

- indemnification request of the companies Public Enterprise "Elektrovojvodina" and Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketch of the scene
- MUP RS videos
- representative of the injured party Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"

76.

- indemnification request for the house at Kamenicki put 43a, Two-Year Post-Secondary School of Business and Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- witnesses of the injured party Vidak Bulajic, Novi Sad, Kamenicki put 31a; Mile Borovica, Novi Sad, Kamenicki put 35 and Zuzana Dvorancic, Novi Sad, Gornji put 26
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
- sketch of the scene
- record on the damage caused to the Institute of Biology of the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics PMF and the Two-Year Post-Secondary School of Business
- medical report for Zuzana Dvorancic
- medical findings and opinion on the type and graveness of injuries for Zuzana Dvorancic, Vidak Bulajic and Mile Borovica
- medical documentation for Vidak Bulajic and Mile Borovica
- MUP RS videos

- representative of the injured party Public Enterprise "Radio televizija Srbija"

77.

- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- indemnification request of the Republican Agency for Roads - Regional Center North and Public Enterprise "Elektrovojvodina"
- record of the municipal commission on war damage caused to residential and business buildings in Vrbas
- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads

78.

- indemnification request of the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS videos
- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"

79.

- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketch of the scene
- representative of the injured party the company "Radio Vrbas"

80.

- indemnification request of the company "Telekom Srbija" and the Republican Agency for Roads - Regional Center North
- witnesses of the injured party Vera Petrovic, Sremska Kamenica, Slavka Rodica 28 and Ante Saravanja, Sremska Kamenica, Svetozara Miletica 12
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- medical reports for Ante Saravanja and Vera Petrovic
- medical findings and opinion on the type and graveness of injuries for Ante Saravanja and Vera Petrovic
- MUP RS videos
- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads
- witnesses of the injured party Dusan Mitrovic, Novi Sad, Mazuranciceva 42; Jovan Mitrovic, Sremska Kamenica, Vojvode Putnika 1; Ivanka Karlovic, Sremska Kamenica, Vojvode Putnika 3; Eva Kotvas, Sremska Kamenica, Slobodana Bajica 13 and Veronika Hajduk, Sremska Kamenica, Slobodana Bajica 13
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- medical report for Jovan Mitrovic, Dusan Mitrovic, Eva Kotvas and Veronika Hajduk
- medical findings and opinion on the type and graveness of injuries for Eva Kotvas and Veronika Hajduk
- MUP RS videos
- medical report on the type and graveness of injuries for to be obtained
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS videos
- medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Bogoljub Petrovic and Ivanka Karovic, to be obtained

81.

- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- witness Ivan Milosavljevic, Pancevo, Dusana Petrovica Saneta 3/6
- representative of the injured party the company "Lola UTVA"

- indemnification request of the company "Lola UTVA"
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation

82.

- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- witnesses Milan Torbica, Vrsac, Zarka Zrenjanina 32/4; Jon Pauser, Vrsac, Dimitrija Tucovica 22 and Nikola Jagodic, Vrsac, Bihacka 10
- indemnification request of the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- videos
- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"

83.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- witness Ilija Marin, Vrsac, Decanska 28
- representative of the injured party the company the Yugoslav Railway Transport Enterprise JZTP "Beograd" Section for STP Pancevo
- indemnification request of the enterprise JZTP "Beograd"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- videos

84.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

85.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

86.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

87.

- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise "Elektroprivreda Srbije" (Electric Power Utilities of Serbia)
- indemnification requests of the Public Enterprise "Elektroprivreda Pirota" (Electric Power Utilities Pirota) and "Radio Television of Serbia"
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS videos

88.

- sketch of the scene
- MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"

89.

- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot

- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- representative of the injured party the company "Sar proizvodi"

90.

- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- representative of the injured party the company "Famip"

91.

- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
- representative of the injured party the company "Kosovo vino"

92.

- indemnification request of the company "Jugopetrol"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- representative of the injured party the company the Oil Industry of Serbia NIS "Jugopetrol"

93.

- indemnification request of the company "Beoptrol"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- representative of the injured party the company "Beopetrol"

94.

- MUP RS photo-documentation
- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise PTT "Srbija"

95.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- indemnification request of the company "Telekom Srbija"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads

96.

- representative of the injured party the Yugoslav Railway Transport Company JZTP Beograd
- indemnification request of the company JZTP Beograd

97.

- indemnification request of the Public Enterprise "Elektrodistribucija Nis" (Electric Power Utilities Nis)
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation

98.

- representative of the injured party the JZTP Beograd
- indemnification request of the JZTP Beograd
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation

99.

- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation

100.

- representative of the injured party the JZTP Beograd
- indemnification request of the JZTP Beograd and the Public Enterprise "Elektrodistribucija Nis" (Electric Power Utilities Nis)
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation

101.

- representative of the injured party the Yugoslav Railway Transport Company JZTP Beograd
- indemnification requests of the company JZTP Beograd, the Public Enterprise "Elektrodistribucija Nis" (Electric Power Utilities Nis) and the company "Telekom Srbija"
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation

102.

- indemnification request of the company PTT Srbija
- representative of the injured party the company PTT Srbija
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation

103.

- MUP RS videos
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- representative of the injured party the company the Oil Industry of Serbia NIS "Jugoslpetrol"
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- indemnification requests of the Public Utility Company JKP "Vodovod" (Water Supply), "Trudbenik", "Jugopetrol" and "Zelvoz"

104.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- witness Sasa Tot, Smederevo, Bore Vukmanovica 32
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- indemnification request of the company "Jugovo"
- sketch of the scene
- MUP RS videos
- indemnification request of the Republican Agency for Roads
- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads

105.

- MUP RS videos
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- indemnification request of the Republican Agency for Roads and the Railway Transport Company "Beograd"

- representative of the injured party of the Republican Agency for Roads

106.

- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- indemnification request of the company "Sartid" and the Railway Transport Company ZTP "Beograd"
- MUP RS videos
- representative of the injured party the company "Sartid"

107.

- MUP RS videos
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- witness of the injured party Slobodan Nikolic, the village of Veliko Orasje
- medical documentation for Slobodan Nikolic
- findings and opinion by medical expert on the type and graveness of injuries for Slobodan Nikolic
- indemnification request of the Republican Agency for Roads
- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads

108.

- indemnification requests for the companies "Zmaj", "Lasta" and "Milan Blagojevic"
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- witnesses Dusan Miuca, Smederevo, Cvijiceva 20; Danilo Minic, Smederevo, Aleksandra Perica 2 and Dobrivoje Ivanovic, Smederevo, Jablanicka 7
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS videos

109.

- representative of the injured party the company "Djuro Strugar", Kula, Idjoski put b.b.
- indemnification request of the company "Djuro Strugar"
- sketch of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

110.

- representative of the injured party the company "Istra", Kula, I. Sekickog 30
- indemnification request of the company "Istra"
- record by the municipal commission on the damage inflicted on the house at I. Bajica 173
- report by the municipal commission on the damage caused to buildings in Kula, at Crvenka and at Sivac

111.

- MUP RS videos
- representative of the injured party the company Oil Industry of Serbia NIS "Naftagas"
- autopsy report for Ignatije Koncalovic
- witnesses Radenko Panic, Sombor, Blagojeviceva 78; Jugoslav Kosanovic, Kljajicevo, Kordunaska 12; Marinko Uzelac, Sombor, Josicki put b.b.; Mane Dmitrovic, Kljajicevo, Dusana Mudraka 1; Zeljko Josimcev, Sombor, Seste licke 10; Jozef Hornjak, Sombor, Josifa Pancica 20; Mirko Kljajic, Sombor, Prote Mateje Nenadovica 22/12; Mata Sain, the village of Svetozar Miletic, Vladimira Nazora 8; Nikola Koncalovic, Kljajicevo, Conopljanska 12; Dusan Sudar, Kljajicevo, Milutina Karasa 21; Slobodan Basaric, the village of Prigrevica, Vasilija Gacese 61; Marko Sveljo, Sombor, Matije Gupca 75; Sava Dragovic, the village of Stanisic, Svetozara Miletica 48 and Zoran Velimirovic, Kljajicevo, Rada Koncara 20
- the injured party Marta Koncalovic, Kljajicevo, Milutina Karasa 22

- indemnification request of the company the Oil Industry of Serbia NIS "Naftagas promet" and the Federal Directorate for Supply and Procurement
- findings and opinion by medical expert on the causes of Ignatije Koncalovic's death
- report by the municipal commission on the damage caused to buildings at Conoplja and at Kljajicevo
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketches of the scene

112.

- indemnification request of the companies "Odzaci" and "Luka Dunav" (Port Dunav)
- report by the municipal commission on the damage caused to the buildings at Odzaci, Lalic, Bogojevo and to the bridges connecting Bogojevo and Erdut
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketches of the scene
- representatives of the injured parties the Republican Agency for Roads and the Public Enterprise the Railway Transport Company JP ZTP "Beograd"

113.

- representative of the injured party the company "Seme" (Seeds)
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation

114.

- representative of the injured party the company the Oil Industry of Serbia NIS "Naftagas promet"
- witnesses Aleksandar Buligovic, Sombor, Mike Maksimovica 3; Branimir Matijevic, Sombor, Juhas Sandora 22; Ivan Lemic, Sombor, Gunduliceva 8; Radivoj Kricka, Stanisic, Alekse Santica 11; Filip Sikima, Sombor, Stevana Mokranjca 75 and Zoran Plavsic, Sombor, Brace Miladinov 18
- indemnification request of the companies "Zastava promet", Seme", Severtrans", Total", Car Batteries Factory "Sombor", Federal Customs Administration, Federal Directorate for Supply and Procurement, Elementary School "Avram Mrazovic", Agricultural Cooperative "Zadrugarka" and the Customshouse Sombor
- report by the municipal commission on the damage inflicted on buildings at Conoplja and Kljajicevo
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- record by the Construction Inspection
- sketches of the scene

115.

- representative of the injured party the company "Fabrika ulja Sombor" (Edible Oil Plant Sombor)
- witnesses Svetko Bajic, Sombor, Radoja Domanovica 23; Dragutin Narandzic, Sombor, Svetog Save 79 and Milos Karalic, Sombor, Mite Popovica 12
- indemnification request of the company "Sunce" (Sun), Sombor
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketch of the scene

116.

- representative of the injured party the company "Borovo boreli"
- witnesses Milan Lovric, Kljajicevo, Njegoseva 3; Krsta Olujic, the village of Ridjica, Borisa Kidrica b.b.; Milorad Miscevic, Kljajicevo, Branka Radicevica 36 and Janko Curcija, Sombor, Stapavski put 36

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- indemnification request of the company "Borovo boreli"
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- photo-documentation of the company "Borovo boreli"
- MUP RS photo-documentation

117.

- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- report by the company DDOR "Novi Sad" on the damage inflicted at Crveno Selo
- representative of the injured party the company "Telekom Srbija"
- indemnification request of the companies "Telekom Srbija", "TV centar Subotica", "Elektrovojvodina EDB Subotica", "Radio Subotica" and "PTT Srbija"
- witness of the injured party Stana Pejic-Tukuljac, Subotica, Gajeva 6
- medical report for Stana Pejic-Tukuljac
- medical report on the type of injuries for Stana Pejic-Tukuljac
- report by the municipal commission on the damage inflicted on buildings at Crveno Selo
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene

118.

- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- indemnification requests by the companies "PTT Srbija", "Radio Television of Serbia", "Elektrovojvodina EDB Subotica", "Radio Subotica", "Vojvodina put", "Telekom Srbija" and the Republican Hydrometeorological Institute
- representative of the injured party the company "Radio Subotica", Subotica, Put Jovana Mikica 12
- the injured party Zivko Alavanja, Palic, Hotel "Sport"
- medical reports for Zivko Alavanja, Dragan Prodanovic, Smilja Prodanovic, Mira Prostran and Lajos Elek
- medical report on the causes of death for Jeka Alavanja
- witnesses of the injured parties Mira Prostran, Palic, weekend cottage settlement ; Ivica Istvancic, Subotica, Domska 10; Anka Radojcic, Palic, Bolmanska 3; Dragan Prodanovic, Subotica, Ivana Milutinovica 101/53; Smilja Prodanovic, Subotica, Ivana Milutinovica 101/53 and Lajos Elek, the village of Hajdukovo, Kostolanji Dezea 22
- witnesses Mitar Radojcic, Palic, Bolmanska 3;
- report by the company DDOR "Novi Sad" on the war damage caused at Palic
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- medical documentation for Anka Radojcic, Nenad Radojcic, Dragan Prodanovic and Smilja Prodanovic
- report by the municipal commission on the damage inflicted on buildings at Palic
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketches of the scene
- representative of the injured party the Republican Hydrometeorological Institute
- medical report on the type and graveness of injuries for Ivica Istvancic, to be obtained

119.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- report by the company DDOR "Novi Sad" on the war damage caused to the overpass near the village of Horgos
- representative of the injured party the Republican Agency for Roads
- indemnification request of the Railway Transport Company ZTP "Beograd" and "Elektrovojvodina EDB Subotica"
- report by the municipal commission on the damage caused to buildings at Horgos
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene

120.

- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- report on the war damage inflicted on the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija
- indemnification request of the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija
- MUP RS photo-documentation

121.

- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- indemnification request by the Public Enterprise JP PTT Srbija

122.

- representative of the injured party the company "Telekom Srbija"
- indemnification request of the company "Telekom Srbije" and Health Center "Ivanjica"
- record by the municipal commission on the damage inflicted on buildings in the Ivanjica municipality
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketches of the scene
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

123.

- representative of the injured party the Railway Transport Company ZTP "Beograd"
- indemnification request of the company "Elektroprivreda Srbije" (Electric Power Utilities of Serbia) and the Railway Transport Company ZTP "Beograd"
- report by the municipal commission on the war damage inflicted on buildings at Donja Bistrica
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketches of the scene
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

124.

- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija
- indemnification requests of the enterprise "Elektroprivreda Srbije" (Electric Power Utilities of Serbia) and the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija
- report by the municipal commission on the war damage inflicted on buildings at Donja Bistrica
- report on the war damage inflicted on the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija

125.

- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija
- indemnification requests of the company "Elektroprivreda Srbije" (Electric Power Utilities of Serbia), the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija, "Telekom Srbije", the Institute for Accounting and Settlements, the Public Health Center Uzice and of Milenko Saveljic
- report by the municipal commission on the war damage inflicted on buildings in Uzice
- report on the war damage caused to the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketches of the scene

126.

- representative of the Republican Agency for Roads
- indemnification request of the Republican Agency for Roads
- indemnification request of the company "Elektroprivreda Srbije" (Electric Power Utilities of Serbia)

- report by the municipal commission on the war damage inflicted on buildings at Donja Bistrica
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketches of the scene
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

127.

- representative of the Republican Agency for Roads
- indemnification request of the Republican Agency for Roads
- indemnification request of the company "Elektroprivreda Srbije" (Electric Power Utilities of Serbia)
- report by the municipal commission on the war damage inflicted on buildings at Donja Bistrica
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketches of the scene
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene

128.

- representative of the Republican Agency for Roads
- indemnification request of the Republican Agency for Roads
- report by the municipal commission on the war damage inflicted on buildings at Donja Bistrica and the bridge on the River Lim
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the scene
- sketches of the scene

129.

- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija
- report by the municipal commission on the war damage inflicted on buildings at Prijepolje
- report of the war damage inflicted on the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija
- indemnification request of the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation

130.

- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija
- indemnification request of the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija
- report on the war damage inflicted on the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketches of the scene

131.

- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- indemnification request of the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene

132.

- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- indemnification request of the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

133.

- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- indemnification request of the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia" and "Telekom Srbija"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketch of the scene
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene

134.

- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- indemnification request of the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketch of the scene
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

135.

- representative of the injured party the company "Elektroprivreda Srbije - Elektrodistribucija Uzice" (Electric Power Utilities of Serbia - Power Distribution Uzice)
- indemnification request of the company "Elektroprivreda Srbije" (Electric Power Utilities of Serbia), the Federal Directorate for Supply and Procurement
- report by the municipal commission on the war damage inflicted on buildings at Donja Bistrica, Kosjeric and Pozega

136.

- representative of the injured party the company "Elektroprivreda Srbije - Elektrodistribucija Uzice" (Electric Power Utilities of Serbia - Power Distribution Uzice)
- indemnification request of the company "Elektroprivreda Srbije" (Electric Power Utilities of Serbia), "Drinske elektrane" (Drina Power Plants) and "Limske hidroelektrane" (Lim Water Power Plants)
- report by the municipal commission on the war damage inflicted on buildings at Donja Bistrica, Kosjeric and Pozega
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- report on the war damage inflicted on the Public Enterprise PTT Srbija

137.

- the injured parties Vera Curcic, Cacak, Vuka Karadzica 3 and Milkica Prokovic, Cacak, R. Mitrovica 194,
- medical report for Bogdan Prokovic
- indemnification request of the company "Sloboda" (Freedom)
- report by the war damage assessment commission
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- autopsy report for Mileva Kuveljic
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot

138.

- report by the war damage assessment commission
- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia", Beograd, Takovska 10
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- war damage assessment report

139.

- the injured parties Milka Dzemailovic, Cacak, Samacki hotel (Hostel for Single Occupants) "Hidrogradnja"; Biljana Obrenic, Cacak, Obiliceva 2; Vasilka Ristic, Beograd - the village of Beljina, 8. marta 18a and Snezana Jovcic, Beograd - Vinca, Ladnevode 14a
- witnesses of the injured parties Danica Obrenic, Cacak, Kulinovacko polje treci potez 11; Milan Stankovic, Sopot - the village of Babe, Radomira Rankovica 11; Dusan Vasic, Beograd, Baje Sekulica 33 and Trifko Djokic, Beograd, Baje Sekulica 43
- medical report for Radovan Cirovic, Ratimir Nerandzic, Danica Obrenic, Anka Ciriman, Mileva Grujicic, Trifko Djokic, Ivan Kostic, Milenko Cirovic, Darinka Vujicic, Miodrag Maksimovic, Milan Stankovic and Zoran Vuckovic
- report by the war damage assessment commission
- report by the war damage assessment commission of the company "Litopapir"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketches of the scene
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- autopsy report for Milos Jovcic, Dragan Obrenic, Velija Dzemailovic and Nasko Ristic
- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
- indemnification requests of the Railway Transport Company ZTP "Belgrade"
- medical report for Dusan Vasic, to be obtained

140.

- indemnification reports of the companies "Radio Podrinje", "Viskoza", "Telekom Srbija", "Radio Lotel", "Radio televizija Pink" and "Telekom Srpske"
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- representative of the injured party the Public Enterprise "Radio Television of Serbia"

141.

- indemnification request of the company "Glas Podrinja" (Voice of Podrinje)
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- representative of the injured party the company "Radio Sabac"

d)

1.

- autopsy reports for Zora Brkic, Radosav Novakovic and Branko Boskovic
- the injured parties Vera Novakovic, Beograd, Trgovacka 32; Gorjana Perovic, Beograd, Boska Vrebala 2 and Zarko Ninkovic, Vukice Mitrovic 38
- discharge papers for Radosav Novakovic and Branka Boskovic
- death certificates for Radosav Novakovic, Zora Brkic and Branka Boskovic
- representative of the injured party the Clinical Hospital Center KBC "Dragisa Misovic", Beograd
- indemnification request of the Clinical Hospital Center KBC "Dragisa Misovic"
- witnesses Zorica Zivkovic, Beograd, Ivana Milutinovica 9 and Milan Grbic, Beograd, Jovana Zujovica 8
- war damage assessment report by the company Oil Industry of Serbia NIS "Jugopetrol"
- report of war damage inflicted on the companies "Partizanski put" and "Koling"
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- expert findings and opinion on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
- witnesses of the injured party Irena Dinic, Prve pruge 9, Zemun and Darko Vasic
- medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries for Irena Dinic and Darko Vasic, to be obtained

2.

- death certificate for Slobodan Trisic
 - injured party Radmila Trisic, Beograd, Dr Ivana Ribara 88/28
 - representative of the injured party of the Public Utility Company JKP "Beogradske elektrane" (Belgrade Power Plants), Beograd, Savski nasip 11 and the Oil Industry of Serbia NIS "Energogas", Beograd, Autoput 11
 - assessment of direct war damage inflicted on the company the Oil Industry of Serbia NIS "Energogas"
 - MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - death certificate for Slobodan Trisic
 - autopsy report for Slobodan Trisic
 - indemnification request of "Beogradske elektrane" (Belgrade Power Plants)
 - expert findings and opinion on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
- 3.
- study with the assessment of the war damage inflicted on the company "Elektrodistribucija Beograd" (Power Distribution Belgrade)
 - representative of the injured party the company "Elektrodistribucija Beograd" (Power Distribution Beograd), Beograd, Masarikova 1-3
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - photo-documentation
 - expert findings and opinion on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
- 4.
- study with the assessment of the war damage inflicted on "Elektrodistribucija Beograd" (Power Distribution Beograd)
 - representative of the injured party the company "Elektrodistribucija Beograd", Beograd, Masarikova 1-3
 - MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot
 - report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - expert findings and opinion on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
- 5.
- report by the Public Enterprise "Elektroprivreda Srbije" (Electric Power Utilities of Serbia) on the war damage inflicted
 - representative of the injured party the Thermal Power Plant TE "Nikola Tesla", Obrenovac
 - report by the commission on the war damage inflicted on the Thermal Power Plant TE "Nikola Tesla and Kolubara" and TE "Nikola Tesla A"
 - expertise by the Forensic Experts Association "Vojvodina" Novi Sad on the war damage caused to the facilities of the company DD "Termoelektro"
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - expert findings and opinion on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
- 6.
- study with the assessment of war damage inflicted on the company "Elektrodistribucija Beograd" (Power Distribution Belgrade)
 - representative of the injured party the company "Elektrodistribucija Beograd", Beograd, Masarikova 1-3
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - expert findings and opinion on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
- 7.

- representative of the injured party the Thermal Power Plant TE "Kolubara", Veliki Crljeni
- report on the war damage inflicted on the TE "Kolubara" and TE "Kolubara A"
- expertise by the Forensic Experts Association "Vojvodina" Novi Sad on the war damage inflicted on the company DD "Termoelektro"
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- war damage assessment records by the Commission for Establishing the War Damage of the Lazarevac municipality
- expert findings and opinion on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used
- reports on the type and graveness of bodily injuries for Milosav Simic, 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, to be obtained

8.

- study with the assessment of war damage inflicted on "Elektrodistribucija Beograd" (Power Distribution Belgrade)
- representative of the injured party the company "Elektrodistribucija Beograd", Beograd, Masarikova 1-3
- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- expert findings and opinion on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used

9.

- study with the assessment of war damage inflicted on "Elektrodistribucija Beograd" (Power Distribution Belgrade)
- representative of the injured party the company "Elektrodistribucija Beograd", Beograd, Masarikova 1-3
- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- expert findings and opinion on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used

10.

- autopsy report for Milena Malobabic, Bosiljka Malobabic, Djura Pavkovic, Rade Zikic, Dusan Manojlovic, Milanka Vuckovic, Stamenka Randjelov, Dragic Napijalo, Bogdanka Janjanin, Slavko Popovic, Petar Budisavljevic and 10 persons whose identity has not been established
- witnesses of the injured party Milica Pjevac, Belo Polje, Surdulica municipality; Milica Sljepcevic, Belo Polje, Surdulica municipality; Dusan Nakic, Surdulica, Center for Old and Homeless People; Milan Tepsic, Surdulica, Srpskih vladara 30; Darinka Vrankovic, Surdulica, Center for Old and Homeless People and Petar Vrankovic, Surdulica, Center for Old and Homeless People
- representative of the injured party the Center for Old and Homeless People, Surdulica
- witnesses Borivoje Jovic, the village of Stankovci; Mile Rakic, Surdulica, Surdulickih 110 and Milica Bozic, Surdulica, Refugee Reception Center
- MUP RS videos
- sketch of the scene
- MUP RS report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- medical report on injuries suffered by Milica Sljepcevic, Darinka Vrankovic, Mile Tepsic, Maljus Ajbazovic, Milica Pjevac, Mladenka Mihajlovic, Stana Barjamovic, Stojmenka Trajanovic, Slobodanka Stanojevic, Dragica Antanasijevic, Mileva Babic, Pera Tomasovic, Dusan Nakic, Svetozar Cuk, Dragan Kitanovic, Djuro Pjevac, Srdjan Cvetkovic, Cedomir Stankovic, Stojance Stojkovic, Ljubica Cvetanovic, Ratko Mijakovic, Nada Pavlovic, Bozana Zdravkovic, Boris Eremijev, Petar Vrankovic, Zorica Novkovic, Zivojin Stojanovic, Zorica Kostic, Ruza Stankovic, Stojna Stosic, Bjelisavka Piljak, Vera Mladenovic, Milica Mihailovic, Stanka Mihailovic, Dimitra Cvetanovic, Rumena Stamenkovic, Dragan Pesic and Josif Kostic

11.

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- representative of the injured party the Public Utility Company JKP "Gradska toplana" (City Heating Plant), Krusevac, Jasicki put b.b.
- record by the commission for the assessment of war damage for the Public Utility Company JKP "Gradska toplana"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketch of the scene

12.

- indemnification requests of the companies "Nisal", "Srbijasume"
- representative of the injured party the company "Elektroistok", Beograd, Kneza Milosa 9-11
- MUP RS reports on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketches of the scene
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- witness of the injured party Dragoljub Bulajic
- medical report on the type and graveness of injuries suffered by Dragoljub Bulajic, to be obtained

13.

- representative of the damaged Special Hospital for treatment of progressive muscle and neuro-muscle diseases, Novi Pazar, Banjski put b.b.
- indemnification request of the Special Hospital for treatment of progressive muscle and neuro-muscle diseases
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- findings and opinion of the construction expert on the damage caused on the facilities in Novopazarska Banja
- witness Milijana Bijorac, through the Special Hospital for treatment of progressive muscle and neuro-muscle diseases
- medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries suffered by Nazim Smajovic, Rabija Smajovic and Mehdi Smajovic, to be obtained

14.

- representative of the injured electric power company "Elektroistok Beograd" - transmission unit Novi Sad
- indemnification request of the companies "Elektroistok Beograd" - transmission unit Novi Sad, Public Enterprise "Panonske elektrane" and Public Enterprise "Elektrovojvodina"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS videos

15.

- indemnification request of Public Enterprise "Panonske elektrane", "Termoelektro"
- representative of the injured Public Enterprise "Panonske elektrane", Novi Sad, Naselje Sangaj, Sedma 102
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketch of the scene

16.

- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot

- indemnification requests of Public Enterprise "Elektroprivreda Srbije" (Power Utilities of Serbia) – thermal power plant Kostolac and Public Enterprise "Elektroistok"
- representative of the injured party "Termoelektrana Kostolac" (Thermal Power Plant Kostolac), "Elektroistok"
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene

17.

- MUP RS report on the inquiry on the spot
- representative of the injured party pumping station "Badovac"
- medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries suffered by Velimir Simonovic, Velimir Milanovic and Jovan Popovic, to be obtained

18.

- witnesses Aleksandar Sefer, Sombor, Nike Maksimovica 19 and Nedeljko Eror, Sombor, Hadzica Svetica 48
- representative of the injured party company "Vodokanal - Jaros"
- indemnification request of the Public Utilities JKP "Vodokanal"
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketches of the scene

19.

- representative of the injured party the company "Elektroistok"
- indemnification request of the company "Elektroistok"
- MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- sketch of the scene

e)

1.

- Report by the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment on the consequences of NATO bombing on the environment in FR Yugoslavia

2.

- Report by the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment on the consequences of NATO bombing on the environment in FR Yugoslavia

3.

- Report by the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment on the consequences of NATO bombing on the environment in FR Yugoslavia

4.

- Report by the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment on the consequences of NATO bombing on the environment in FR Yugoslavia

5.

- Report by the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment on the consequences of NATO bombing on the environment in FR Yugoslavia
- 6.
- representative of the injured oil industry of Serbia NIS "Jugopetrol", Beograd, Milentija Popovica 1
 - witnesses of the injured party Jovo Radojevic, Negotin, trg Djordja Stanojevica 1/2 and Dragutin Stamenkovic, Negotin, Ace Patlidzanovica 29
 - medical documentation for Jovo Radojevic and Dragutin Stamenkovic
 - indemnification request of the company NIS "Jugopetrol"
 - witness Dragisa Buljugic, Prahovo, Dunavska 13
 - photo-documentation on the injuries suffered by Dragutin Stamenkovic
 - findings and opinion of medical experts on the type and graveness on bodily injuries suffered by Jovo Radojevic and Dragutin Stamenkovic
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - sketches of the scene
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - Report by the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment on the consequences of NATO bombing on the environment in FR Yugoslavia
- 7.
- Report by the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment on the consequences of NATO bombing on the environment in FR Yugoslavia
- 8.
- representatives of injured companies NIS "Oil Refinery of Novi Sad", Novi Sad, Put Sajkaskog odreda 4, NIS "Naftagas Trade Novi Sad", Novi Sad, Bulevar oslobodjenja 69 and NIS "Gas", Novi Sad, Radnicka 20
 - indemnification request of the companies NIS "Oil Refinery of Novi Sad", NIS "Naftagas Trade Novi Sad", NIS "Gas", "CS Hladnjaca", "Kole", "Monting", "Invest-Engineering", "4 September", "Stanprogres", "Autovojvodina", "Izoprogres", "Simpo" and School of Chemical Technology
 - report on the damage cause to oil industry of Serbia NIS "Naftagas"
 - records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - sketches of the scene
 - MUP RS on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS videos
 - medical documentation for Halid Dalip and Sulejman Dalip
 - indemnification request of the company "Novkabel"
 - witnesses of the injured party Sulejman Dalip, Novi Sad, Sedma 50 and Pavle Uri, Novi Sad, Sedma 52
 - findings and opinion of medical experts on the type and graveness of injuries suffered by Halid Dalip and Sulejman Dalip
 - witnesses Smilja Balog, Novi Sad, Sedma 50 and Miodrag Radisic, Novi Sad, Sesta 153
 - autopsy report for Milan Bajic
 - Report by the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment on the consequences of NATO bombing on the environment in FR Yugoslavia
 - medical reports on the type and graveness of injuries suffered by Mara Radisic and Pavle Uri, to be obtained
- 9.
- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - witnesses Miroslav Stanojevic, Pancevo, D. Obradovica 13/31; Stevan Batrina, Novi Beograd, Otona Zupancica 47 and Slavomir Glavonic, Pancevo, Stevana Supljicka 137/6

- representative of the injured party oil-industry of Serbia NIS "Rafinerija nafte Pancevo", Pancevo
 - indemnification request of the company NIS "Poiil Refinery Pancevo"
 - findings and opinion of medical experts on the causes of death for Dusko Bogosavljevic and Mirko Dmitrovic
 - medical report on the death of Dejan Bojkovic
 - report on the war damage caused to NIS "Oil Refinery Pancevo"
 - injured parties Ilija Dmitrovic, Pancevo, Savska 16; Mira Bojkovic, Jabuka, Masinska 7 and Sasa Bogosavljev, Pancevo, Oslobodjenja 39
 - witnesses of the injured party Sladjan Perosevic, Pancevo, Mike Petrovica Alasa 14; Bosko Nesic, Pancevo, Marka Kraljevic 40; Snezana Ivanov, Pancevo, Paje Marganovica 45/5 and Srbslav Lalic, Pancevo, Zlatarska 5
 - discharge lists for Sladjan Perosevic and Bosko Nesic
 - medical documentation for Bosko Nesic and Srbslav Lalic
 - findings and opinion of medical experts on the type and graveness of bodily injuries for Sladjan Perosevic, Bosko Nesic and Srbslav Lalic
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - sketches of the scene
 - MUP RS reports on the inquiry on the spot
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - Witness Simon Bancov, Kovin 1. maja 19
 - Report by the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment on the consequences of NATO bombing on the environment in FR Yugoslavia
 - findings and opinion of the Republican Inspector for environmental protection Simon Bancov and the joint task force of UNEP/UNCHS (Habitat)
- 10.
- records by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - witnesses Cedimir Milosavljevic, Pancevo, Knicaninova 50; Goran Miloradovic, Pancevo, Karadjordjeva 82b; Dusan Maksimovic, Banatski Brestovac, Ratka Pavlovica 47a; Slobodan Vaneski, Pancevo, Mihajla Petrovica Alasa 5/4; Salko Dupljak, Pancevo, Presernova 3 and Branislav Nikolic, Pancevo, Vojvodjanski bulevar 32/27
 - indemnification request of the company HIP "Azotara"
 - representative of the company HIP "Azotara", Pancevo
 - indemnification request of the company "Termoelektro"
 - report on the war damage caused to the company "Termoelektro"
 - MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
 - sketch of the scene
 - MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
 - report on the assessment of the damage caused to the company HIP "Azotara"
 - MUP RS photo-documentation
 - witness Simon Bancov, Kovin, 1. maja 19
 - Report by the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment on the consequences of NATO bombing on the environment in FR Yugoslavia
 - findings and opinion of the Republican inspector for environmental protection Simon Bancov and the joint task force of UNEP/UNCHS (Habitat)
- 11.
- witnesses Salko Dupljak, Presernova 3; Bosko Sretenovic, Pancevo, Gunduliceva 2; Ratimir Lojancic, Pancevo, Gunduliceva 2/19; Slobodan Tresac, Pancevo, Brace Jovanovic 175; Branko Okanovic, Pancevo, Mihajla Petrovica 5/9 and Manojlo Gistic, Pancevo, Dositeja Obradovica 15
 - representative of the injured company HIP "Petrohemija", Pancevo, Spoljnostarcevačka 82
 - record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
 - indemnification request of the company HIP "Petrohemija"
 - report of the commission on the war damage

- witnesses of the injured party Ljubinko Cukanovic, Banatski Brestovac, Sindjeliceva b.b.; Nebojsa Vojinovic, Starcevo, JNA 120; Draga Dimitrijevic, Pancevo, Strazilovska 27; Zivan Domazetovski, Pancevo, Zarka Zrenjanina 56; Vera Mircic, Pancevo, Joakima Vujica 19; Djura Prvanov, Pancevo, Granicarska 12; Slavica Kovacevic, Pancevo, Proleterskih Brigada 28b; Petar Mirkov, Pancevo, Spoljnostarcevska 35; Milos Dragovic, Pancevo, Kikindska 9/33; Goran Misimovic, Pancevo, Doktora Kasapinovic 4 and Milovan Celic, Pancevo, Dimitrija Tucovica 6
- medical documentation for Ljubinko Cukanovic, Nebojsa Vojinovic, Draga Dimitrijevic, Zivan Domazetovski, Zeljko Prodanov and Milovan Celic
- findings and opinion of medical experts for Zivan Domazetovski, Ljubinko Cukanovic, Nebojsa Vojinovic, Draga Dimitrijevic, Zeljko Prodanov, Vera Mircic, Djura Prodanov, Slavica Kovacevic, Mirko Petrov, Milos Dragovic, Goran Misimovic and Milovan Celic
- indemnification request for the company "Termoelektro"
- report on the war damage caused to the company "Termoelektro"
- medical reports for Vera Mircic, Djura Prodanov and Slavica Kovacevic
- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketches of the scene
- report on the war damage caused to the company HIP "Petrohemija"
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- witness Simon Bancov, Kovin, 1. maja 19
- Report by the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment on the consequences of NATO bombing on the environment in FR Yugoslavia
- findings and opinion of the Republican Inspector for environmental protection Simon Bancov and the joint task force of UNEP/UNCHS (Habitat)

III

a)

- report of the ABHO administration on the use of ammunition with depleted uranium – 238
- Report by the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment on the consequences of NATO bombing on the environment in FR Yugoslavia

b)

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- the injured party Ismet Dacic, the village of Besnik, Rozaje
- findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics on cluster bombs used
- discharge papers for Cedomir Grujic, Dragisa Vucic, Agneza Maric, Bogdan Bogdanovic, Slavko Miljkovic, Bojan Djordjevic, Gita Jovic, Igor Petkovic, Milutin Zivkovic, Golub Peric, Milanko Cirica, Bojan Dimic, Sinisa Dimic, Nikola Stojanovic
- death certificates (exerpts from registers of death) for Gerasim Jovanovski, Zivorad Ilic, Vera Ilic, Bozidar Veljkovic, Dragisa Vucic, Slobodanka Stojiljkovic, Trifun Vuckovic, Sasa Miljkovic, Gordana Sekulic and Milutin Zivkovic
- autopsy reports for Vera Ilic, Zivorad Ilic, Mijalko Trajkovic, Milica Stojanovic, Miroslav Maksic and Vladimir Jovanovic
- the injured parties Slobodanka Djordjevic, Nis, Ljube Nenadovica 29; Nevenka Deljanin, Nis, Bulevar Lenjina 81/40; Rosanka Vucic, Nis, Sumatovacka 10; Ivan Stojiljkovic, Nis, General Milojkovic 53/27, Lesjani; legal representative of the injured party Mladen Djurovic - Biljana Djurovic, Nis, Bulevar Lenjina 3/61; Aleksandar Vuckovic, Nis, Bulevar Lenjina 27/13; Milanka Miljkovic, Nis, Kamenicki vis 11; Dragoslav Ilic, the village of Negri Sori, the municipality of Cacak 32243; Markovica; Ljubinka Sekulic, Nis, Pana Djukica 9; Mirjana Jovanovic, Nis, Blagoja Parovica 12/52; Boro Stojanovic, the village of Pavlovac; Radmila Trajkovic, the village of Pavlovac; legal representative of minor Milanka

- Cicirca - mother Milanka Cirica, the village of Konarevo; Sladja Dimic, Kragujevac, Solunska 21b and Zoran Maksic, Bujanovac, Industrijska b.b.
- death certificates for Bozidar Djordjevic, Aca Deljanin, Bozidar Veljkovic, Dragisa Vucic, Slobodanka Stojiljkovic, Trifun Vuckovic, Sasa Miljkovic and Gordana Sekulic
- witnesses of the injured party Agneza Maric, the village of Gornji Matejevac; Vladimir Gregoric, Nis, Somborska 57/20; Dragan Puric, the village of Igros 37224 Lepenac; Bogdan Bogdanovic, Nis, Ljube Nenadovica 31a; Slavko Miljkovic, Nis, Oktobarske revolucije 4a/12; Igor Petkovic, Nis, Drugi ustanak 8; Ivica Jumerovic, Nis, Somborska 45/29; Golub Peric, the village of Donji Krupac, the municipality of Aleksinac; Zoran Videnovic, Nis, Majakovskog 97/4; Sveta Uskokovic, the village of Prva Kutina; Vladimir Jovanovic Nis, Kninska 43; Natasa Micic, Djurdja Ilic, Sava Micic, Mladjan Mavric, Sanja Djuricic, Goran Gogic, Bozidar Djuricic, Zoran Vecevic, all from the village of Velika Hoca, Nrec Colaku, Anton Tusi, Nik Spaci, Prenver Dzaferi, Rasin Redza, Slava Bogdanovic, Maharen Sabani, Sedat Bajra, Andrej Tomic, Miroslav Djikic, Arif Dzaferi, Ramiz Sabani, Samija Dzaferi, Marjan Velickovic, Igor Nedeljkovic, Radoslav Milosevic, all from the village of Pavlovac, Redzep Rustemi and Vlasta Ristic
- medical reports on the injuries suffered by Dragan Puric, Mladen Djurovic, Bojan Dimic and Rustem Redzepe
- medical documentation for Ivica Jumerovic
- MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- sketches of the scene
- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
- reports on the war damage cause to houses in the streets of Ljube Nenadovica, Nos. 22, 26, 29, 30, 31a, 33, 34, 37, 39, 43 and Anete Andrejevic, Nos. 2, 19
- representative of the company "Servo Mihalj", Nis, Branka Krsmanovica 19/10
- indemnification request of the tobacco industry DIN "Fabrika duvana Nis" and Public Enterprise "Elektroprivreda Srbije - Vlasinske hidroelektrane" (Power Utilities of Serbia - Hydro-Electric Power Plants on the Vlasina River)
- findings and opinion of construction experts on the damage caused to the facilities in the village of Velika Hoca
- findings and opinion of medical experts on the type and graveness of injuries suffered by Milanka Cirica
- the injured parties, relatives of the killed Fisnik Kodza, Valjdep Kodza, Burini Kodza, Edon Kodza, Osman Kodza and Arte Ljugici
- report of the municipal commission on the damage cause to the facilities in the village of Bustranje, Borovac and Kardanik
- witnesses Dragoljub Krstic, the village of Bustranje; Ljubisa Stojmenovic, the village of Kardanik; Radovan Petkovic, the village of Gornji Vrtogos; Radovan Petkovic, the village of Gornji Vrtogos and Vlasto Ristic, the village of Zbevac
- MUP RS videos
- Medical reports on the type and graveness of the injuries suffered by Boban Ciric, Milos Zaovic, Vladimir Gregoric, Suljo Salijevic, Olivera Zivic, Alita Nikic, Samir Demirovic, Hasir Ruzvanovic, Simeunka Spasic, Slobodanka Sevic, Zoran Andric, Morat Ajdarevic, Zorica Kostic, Ljiljana Radosavljevic, Zoran Petrovic, Milan Arsic, Bozidar Stamenkovic, Arijeta Ljugici, Ezgon Ljugici, Neron Ljugici, Naser Grajevci, Sveta Uskokovic, Borivoje Djokic, Dejan Dikic, Zora Vidanovic, Dobrila Rukavina, Predrag Jovanovic, Vladimir Jovanovic, Predrag Ilic, Zoran Bakic, Vlasto Ristic, Cedimir Dinic, Nenad Lazarevic, Natasa Micic, Djurdje Ilic, Savo Micic, Mladjan Mavric, Sanja Djuricic, Goran Gogic, Bozidar Djuricic, Zoran Vecevic, Nreca Colaku, Anton Tusi, Niko Spaci, Prenver Czaferi, Rasin Redza, Slava Bogdanovic, Maharen Sabani, Sedat Bajra, Andrej Tomic, Miroslav Djikic, Arif Czaferi, Ramiz Sabani, Sami Dzaferi, Mirjana Velickovic, Igor Nedeljkovic, Radoslav Milosevic, Besnik Kodza, Adrijan Kodza, Okicu Seslija, to be obtained
- autopsy reports or death certificates for Ljiljana Spasic, Ljubisa Stancic, Fisnik Kodza, Valjdep Kodza, Burin Kodza, Edon Kodza, Osman Kodza, Art Ljugici, Bosko Jankovic, Jeivosima Jankovic, Dragan Dimic, to be obtained

IV

- MUP RS report on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS reports on criminal-technical investigation of the scene
- MUP RS photo-documentation
- findings and opinion of experts on the type, origin and characteristics of the weapons used

V

- record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot
- photo-documentation of the Military Police
- record by the Military police on inquiry on the spot
- records by the military prosecutor on the inquiry on the spot
- MUP RS records on the inquiry on the spot
- sketches of the scene
- report on the damage cause to the buildings of the Army-Military Hospital (VMA), Belgrade, army barracks "Vasa Carapic", Beograd, army barracks "Mija Stanimirovic" Nis, army barracks "Deligrad", Aleksinac, facilities in the army barracks "Bubanj Potok", Beograd, real estate of 230th Serbian Air Defences, technical-material facilities of 231th TCk, Airport "Golubovci", Airport "Batajnica", Airport "Ladjevci", Airport "Sombor", facilities of the Army Post 1 rd "Stari Banovci" and facilities VaSk Vitanovac
- reports on the expertise conducted by the Military Engineering Institute of the Yugoslav Army on the ballistic expertise on the facilities Nos. 11 and 14 in the army barracks "Topcider" and the facilities Nos. 54 and 55 in the army barracks "Dedinje", VMA 3PM – the Institute for Occupational Health on gamma-spectrometric analysis, of the radiology section of the Prevention Platoon of the combat unit 1272 on the testing of radioactivity in the headquarters of the 3rd Army in Nis, army barracks "Sinkovac", Leskovac, "1300 kaplara", Vranje and "Mija Stanimirovic", Nis
- record on the war damage cause to the Airforce and Air Defenses Headquarters KRV PVO (building 1 – Zemun), by "Telekom Srbija"
- photocopies of the real estate technical booklets
- autopsy reports for Dalibor Radulovic, Mitar Milinkovic, Ljubomir Tomic, Jovan Bugaric, Stanisa Milovanovic, Dragoslav Jankovic, Acim Tadic, Vlastimir Lazarevic, Vladimir Vujovic, Zeljko Savicic, Sinisa Radic, Sinisa Lausev, Sasa Krstic, Bojan Miletic, Slobodan Smiljic, Goran Gajic, Blagoje Radic, Nebojsa Tepavac and Stanisa Pavic
- medical report for Sinisa Pavic
- death certificates for Zoran Virijevec, Milan Mijatovic and Malisa Milovanovic
- certificate attesting to the circumstances under which soldier Predrag Smiljanic and staff sergeant Miroslav Bozovic died.
- lists of admitted and wounded members of the Yugoslav Army, professional soldiers, professional members of the Yugoslav Army and reservists
- report by the Headquarters 37th mtbr on the killed and wounded members of the 37th mtbr
- death certificates for Milan Mijatovic, Malisa Milovanovic, Ivan Zivkovic and Miroslav Bozovic
- list of soldiers admitted on 28 April 1999 to the Emergency Center of the Military-Medical Academy (VMA)
- lists of members of the Yugoslav Army who were killed by NATO forces in the period from 24 March to 10 June 1999
- reports by military posts on casualties among the members of the Yugoslav Army.

ASSIGNMENT OF REASONS

It is common knowledge that from 24 March to 10 June 1999 the armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) bombed the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. By that act the rules of international law were grossly violated.

The United Nations Charter stipulates that *"All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations"* (Article 2, paragraph 4) and that *"no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council"* (Article 53).

The Security Council had evidently not given the permission for the use of armed force of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Moreover, such a permission had not even been requested, which best attests to the apparent intention for an illegal use of force against a sovereign state to be carried out by bypassing the Security Council as the sole United Nations agency authorized to decide thereon.

The definition of aggression was enclosed with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 3314 XXIX. According to that definition: *"aggression is the use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of another state or in any manner inconsistent with the United Nations Charter as it follows from this Definition"* (Article 1). Under Article 3 of the Definition, *"the bombing of the territory of a state by the armed forces of another state or the use of any weapon by one state against the territory of another state"* is an act of aggression *"irrespective of whether war has been declared or not"*.

Bearing in mind the quoted rules of international law, there is no doubt that the states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), by bombing the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and using the air force and cruise missiles, used force in contravention with the United Nations Charter. Under Article 2 of the definition of aggression, this constitutes sufficient evidence about the act of aggression.

Since the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia repelled those attacks, from 24 March to 10 June 1999 an aggressive war was waged against it.

I INCITEMENT TO AN AGGRESSIVE WAR (Article 152 of the FRY Penal Code)

Before the aggressive war against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia started, strong war mongering propaganda had been resorted to and the persons indicted hereby, i.e. leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and its leading member States, were its main advocates. This propaganda was resorted to with the view to creating conditions to carry out the already taken decision to start war.

Before they started openly calling for the use of armed force against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the indicted sought to enlist the support of the general public for their campaign. To accomplish their goals, they made use of the internal political situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, whose security forces were legitimately countering the attempts of Albanian terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija to change the constitutional order by violent means. Having the mass media under their control, they resorted to misinformation of the public about the events in Kosovo and Metohija with the view to presenting the legitimate intervention by the security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as their repression against the Albanian population and thus creating the impression that the Albanian population was jeopardized.

When they achieved this in their mutually harmonized statements at public gatherings and in the mass media they claimed that the repression by the security forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia against the

Albanian population in Kosovo and Metohija would trigger a humanitarian catastrophe. In order to prevent the catastrophe, they claimed it was necessary to launch air strikes against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in order to weaken its capacities to use force against the Albanian national minority. This is attested to by numerous articles in the press, radio and TV broadcasts and other mass media that carried such statements.

In order to make the military intervention seem permissible, they argued that it was not aimed against the territorial integrity or independence of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia but represented a legitimate armed humanitarian intervention warranted by the need to protect the Albanian national minority. However, the United Nations Charter and other sources of international law do not contain a single provision that could serve as the basis or justification for any kind of "humanitarian intervention", particularly not the one with all the characteristics of an open crime against peace, that is, aggression.

The Declaration on the Non-interference in Internal Affairs of States and Protection of Independence and Sovereignty, adopted by the United Nations general Assembly resolution 2131 XX, of 21 December 1965, stipulates that "*not a single state shall have the right to intervene directly or indirectly regardless of the reason in the internal or foreign affairs of any state*", and therefore it "*condemns military intervention as well as all other forms of interference or attempts at putting in jeopardy international legal personality of a state or its political, economic or cultural elements*". The definition of aggression prescribes that "*not a single issue of whatever character, political, economic, military or any other may be used as a pretext for aggression*" (Article 5, paragraph 1).

Bearing in mind the quoted rules of international law, it is clear that the accused, by advocating a "humanitarian intervention" by air strikes, were calling for an aggressive war against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

War propaganda constitutes a grave crime against peace, as also noted by the Nürnberg judgement. The principles of international law laid down by the Statute of the International Military Tribunal and the Nürnberg judgement were accepted and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly resolution of 11 December 1946. In 1947, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Resolution on measures needed to be taken against war propaganda and incitement to war. The 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Article 20, stipulates that any propaganda favoring war shall be prohibited by law.

Consequently, Article 152 of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia incriminates any calling or incitement to an aggressive war. There is no doubt that the actions committed by the accused and described above have all the characteristics of that crime.

II WAR CRIME AGAINST CIVILIAN POPULATION (Article 142 of the FRY PC)

The accused ordered during the war that attacks be launched on civilian population and settlements; indiscriminate attack affecting the civilian population; illegal and willful extensive destruction not justified by military necessity; attacks on objects specially protected under international law and long-term and widespread damage to the environment that may be harmful for the health or survival of the population.

By deciding that the armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) should attack the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, they concurrently planned the targets, means of warfare, means and stages of attacks, that were established so as to largely affect the civilian population and cause the consequences referred to above.

They then undertook actions whereby their war plan was made official by the decision of the North Atlantic Council as the main body of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) authorized to make a decision on military action within the Alliance.

By using their position, authority and political power and on that basis factual supremacy over the representatives of their states in the North Atlantic Council, they ordered them to vote in that organ in favor of the official decision to undertake air strikes. At the same time as the leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and its leading member States, they exerted influence by their suggestions and by their position taken on the representatives of other states in the North Atlantic Council to vote in the same manner.

As a result of their efforts, the North Atlantic Council took the decision to undertake air strikes against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia according to the already established plan and this decision was taken unanimously on 23 March 1999.

When a link is established between all the above described events and actions by the accused, it becomes evident that the order issued by the defendant Clark was but the last link in the chain of command that included all the accused.

Apart from having ordered the strikes, the accused actively followed the course and outcome of military operations during the war. These operations were carried out with their knowledge and under their control. Therefore, their criminal responsibility arises not only from the fact that they ordered the mentioned acts to be committed, but also from the fact that they knew or at least had some information that made it possible for them to conclude under the circumstances prevailing at the time that their subordinate member of armed forces had committed or were about to commit such acts and they failed to undertake all possible measures within their power to prevent them. Such responsibility is stipulated by Article 86, paragraph 2, of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I).

a) Attacks on the civilian population and settlements resulting in death or grave bodily injury of persons

The prohibition of such acts is stipulated by the most important and oldest written sources of international humanitarian law. Already the preamble of the 1868 Petrograd Declaration on the ban on the use of certain missiles in war indicates that *"the only legitimate targets that States should have before them in time of war is to weaken the military forces of the enemy"*. The rules on the laws and customs of land war (the Hague rules), that form an integral element of the 1907 Convention on laws and customs of land war (IV Hague Convention) ban *"the attack or bombing by any means undefended towns, villages, settlements or buildings"*. This ban was also confirmed by Article 1, paragraph 1, of the 1907 Convention on bombing by maritime forces in time of war (IX Hague Convention), which prescribes *"a ban on bombing by maritime forces of undefended ports, towns, villages, settlements or buildings"*.

The Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions, of 12 August 1949, on the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts, of 1977 (Protocol I), codifies the rules relating to the ban on carrying out hostilities against the civilian population and civilian objects. The protocol prescribes that *"the civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack, acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited"* (Article 51, paragraph 2). Article 52, paragraph 1, states that *"civilian objects shall not be the object of attack or of reprisals"*. In addition, it also states that *"civilian objects are all objects which are not military objectives ..."* as defined in paragraph 2 of the same Article, which says that *"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"*.

The rules contained in the quoted provisions represent the principles of war law and customs of war. This nature of the mentioned provisions has been reaffirmed several times. In the advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice in 1996, the Court said that it was "... no doubt due to a large number of rules of humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts that are fundamental in the protection of human beings and 'elementary respect of humanity' as the court stated in its judgement of 9 April 1949 in the case of the Corfu channel (I.C.J. Reports, 1949, page 22) that The Hague and Geneva Conventions enjoy wide application. Furthermore, these fundamental rules must be respected by all states regardless of whether they have ratified the conventions that embody them because they constitute the inviolable principles of international common law". Likewise, in its comment on Article 51 of the Additional Protocol 1, the International Committee of the red cross stated that this Article was one of the most important provisions of this Protocol and that it "explicitly recognizes the common norm that innocent civilians in the largest possible measures must be spared the hostilities and enjoy general protection against dangers arising from such hostilities".

It is evident that the civilian population against which the strikes were targeted had not taken any part in the hostilities nor had it in any manner contributed to the military actions of the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Lines of refugees. A certain number of attacks was directly targeted against lines of civilians, refugees. Such attacks were carried out near the village of Donja Srbica on 14 April 1999, at around 2.30 p.m., when at least six persons were killed and another five sustained grave bodily injuries and near the village of Korisha on 13 May 1999, at around 11.50 p.m., when the line included 622 persons, mostly ethnic Albanian, and at least 81 were killed and at least 34 sustained grave bodily injuries. The attack near the village of Donja Srbica was carried in daytime, when the line of refugee was moving along the Prizren-Djakovica road and the attack near the village of Korisha at the moment when the line of refugees, consisting mostly of women and children, was stopped near the Prizren-Suva Reka main road. It is clear already from the very fact that there were a large number of people involved that in both cases they were located in the open space as shown in the photo-documentation, sketch of the scene and the record on the inquiry on the spot, that these lines were easily recognizable target and therefore the attacks against them cannot be attributed to collateral mistake by the attacker.

Settlements. The attacks on settlements described in this part of the indictment include cases where the objects of the attack were municipal residential quarters, settlements or villages, in whose vicinity there were no military installations or any military positions, i.e. which were exclusively inhabited by the civilian population.

The attack on Aleksinac is a typical example of such attacks. On two occasions, residential quarters in Aleksinac were directly attacked. The first attack was carried out at 9.40 p.m., on 5 April, 1999, when NATO directly hit the residential quarter in the street of Dusan Trivunac, Vuk Karadjic, Petar Zec and Knez Milos and when twelve persons were killed and four sustained grave bodily injuries. The second attack of the same nature was carried out against the residential quarter in Aleksinac in the streets Niska and Uzicka at 1.45 a.m., on 27 May 1999, and lasted until 9.34 a.m. In this attack, three persons were killed. The sketch of the scene, the record on the inquiry on the spot by the investigating judge and photo-documentation clearly indicate that in both cases densely populated residential quarters came under attack and that all destroyed and damaged buildings were civilian residential buildings.

Buildings with a large number of civilians. A certain number of attacks were carried out against individual civilian objects that housed, because of their nature, a large number of civilians. These buildings had no military purpose either before or during the attacks of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

One of the most drastic examples of this type of attack was the attack on the building of Radio television Serbia in Belgrade, at No. 1 Aberdareva Street, carried out at 2.06 a.m., on 23 April 1999. At the time of the attack, a large number of employees were in the building, who were preparing and broadcasting television programs that are, as is common knowledge, broadcast from this building around the clock. The building itself is located in a densely populated part of town, virtually at the heart of Belgrade, and because of its exclusive purpose - production of television programs - is a typical example of a civilian object. In this attack, sixteen

persons were killed, while at least two persons sustained grave bodily injuries. At the moment of the attack, all the killed and wounded were on their work posts in this building.

It follows undoubtedly from the collected evidence that the object of the attacks were the civilian population and settlements and that these attacks resulted in the death and grave bodily injury of persons.

Since the accused ordered such attacks in violation of the rules of international law in time of war, their actions have all the characteristics of a war crime against the civilian population under Article 142, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

b) Indiscriminate attacks.

In all the cases described in this part of the indictment, attacks were carried out which indiscriminately targeted military objects, civilians and civilian objects.

The ban on such attacks arises as mentioned above from the basic principle of international humanitarian law and customs of war that the parties to the conflict are obliged during an attack to clearly distinguish between military and civilian objects, as well as between combatant and non-combatant population. According to this principle, an attack must in no case be targeted against the civilian population and civilian objects, nor may the attack be carried out using the weapon targeted against the specific military objective. This principle is most comprehensively regulated by Article 51, paragraphs 4 and 5, of the Additional Protocol I, of 1999, which as was indicated above represents a norm of common law in international war law. Paragraph 4 of this Article explicitly prohibits indiscriminate attacks which are understood to mean: *(a) those which are not directed at a specific military objective, (b) those which employ a method or means of combat which cannot be directed at a specific military objective or (c) those which employ a method or means of combat the effects of which cannot be limited as required by this Protocol.* The nature of these attacks pursuant to the Protocol is such that in each of the mentioned cases "... they hit military objectives and civilians and civilian objects indiscriminately". Paragraph 5 of the quoted Article states that indiscriminate attacks shall, inter alia, be understood to mean: *"a) an attack by bombardment by any methods or means which treats as a single military objective a number of clearly separated and distinct military objectives located in a city, town, village or other area containing a similar concentration of civilians or civilian objects; and b) an 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"*.

The characteristic examples of such attacks include the attacks carried out in Surdulica, at 11.10 a.m., on 6 April 1999, and from 12.15 p.m. to 1.25 p.m., on 27 April 1999. On these two occasions, they bombed the barracks together with a large part of the nearby settlement, killing nine civilians, inflicting bodily injuries on a large number of others and totally destroying a number of residential buildings in Surdulica. It follows clearly from the video tapes, the sketch of the scene, photo documents and the record on the inquiry on the spot by the investigating judge that the attack was totally indiscriminate, targeted an entire part of the settlement located in the vicinity of the barracks and that due to its intensity it also affected the parts of the settlement far away from the barracks.

It undoubtedly follows from the collected evidence that the attacks on many military objectives were carried out in similar circumstances in which they could have been expected to cause incidental loss of civilian lives, injury to civilians, damage to civilian objects or a combination of such effects, which would have been excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated, and that such consequences did occur.

Since the accused ordered such attacks in violation of the rules of international law in time of war, their actions have all the characteristics of a war crime against the civilian population under Article 142, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

c) Illegal and willful massive destruction of property not justified by military necessity

One of the basic characteristics of the attacks carried out by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was that these attacks, contrary to the common and treaty rules of international law, were designed to cause the most extensive damage and destruction which in the majority of cases was not justified by military necessity.

The ban on destruction of property that is not justified by military necessity is also a common norm embodied in the most important previously quoted international conventions. Article 23 of The Hague rules states, *inter alia*, that it is *particularly prohibited* "... to destroy or seize enemy property, except in cases when such destruction or seizure would be imperatively mandated by military necessity". Article 147 of the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war (1949 IV Geneva Convention) stipulates that grave breaches of the Conventions include "... extensive destruction and appropriation of property not justified by military necessity and carried unlawfully and wantonly". Consequently, it is quite clear that these provisions only codify the common rule according to which the force that is used, even when a military objective is at issue, must be proportionate to the military advantage that is to be achieved by that destruction.

This part of the indictment lists the attacks on objects of great value which had as their characteristic a drastic disproportion between the damage caused and the military advantage achieved. The attacks on bridges, roads, factories, electric power facilities, TV and radio transmitters and business centers, particularly bearing in mind the fact that the most of these objects were destroyed or heavily damaged, evidently represent attacks intended to destroy the entire economy and infrastructure of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia rather than to achieve any specific military advantage. All the more so as the majority of these facilities were attacked a number of times and it hence follows that the attack was not aimed at rendering the facility useless, which was most often achieved already by the first attack but to destroy it completely.

The attacks on the bridges on the river Danube in Novi Sad are a characteristic example of such attacks. The destruction of these bridges that are located at a distance of over 500 kilometers from Kosovo and Metohija and which were not used by the Yugoslav Army (VJ) was evidently serving no military purpose when it comes to the operations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The Novi Sad bridges, primarily due to their position and distance form the zone of main military operations during the NATO attacks on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia served exclusively to connect two parts of the town. Even when it was necessary to move Yugoslav Army units across the Danube, the destruction of the mentioned bridges did not call this possibility seriously into question because these movements could take place by other parallel routes. Finally, as far as the bridges of such length and structure are concerned, for achieving a possible military objective it was sufficient to cut them in one place i.e. to destroy one arch. Instead, they were subjected to total destruction.

The identical principle was also applied in other cases mentioned in this part of the indictment. Although main communication routes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in each individual case could have been cut by incapacitating one or two bridges, quite unjustifiably from the standpoint of achieving specific military advantage, all or the majority of bridges along a specific route were destroyed. In addition, the bridges that came under attack included a large number of those that were located outside the strategic road and, according to their characteristics, were totally unusable for the movement of military units.

It follows beyond any doubt from the collected evidence that the attacks on the construction and other capital objects, the attacks resulted on systematic, unlawful and wanton and extensive damage of property not justified by military necessity.

Since the accused ordered such attacks in violation of the rules of international law in times of war, their actions have all the characteristics of a war crime against the civilian population under Article 142, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

d) Attack on objects particularly protected by international law

The cases described in this part of the indictment refer to the attacks carried out on the civilian objects enjoying particular protection under international law due to the importance they have for the civilian population.

These were attacks carried out on hospitals and on the facilities that are necessary for the survival of the civilian population – waterworks and electric power facilities and heating plants.

The rule on the protection of civilian hospitals in time of armed conflicts is a common legal rule and is also embodied in Article 27 of The Hague rules. This Article states that *"during sieges and bombardment all necessary measures must be taken to spare, to the extent possible ... hospital and collection points for patients and wounded persons provided they are not concurrently used for military purposes"*. Such attacks also violate the explicit provisions of the IX Geneva Convention of 1949. Article 18, paragraph 1 of this Convention explicitly states 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"* and that *"they shall at all times be respected and protected by the Parties to the conflict"*.

The obligation to protect objects necessary for the survival of the civilian population stems primarily from the obligation laid down by common law and international conventions to protect the civilian population. Any interpretation to the contrary would open up the possibility for the prohibition of hostilities against the civilian population to be affected indirectly, not by direct attack but by actions directed against the objects that create conditions for the survival of that population. Such attacks also constitute a breach of the provisions of 1977 Protocol I. Article 54, paragraph 2 of this Protocol, explicitly states that : *"it is prohibited ... to attack, destroy, remove or render useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, agricultural area for the production of foodstuffs, crops, livestock, drinking water installation and supplies and irrigation works, for the specific purpose of denying them for their sustenance value to the civilian population or to the adverse Party, whatever the motive, whether in order to starve out civilians, to cause them to move away, or for any other motive."* Bearing in mind the meaning of the quoted provision, it is clear that the words *"such as"* point out that a list of objects given in this provision is incomplete and provided as an example and that other objects, too, should be covered by this prohibition if they represent objects necessary for the survival of the civilian population due to their importance. This position is also advocated by the International Committee of the Red Cross in its comments on this Article: *"Commentary on the Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, Geneva 1987, page 655, note 2103"*, indicating that the words *"such as"* are of an illustrative nature and that an exclusive list of such objects would lead to the omission of some of them or to their willful selection.

Hospitals. A characteristic example of the attacks carried out on hospitals as objects particularly protected under international law was a direct attack on the Clinical Hospital Center "Dr. Dragisa Misovic", Belgrade, carried out at 0.50 a.m. on 20 May 1999. It follows unequivocally from the enclosed evidence, primarily the MUP RS record on the inquiry on the spot and the record by the investigating judge on the inquiry on the spot that this object was directly hit although it had never even for a minute been used for military purposes. The attack killed three persons in the intensive care unit of this hospital, whereas the hospital itself suffered extensive damage.

The objects necessary for the survival of the civilian population. A large number of attacks targeted water supply facilities, heating plants and electric power transmission facilities that primarily served the civilian population and that undoubtedly, pursuant to the earlier quoted provision, given in Article 54, paragraph 2, 1977 Protocol I, represent objects necessary for the survival of the civilian population. In addition to the attacks on the water supply facilities, which are explicitly prohibited by the quoted provision, this part of the indictment also describes the attacks on heating plants and electric power transmission lines since these objects create equally important conditions for the life of the civilian population.

Namely, the earlier mentioned comments on Article 54 of 1977 Protocol I by the International Committee of the Red Cross indicate, inter alia, that it cannot be excluded that as a result of climatic conditions and other circumstances, objects such as shelters or clothing, must be regarded as necessary for survival. Proceeding from such an understanding of the notion of the object for survival, it is clear that in the climatic conditions prevailing in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia also heating installations must be considered as necessary for survival.

The same goes for the attacks on the electric power installations because it is unquestionable that in the present living conditions, especially in large cities, electricity is a precondition for life. Absent electricity, it is not possible to supply the population with heating and water, food production companies are not able to work and the possibilities for the work of health institutions diminish considerably, putting at risk the survival of the civilian population. The attacks described in this part of the indictment, on a number of occasions, first temporarily, by means of graphite bombs, damaged the power transmission grid and then the bombing damaged permanent objects in this system such as transformer stations and command centers. Such attacks cannot be justified by military necessity bearing in mind that particularly in conditions of war the armed forces have their own sources of electricity primarily because they are in constant movement, which makes it impossible to link up with stable electricity sources. For this reason, these attacks are totally unjustified from the standpoint of achieving concrete and direct military advantage, which in this specific case was negligible. As opposed to the minimum effect in terms of weakening the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the maximum effect of these attacks was achieved precisely to the detriment of the civilian population, putting it in highly unfavorable living conditions and calling into serious question its survival.

It follows from the collected evidence beyond any doubt that the object of the attacks were civilian hospitals and the object necessary for survival of the civilian population as objects particularly protected under international law.

Since the accused ordered such attacks in violation of the rules of international law in time of war, their actions have all the characteristics of a war crime against the civilian population under Article 142, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

e) Long-term and widespread damage to the natural environment that may be harmful for health and the survival of the population

This part of the Indictment describes the attacks that caused long-term and widespread damage to the environment that may be harmful for health and the survival of the population. The ban on attacks that seriously damage the environment over the long term arises first of all from the ban on attacks on the civilian populations that, as was previously indicated, represents beyond any doubt a common norm of international law. Namely, it is clear that the attacks that cause serious, long-term and extensive damage to the environment make that environment unfit for the civilian life and, by the same token are directed against health and survival of the population. Such an understanding also follows from the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the lawfulness of the threat or use of nuclear weapons, in which the court considered regulation on the protection of environment applicable in armed conflicts. This opinion, inter alia, states, that "... the Court holds that the environment is not an abstract notion but the living space, the quality of life and the very health of human beings, also including future generations". The existence of the general obligation of states to secure that the activities within their jurisdiction and control do not cause harm to the environment of other states or areas beyond their control is now part of the corpus of international law pertaining to the environment".

In addition to the general ban on attacks targeted against the civilian population, these attacks are also prohibited by international conventions. Article 55 of the Additional 1977 Protocol I states that "*in warfare attention should be paid to protecting the environment against extensive, long-term and severe damage*". The mentioned advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice states that this provision, together with Article 35, paragraph 3 of Protocol I, that refers to the ban on application of methods or weapons that are intended of which may be expected to cause extensive, long-term and severe damage to the environment, make for "*additional protection of the environment*". The Code further adds that "*taken together, these provisions stand for a general obligation to protect the environment against general, long-term and gross destruction*". This approach is also supported by the terms of Principle 24 of the Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development, which stipulates that "*Warfare ... is essentially harmful to sustainable development. The states will, therefore, have to respect the provision on environmental protection in time of armed conflict under international law and cooperate in its further development to the extent necessary*". Also relevant in this context is UN General Assembly resolution 47/43 of 25 November 1992, on environmental protection in time of armed conflict. This resolution confirms the general view according to which the importance of the environment constitutes one of the elements that need to be taken into consideration in carrying out the legal principles applicable in an armed

conflict. It stipulates that *"destruction of the environment not justified by military necessity and done wantonly is certainly contrary to the existing international law"*.

It follows undoubtedly from the report of the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment, i.e. a document to a large extent parallel to the report of the Balkan Task Force (BTF) set up by the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) that the attacks described in this part of the indictment have caused long term and widespread damage to the environment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the neighboring countries, that may be harmful to health of the survival of the population.

Almost daily attacks on chemical and petrochemical facilities, oil refineries, fuel depots and the power utilities system, have caused widespread damage to the environment. Apart from instant effects, mostly associated with causing explosions, fires and release of toxic substances into the environment, noteworthy are the long-term effects resulting from the contamination of the environment with slowly degradable chemicals and radioactive substances with carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic and embryo-toxic properties. As a result of these attacks, the following chemical substances were released among other: vinyl-chloride monomers (VCM), chlorine, chlorinated hydrocarbons, mercury, cadmium, hydrocarbons, ammoniac, nitrogen and sulfur-oxides, benzene, phosphorus compounds, dioxine, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and hydrogen halogens. The destruction of electric relay stations resulted in the release of very toxic perylene. Most of these substances are lethal for humans. They penetrate the soil to reach ground waters, for which reason the population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will be constantly exposed to their effect.

The characteristic example of these attacks that had dramatic consequences for the environment are the attacks carried out on the industrial zone in Pancevo, when three largest industrial plants were destroyed – "Pancevo Oil Refinery", "Petrochemistry" and the Nitrogen Fertilizer Manufacturing Plant "Azotara".

After the attack on HIP "Petrohemija" on 18 April 1999, some 40 thousand inhabitants were temporarily evacuated from Pancevo, of which around 10 thousand returned to their homes on the same day, whereas the others remained outside their town for more than a week. The population and most of all the vulnerable categories (children, the sick and the elderly) were complaining about difficulties ranging from sore eyes and nose to a burning sensation in the upper respiratory tract and suffocation. Numerous pollutants identified in a cloud were deposited on agricultural land in the broader Pancevo area. Downstream, near the mouth of the channel discharging industrial waste waters into the Danube, a larger quantity of dead fish was detected but dead fish was most conspicuous in the channel itself. The major risk for the environment and human health in the long run, in terms of possible consequences, is posed by the released heavy metal (mercury and lead) and organic-chlorine compounds (EDC, PCDD, PCDF, etc. This is because contaminated soil, ground and surface waters are a source from which these substances are transferred but they are slowly degradable in that space, particularly up to the source of water supply and agricultural soil, where there is the great danger that these harmful substances (mutagenic, embryo-toxic, teratogenic and carcinogenic may be absorbed in the food chain). Moreover, in the course of combustion of petrol caused by fire during this attack, lead oxide was created from tetra-ethyl-lead that is a component of motor-petrol and this lead oxide is deposited on the soil very fast and pollutes ground waters in the process.

In the attack on the "Pancevo Oil Refinery", 6,800 tons of crude oil and other derivatives were burnt or released, notably, 37,700 tons of crude oil, 6,200 tons of different types of petrol, 350 tons of diesel fuel, 7,480 tons of fuel oil, 6,600 tons of heavy vacuum oil, around 230 tons of liquid oil gas, 80 tons of bensol, 1,200 tons of petroleum and 1,900 tons of other derivatives and products without any specification. Thus, around 100 hectares of land was contaminated up to the depth of minimum 50 cm. After the attack on Nitrogen Fertilizers Manufacturing Plant "Azotara" on 18 April 1999, the level of vinyl chloride monomers (VCM) increased in the air. Between 5 and 6 a.m. it was 7,200 times higher than the normal concentration, between 6 and 8 a.m. 10,600 times and between 8.40 and 9.45 a.m. 9,000 times higher than the normal concentration. Since this cloud was pushed to the north of the town by wind, this resulted in the pollution of soil, crops and fruit. In addition, a large quantity of ammoniac was discharged into the Danube, which, among other, considerably threatened the river flora and fauna.

The mentioned environmental impacts are manifest both at the local and at the regional level and probably also have a bearing on global changes both in terms of instant direct damage and damage that is yet to be manifested in the long run. This is because the transmission of pollutants takes place primarily by air and surface waters, the Danube in particular. The neighboring countries, too, and mainly Bulgaria and Romania were under the influence of air masses contaminated by polluted substances in the atmosphere including very harmful organic-chlorine compounds. In addition, a part of the pollution was carried further to the delta of the Danube and the Black Sea, while certain parts of heavier fractions of oil were directly deposited on the river bed or remained along its banks. It follows undoubtedly from the collected evidence that the attacks on the mentioned objects were planned to cause long-term and widespread damage to the environment that may be harmful for the health of the survival of the population.

Since the accused ordered such attacks in violation of the rules of international law in time of war, their actions have all the characteristics of a war crime against the civilian population under Article 142, paragraph 2, in connection with paragraph 1 of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

III

USE OF PROHIBITED WEAPONS (Article 148 of the FRY PC)

During the war, the accused also ordered the use of weapons prohibited under the rules of international law. Following their orders, ammunition with depleted uranium and cluster bombs were used.

a) Ammunition with uranium 238

A number of attacks were carried out with ammunition API PGU - 14/B with the core made of uranium 238 i.e. depleted uranium.

It follows from the report prepared by the Federal Ministry for Development, Science and the Environment on the effects of the NATO bombing on the environment of FR Yugoslavia that ammunition with depleted uranium primarily has radioactive effect, primary and secondary. Even if one can speak about controlling the primary effect of radiation, it is completely impossible to control subsequent radiation, the spreading of which depends on a large number of factors that cannot be influenced, such as the thrust and speed of wind, weather conditions and the direction of water courses. This means that the consequences of subsequent radiation may also occur at large distances from the place of use of the weapons with depleted uranium.

These weapons are particularly dangerous, namely cause subsequent radiation because they may cause serious pollution of soil, flora and water, i.e. serious environmental pollution. In more serious radiation cases, man-made environment may become unfit for human habitation over a long time period. However, this environmental impact in any case results in continuous and long-term exposure to radiation of people living in such areas, because subsequent radiation poses a threat to the affected areas until the end of the half-life of the used radioactive material which in the case of depleted uranium is several million years long.

The combustion of depleted uranium, apart from half-life, also results in toxic products. When the uranium core hits a solid barrier, a high temperature develops and at least 10 percent of the total mass of depleted uranium burns down and is transformed into uranium oxide aerosols and up to 70 percent is transformed into aerosols - particles easily precipitating in the lungs. These particles can be brought into a living organism by inhalation after which they are deposited for years in lungs, kidneys, bones and the brain, contaminate the surrounding environment and may, depending on weather conditions, be carried over long distances. Uranium 238 is not particularly soluble in water and bodily liquids, but uranium oxides are more soluble, so that over time they may also contaminate ground waters and via plants in the form of animal fodder contaminate animals and humans.

The effects of the impact of this ammunition on the army and the population are fatal because it causes contamination resulting in toxic and radiation effects causing cancer. Radioactivity and the toxicity of uranium and its products cause various diseases, such as dermatitis, kidney impairment, acute necrotic arterial lesions and even death. The inhalation of small particles into the lungs can cause cancer of internal organs.

The ban on the use of weapons with such characteristics is stipulated both by the customs of war and by international conventions. As early as in 1868, the Petersburg Declaration prescribed that "*the sole legitimate goal that states in time of war should have is to weaken the military forces of the enemy*" and "*that this goal would be overstepped with the use of weapons that would unnecessarily increase the suffering of people that are non-combatants, or make their death inevitable*". With the use of ammunition with depleted uranium, the goal of weakening the military forces of the enemy, as the sole legitimate goal of warfare under this declaration is inevitably overstepped. As stated above, this weapon does not affect only the military force because its subsequent impact inevitably also affects the protected persons and the environment. That is why this ammunition represents a weapon that cannot be directed against predetermined target and is thus prohibited. Likewise, this ammunition is also a weapon that inflicts excessive and unnecessary suffering precisely because it inevitably also hits the targets that must be spared.

The Protocol on the ban of use in war of choking, poison or similar gases and bacteriological weapons (the 1925 Geneva Protocol) is one of the clearest legal sources that may be applied in assessing the permissibility of this type of weapons in international law. Namely, the Protocol contains the view that "*... the use in war of choking, poison and other similar gases, as well as all liquids, substances, or similar procedures, has been justly condemned by the general opinion of the entire civilized world*". The word "*similar*" in the Protocol should not be interpreted as to refer solely to the physical or chemical similarity of the weapon with choking or poison gases. Since also similar procedures are prohibited, the only correct interpretation is that similarity should be sought in the effects of the impact of such a weapon. The changes caused by ammunition with depleted uranium in human body are very similar to the effects caused by poison gases. Changes occur in the human blood, of a hematological nature, that by its effects are similar to the impact of well-known poison gases, e.g. mustard gas. In addition, the mechanism of genetic changes must be seen as a form of chemical impact of radiation. The mentioned legal rules, undoubtedly, are of common law rules. This follows, no doubt, also from this Protocol which explicitly states that the use of weapons and procedures that are prohibited thereunder has already been "*condemned by the general opinion of the entire civilized world*". This means that the authors of the Geneva protocol already at the time of its adoption took the view that the rule they were about to confirm by the Protocol was the common law rule.

The ban on the use of this type of weapons is also stipulated by the provisions of the 1977 Additional Protocol I. Article 35 of this Protocol, first of all as a general rule, states that not a single party to the conflict has the unlimited right to select methods and means of warfare. Paragraph 2 of this Article makes this restriction even more specific by repeating the already mentioned and generally accepted ban on weapons, missiles and materiel and method of warfare that cause excessive injuries or unnecessary suffering. Furthermore, paragraph 3 of this Article explicitly states that it is "*prohibited ... to apply methods or means of warfare intended or expected to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the environment*". There is no doubt that this provision places very serious restrictions on the use of weapons that adversely affect the environment, which according to everything mentioned above certainly include also ammunition with depleted uranium. Moreover, according to the mentioned provision, it is not essential for this weapon to be intended to cause but it is intended for it to be expected to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the environment.

Bearing in mind all the aforementioned, conclusion is made that the ammunition with depleted uranium belongs to the weapons the use of which is prohibited by the rules of international law because it has unquestionable chemical impact and acts indiscriminately as to the target, cause excessive and unnecessary suffering and inflicts severe, long-term and widespread damage on the environment.

b) Cluster bombs

It follows from expert findings that during the air strikes cluster aircraft bombs, type CBU-87 and AGM-154, filled with little bombs, type BLU- 97/A/B and of type BL-755 filled with small bombs, type NK-1 and MK-4, were used.

According to the expertise, cluster bombs open up after they are dropped from the aircraft – carrier and their filling spreads. Depending on the model, it is made up of 147-202 small bombs (grenades). Depending on the height at which the container opens, the small bombs spread over the terrain, over an area measuring no less than 200x400 meters. It follows from this that the impact of cluster bombs cannot be targeted exclusively against military objectives because when this weapon is used initially broader area is hit and thus also civilians and civilian objects. Consequently, this is a weapon that acts indiscriminately.

Special characteristic of cluster bombs is that a part of their filling (10-20 %) remains unexploded (as UEO). Even when initially a cluster bomb is targeted against a specific permissible object, 10-20% of unexploded grenades that are spread broadly all over the terrain invariably remain. Since they are of small dimensions are difficult to notice the left over grenades from cluster bombs pose a constant threat to the civilian population and may cause injuries and even death for years after their use. This is precisely what happened in various areas of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia where these bombs were used. Thus, on 3 April 2000, Vladimir Jovanovic was killed in Sretna Mladenovica Street in Nis when working in his orchard he came across an unexploded ordinance.

The use of means of warfare with such characteristics is prohibited by international conventions and the customs of war. Also with respect to this type of weapon, of relevance are the provisions of the 1868 Petersburg Declaration which proclaim that the sole legitimate goal of states in time of war is to weaken the military forces of the enemy, as well as the provision stipulating that that goal would be overstepped by the use of weapon that would unnecessarily increase the suffering of non-combatants or make their death inevitable. It has already been indicated that one of the main characteristic of cluster bombs is their indiscriminate nature, i.e. that because of their capacity to spread everywhere, as well as because of their delayed impact, they hit apart from military also civilian objects. It follows from this characteristic of theirs that they increase unnecessarily human suffering. Apart from the civilian population, this type of weapon, in view of its characteristic of delayed impact unnecessarily increases the suffering of military personnel, since it causes subsequent deaths long after the cessation of hostilities when from the standpoint of achieving a military advantage in a war, that is totally unjustified. These prohibitions have reiterated also in 1907 The Hague rules stating that *"the warring parties shall not have the unlimited right to choose the means of warfare against the enemy"* and that it is particularly prohibited *"to use arms, bullets or substances capable of causing unnecessary suffering"*. These provisions of the Petersburg Declaration and The Hague Protocol, which were indicated above to constitute an integral part of common law of war, have been reiterated also in Article 35, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the 1977 Additional Protocol I.

It follows undoubtedly from the collected evidence that the weapons used in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia are prohibited by the rules of international law, and that their use has resulted in the death of a number of persons.

Since the accused ordered the use of such means of warfare in time of war, their actions have all the characteristics of a war crime of the use of prohibited means of warfare referred to in Article 148, paragraph 2, in connection with paragraph 1 of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

IV

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TOP-RANKING AUTHORITIES (Article 122 of the FRY PC)

At around 3.10 a.m. on 22 April, 1999, the armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) attacked and destroyed the residence of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Slobodan Milosevic, in Belgrade, at No. 15, Uzicka Street.

Both Yugoslav and foreign mass media carried the news about the event. The data on the effects of the mentioned attack are contained in the record by the Ministry of the Interior on the inquiry on the spot, the report on the criminal-technical investigation of the scene, and photo-documentation.

According to the experts' findings and opinion about the type and characteristics of the weapons used, the residence of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was hit by cruise missiles type BGM-109 TOMAHAWK that are characterized by great destructive power and precision.

Bearing in mind the time, the weapons used and the method of attack, as well as the purpose of the destroyed building, it is evident that the attack was intended to take the life of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia which did not happen.

The fact that the attack was carried out by the armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in time of war that was waged against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the orders of the accused, reliably indicates that precisely the accused also ordered the attack on the residence of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and thus incited the attackers to take the life of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Proceeding from the above mentioned real reasons for starting and waging war, it is evident that the accused did this with the intention to undermine the constitutional order and security of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Considering this state of facts, their actions had all the characteristics of the crime of attempted murder of a representative of the top ranking authorities, by instigation as per Article 122 in connection with Articles 19, 22 and 23, paragraph 1, of the Criminal Law of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

V

Violation of territorial sovereignty (Article 135 of the FRY PC)

According to the United Nations Charter *"All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations"* (Chapter 1, Article 2, item 4).

In violation of this rule of international law, the armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) launched 600 cruise missiles and conducted 25,119 combat aircraft sorties and thus penetrated the airspace above the land territory, coastal sea and water area within the FRY borders, which form parts of its territory under Article 113, paragraph 1, of the FRY PC.

During these air strikes, they attacked military objectives, the building of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia and civilian objects, which among other resulted in the death of 240 and wounding of 38 members of the Yugoslav Army, the death of 147 and the wounding of 518 members of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia, as well as the destruction and damage of a large number of objects and facilities of the Yugoslav Army and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Serbia.

Since the accused ordered and thus incited the members of the armed forces of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to carry out such strikes and attacks, their actions had all the characteristics of the crime of violation of the territorial sovereignty by incitement under Article 135 in connection with Article 23, paragraph 1, of the Penal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

As explained above, all the crimes of the accused arose from their joint decision and plan in the implementation of which they also jointly participated. Their divided roles in urging the aggressive war and ordering the incriminated actions were attended by the awareness of their joint action and each one of the accused played an important role in the implementation process. On this basis, conclusion can be made that the accused, by taking part in the implementation actions, committed the crimes as accomplices.

(signed) Nebojsa Maras
Deputy Public Prosecutor

(round seal: Republic of Serbia, Belgrade,
District Public Prosecutor's Office;
the coat-of-arms of the Republic of Serbia)

For true translation

Marija Los, sworn court
interpreter appointed by the
Republic of Serbia Secretary for
Justice and General Administration,
No. 74-20/72-02 of 23.10.1972.

Sagittarius

Van: "CDSM" <casm_b@btopenworld.com>
Aan: <Undisclosed-Recipient:>
Verzonden: woensdag 18 december 2002 20:50
Onderwerp: Long-term environmental damage due to NATO bombing in Yugoslavia

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> WWS : News & Analysis : Europe : The Balkans
>
> **Long-term environmental damage due to NATO bombing in Yugoslavia**
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> By Tony Robson
> 10 December 2002
>

> The NATO bombing of Yugoslavia in 1999 breached international
> humanitarian law and caused long-term environmental damage, a report by
> the American based research group, Institute for Energy and
> Environmental Research (IEER), has found.

>
> The IEER carried out a case study of two industrial facilities targeted
> by NATO in Operation Allied Force. The Pancevo industrial complex,
> consisting of a petrochemical and fertiliser plant as well as an oil
> refinery, is situated 20 kilometres (12 miles) from Belgrade. The
> Zastava car
> plant in Kragujevac is 100 kilometres (60 miles) south of Belgrade.

>
> The Pancevo plant stands at the confluence of the River Tamiš and the
> Danube while Zastava is located on the Lepenica River, a tributary of
> the
> Velika Morava, which in turn meets the Danube 60 kilometres downstream.
> After the bombings, toxic chemicals gushed into the waters of
> Europe's second largest river. Civilians living near the plants became
> vulnerable to major health risks from contamination of the atmosphere,
> food produced locally and the water supply.

>
> The authors caution, "As modern warfare becomes more technologically
> sophisticated and targeting more precise, it is essential not to
> succumb to the idea that the damage on the ground is also precise and
> limited. It may be in some cases, but precise bombing does not always
> yield precise or limited damage. As this study indicates, the health and
> environmental consequences of precision bombing can affect unborn
> generations far into the future, even when the bombs are entirely
> successfully in finding their targets."

>
> The IEER chose the two facilities as case studies because NATO had
> carefully selected them as targets. Pancevo and Kragujevac are two of
> four areas designated as environmental "hotspots" by the international
> body charged with overseeing the post-war cleanup operation, the
> United Nations Environmental Program Balkan Task Force (UNEP/BTF.) The
> report's pollution estimates are based largely upon surveys
> conducted by the UNEP/BTF in the immediate aftermath of Operation Allied
> Force. The majority of the pollutants dealt with in the report can be
> found in the Top Twenty Hazardous Substances listed by the Agency for
> Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR).

>
> Pancevo
>

> Three people were killed directly by NATO bombing of the industrial
> complex when it was hit repeatedly during April 1999. The NIS Oil
> Refinery
> was the most heavily targeted and was bombed as late as June.

The report concentrates on the major contamination by mercury and 1,2-dichlorethane. Eight metric tonnes and 2,100 metric tonnes were released of the toxic chemicals respectively. The former is known to cause brain and digestive disorders and lead to birth defects, while the latter is classified as a probable human carcinogen and can attack the nervous system. Both are known to percolate rapidly into the groundwater when released into the soil, threatening the water supply. Until now only the mercury spill has received immediate attention, as this is highly volatile and the vapours pose an immediate threat. While large amounts of the contaminated soil have been removed, there is still a residual amount that has entered the groundwater.

The report warns about the lack of action to clear up the 1,2-dichlorethane spill. Fifty percent was released into the ground with the remainder in the plant's waste channel. The report explains, "The fact that the area of contamination has not really spread 1,2-dichlorethane on the surface indicates that any movement from a surface spill would be downward toward the [local] aquifer. As described earlier, once contamination has reached the aquifer, it spreads horizontally in the direction of the groundwater flow" (Precision Bombing, Widespread Harm by Sriram Gopal and Nicole Deller, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research, page.38).

The US Environmental Protection Agency's regulation for the concentration of 1,2-dichlorethane in drinking water is set at five micrograms per litre. The concentrations found in the groundwater around Pancevo exceeded that by several thousand times in some instances. This constitutes the main long-term threat in the area as the chemical has a half-life of 30 years.

Additional sources of toxic pollutants in the area are those released by fires caused by NATO bombing. At the petrochemical plant, 460 metric tonnes of vinyl chloride were incinerated whilst 62,000 metric tonnes of oil and oil related products were burnt at the oil refinery. The result was a release of hydrochloric acid fumes and nitrogen and sulphur compounds, which cause respiratory problems. The report states that the fires at the oil refinery probably released significant amounts of sulphur dioxide and nitrates, "These two compounds are associated with acid rain that results from industrial activities."

A reporter who visited the area noted, "The repeated air strikes on the industrial complex, which covers several acres, culminated in three huge hits at 1.00 a.m. on April 18. The bombs sent fireballs into the air and enveloped Pancevo in clouds of black smoke and milky white gasses. Flames leapt from the facilities for 10 days."

An estimated 1,500 tonnes of vinyl chloride, 3,000 times higher than permitted levels, burned into the air or poured into the soil and river, according to municipal officials in Pancevo. This has left the banks of the river edged with white foam that still clogs the canals around the town. Huge quantities of other noxious chemicals burned or gushed out of storage facilities, including an estimated 15,000 tonnes of ammonia, 800 tonnes of hydrochloric acid, 250 tonnes of liquid chlorine, vast

quantities of dioxin (a component of Agent Orange and other defoliants) and 100

> tonnes of mercury.

>

> By the dawn of the night attack, dozens of people were hospitalised
> gasping for air, or were temporarily blinded or unable to digest food,
> witnesses said. At its peak, on the night of April 18, the number of
> people evacuated from the town and surrounding villages reached 80,000,
> approximately one-tenth of the population.

>

>

>

Kragujevac

>

> The Zastava car plant in Kragujevac, a town with a population of
> 150,000, was bombed twice, once on April 9 and again on April 12, 1999.
> It

> was hit with a dozen bombs. Before the imposition of sanctions, this was
> one of the largest industrial plants in the whole of the Balkans.

>

> In an attempt to deter NATO air strikes, the workers and management at
> the plant issued an open letter three days after Operation Allied Force
> began explaining that they were forming a human shield around the site.
> NATO didn't alter its plans and 124 people were injured in the
> subsequent bombing.

>

> In a further appeal the workers explained, "Tonight, the 9th of April,
> the Zastava factory plants in Kragujevac were bombed. The live shield
> was

> broken through. This bombardment has inflicted severe damage to the
> factory equipment and almost completely destroyed the energy supply
> complex that served not only the Zastava factory, but also the heating
> needs of the entire city of Kragujevac: its residential houses, schools,

>

> faculties, hospitals...." [World Socialist Web Site, April 13, 1999
> Workers at Serb car plant bombed by NATO make appeal to world public,
> <http://www.wsws.org/articles/1999/apr1999/zast-a13.shtml>]

>

> The report concentrates on the dangers posed by the release of
> Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), a mix of 209 individual chlorinated
> compounds generally used as coolants and lubricants in transformers and
> other electrical equipment. Since 1977 their manufacture has been
> stopped in the US because they are known to pose a severe health risk.
> According to ATSDR, the discharge or accidental release of 1 pound
> or more of PCBs into the environment should be reported immediately to
> the Environmental Protection Agency. It is a probable human
> carcinogen and can cause endocrine disruption.

>

> The power station, assembly line, paint shop and computer centre
> suffered either major damage or total destruction. Two transformers were
> hit

> and leaked PCBs into the surrounding area. From one transformer alone
> 1,400 litres of pyralene oil (transformer oil composed of PCBs and
> another highly toxic substance, tricholobenzenes, otherwise known as
> "trike") leaked into the floor and waste pits. Workers involved in the
> initial

> clean up did not wear protective clothing and some were taken ill.

>

> The transformer at the power station leaked unknown quantities of PCBs
> into the Lepenica River via the sewage system. The gravel basin
> underneath the transformer was unable to cope with the volume that was
> released and the concentrations of PCBs around the rainwater drain
> were higher than inside the plant. The operation to remove the
> contamination within the plant has largely been completed by UNEP/BTF,
> but the

> same cannot be said about the drainage system outside. Flooding during
> July 1999 may have spread pollutants in the waterways to nearby

low-lying agricultural areas. Tests for PCB contamination have not been conducted on the water wells on the shores of the Morava River by
 > either the city's public health institute or UNEP/BTF.

>
 > The issue of adequate funding raises the question of liability for the
 > damages, something that NATO refuses to accept responsibility for. To
 > make matters worse, other Balkan countries are making compensation
 > claims against Serbia. The report cites the fact that Hungary has
 > demanded that Serbia refund orders paid for in advance from the
 > petrochemical plants destroyed during the bombing.

>
 > Violation of international
 > humanitarian law

>
 > NATO maintained that its military offensive against Yugoslavia was
 > justified on humanitarian grounds. However, the report questions the
 > moral
 > and legal authority of Operation Allied Force. NATO's military action
 > did not comply with the Geneva Convention and the laws protecting the
 > lives of non-combatants adopted in 1949 and the two Additional Protocols
 > that became international law in 1978. Two years ago, Amnesty
 > International (AI) found NATO responsible for perpetuating war crimes
 > after demonstrating that it had violated these laws.

>
 > While the IEER estimate the number of civilians killed during Operation
 > Allied Force at 500, Christopher Layne writing for the Cato Institute
 > estimates that between 1,200 and 2,000 civilians were killed.

>
 > As Operation Allied Force progressed, an increasing array of weaponry
 > was used including cluster bombs and missiles tipped with depleted
 > uranium (DU). This was carried out under the auspices of downgrading
 > Yugoslavia's military capability as the term "dual-use" was stretched to
 >
 > efface any meaningful distinction between military and civilian
 > installations. The report cites several cases where existing
 > international law on
 > discriminating between the former and the latter were ignored by NATO.

>
 > Apart from the oil refinery neither of the case studies in the report
 > could qualify as playing a critical role militarily. The Zastava car
 > plant was not
 > involved in arms production at the time. Moreover, even where a military
 > use can be proven this does not remove the need to ensure that civilian
 > fatalities are avoided.

>
 > The report notes that Article 35 of Additional Protocol I prohibits the
 > use of weaponry "of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary
 > suffering" and "methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may
 > be expected, to cause widespread, long term and severe damage to
 > the natural environment."

>
 > Of the 19 NATO countries that took part in the bombings, 16 have
 > ratified Additional Protocol I. Turkey has not, France did so only after
 > the

> Operation Allied Force, while the US was signatory to the treaty but did
 > not ratify it. However, it did ratify the 1977 Convention on the
 > Prohibition

> of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification
 > Techniques (ENMOD). This came into effect after the Vietnam War and
 > forbids the use of the environment or environmental modification as a
 > means of warfare. The bombings of installations storing such large
 > quantities of toxic substances amounted to a form of chemical warfare.

>
 > NATO's greatest crime was that against peace, the report continues. The
 > bombing was in breach of international law that only recognises

- military force as an act of self-defence. The report cites the United Nations Charter Article I, paragraph 1 which explains that its main objective is:
- > "To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace."
 - >
 - > It was to circumvent opposition within the United Nations Security Council that America launched its military offensive through NATO. At no stage can it be credibly argued that all means towards a peaceful settlement in the Kosovo conflict had been exhausted, the report insists.
 - > **The NATO bombing of Yugoslavia in 1999 breached international humanitarian law and caused long-term environmental damage, a report by the American based research group, Institute for Energy and Environmental Research (IEER), has found.**
 - >
 - > The IEER carried out a case study of two industrial facilities targeted by NATO in Operation Allied Force. The Pancevo industrial complex, consisting of a petrochemical and fertiliser plant as well as an oil refinery, is situated 20 kilometres (12 miles) from Belgrade. The Zastava car plant in Kragujevac is 100 kilometres (60 miles) south of Belgrade.
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 - > The Pancevo plant stands at the confluence of the River Tamiš and the Danube while Zastava is located on the Lepenica River, a tributary of the Velika Morava, which in turn meets the Danube 60 kilometres downstream.
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 - > The authors caution, "As modern warfare becomes more technologically sophisticated and targeting more precise, it is essential not to succumb to the idea that the damage on the ground is also precise and limited. It may be in some cases, but precise bombing does not always yield precise or limited damage. As this study indicates, the health and environmental consequences of precision bombing can affect unborn generations far into the future, even when the bombs are entirely successfully in finding their targets."
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 - > The IEER chose the two facilities as case studies because NATO had carefully selected them as targets. Pancevo and Kragujevac are two of four areas designated as environmental "hotspots" by the international body charged with overseeing the post-war cleanup operation, the United Nations Environmental Program Balkan Task Force (UNEP/BTF.) The report's pollution estimates are based largely upon surveys conducted by the UNEP/BTF in the immediate aftermath of Operation Allied Force. The majority of the pollutants dealt with in the report can be found in the Top Twenty Hazardous Substances listed by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR).
 - >
 - > **Pancevo**
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 - >
 - > Three people were killed directly by NATO bombing of the industrial complex when it was hit repeatedly during April 1999. The NIS Oil Refinery was the most heavily targeted and was bombed as late as June.
 - >

Introduction

Perhaps the most endangered natural resource in times of war is truth. This became very evident during the Kosovo Conflict. When the Rambouillet accord failed and NATO air strikes started on 24 March 1999, alarming reports began to appear about the environmental damage caused by the bombing. Images of Pančevo and Novi Sad oil refineries on fire, toxic chemicals leaking into the River Danube, and bomb craters in protected areas were competing with those of tens of thousands of refugees fleeing their homes in Kosovo.

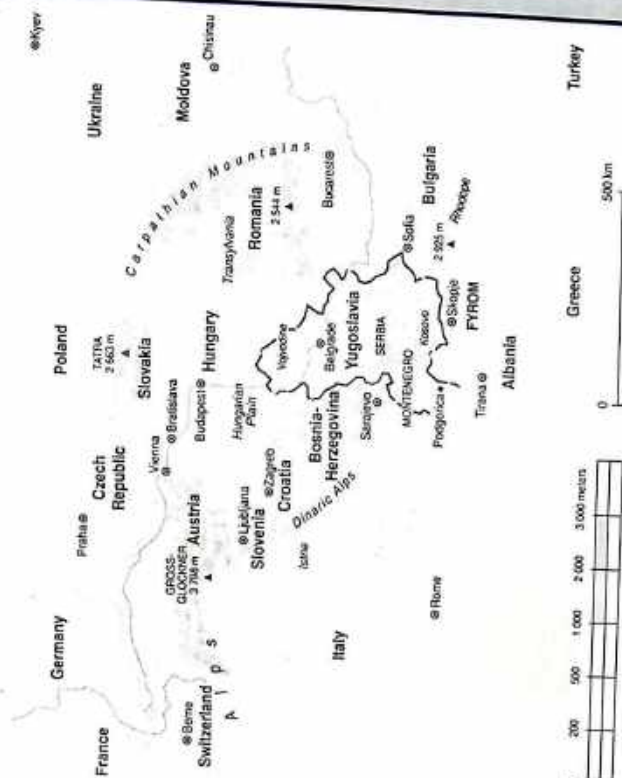
Whilst the immediate humanitarian consequences of the conflict were clear, public opinion was more divided over the possible consequences for the environment. On one hand, there was fear of widespread ecological damage and destruction in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and neighbouring countries. On the other hand, NATO argued that its use of sophisticated weapons against carefully selected targets would minimise environmental and other 'collateral' damage. This was the dilemma the Joint UNEP/UNCHS (Habitat) Balkans Task Force (BTF) faced from its establishment in early May 1999.

The Kosovo Conflict also had wider regional impacts: Albania and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had to receive huge numbers of refugees from Kosovo although they were unprepared for the scale of the influx. Other neighbouring countries, especially Bulgaria and Romania, downstream along the Danube, feared the effects of transboundary pollution from targeted industrial facilities. The fires in the oil refineries and oil storage depots sometimes lasted for many days and created clouds of pollution over wide areas, whilst news of the leakage of dangerous chemicals to air, land and water were prominent in the international media.

In Kosovo, Serbian forces systematically emptied and destroyed many towns and villages. The damage to living quarters, infrastructure, clean drinking water supply and waste systems was obvious. When the Kosovan Albanians fled their homes, much of the documentation setting out legal ownership of land and property was lost or taken by force, in turn complicating the return of the refugees to their home areas.

Although addressed largely by other UN bodies, environmental problems caused by the stream of refugees also became an issue, with sanitation and drinking water services under enormous pressure in the overcrowded refugee camps.

Figure 1 The Balkan Region and the Danube Basin



International scientific teams were formed

After studying carefully all the incoming news and information about the possible consequences of the conflict for the environment and human settlements, the BTF decided to concentrate on five areas, as follows:

- 1) Environmental consequences of air strikes on industrial sites – field mission
- 2) Environmental consequences of the conflict on the Danube river – complementary field mission
- 3) Consequences of the conflict on biodiversity in protected areas – field mission
- 4) Consequences of the conflict for human settlements and the environment in Kosovo – field assessment and project development/implementation
- 5) Possible use of depleted uranium weapons in Kosovo – desk assessment

Introduction

The missions were organised in such a way that, in addition to the UNEP and UNCHS staff, a representative and independent team of international experts from different countries was put together. This final BTF report therefore represents the joint result of the mission findings and detailed expert research. The exact sites to be visited by the various missions were selected after systematically reviewing information from a wide range of sources, and undertaking a preliminary field assessment from 17-21 June. Whilst these sites were considered by BTF to be those most affected by environmental consequences of the conflict, it should be stressed that it was not feasible to undertake a comprehensive field assessment of every targeted location.

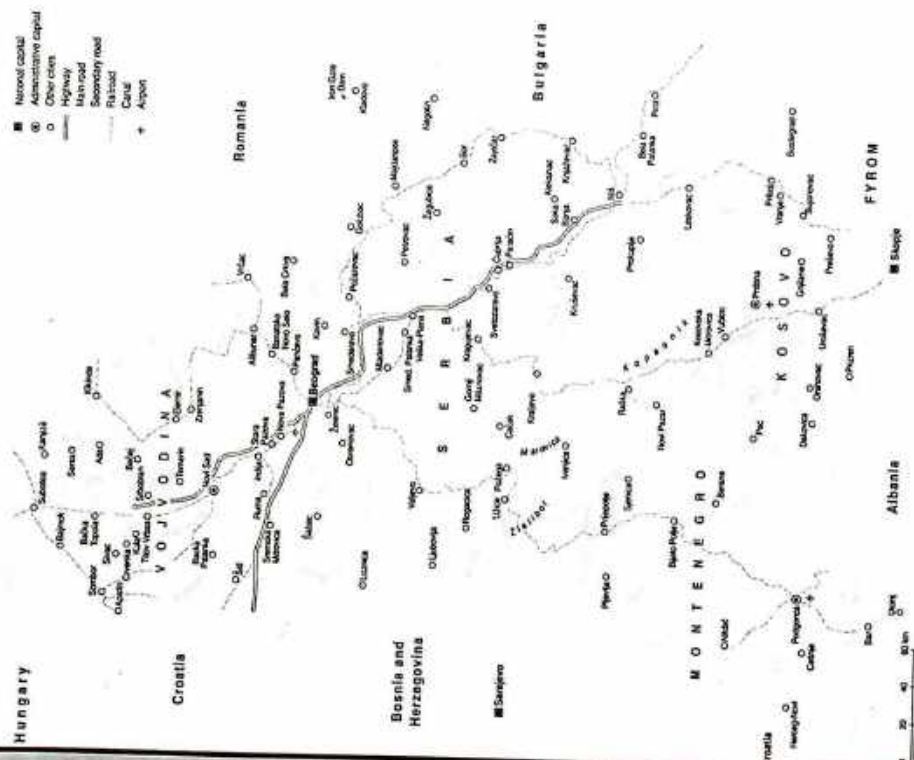
The first technical mission visited the following key areas (see maps 4 & 5): Pančevo, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Bor, Priština, Niš, Novi Beograd, Obrenovac, Kraljevo and Prahovo. The mission included 16 experts and two mobile laboratories from Denmark and Germany specialising in environmental contamination. Samples were taken from the soil, air and groundwater and analysed either on-the-spot using the mobile laboratories, or sent to laboratories in Denmark and Germany. Investigations were made at bombed industrial sites and the areas adjoining them. Special attention was given to the possible contamination of agricultural land close to targeted facilities.

Nine experts took part in the Danube field mission, which was organised in close co-operation with the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR). The principal sites visited were Novi Sad, Pančevo, the 'Iron Gate' Reservoir and the Lepenica and Morava rivers, tributaries of the Danube close to Kragujevac. The scientific work focused mainly on sampling river water, bottom and bank sediments, mussels and other invertebrates. For comparison, samples were taken upstream and downstream of the industrial areas. The samples were analysed at a specialised laboratory in Hungary.

The biodiversity mission, composed of five scientists, visited Fruška Gora National Park, Kopanik National Park, Zlatibor in Serbia and Lake Skadar in Montenegro (see map 3).

During the field missions the BTF organised stakeholder meetings in Belgrade, Pančevo, Novi Sad, and Niš with representatives of local NGOs, environmental experts, and local authorities (often in political opposition to Belgrade).

The UNCHS (Habitat) team started its work in Kosovo in July. It has now entered a crucial first phase of implementation in the fields of municipal administration, regularisation of housing and property rights and development of a cadastral information system. Work also included analysis of the environmental policy and institutional framework in the Province of Kosovo.



Source: Base map from the United Nations Department of Public Information, Geographic Section, New York, 1991.

Dumping of weapons in the Adriatic Sea and the issue of depleted uranium

During the NATO air campaign, there were environmental concerns linked directly to the use of specific weapons. Firstly, it was reported that up to 100 bombs had been jettisoned into the Adriatic Sea by NATO aircraft returning to bases in Italy. This led to pollution fears amongst countries bordering the Adriatic. However, according to information received by BTF in August 1999, some 93 bombs had been located and detonated by NATO, with a small number remaining in deep water (below 250 m).

According to media and NGO sources, weapons containing depleted uranium were used in the Kosovo war. In spite of attempts by the BTF, it was not possible to obtain official confirmation of this – or a map of the areas which might possibly have been hit by this type of weapon – either from NATO (and its member states) or from the Yugoslavian authorities.

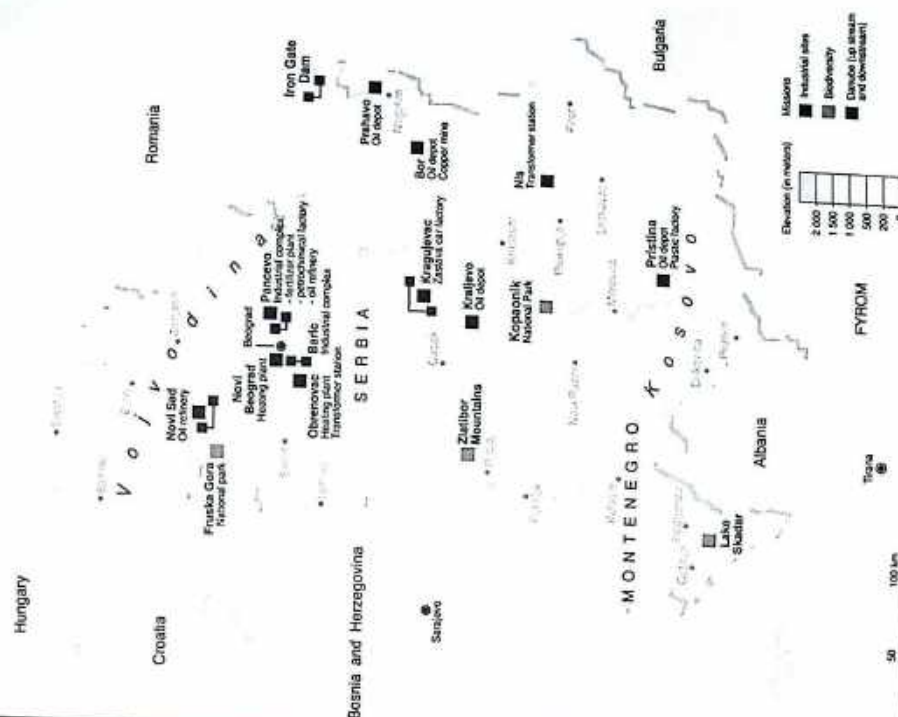
It was therefore decided to carry out this part of the investigation by means of a desk assessment through an expert group comprised of representatives from the World Health Organisation, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Swedish Radiation Protection Institute and UNEP. The desk assessment group undertook one fact-finding mission to Kosovo, taking basic measurements of radioactivity from random bomb sites. The main part of the group's work, however, consisted of developing conclusions and recommendations relating to areas where depleted uranium was used or is suspected to have been used.

Environmental 'hot spots' found in four cities

The Balkans Task Force found environmental hot spots in the four areas (Pančevo, Kragujevac, Novi Sad and Bor), where urgent action is needed. It is important to ensure the safety of the environment and the clean-up of these areas immediately, in order to avoid risks to human health and long-term ecological damage. The actions include, among other work, cleaning of the canal leading to the Danube in Pančevo, cleaning of mercury from the ground in Pančevo, the decontamination of dioxin and PCB hot spots in Kragujevac, steps to ensure safety of drinking water in Novi Sad and reduction of sulphur dioxide emissions from the copper mine in Bor.

In addition to these hot spots, the BTF made other alarming observations about the environment. However, some of these problems have built up over a period of many years, and taking action would demand further investigation. These problems do not result from the recent war, but from years of environmental neglect. To mention just two examples, the sediment on the bed of the Danube river is contaminated by toxic pollutants from the 1960s, '70s and '80s, whilst pollution of the Timok river

Sites visited by the BTF in Yugoslavia



Source: Base map from the United Nations Department of Public Information, Country Guide Series, New York, 1988, BTF. Lines show the main international and internal borders. Symbols for industrial sites, biodiversity, and Danube (at stream and downstream).

Key Conclusions

- Our findings indicate that the Kosovo conflict has not caused an environmental catastrophe affecting the Balkans region as a whole.
- Nevertheless, pollution detected at some sites is serious and poses a threat to human health.
- BTF was able to identify environmental 'hot spots', namely in Pančevo, Kragujevac, Novi Sad and Bor, where immediate action and also further monitoring and analyses will be necessary. At all of these sites, environmental contamination due to the consequences of the Kosovo conflict was identified.
- Part of the contamination identified at some sites clearly pre-dates the Kosovo conflict, and there is evidence of long-term deficiencies in the treatment and storage of hazardous waste.
- The problems identified require immediate attention, irrespective of their cause, if further damage to human health and the environment is to be avoided.

human health and the environment, rather than to make unreliable judgements about responsibility.

Evidently the conflict caused widespread physical destruction. Efforts towards institutional rebuilding and physical reconstruction will have to take environmental considerations into account. The strengthening of environmental institutions will generate benefits for the economy as well as the environment, at regional, national and local scales. When political circumstances permit, the full participation of the region in international Conventions should be a high priority (see pages 80-81 for information of Basel and Danube Conventions).

In conducting its work and making recommendations, the BTF has not attempted to solve the environment-related health problems resulting from the war; this is the task of others. However, the BTF stresses that mitigating the effects of the most serious problems requires immediate action.

Environmental 'first aid' as part of humanitarian assistance

We believe that our recommendations concerning the Province of Kosovo and the Republic of Montenegro are such that the UN organisations and aid community can provide immediate local and regional support. In the Republic of Serbia, the political situation limits all non-humanitarian aid and prevents investments aimed at reconstruction.

Introduction

The BTF proposes that the UN and other donors, as part of humanitarian aid to the region, should assist the relevant authorities in dealing with the key environmental hot spots, thus avoiding further harm to human health and the environment within the FRY and the wider Balkan region. It is clear that under present circumstances, although the Serbian authorities can deal with some of the priorities using their own expertise and funding, others will require assistance from the international community.

Acknowledgements

The Joint UNEP/UNCHS Balkans Task Force has been a six-month special project, which, having achieved its results will be concluded. UNEP is not – according to its own mandate – an implementing organisation. Therefore, responsibility for resolving the environmental problems identified lies with the authorities in the countries concerned, the international donor community, the appropriate UN bodies and other international organisations. The spirit of support and co-operation shown by the whole UN family, notably OCHA, UNDP, UN-ECE, UNHCR and UNMIK, has been crucial to the project thus far, and will greatly facilitate implementation of our recommendations. The UN Liaison Offices in Belgrade and Zagreb provided essential logistical support and local services for BTF missions.

The work of the Balkans Task Force was entirely financed by grants to the project's Trust Fund from several European countries: Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and UK. Other staff support came directly from UNEP and UNCHS (Habitat).

During this project, we have received essential assistance not only from the entire regular staff of UNEP and UNCHS, but also from many ministries of the environment and other authorities who gave us their expert advice. Special thanks go to DGI, DGXI and DGXII of the European Commission, and the European Environment Agency in Copenhagen. In matters concerning the Danube, we worked in close co-operation with the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River.

Greenpeace International, the Danube-Carpathian Programme of WWF International, the Regional Environment Centre (REC) in Budapest, as well as the FOCUS project, which is run by the governments of Switzerland, Austria, Greece and Russia, have contributed in their own way to our work. We would like to thank everyone for the excellent spirit of co-operation shown towards BTF.



Pekka Haavisto

Chairman

Joint UNEP/UNCHS Balkans Task Force
Geneva, 5 October 1999

Chronology of the Kosovo Conflict

Following the failure of the Rambouillet talks, NATO initiated an air campaign ('Operation Allied Force') on 24 March 1999 against Serbian targets. The campaign was suspended on 10 June 1999.

26 • OSCE office in Tirana reports burning of Kosovo villages. A draft Security Council resolution tabled by Russia calling for an end to NATO's action in Kosovo is defeated. Fuel storage in Lipovica destroyed, causing a major fire in the Lipovica forest. Electrical Power Supply in Batujnica damaged.



- 3 • NATO strikes hit government buildings in central Belgrade. FYROM says it will no longer allow refugees through its borders unless they continue on to third countries. It is estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 refugees are waiting on the border.
- 4 • NATO airstrikes demolish the Yugoslav First Army headquarters in the capital. 'Beopetrol' storage in Belgrade and Bogutovac (Kraljevo) are damaged. Fuel storage of the boiler plant in Novi Beograd ('Beogradске elektrane') is hit. Oil refinery in Pančevo attacked, as well as the Slatina airfield near Priština. 'NIS Jugopetrol' in Smederevo hit.
- 5 • The number of refugees pouring out of Kosovo to neighbouring states nears 400,000. Thermo-electric power station/boiler plant in Novi Sad hit. Oil Refinery in Novi Sad, with storage of bitumen hit. Fuel storage 'Naftagas promet' which is located 10 km from Sombor, damaged. Damage to water supply system in Zemun. Belgrade's main airport attacked. 'NIS Jugopetrol' in Priština is hit. The 'DIN' tobacco factory in Niš is hit. The 'Milan Blagojević' chemical plant in Lucani is hit.
- 6 • The Yugoslav government declares a unilateral cease-fire, but the US and UK dismiss the move. 'Beopetrol' storage depot in the village of Mala Krusa in the municipality of Priština is hit. Strikes are carried out on 'Milan Blagojević' chemical plant in Lucani.
- 7 • 'Jugopetrol' storage in Sombor damaged. Central Priština is extensively bombed: a 'Beopetrol' fuel storage facility is damaged. Garages and a warehouse at an oil refinery in Novi Sad are destroyed. The 'Milan Blagojević' chemical plant in Lucani is hit.
- 8 • Fears spread that ethnic Albanian refugees are becoming human shields as FRY seals its borders. 'Beopetrol' Storage depot in Bogutovac, municipality of Kraljevo is hit. Army building in the centre of Belgrade is bombed. Kraljevo, Lajevci, and a fuel depot in Vitanovci are attacked. Bombing of 'Tornik', a ski resort on Mount Zlatibor, south of Belgrade. Town of Chubria is bombed. NATO threatens to bomb Yugoslav TV and Radio stations unless they agree to allow for 6 hours of broadcasts to be determined by NATO.
- 9 • UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan makes a statement establishing five conditions for an end to the conflict in Kosovo: an end to the violence; withdrawal of Yugoslav forces; deployment of peacekeeping force; return of refugees, and resumption of talks for a political solution. The 'Zastava Automobili' in Kragujevac is hit. 'NIS Jugopetrol' in Smederevo hit. 'RTS' transmitter on Mount Golub, near Priština, is destroyed. G-8 political leaders meet in Germany to discuss Kosovo.
- 10 • Damage to a power station in Bogutovac. Bombing of Priština and its airport, Niš, and Kraljevo.
- 11 • 'Divčibare' mountain resort close to Mount Zlatibor is damaged. A Novi Sad residential area is hit.

- 27 • Ethnic Albanians fleeing or expelled from Kosovo begin to pour into Albania and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), launching refugee crisis. The airplane factory 'Lola Urva' in Pančevo is targeted again.
- 28 • Thousands of refugees flood into Albania and FYROM from Kosovo. 'Sloboda' factory in Čačak, a large manufacturer of household appliances, is hit.
- 29 • NATO says it is racing to cripple Yugoslav forces by air strikes before they clear Kosovo of ethnic Albanians. 'Lola Urva' Factory in Pančevo is targeted again.
- 30 • FRY President Slobodan Milošević offers to withdraw some forces from Kosovo if NATO halts air war. Offer rejected. 'Sloboda' factory in Čačak is hit.
- 31 • Trains carry expelled Kosovo Albanians to FYROM border. UNHCR says exodus has reached 125,000.



Smoke cloud over Pančevo, April 1999

April 1999

- 1 • Tens of thousands of refugees pour out of Kosovo. Missiles strike the bridge between Novi Sad and Petrovaradin. Main water pipeline is badly damaged so much of the town is without water.
- 2 • Thousands more refugees pour out of Kosovo.

Chronology of the Kosovo Conflict

- 24 • Factory 'Milan Blagojević' in Lucani is extensively damaged. Oil refinery in Novi Sad is hit again.
- 25 • Extensive attack on the industrial area in Niš. Strike at an oil refinery in Novi Sad, and an oil refinery near Priština. Town of Velika Dobranja is attacked. Slatina airport attacked again.
- 26 • The European Union adds additional sanctions by banning the sale of crude oil and petroleum products to FR Yugoslavia, with the ban taking effect by 30 April 1999. Sombor in NW Serbia, Novi Sad, Niš, Kragujevac, Slatina airport and the Valjevo fuel depot attacked.
- 27 • Heavy bombardment of Belgrade, with renewed attack on the Ušće business centre, destroying the transmitter on top of the building. The Lipjan region south of Priština is attacked; Slatina airport near Priština, Decani and Pec also attacked. Missiles fired at town of Surdulica (a small Serbian town near the Bulgarian border). NATO acknowledges its own mistake. Mount Goles, near Lipjana in south Kosovo, is attacked. Severe damage to the '25 Maj' bridge connecting Srem and Ilok.
- 28 • Novi Sad Oil refinery and TV transmitter on Fruška Gora Mt. are hit during the day. Strikes on the fuel depot of the state oil company ('Jugopetrol') near the town of Pozega. Strikes on Kosovska Mitrovica; Priština, Mount Mokra; and coal mines in Stari Tig. Further bombardment of the oil refinery in Novi Sad. A missile accidentally hits Sofia, Bulgaria.
- 30 • During the night of 29/30 April, government buildings in Belgrade are targeted by intensive air strikes.

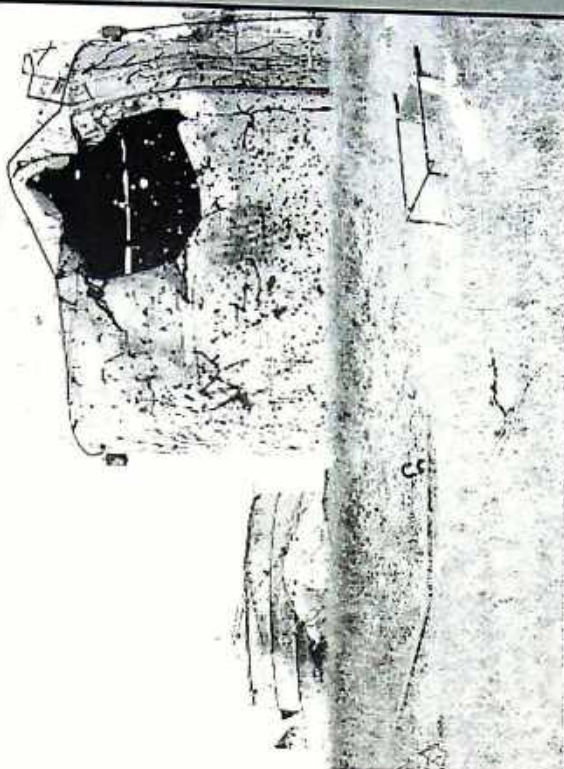
Burning industrial complex, Pančevo, April 1999



- 12 • NATO Foreign Ministers meet in Brussels and confirm the determination of the Alliance and its five conditions for ending the air operations. A five-carriage train is hit as it crosses a railway bridge spanning the Yuzhna Morava River. 'Jugopetrol' warehouse in Priština hit. 'Baciste' Hotel on Mount Kopanik damaged. Damage to a power station in Priština. Bombing of town of Kruševac: city power plant and the major 'October 14' plant, which produced heavy machinery, is destroyed. 'NIS' oil refinery in Novi Sad suburb is hit. Oil refinery in Pančevo struck. The 'Zastava Automobili' in Kragujevac is hit.
- 13 • 'Jugopetrol' installations in Smederevo damaged. 'Jugopetrol' petrol station in Priština hit. Meteorological station on Mount Kopanik damaged. Damage to 'Bistrica' hydroelectric power station in Polinje. Oil refinery in Pančevo is targeted again. 'Plastika' factory and oil depot 'Jugopetrol' in Priština are bombed.
- 14 • EU Summit declaration reiterates the international community's five demands. A refugee convoy is hit. After initial denials, NATO confirms that it mistook the refugee column for a tank formation. Petrochemical industry 'DP HIP Petrohemija' and Fertiliser plant 'DP HIP Azotara' in Pančevo are hit. 'Plastika' factory in Priština is attacked again.
- 15 • Petrochemical industry 'DP HIP Petrohemija' in Pančevo seriously damaged. Fertiliser plant 'DP HIP Azotara' in Pančevo also seriously damaged. Facilities of '14 Oktobar' factory in Kruševac are hit.
- 16 • Oil Refinery in Pančevo is targeted by numerous air strikes and badly damaged. Oil refinery in Novi Sad is hit again.
- 18 • 'DP HIP Petrohemija' in Pančevo and the fertiliser plant 'DP HIP Azotara' in Pančevo are hit. Extensive attacks on Priština including the nearby Slatina airport.
- 19 • Subotica, NW Serbia, attacked. Chemical plant 'Prva Iskra' in Barič hit - destruction of the production line. Communications transmitter near Priština is hit.
- 20 • 'Belacevac' mines west of Priština are hit. Priština government building reported hit, and Novi Sad oil refinery struck.
- 21 • 23-storey 'Ušće business centre' (HQ of the Socialist Party of Serbia) in Belgrade is targeted and hit.
- 22 • Krušik factory in Valjevo attacked. One of President Milosević's residences bombed. Afternoon attacks on Priština and Novi Sad.
- 23 • NATO issues the Washington Declaration placing an embargo on petroleum products against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia (but not the Republic of Montenegro). Bombing of 'Radio Televizija Srbija' (RTS) Studio, in central Belgrade. 'Zvezaj' bridge in Novi Sad attacked again. Sabac, Sremska Mitrovica, and Smederevo hit.

May 1999

- 1 • U.S. extends sanctions to ban oil sales to FRY and freezes Belgrade's assets in the United States. 'Niš express' passenger bus is hit on a bridge, near the village of Luzane, 12 miles north of Pristina.
- 2 • Five major electricity transformer substations are bombed by NATO overnight, leaving 70% of the population - at a NATO spokesperson's estimate - without electricity until the stations are repaired the following day. A NATO missile hits another bus in Western Kosovo, near the town of Pec. Fuel depots at Pristina and near Obrenovac are hit. The 'RTS' television building and the oil refinery in Novi Sad are hit again.
- 5 • Joint UNEP/UNCHS Balkans Task Force is established. Kosovar Albanian leader Ibrahim Rugova, thought to be under house arrest, flies out of FRY to Rome. 'Jugopetrol' facilities in Niš are hit.
- 6 • G-8 Foreign Ministers meet in Bonn and issue a statement adopting seven key principles on the political solution to the Kosovo crisis. This blueprint hands the peace process back to the UN Security Council. UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan announces the appointments of Carl Bildt, former Swedish PM, and Edward Kukan, Foreign Minister of Slovakia, as Special Envoys of the Secretary-General for the Balkans.
- 7 • NATO mistakenly bombs the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, killing three Chinese journalists. Extensive bombardment of Niš. Cluster bombs dropped in the market square kill 15 people. The main hospital receives collateral damage. The bridge leading to Romania is hit and destroyed.
- 8 • Further bombardment of Belgrade, again shutting down the major electricity transformer substations serving the city.
- 10 • FRY says it is withdrawing some forces from Kosovo. The UK and US dismiss the statement. 10 NATO countries participate in a preliminary hearing of the International Court of Justice in The Hague in response to a claim by the Government of FRY. Chemical plant 'Prva Iskra' in Baric hit.
- 13 • Ethnic Albanians are killed and injured in a NATO bombing of Korisa village. NATO says Korisa is a Serb military command post, and suggests Serb forces trapped the refugees next to the target as human shields.
- 14 • The UN Security Council adopts Resolution 1239, which calls on all concerned parties to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance to all persons affected by the conflict. A refugee camp on the Pristina-Prizren highway, near the village of Korisa, is bombed.
- 15 • NATO admits Korisa bombing but rejects blame for civilian deaths. 'Jugopetrol' fuel storage in Bor hit. Transformer station within the mining and smelting complex in Bor hit. 'Jugopetrol' fuel storage in Belgrade is hit.
- 16 • Beginning of the UN Inter-Agency Needs Assessment Mission to FRY.



Bombed oil storage facility, Bor

Photo: BIR

Chronology of the Kosovo Conflict

- 17 • Anti-government protests are reported in Serbian towns of Aleksandrovac and Krusevac. 'Jugopetrol' fuel storage in Bor hit.
- 19 • 'Jugopetrol' fuel storage in Belgrade is hit.
- 20 • Air strikes damage the Swiss ambassador's residence, along with the Spanish, Swedish, Norwegian and Hungarian ambassadors' residences. Damage is also reported at the Libyan Embassy and the Israeli diplomatic mission. The Dragisa Misovic hospital is damaged. 'Naftagas promet' in Sombor is hit.
- 21 • Niš electric transformer station is bombed.
- 22 • Electricity transformer substations hit again cutting off electricity to Belgrade and various other areas of Yugoslavia. 'Veliki Crljeni' thermal electric power plant in Veliki Crljeni is hit.
- 23 • NATO begins intensive bombing of Yugoslav electricity grid, beginning major disruption of power and water supplies. Niš electric transformer station is bombed.
- 24 • The Head of the UN Needs Assessment Mission, Sergio de Mello, reports clear evidence during his trip to the region, of a deliberate campaign of ethnic cleansing in Kosovo. 'Milan Blagojević' factory in Lucani is extensively damaged.
- 25 • NATO allies agree to assemble 48,000-person peacekeeping force for Kosovo.
- 27 • UN Needs Assessment Mission ends. The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia indicts FRY President Milosevic and four other senior

- 4 • The North Atlantic Council provides authority under the existing Operations Plan for General Sir Michael Jackson, Commander of the international peace-keeping force KFOR, to take operational control and begin preparations for deployment.
- 5 • NATO military officials give Yugoslav officers marching orders for a pull-out from Kosovo during first round of talks.
- 6 • Start of the military-to-military talks between FRY and NATO representatives in FYROM for the withdrawal of Serb troops from Kosovo. Russian military observers also participate in the meeting.
- 7 • NATO and Yugoslav commanders fail to agree terms of pullout from Kosovo and suspend talks. NATO intensifies bombing. G-8 foreign ministers in Bonn attempt to finalise UN resolution on enforcing Kosovo peace deal. FRY insists it wants a UN Security Council resolution before any foreign troops enter Kosovo. Large-scale attacks on Belgrade. Oil Refinery in Pančevo is hit again.
- 8 • The Foreign Ministers of the G-8, at a meeting in Bonn, agree to the text of a draft UN Security Council resolution on Kosovo. Finnish President and EU Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari, and German Political Director Pleuger meet in Beijing with Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan and President Jiang Zemin to keep China apprised of developments, and to obtain Chinese support for the diplomatic efforts underway. The total number of refugees in countries of asylum is in excess of one million.
- 9 • NATO and Yugoslav military commanders agree on timing and details of Yugoslav withdrawal. The Military Technical Agreement is signed by UK General Sir Michael Jackson, on behalf of NATO, and by representatives of the FRY and the Republic of Serbia, clearing the way for Serb withdrawal, an end to the bombing, and adoption of the draft UN Security Council Resolution. UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's Special Envoys for the Balkans, Carl Bildt and Eduard Kukan, brief the Security Council on the priorities of the civilian mission in Kosovo.
- 10 • NATO suspends 'Operation Allied Force'. UN Security Council adopts Resolution 1244. This Resolution entrusts establishment of the international civilian administration in Kosovo to the Secretary-General. Serb forces start withdrawal from Kosovo. US Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott travels to Moscow to work out the Russian participation in KFOR. Troops from the Russian contingent in Bosnia and Herzegovina enter the FRY on their way to Kosovo.



Pančevo oil refinery, April 1999

Photo: Pan/evne

officials on charges of murder, persecution and deportation. 'Jugopetrol' fuel storage in Bor hit. Damage to electrical installation of transformer station Bežanijska Kosa in Novi Beograd.

28 • Official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug says FRY accepts 'the general principles' agreed by the G-8 as a basis for bringing peace to Kosovo.

29 • Two Australian aid workers and a Yugoslav colleague convicted of espionage by Belgrade court and sentenced to jail terms.

30 • NATO aircraft bomb crowded bridge in central Serbia. NATO airstrikes damage a sanatorium in Srdulica, southeastern Serbia.

31 • Niš Transformer Station is hit.

June 1999

- 1 • FRY declares its acceptance of the G-8 principles for a resolution of the Kosovo crisis.
- 2 • Russian and European negotiators in Germany agree to a Kosovo peace plan that could bring a halt to the NATO air strikes and fly immediately to Belgrade with the proposal. International Court of Justice in The Hague rejects Yugoslav request to halt NATO bombing, but expresses concern about legal basis for the air strikes.
- 3 • The FRY Government and the Serbian Parliament agree to the international peace plan brought to Belgrade by peace negotiators, President Martti Ahtisaari of Finland and former Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin of Russia, that commits the FRY to withdraw all of its forces from Kosovo.

State of the Environment & Human Settlements in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia prior to the Kosovo Conflict

State of the Environment & Human Settlements in the FRY prior to the Kosovo Conflict

Background

Before the Second World War, Yugoslavia was an underdeveloped, primarily agricultural country. From the 1950s to the 1970s the country witnessed tremendous development and economic growth, with rates of industrialisation and urbanisation among the highest in the world. This growth was based mainly on a traditional industrialisation pattern, with high use of energy and raw materials placing significant pressures on natural resources and the environment. This resulted in a decrease in forested area, deterioration of water quality in rivers and lakes, and increased air pollution in urban and industrial areas. Rapid and partially uncontrolled urban growth also led to a number of environmental problems. During the 1980s Yugoslavia faced economic stagnation which eventually led to radical institutional reforms in 1989, followed by the independence of several Yugoslav Republics in 1991 and 1992. The disintegration of the common market of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY) and the sanctions imposed by the UN during the 1990s led to a dramatic decrease in economic activities, which only slightly recovered after the stabilisation programme of 1994. Economic decline and the UN sanctions against the FRY have in general led to reduced pollution of air and water. However, negative environmental consequences, in particular due to the increased use of low-quality fuels, and diminished investments by industry in environmental protection have been observed (see bibliography nos:33&36). The suspension of international co-operation has had an undisputedly negative impact on environmental management and institutional development in the FRY.

Environmental issues

■ Air

Air pollution in the FRY is considerable, but mainly concentrated in urban and industrial areas. The principal air pollution sources include thermal power and heating plants, domestic heating, motor vehicles and industrial processes. Inefficient energy utilisation, unqualified system management and low technical efficiency of equipment exacerbate the situation. The air quality is measured by monitoring the emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides. Measurements are regularly published for the country as a whole and for urban areas.

■ Water

The main sources of water pollution are human settlements, industry and agriculture. A significant degree of pollution enters the country through rivers; the FRY thus has

In general, the environmental situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) is comparable to that of other countries in central and eastern Europe, and is influenced by the prevailing economic and political conditions. UNEP has observed that "Development under the centrally-planned economies in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia was understood mainly in terms of growth of physical production (especially in the industry and energy sectors) and this resulted in the severe exploitation of renewable and non-renewable resources" (see bibliography no:37).

Unfortunately, up-to-date, systematic and internationally comparable State of the Environment (SoE) reporting does not exist in the FRY. This chapter draws on official and unofficial reports issued by the FRY Ministry of Science, Development and Environment (official report of 1994, unofficial report of 1998), other statistical material published by FRY governmental agencies, reports from international organisations (UNDP, UNEP, UN/ECE, WHO, EEA and REC) and scientific publications. Information obtained from published sources has been complemented by the findings of the various BTF field missions. All the neighbouring countries (with the exception of Croatia) have participated in a co-operative project between the EU Phare programme, the EEA and UNEP to make available to a wider audience easy-to-understand, up-to-date and comparable information about the state of the environment.

vital interests in co-operation with other Danube countries (see map 1). The quality of surface and ground waters is controlled by hydro-meteorological institutes (monitoring of hydrological, physical-chemical, biological and bacteriological properties of water) and public health institutes (monitoring of hygienic safety of drinking water). Over the last 30 years the quality of river water has dropped considerably, most rivers being downgraded by one or even two classes in the four-class water quality system adopted in 1968. More recently, an improvement of the quality of all water resources in the FRY has been recorded, most likely a result of the UN sanctions causing a decline in economic activities.

■ Waste

Yugoslavia's industry produces significant quantities of waste, with the chemical industry (37.6%) and primary metallurgy (29.1%) accounting for the largest share of the total waste generated. Large quantities of waste are also produced in the mining sector (SoE 1998). An estimated 225 thousand tonnes of hazardous waste are being produced annually. In addition to the industrial waste, an estimated 0.4 to 1.5 kg per person per day of household garbage is being generated in the FRY (see bibliography not:33). Few dumps meet strict requirements and a rather high number of illegal waste dumps exist. There are no adequate treatment or storage facilities for highly toxic waste anywhere in the country, leading to a continuous build-up of hazardous waste.

■ Soil, Forests, Agriculture

Most soil and land degradation in the FRY is caused by agriculture and mining. However, some of the pressure on agricultural land has decreased through the drastic reduction in fertiliser use in the 1990s. Total forest cover is 28% of the country's total area which is around the European average. Since the 1960s, the forested area has slightly increased (4 % between 1966 and 1993). According to official statistics, illegal cutting has decreased during the 1990s (see bibliography not:28).

■ Biodiversity

In terms of natural diversity, the FRY is one of the most important geographical regions in Europe. It is home to a wealth of species (plants, fish, birds, mammals) that is matched by few other European nations. The total area of protected and particularly valuable natural areas cover more than 400,000 hectares of the FRY's territory. There are nine national parks (Fruska Gora, Djerdap - Iron Gates, Kopanik, Tara, Mt. Sava, Biogradska Gora, Durmitor, Lovcen and Lake Skadar) located in all three



Telecommunications facilities located in Fruška Gora National Park were destroyed during the air strikes

Photo: BIR

geographic macro-regions: Panonian, mountainous and coastal. One of the European centres of biodiversity is shared with the mountainous part of Bulgaria (see map 3). While the general environmental situation in Montenegro and Kosovo is comparable with the rest of the FRY, there are some specific regional issues worth mentioning here:

■ Republic of Montenegro

Through its location on the Adriatic coast, Montenegro has to deal with issues of marine pollution (mainly caused by industry) and the threats posed by tourism to the coastline and the saltwater estuaries. At the Rio conference in 1992, Montenegro declared itself the world's first 'environmental state', pledging to live more harmoniously with nature.

■ Province of Kosovo

Of special concern for Kosovo is the large-scale exploitation of mineral resources. After the Second World War, mining activities expanded considerably and triggered rapid growth of various related industrial operations. Most of this mining and industrial development took place without installation of adequate environmental protection equipment and without proper siting of the industrial plants, which has resulted in serious environmental degradation and impacts on the health of the local population.

Environmental hot spots in Kosovo are Kosovska-Mitrovica (lead and zinc mines and related industry), Obiliq (open cast lignite mines and related energy industries), Glogovac (ferro-nickel mines and metallurgical industry) and Elez Han (limestone quarries and cement factory) (see bibliography no:35).

Environmental policy, legislation and institutions

Environmental protection in Yugoslavia started to be taken seriously in the 1970s. The general policy, legal and institutional framework has substantial parallels with those found in other countries in the region. For example, within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, there is an environmental policy statement, constitutional recognition of the right to a healthy environment, framework environmental legislation (Serbia) and environmental impact assessment legislation (Serbia). Ministries of Environment exist at the federal level and in Serbia and Montenegro. Sectoral legislation on air, water, soil, natural/cultural heritage, spatial/settlement planning and chemicals/waste is in place, comprising a large number of laws (more than 150) and other regulations (more than 100) at all levels.

The extent to which such policy instruments are effectively implemented and enforced is less clear. Reportedly, with the economic depression and the increasing international isolation of the country, working conditions in the Ministries and other branches of public service have deteriorated.

Public participation in environmental matters has to be considered as underdeveloped, even in the context of local decision-making and environmental impact assessment procedures. There is a wide variety of environmental NGOs. Many of them have considerable experience and are important and capable sources of information. However, many are also facing economic difficulties and declines in membership.

Access to environmental information is – despite extensive and rather progressive legislation – in reality not so straightforward. At the national level, there is an obvious lack of user-friendly environmental information products provided by official sources. Similarly, at the local level, individuals seem to have difficulties getting the information they need. The FR Yugoslavia has not yet signed the Aarhus Convention on access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice on environmental matters. The Federal Government seems, however, to be aware of the growing importance of environmental information and public participation and has approved a project for the design and implementation of 'An Integrated Environmental Information System of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia' (see bibliography no:24).

State of the Environment & Human Settlements in the FR Yugoslavia prior to the Kosovo Conflict



Refugee camp, in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Photo: BIR

The country has ratified a large number of international treaties or conventions (52 in total) relevant to the environment. International environmental co-operation has suffered recently from the effects of the UN embargo, notably in the field of technical co-operation, where other CEE countries have profited tremendously in the 1990s.

Human settlements

According to the 1991 census, the total population of Serbia was approximately 9.8 million, of which close to 2 million lived in the Province of Kosovo. There are significant differences between Serbia as a whole and the Province of Kosovo. While the degree of urbanisation in Kosovo was 32.5% before the conflict, Serbia had 48% urban inhabitants in 1991. Serbia had a total housing stock of 1.65 million units in the same year, compared with only 230,000 for Kosovo. Among other aspects, this is reflected by the inhabitants of Kosovo having only half the average floor area per person available to their Serbian counterparts.

A similar situation can be observed in the coverage of infrastructure and services. On average, 88% of the inhabitants in the Republic of Serbia were connected to services such as sewerage, water and electricity. This figure was only 40% for the Province of Kosovo.

These figures show that while human settlement conditions for Serbia as a whole were adequate, the Province of Kosovo had lower standards of housing and quality of settlement infrastructure. There are indications that this difference, and the overall deterioration of settlement conditions, was intensified during the decade preceding the conflict, thus increasing the vulnerability of the Province to the events of March-June 1999.

Principal Findings of the BTF Technical Missions and Desk Assessment Group

The Joint UNEP/UNCHS (Habitat) Balkans Task Force (BTF) organised five Technical Missions to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The missions took place with the co-operation of the local authorities and with the assistance of the United Nations Liaison Office in Belgrade and the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). The timing of the missions, and the issues addressed by them, were as follows:

DATE OF MISSION	TECHNICAL ISSUE UNDER CONSIDERATION
JULY-OCTOBER	Consequences of the conflict for human settlements and the environment in Kosovo
19-27 JULY	Environmental consequences of air strikes on industrial sites
16-19 AUGUST	Possible use of depleted uranium in Kosovo (preliminary fact-finding mission)
21-29 AUGUST	Environmental consequences of the conflict on the Danube river (complementary mission organised in close co-operation with International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River-ICPD)
7-13 SEPTEMBER	Consequences of the conflict on biodiversity in protected areas

Each of the missions was composed of an international team of independent technical specialists, supported by BTF and UNEP/UNCHS (Habitat) staff. In addition, an independent 'Desk Assessment Group' was assigned to address the issue of depleted uranium, building on the work of the preliminary fact-finding

mission. The Desk Assessment Group worked during August and September, mainly by correspondence, but two meetings were held in Geneva.

A series of detailed 'Mission Reports' has been compiled, and these are accessible via the Balkans Task Force website (<http://www.grid.unep.ch/btf/>). This chapter summarises the main findings of the individual Mission Reports, but does not, in general, enter into scientific details. The findings are structured by theme, so that the results of different missions are integrated where appropriate. The main headings are:

- Principal environmental 'hot spots' visited by the missions
- Other specific locations visited by the industrial sites and Danube missions
- Environmental impacts of the conflict on the Danube river
- Depleted uranium: findings of preliminary fact-finding mission and Desk Assessment Group
- Consequences of the conflict for biodiversity
- Special considerations in relation to human settlements and Kosovo

Recommendations from the missions are presented in chapter 6 (see page 72).

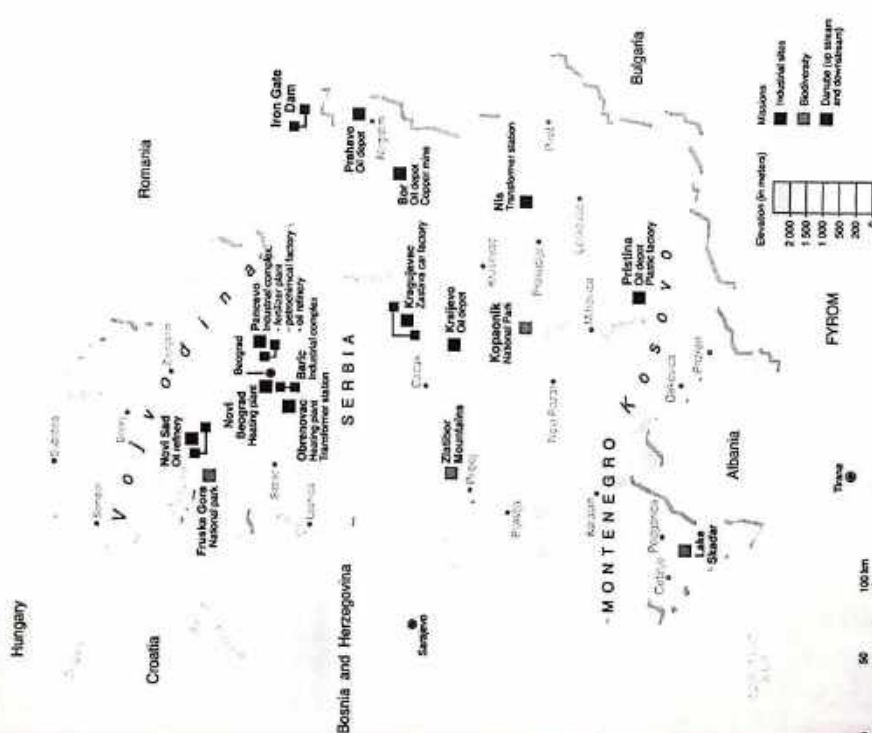
Principal environmental 'hot spots' visited by the missions

■ Context

The BTF 'Industrial Sites' and 'Danube' missions visited twelve locations (in Serbia and Kosovo) regarded as potential 'hot spots' of special environmental concern as a result of damage sustained during the NATO air strikes (see map 5). At some locations, visits were made to more than one targeted facility.

Time and resource considerations meant that it was never feasible for BTF teams to visit every location targeted during the conflict. The final choice was made by the BTF on the basis of all available information, including NATO and Yugoslavian news releases, eyewitness reports by journalists and local people, NGO websites, and consultation with technical experts within and outside FR Yugoslavia. During the site visits, numerous soil, sediment, water, air and biota samples were taken. These were analysed either on-site, using mobile laboratories, or at laboratories in Denmark, Germany and Hungary. Wherever possible, discussions were held with site managers, local authorities and other stakeholders.

This section presents information on the four locations which, on the basis of the field visit and laboratory test results, have been identified by the BTF as 'hot spots' of special environmental concern. At all four of these locations (Pančevo, Kragujevac, Novi Sad and Bor), it was occasionally difficult to be sure of the precise extent to



which observed environmental pollution or contamination resulted directly from the air strikes, since evidence of longer-term environmental damage was also found. However, in every case, there are serious environmental issues, requiring immediate action. The problems identified have important implications for human health and welfare and should therefore be addressed in the framework of humanitarian assistance after the conflict. The BTF Chairman has already informed the Yugoslavian authorities of the most serious findings, notably at Pančevo and Kragujevac.

Pančevo (see map 6)

Main concerns: Serious leakages of 1,2-dichloroethane (EDC) and mercury; burning of vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) to form dioxins; burning of 80,000 tonnes of oil & oil products releasing sulphur dioxide and other noxious gases; high concentrations of EDC found in water of canal running into the Danube; high concentrations of mercury and petroleum products in the canal sediments.

Background information

Pančevo, a town of about 80,000 inhabitants, is located on the left (eastern) bank of the Danube river, approximately 20 km north east of Belgrade. A major industrial complex, including a petrochemical plant, a fertiliser plant, and a major oil refinery, lies on the southern edge of the town. An artificial canal, 1.8 km in length, carries wastewater and stormwater runoff from the complex directly into the Danube (see map 8).

The fertiliser plant does not have any industrial wastewater or stormwater treatment facilities. Effluent from the plant is discharged directly into a collection channel and subsequently to the open canal. Effluent from the petrochemical plant and the oil refinery initially flows into a sewer channel and undergoes treatment in a wastewater facility before discharge into the canal.

The industrial zone was heavily targeted during the conflict, with two air

Location of Pančevo in the BTF



strikes on the 'HIP Petrohemija Pančevo' petrochemical complex and the 'HIP Azotara' fertiliser plant in mid-April, and seven attacks on the 'NIS' oil refinery between April and June. Much of the town's population was said to have been temporarily evacuated following the strikes of 17/18 April.

As a result of the air strikes, various hazardous substances were released into the environment, either directly from damaged storage facilities, or as a result of fires, with the most obvious visual impact being the dense clouds of black smoke which poured from burning installations. Yugoslavian media reports after the strikes of 17/18 April spoke of an unfolding environmental disaster, and "ecological catastrophe". This theme was taken up by TV, newspapers and websites (both inside the FR Yugoslavia and internationally), which highlighted the health fears of Pančevo residents concerned about inhaling toxic fumes and worried about the safety of their food and water supplies. As a consequence of the smoke, 'black rain' fell on the area around Pančevo, heightening concerns about human health and long-term damage to crops, soil and groundwater.

In July, the New York Times (see bibliography no:11) quoted a NATO spokesperson as saying, "NATO had two types of targets. There were tactical and strategic targets. The oil refinery in Pančevo was considered a strategic target. It was a key installation that provided petrol and other elements to support the Yugoslav army. By cutting off these supplies we denied crucial material to the Serbian forces fighting in Kosovo. When targeting is done, we take into account all possible collateral damage, be it environmental, human or to the civilian infrastructure. Pančevo was considered to be a very, very important refinery and strategic target, as important as tactical targets inside Kosovo".

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia (see bibliography no:4) reports that, "The most serious environmental consequences" occurred after the

attack of 17/18 April, due to the release of toxic substances from burning oil products at the refinery and burning vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) at the petrochemical plant.

A statement released by the Director General of HIP Petrohemija on 21 April reported fires, explosions and release into the air, soil and Danube of a range of hazardous substances, including EDC, PCBs and ammonia. The statement also reported that petrochemicals were still burning on 21 April.

Pančevo was visited by two of the BTF missions; namely those dealing with Industrial Sites and the Danube River. The first mission visited the petrochemical plant, fertiliser plant

and oil refinery between 20 and 25 July. Discussions were held with the site managers, other local stakeholders (including the Mayor and environmental NGO representatives) and the Institute of Public Health of Belgrade. Air, soil, sediment and water samples were taken. The second mission visited the complex on 25 August, in order to take water, sediment and biota samples from the canal and from adjacent sections of the Danube river, both upstream and downstream of the canal mouth. The BTF experts on this mission also met with the manager of the HIP Petrohemija wastewater treatment plant.



BTF meeting at the Public Health Institute in Belgrade

Photo: BTF

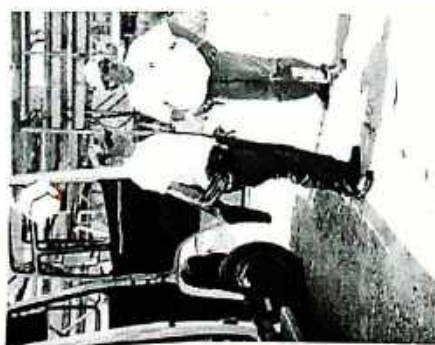
In the light of information gathered during the two visits, the BTF reached the following conclusions concerning the main substances of concern:

- At the petrochemical plant, 2,100 tonnes of ethylene dichloride (EDC) leaked into the soil and into the wastewater canal. EDC is toxic to both terrestrial and aquatic life.
- Also at the petrochemical plant, 8 tonnes of metallic mercury leaked, of which an estimated 200 kg reached the canal. BTF experts found an estimated 50 - 100 kg of metallic mercury lying on the concrete floor of a factory. Once released into the environment, metallic mercury can be converted into an organic form, methyl mercury, which is toxic and builds up in the food chain.
- 460 tonnes of vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) burned at the petrochemical plant. This would have released dioxins, which are highly toxic, hydrochloric acid, carbon



Danubio mobile laboratory

Photo: BTF



BTF experts used mobile laboratories from Denmark and Germany
Photo: BTF

monoxide, PAHs and possibly phosphine into the air. However, with the exception of one 'hot spot' in the immediate vicinity of the VCM fire, the BTF team recorded only low levels of dioxins at Pančevo.

- The air strikes on the oil refinery caused an estimated 80,000 tonnes of oil and oil products to burn. This would have released noxious substances into the air, including sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and lead.
- As a preventive measure, about 250 tonnes of liquid ammonia was released into the open canal from the fertiliser plant by site managers fearful a direct air strike on stored ammonia could kill large numbers of people. This release was probably responsible for fish kills reported in the Danube, up to 30 km downstream. Fertiliser production prior to the air strikes had been accelerated in order to minimise the quantity of ammonia in storage.
- PCB concentrations recorded at the complex were low and did not indicate contamination from damage during the air strikes, or from previous accidental spills.

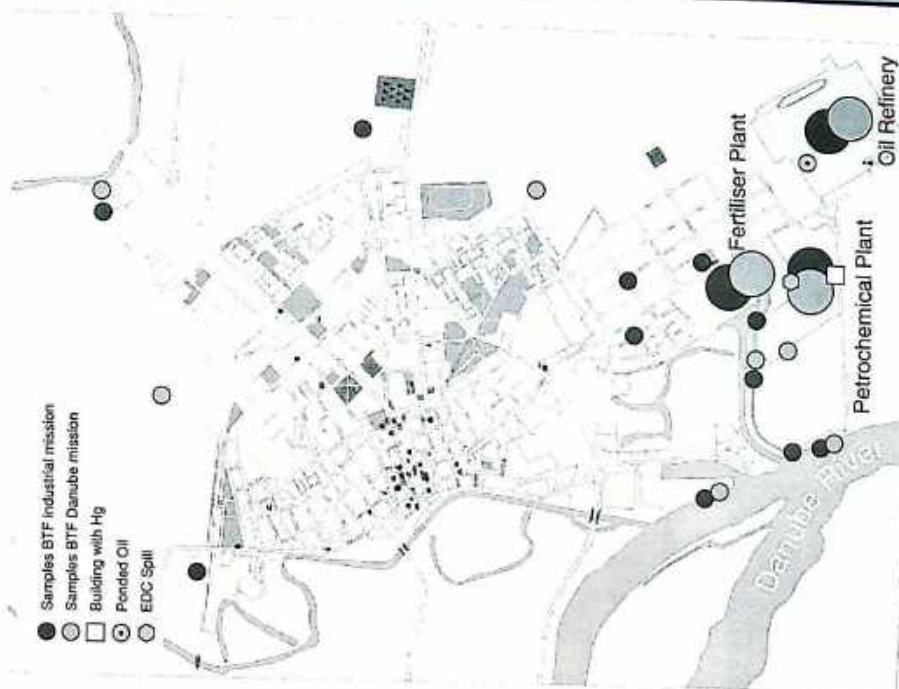
The contamination identified is considered to be a hazard to the health of workers at the complex and to the terrestrial and aquatic environment.

It was evident to the BTF team upon visiting the site that the plants employed 1960s and 1970s technology. Whilst no information on levels of contamination of the area prior to the conflict appeared to be available, a local NGO provided a list of accidents which had occurred at the industrial complex during the past 25 years. Local councillors reported that workers at the plant had suffered from so-called 'Pančevo cancer'. BTF experts considered this illness was most likely to be angiosarcoma of the liver, resulting from exposure to high levels of VCM.

■ BTF samples and results (see map 7)

According to preliminary analyses carried out by BTF experts, the macro-invertebrate fauna in the Danube just upstream of Pančevo was similar to that found much further upstream, at sampling sites in Novi Sad. 21 taxa were identified, of which most were mussels and snails. The number of taxa decreased sharply downstream of Pančevo, where only eight living taxa were identified. The sampling site with the low-

Detailed Map of Pančevo with BTF sampling sites



Source: Municipality of Pančevo, and BTF

est number of taxa was at the outlet of the canal. Only six taxa were found; all of them in very low numbers, indicating serious pollution from the canal.

Other analyses (see Table 1) have shown that water and sediment samples taken from the canal contained very high levels of EDC (for example, a level of 5,960 µg/l

was found in a water sample from the canal). The results also indicate that EDC is still being released into the Danube from the canal. Surface water samples downstream of the canal's confluence with the river showed EDC concentrations of 65 µg/l and 37 µg/l. These levels are considered very high; for example, the World Health Organisation (WHO) limit for EDC in drinking water is 10 µg/l.

Very high levels of chlorinated solvents, including EDC, were found in both shallow and deep groundwater samples. The deep contamination would have occurred prior to the conflict, and it is likely that the entire aquifer is affected. It is probable that contamination with these chemicals resulted from PVC production at the complex. Whilst samples taken from upstream drinking water abstraction points were not contaminated, there is a possibility that Pančevo's municipal supply could become contaminated in the future. More research would be needed to assess the degree of risk.

Analysis of the sediment core taken from the canal suggests that oil released as a result of the air strikes had added a layer of acute contamination to an area already affected by chronic petrochemical pollution. Similarly, whilst high mercury values in the surface layers of the core sample indicated recent input of mercury to the canal, a second peak, three times higher than in the surface layer, but at a depth of 60-80 cm, was most likely the result of past mercury spills. The chronic pollution by mercury and oil products was confirmed by the results from analysis of mussels (*Anodonta anatina*) collected from the Danube upstream and downstream of the canal. Mercury increased from 0.15 to 0.22 mg/kg dry weight of mussel tissue, whereas the PAHs (Borneff-6) increased from 4.7 to 56.4 µg/kg dry weight. Benzo(a)pyrene, alone, increased from 0.9 to 23.0 µg/kg dry weight (the latter figure is about four times higher than the relevant FAO food safety standard).

Table 1: BTF Sampling Summary – Pančevo (Danube mission)

Location	Sample type	Findings
Danube upstream of Pančevo	water, bottom sediments, biota	No significant pollutants in the water column; PCBs in mussels (39.4 µg/kg)
Danube 4 km downstream of Pančevo	water, bottom sediments, bank sediments, biota	Low level of EDC in the surface water (0.3 µg/l)
Danube 100 m downstream of canal	water, bottom sediments, biota	High level of EDC in the surface water (65 µg/l at 10 m and 37 µg/l at 40 m from the shore)
In the canal	water, sediment core	Very high level of EDC in water (up to 5860 µg/l) and sediment; high levels of mercury in sediment core, both near the surface and at 60-80 cm; high levels of petroleum hydrocarbons in the sediment core.

Remote Sensing Assessment of major impacts in Pančevo



- Legend:**
- Areas that appear darker on the post-war image (e.g. pollution, oil spills, missing oil tanks or buildings).
 - Areas that appear brighter on the post-war image (e.g. bomb impacts).
 - 1. Change in water quality in the wastewater canal
 - 2. Visible destruction of buildings at the aircraft factory LOLA UTVA
 - 3. Visible impacts on "unknown" buildings.
 - 4. Destroyed oil tanks.
 - 5. Changes that may have resulted from oil spills.
 - 6. "Destroyer" buildings in the fertilizer and petrochemical plants.

Source: Images taken on 27 June 1999 by the Helios Remote Sensing Satellite (HRS) from the Helios satellite. The images were processed using the Helios Remote Sensing Satellite (HRS) software. The images were processed using the Helios Remote Sensing Satellite (HRS) software. The images were processed using the Helios Remote Sensing Satellite (HRS) software.

Kragujevac (see map 9)

Main concerns: Zastava factory: high levels of PCBs and dioxins on paint shop floor; high levels of PCBs around power plant transformers; contaminated water tanks; inadequate storage and treatment of toxic waste; PCBs detected in Lepenica river.

■ Background information

Kragujevac, a central Serbian industrial town of 150,000 inhabitants, is the home of the 'Zastava' car factory, formerly one of the biggest industrial facilities in the entire Balkan region. A large percentage of people living in Kragujevac depend on the factory, directly or indirectly, for their livelihood. At one time, Zastava had 36,000 employees in Kragujevac, producing over 30,000 cars a year. More recently, loss of markets and competitiveness, together with the effects of the economic embargo, have resulted in output dropping to less than half this figure. The factory provides a number of secondary products and services, including heating for a significant part of the town. The factory is located on the banks of the Lepenica river, a small tributary of the Velika Morava, which in turn flows into the Danube some 60 km downstream of Belgrade. The Zadrlica river is also close to the factory.

The Zastava complex was targeted twice during the conflict, on 9 and 12 April. Heavy damage was inflicted to the power station, car assembly line, paint shop, computer centre and truck plant. Some parts of the factory were completely destroyed, and production was halted.



Inspection of damaged transformers

Photo: BTF

Map 9 Location of Kragujevac in the FR



The air strikes reportedly caused extensive environmental pollution, with damage to soil, water and air. The main problems reported were the leaking of several tonnes of PCBs (contained in transformer oil) into the Morava river, and contamination of groundwater by PCBs and heavy metals. According to Zastava personnel, up to 2,500 kg of oil containing PCBs was released into the environment as a direct result of the air strikes, and underground water tanks below the factory were polluted with transformer oil containing PCBs.

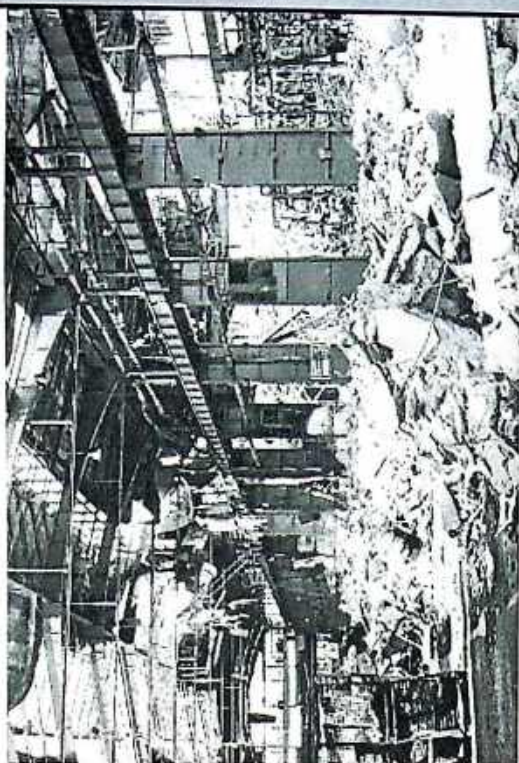
The BTF 'Industrial Sites' mission visit- ed the Zastava plant on 22 July. Discussions were held with factory management representatives, who provided a written report on environmental damage resulting from the NATO airstrikes. Two locations were investigated in detail, namely damaged transformers at the power station and paint shop (where leakage of transformer oil containing PCBs had been reported).

The factory managers stated that, prior to the conflict, the Zastava Group had operated a very active environmental management system, accredited under the ISO 14000 environmental management quality standard. Clean-up work started immediately after the air strikes, with the intention of resuming production as soon as possible. A target had been set for production of 5,000 cars before the end of 1999.

At the power station, two transformers were damaged during the air strikes. At the time of the BTF visit, both transformers had been removed and placed in a concrete storage area assigned for hazardous waste.

According to factory staff, only one of the transformers had contained PCB oil, but this had spilled onto the surrounding concrete floor and into the wastewater collection system. The concrete around the transformer had clearly been cleaned efficiently, since there were no visible traces of oil. The workers implementing the clean-up operation were reported to have been equipped with protective clothing. The sand used to absorb the spill oil is now stored in four 200 litre barrels in an area reserved for hazardous waste.

BTF experts were informed that the factory is storing a further 5-6 tonnes of waste oil containing PCBs, as well as 300 tonnes of waste paint. This hazardous waste, generated before the conflict, also requires treatment, but no suitable facilities exist within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The clean-up and reconstruction operations will increase the amount of hazardous waste.



Destroyed factory hall, Kragujevac

Photo: BTF

The paint shop was heavily damaged during the air strikes, with only the external walls and roofing girders remaining. The roof itself and the interior of the paint shop were destroyed, and some areas showed signs of fire. At the time of the BTF visit, the factory staff had already started to remove rubble and debris prior to reconstruction. Two transformers inside the paint shop had leaked oil, but the directly affected area had not yet been cleaned. Whilst paints and solvents burnt after the air strikes, the fire apparently did not reach the transformers. BTF experts took oil samples from the concrete floor around the transformers, but unsafe debris prevented access to the transformers themselves.

There are five concrete water tanks (total estimated capacity up to 7,000 m³) beneath the paint shop, some of which contained water at the time of the air strikes, whilst others were empty and being used for storage. One of the tanks is close to the area where transformer oil was leaked. According to the staff, solvents, paints, and PCBs had spilled into the reservoirs. The water tanks form a closed system, with no direct external connection. BTF experts took two samples to assess the presence of pollutants in the water, and specifically to check for PCBs originating from the leaked transformer oil. Earlier analysis by Yugoslavian experts had indicated transformer oil levels of 0.7 mg/l.

According to Zastava personnel, up to 2,500 kg of transformer oil was lost during the air strikes and either evaporated, burned, or spilled into the soil and wastewater system. It was suggested that PCBs and other pollutants flowed into the wastewater channel, and from there into the Lepenica river, due to damage of the water treatment plant. According to the local authorities both the rivers in Kragujevac were relatively clean before the air strikes. They assume that PCBs from the Zastava factory entered the rivers, especially the Lepenica, although drinking water analyses carried out since the conflict have not detected PCBs.

■ BTF samples and results

At the power station, the samples taken from the concrete wall around the transformers and next to a nearby wastewater gully both contained very high levels of PCBs (>1 g/kg), with the tested material containing up to 50% PCB oil. It can also be inferred that some of the PCBs entered the wastewater system. This part of the factory should therefore be considered as an environmental 'hot spot', with potential adverse effects on human health, as well as on the wider environment. A sample of the oil trapped by sand and stored in barrels was found to contain traces of PCBs. Tests confirmed that only one of the two transformers had contained PCB oil.

The samples taken at the paint shop (two samples from the floor around the transformers; one at a distance of 10 m) contained high levels of PCBs and dioxins. The German action level for industrial sites is exceeded by a factor of ten in the case

of dioxin/furan, and the level of concern for PCB is exceeded by a factor of 1,000. These results confirm that this part of the factory is also a serious environmental 'hot spot'. BTF experts estimated that the affected area covers some 400-500 m² of the concrete floor of the paint shop. Due to evaporation of its volatile components, the toxic residue is extremely viscous, requiring the breaking up and removal of the concrete floor to which it is stuck. Chemical 'finger printing' indicated that the dioxins originated from the leaked transformer oil.

The samples from the upper part of water tanks under the paint shop did not confirm the presence of PCBs. However, air samples from directly above the water indicated the presence of paint and filler solvents. It remains possible that parts of some tanks could be contaminated by PCBs from toxic paint and filler used in former times, or transformer oil from earlier leakages. In any case, BTF experts concluded that the tanks were probably already polluted at the time of the air strikes.

In order to investigate reports of possible PCB contamination of the Lepenica and Velika Morava river system, the BTF Industrial Sites mission took sediment samples from the Lepenica river 4 km downstream of the Zastava factory. A relatively high PCB concentration was found at this site (2.4 mg/kg, compared with the German quality objective for rivers of 0.06 mg/kg), but chemical fingerprinting showed a markedly different profile from the PCB contained in the transformer oils at the Zastava complex. Nickel and chromium were also found in concentrations above German quality objectives for rivers. BTF experts believe that these metals and PCBs are likely to have originated at the car factory.

(P.10) Location of Novi Sad in the FR Y

Novi Sad

The refinery is located on the left bank of the river, 3 km to the north of the city centre and just 2 km upstream of bank filtration wells used for the city's water supply. A shipping canal, with loading and unloading facilities for barges, runs along the southern edge of the refinery directly into the Danube. A system of artificial collecting channels within the refinery compound takes surface runoff to the Danube, via a wastewater treatment plant equipped with oil separators.

The groundwater table beneath the refinery is located only 1-2 m below the surface, and there is no protective barrier to prevent the possible flow of contaminated groundwater towards the bank filtration wells in the event of an oil spillage or other pollution incident. Such a barrier was reportedly planned, but never built. BTF experts, who visited Novi Sad on 23/24 July (Industrial Sites mission) and 24 August (Danube mission), were concerned that drinking water wells had been located so close to the refinery in the first place, and that no special protection measures appeared to have been implemented.



Destroyed oil tank at Novi Sad

Photo: BTF

The BTF Danube mission subsequently took water, sediment and biota samples from several sites on 27 August. Yugoslavian experts reported that a major flood had occurred in June, and that the water level around the confluence of the Lepenica and Velika Morava had been some 2 m higher.

Three sampling sites were chosen by the BTF Danube mission: (a) mouth of Lepenica; (b) upstream of the Lepenica/Velika Morava confluence; (c) downstream of the Lepenica/Velika Morava confluence.

Preliminary analysis of macro-invertebrate fauna suggests that the Lepenica has been adversely affected by pollution from Kragujevac, since the number of taxa is much lower than in the Velika Morava. The number of taxa found in the Velika Morava was higher upstream of the Lepenica confluence, than downstream.

The results from analysis of the water and sediment samples indicated PCB pollution at the mouth of the Lepenica and in the Velika Morava downstream of the Lepenica confluence. The PCBs in the Lepenica reached 18.7 ng/l, about 10 ng/l higher than in the Morava river. PCBs (sum of seven congeners) were not detected in the Morava sediment upstream of the Lepenica confluence, but a level of 22 µg/kg was measured downstream and 52 µg/kg in the mouth of the Lepenica.

Bankside sediment samples from the Lepenica showed high levels of mercury, but this is comparable with the results from the Morava upstream of the Lepenica confluence. The PCB concentration in the sediments from the Lepenica bank and at the mouth of the Lepenica indicate that PCBs had recently been carried by the Lepenica. Detailed analysis concurred with the findings of the Industrial Sites mission that the composition of the PCBs from the Lepenica differed from that of the transformer oil, but that the Zastava complex remained the most likely source of contamination.

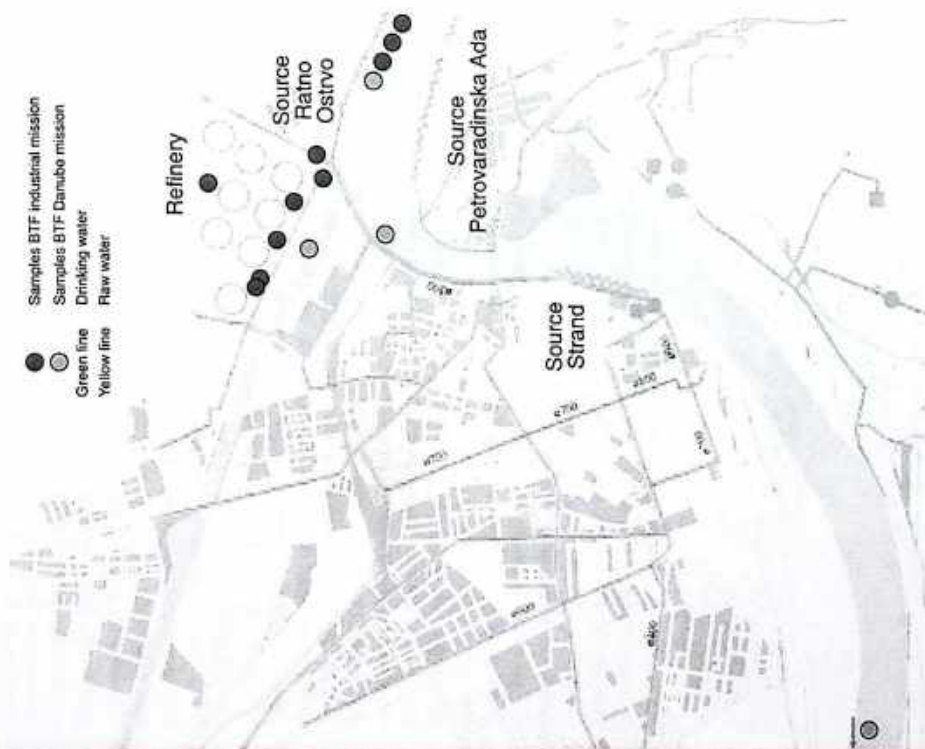
Novi Sad (see map 10)

Main concerns: Risk that groundwater polluted with petrochemicals from oil refinery could enter drinking water wells; general concern over siting of wells close to refinery.

Background information

With 180,000 inhabitants, Novi Sad is the second largest city in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It is located on the Danube river, approximately 70 km north west of Belgrade, in the district of Vojvodina. Novi Sad was heavily targeted during the conflict, with rail and road bridges across the Danube destroyed (together with water pipelines carried by the bridges), and industrial and military facilities damaged or destroyed. One of the principal targets was Novi Sad oil refinery.

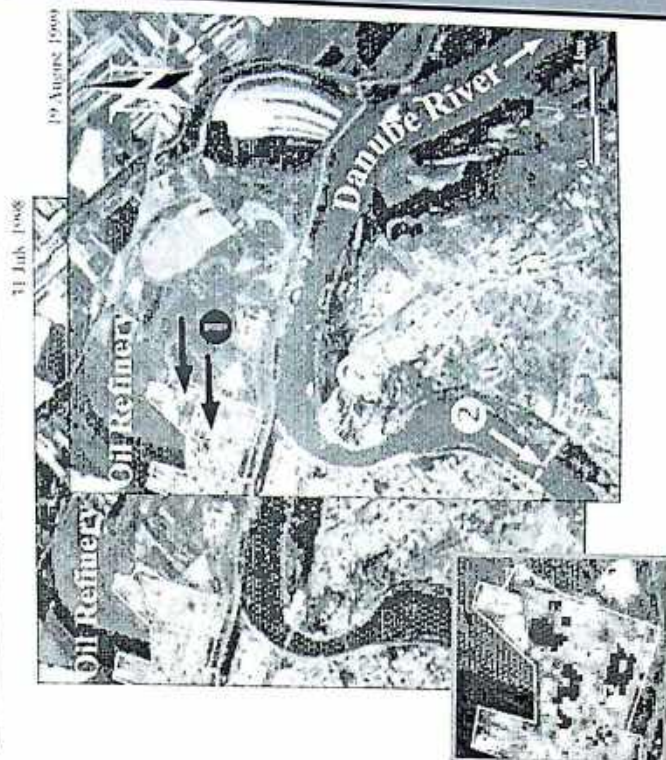
Figure 1 Detailed Map of Novi Sad with BTF sampling sites



Source: Mapography of Novi Sad, 1998.

oil products that could be harmful to human health if spilt or burnt, such as trans-former oil containing PCBs. Production was also accelerated to use up as much as possible of the crude oil, intermediate products and additives, and the final products were shipped to other locations. The remaining oil was mixed with gasoline, so that the tanks would ignite if hit, rather than leak into the soil and groundwater. (See maps 12 and 13).

Figure 2 Remote Sensing Assessment of major impacts in Novi Sad



Source:
Pre-war image (background) taken on 11 July 1998 by Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) sensor at 30m resolution, displayed in "true-colour composite".
Post-war image (overlaid) taken on 18 August 1998 by Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) sensor at 30m resolution, displayed in "true-colour composite".

Principal findings of the BTF Technical Missions and Desk Assessment Group

Air pollution is routinely monitored by the Novi Sad Institute of Public Health, and measurements were continued during the conflict. Some of the monitoring data were made available to BTF experts. As a result of fires following the air strikes, parts of Novi Sad and the surrounding districts experienced concentrations of both sulphur dioxide and airborne particles of several hundred $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ during the fires. However, such concentrations probably did not persist for more than a few hours, since the fires were of relatively short duration, and the direction of the wind was variable. At times, concentrations probably exceeded recommended air quality standards. During the conflict period, the health authorities advised the people of Novi Sad to wash food thoroughly, and not to eat food carrying soot deposits.

About 73,000 tonnes of crude oil and oil products are reported to have burnt or leaked. Local experts estimate that 90% were burnt, with the remainder having leaked into the wastewater collection canals or into the ground.

The Danube was reported to have been heavily contaminated immediately after the air strikes, due to the outflow of crude oil and oil products through the refinery's wastewater collection system. The chief engineer of the refinery told BTF experts that it was very difficult to estimate the actual amount of oil and oil products discharged to the Danube, but that about 130 tonnes of oils had been recovered from the cooling water pumping station at the outflow of the wastewater channel. Fishing was banned in the whole Vojvodina district during the time of the conflict.

Field inspection during the July BTF mission showed the refinery wastewater channels to be filled with crude oil and oil products. In the storage area, crude oil could be seen on the ground due to leakage from damaged tanks, whilst some of the concrete slabs underlying the tanks were cracked and broken. Oil could also be seen in some groundwater-filled bomb craters in the central part of the complex. Visual inspection was also made at a small shallow pond in a low-lying area some 30 m outside the refin-



Meeting with the management of the oil refinery in Novi Sad

Photo: BTF

ery compound, in the direction of the bank filtration wells along Danube. No oil film could be seen on the surface of the pond, and the aquatic flora and fauna appeared to be intact. Similarly, there was no visible oil contamination of the river banks or water surface next to the bank filtration wells.

A spokesperson at the city's water management plant told BTF experts that since the conflict, the eight bank filtration wells close to the refinery had provided 60% of Novi Sad's drinking water. The cutting of pipelines across the Danube meant that the right bank had been isolated from the treatment works; water from wells on this side of the river could not be treated, and 50,000 citizens were no longer receiving piped water. Immediately after the bombing of the refinery, two of the nearby wells were closed as a precautionary measure. Steps were also taken to clean 13,000 m^2 of ground around the wells, and one of the closed wells had subsequently been re-opened. During the August BTF mission, the municipal Institute of Public Health reported that one well remained closed due to "slightly elevated" mineral oil levels.

On 23 August, the BBC World Service carried a report by the Yugoslav news agency, stating that Novi Sad refinery had resumed limited production of kerosene and diesel for use in schools, hospitals and agriculture.

■ BTF samples and results (see map 11)

During the BTF Industrial Sites mission, soil gas and/or groundwater samples were taken from eight different locations, both inside and outside the oil refinery compound. Analysis showed that two of the groundwater samples, and one of the soil gas samples from within the refinery compound contained very high levels of volatile hydrocarbons, indicating the presence of free-phase oil (probably gasoline) on top of the groundwater. Other samples taken within and around the compound showed minor levels of volatile hydrocarbons.

Groundwater samples were also taken from the inflow to the infiltration gallery nearest the refinery wastewater treatment plant, and from the outflow pipe taking water from the infiltration galleries to the municipal waterworks for treatment. Analysis of these showed low- or very low-level contamination of groundwater by volatile hydrocarbons.



Taking soil samples in Novi Sad

Photo: BTF

During the August BTF mission, samples were taken from five sites: (a) Danube left bank upstream of Novi Sad (planned as a reference site for other samples, as the conflict is not thought to have resulted in any significant pollution between the Hungarian border and Novi Sad); (b) Danube left bank just upstream of the canal; (c) Danube left bank downstream of Novi Sad; (d) in the canal very close to its confluence with the Danube; (e) within the refinery compound. The results are summarised below in Table 2.

Interestingly, there were relatively high concentrations of PCBs and PAHs in the bottom sediments upstream of Novi Sad. This was unexpected, as this part of the Danube was reported to be relatively free of pollution, and would not have been affected by the air strikes on the refinery. It seems likely that the results derive from older, chronic pollution of the river. There was no significant difference in mercury levels in the Danube sediments upstream and downstream of Novi Sad (both low), but a significantly higher value was recorded for the canal sediment. Water samples from both the Danube downstream of Novi Sad and from the canal showed insignificant levels of mercury, and total petroleum hydrocarbons.

Table 2: BTF Sampling Summary – Novi Sad (Danube mission)

According to preliminary analysis by BTF experts, the macro-invertebrate fauna sampled upstream of Novi Sad was characteristic of the Middle and Lower Danube. 13 taxa were identified. Downstream of the refinery, 17 taxa were identified, suggest-

LOCATION	SAMPLE TYPE	FINDINGS
Danube upstream of Novi Sad	water, bottom sediments, biota	Used as reference site; relatively high levels of PAHs and PCBs in sediment; indicative of chronic pollution; relatively low level of mercury in sediment.
Danube upstream of canal	water	No significant value for any parameters.
Danube downstream of Novi Sad	water, bottom sediments, biota	Slightly higher concentration of mercury in sediment when compared to upstream value; relatively high levels of PAHs.
Canal	water, bottom sediments	High mercury level in sediment.

ing that there has been no major adverse biological impact (at least in the short term) from pollution after the air strikes. Indeed, BTF experts speculate that the enforced shutdown of the refinery may even have led to local improvements in the aquatic environment, due to a possible reduction in chronic pollution.

Based on field observation and results from sample analysis, the BTF concluded that there was no evidence of significant adverse impacts on the Danube aquatic environment as a result of air strikes on Novi Sad refinery. It is thought that most of the oils and oil products released were burned and that no significant volume entered the river.

Bor (see map 14)

Main concerns: Severe air pollution from sulphur dioxide emissions; evidence of chronic environmental damage from copper mine; localised PCB contamination at transformer station.

■ Background information

Two areas were visited by the BTF Industrial Sites mission on 24 July, namely the copper mine and smelting plant outside Bor (a town of 40,000 inhabitants in eastern Serbia), and the nearby 'Jugopetrol' oil depot. These facilities were targeted during NATO air strikes on 15 and 17 May.

The copper industry in Bor consists of a huge open-cast mine and associated smelting plant. During the air strikes, the transformer station providing the site with electricity was damaged. Originally, it housed three large transformers and 160 capacitors, but one of the transformers was emptied and removed prior to the air strikes.

The remaining two transformers each contained 25 tonnes of oil. Between 80 and 100 of the capacitors, each holding approximately one litre of oil, were destroyed. According to industry sources, the transformer oil did not contain PCBs, whereas the oil in the capacitors did. This was subsequently confirmed by BTF analysis. At the time of the BTF visit, some capacitors were still on the ground around the transformer station, but most had been removed and dumped.

Other parts of the complex were reported to have escaped serious damage, but the air strikes on the power plant, and consequent reduction of the electricity supply, had interrupted production of sulphuric acid – a by-product of the copper industry.

Figure 1: Location of Bor in the FRV



This had resulted in chronic release of sulphur dioxide gas, normally recovered during the manufacture of sulphuric acid. The BTF team could already smell sulphur dioxide several kilometres from the plant, whilst after 15 minutes at the site itself, the whole group started coughing. Based on the limited information available, the team estimated that emissions could be in the order of 100,000 tonnes of sulphur dioxide per year. However, more detailed information is needed to make a more reliable assessment. Representatives from the University of Belgrade confirmed that pollution from sulphur dioxide gas and heavy metals had been recorded previously at the site.

The sediment of the river Bor is reportedly 'hard-paved' from the deposition of iron pyrites (FeS_2), whilst the area's soil and surface water was said to be contaminated with heavy metals as a result of decades of mining.

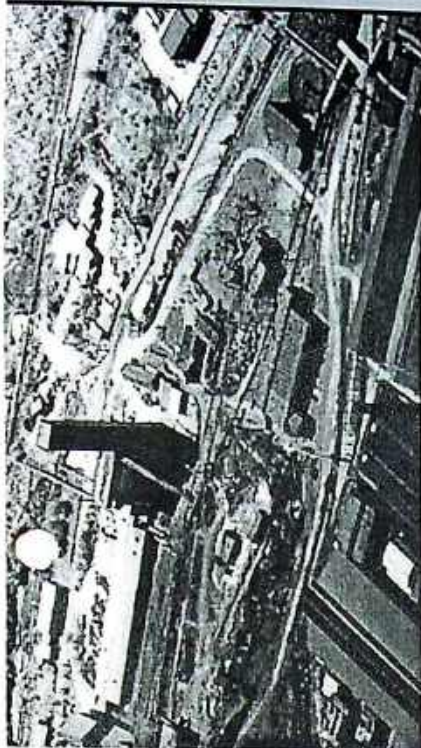
Although no detailed information is available, BTF experts consider the chronic emission of sulphur dioxide from the copper mine to be a serious environmental impact. As Bor is close to the border with Bulgaria, these emissions may have had transboundary effects, according to wind direction. Immediate actions should be taken to reduce the emissions. Reports received through the website of the Bulgarian News Agency indicate that the transboundary Timok river has a history of chronic and acute pollution from the copper mine. A major pollution episode at the end of June 1999 was linked to discharge of wastewater from the mine.

The 'Jugopetrol' oil depot, which mainly served the Bor copper industry, was completely destroyed during the air strikes. However, all eight storage tanks were reported to have been emptied shortly before they were hit. Because the oil depot was empty, only minor fires occurred and no oil was spilled. Nevertheless, some transformers at the depot's electrical station had been damaged or destroyed.



Inspection of damaged oil tanks

Photo: BTF



Bor copper smelter and refinery

Photo: NATO

■ BTF samples and results

In order to test for the presence of PCBs at the power plant of the copper mine, BTF experts took a sample from one of the damaged transformers, but no PCBs were found. A second sample, from the soil under one of the leaking capacitors revealed PCBs contaminated with dioxins and furans.

Soil samples (from various depths) were taken from a field next to the oil depot and a sediment sample was taken from a small stream below the site. A further sample was taken from the soil beneath a leaking, damaged transformer at the electrical plant.

The stream sample, taken to assess background levels, revealed extraordinarily high concentrations of heavy metals, notably copper, but also cadmium, arsenic, lead and zinc. BTF experts concluded that these concentrations are not related to damage from the conflict, but are more likely the result of long-term industrial pollution.

The soil sample from near the damaged transformer showed a high content of PCBs (300 mg/kg) and low levels of heavy metals.

Other specific locations visited by the industrial sites and Danube missions

This section summarises the principal findings at other specific locations visited by the 'Industrial Sites' and 'Danube' missions.

Baric (see maps 15 & 16)

Members of the Danube mission visited this industrial complex on the banks of the Sava river, west of Belgrade, on 27 August.

The group met the Director General of the 'Prva Iskra' Holding Company, which groups ten chemical and engineering operations within a large industrial com-

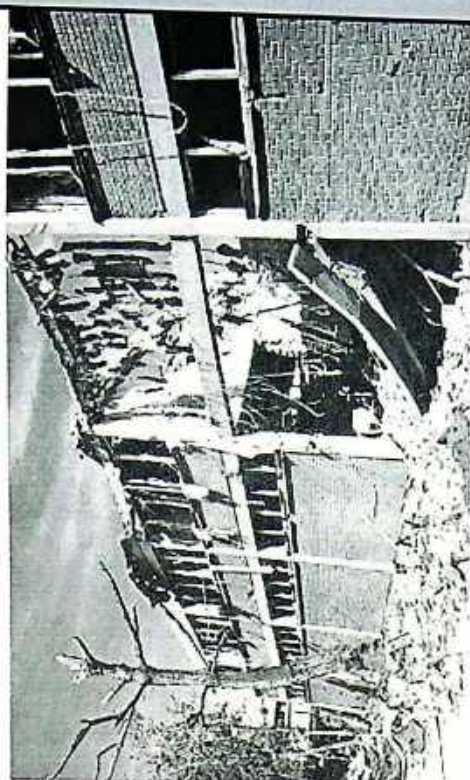


Photo BTF

Destruction of industrial complex in Barić

appeared to have been completely destroyed. It was frequently stressed to the group that only civilian production had taken place at these facilities. The group was informed that production of the highly toxic chemical TDI, used in the manufacturing of PVC, was stopped in 1992. The group was also informed that twelve large, recently renovated TDI storage tanks had been out of use for many years.

The group was unable to access the Sava river, or the mouth of the channel which flows from the complex into the Sava. One water sample was collected from the channel within the complex, and some soil samples were taken. From this brief visit, BTF experts found no evidence of any major environmental contamination in Barić.

'Iron Gate' (Djerdap) dam and reservoir (see map 17)

Two major dams on the Danube (Djerdap I and II, often referred to as Iron Gate I and II), straddle the border between FRY and Romania. As Iron Gate I is the first dam downstream of Gabcikovo in the Slovak Republic, it is liable to trap pollutants from a large part of the middle Danube basin.

It is assumed that some of the chemical pollutants released during the air strikes on FRY entered the Danube, either directly, or via tributaries. BTF experts concluded that soluble pollutants would already have reached the Black Sea by the time of the BTF Industrial Sites and Danube missions, even allowing for the retention period of two weeks in the Iron Gate reservoir. The high water levels during the June floods would also have flushed insoluble pollution downstream, to where the flow is retard-

plex. 2,500 workers were employed at the site, which was targeted on four occasions (17 & 19 April, 10 & 20 May). Media reports at the time of the air strikes spoke of major environmental damage. However, the BTF group was told that the main factor of concern was the socio-economic impact.

The BTF experts were shown severely damaged parts of the complex, including the administration buildings, PVC film production line, polyurethane foam production line, power station, and fixtures and fittings factory. Other industrial areas in Barić were reportedly left undamaged by the conflict, and the mission did not visit these locations. In the areas visited, production facilities

Location of Barić in the FRY



Remote Sensing Assessment of major impacts in Barić



Legend:
Objects that appear brighter in the post-war image, e.g. burnt objects.
Objects that appear darker in the post-war image.
1. New buildings.
2. Potential spills.

Figure 18 Location of Iron Gate in the FRV

ed by the Iron Gate I dam. At this point, sedimentation accelerates rapidly, so that the reservoir acts as a storage area for pollutants incorporated into the sediment (e.g. organic micropollutants, heavy metals).

Two sites in the vicinity of Ram (close to the FRV/Romanian border, and at the upper part of the Iron Gate reservoir) were visited by the BTF Danube mission on 26 August. Sediment, water and biota (mussel) samples were taken. The sediment and mussel samples contained 0.15–0.19 µg/kg of mercury, similar to sites further upstream, and revealed the accumulation of organic micropollutants (PAHs and PCBs) as a result of chronic pollution.

Measurement of cesium 137 (Cs-137) to date the layers of the sediment cores in relation to the 1986 Chernobyl disaster, indicated an annual sedimentation rate of 3.0 to 3.5 cm on the left bank and 2.0 to 2.5 cm on the right bank. PAH analysis showed levels varying from 400 to 1,400 µg/kg for the US EPA 16 PAH compounds, whilst PCBs (seven congeners) varied from 1 to 7 µg/kg on both sides of the river. Because these pollutants were present in the pre-1986 layers, they indicate significant chronic pollution. The mussel samples contained PAH levels of around 350 µg/kg dry weight on both sides of the river, while the PCBs were 58 µg/kg and 31 µg/kg for the left and right banks, respectively.

The Yugoslavian part of the Iron Gate reservoir is included in Djerdap National Park. A scientist from the University of Belgrade confirmed that, to his knowledge, the air strikes had not resulted in any direct impacts on the park.



The Iron Gate reservoir on the Danube River straddles the border between the FRV and Romania

Photo: BTF

Kraljevo (see map 18)

The 'Beoperol' oil depot in Kraljevo (population 60,000) was reportedly hit by 80 missiles and bombs during the conflict. The underground oil tanks are situated inside a hill, with a pumping station near the road and railway. The air strikes destroyed the tanks and the pumping station. Almost all tanks were empty when hit; in total, only 565 m³ of diesel fuel was reported to have leaked.

The BTF team noted that at some places the soil next to the tanks was soaked with diesel. As the soil at the site is very permeable, there is a strong possibility that the spilled diesel will reach the groundwater. Sampling showed high concentrations of hydrocarbons next to one fuel tank. There are some houses downhill from the depot, whilst the river Ibe is also close by. It is possible that the diesel will reach wells near the Ibe and possibly the river itself. However, it is unlikely that the oil will reach water intake points 10 km further down the river.

BTF experts advise monitoring of the groundwater and, if high petrochemical concentrations are detected, treatment using on-site biological techniques.

Figure 19 Location of Kraljevo in the FRV



Kraljevo

Niš (see map 19)

Niš is the third largest city in the FRV (population 170,000) and is highly industrialised. It was heavily bombed during the conflict. The BTF team visited the electrical transformer station outside the city.

Two transformers were damaged by the air strikes; one had burned out completely. FRV representatives expressed concern that dioxins might have been released by the fire because the transformer oil was thought to contain PCBs. In addition, some isolators were damaged and their oil had leaked into the soil.

Figure 20 Location of Niš in the FRV



Niš

Analysis of samples taken by the BTF team show that the oils used in the transformers and the isolators did not contain PCBs. Background samples of the groundwater and soil do not indicate any pollution related to the bombing of the transformer station. The volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that were found in the groundwater sample are probably the result of chronic pollution from industries in Niš.

Novi Beograd (see map 20)

The central heating and power plant in Novi Beograd supplies about 1 million people in the Belgrade area with energy for heating and electricity. It is built right on the banks of the Sava river, near the confluence of the river Sava with the Danube. During NATO air strikes, eight storage tanks for heavy oil, and one tank containing gasoline, were destroyed. The gasoline tank and seven of the oil tanks were hit directly, so that most of the content burnt within a very short period of time. 2 to 3 tonnes of heavy oil are said to have been released into the river Sava. According to information obtained during the BTF visit on 26 July, no water intakes or wells are located in the immediate vicinity of the plant. As the air attack occurred towards the end of the heating season, most of the storage tanks were almost empty at the time of bombing.

The storage tanks were all built within concrete-lined basins, so that most of the spilt crude oil and gasoline could not enter the soil. In some cases, the concrete lining was penetrated directly by the missiles or cracks were formed due to the heat of the fires. At these places oil or gasoline might have penetrated into the soil underneath the concrete lining. Very little crude oil could be seen in the concrete basins and around them, and very little was seen on the ground within/around the storage area. There were no signs of oil in the river water or at the riverbank.

Soil gas samples were taken at depths of 2.0 m and 3.8 m at one location between the hit gasoline tank and the river Sava. The water table could not be reached, and therefore no groundwater sample was taken. The result of the soil gas analyses showed extremely high concentration of gasoline vapour in the soil (more than 240,000 mg/l), indicating that the soil and groundwater is probably heavily contaminated with gasoline. This contamination could certainly be a consequence of the NATO air

strike. However, some of the pollution may have come from incidents pre-dating the Kosovo conflict. The contaminated groundwater (and free phase gasoline) will eventually reach the Sava. Based on the available information there seems not to be any direct risk to human health from this contamination but there are likely to be localised ecological effects on the Sava.

Obrenovac region (see map 20)

Immediately after the conflict, the FR Yugoslavia experienced heavy rains and extensive flooding. Three villages in the municipality of Obrenovac (Poljane, Konarice and Drazevac) were partly flooded and residents reported an oil film on the water. Thermal power plants and transformer stations in Uroveci near Obrenovac and Veliki Crljeni near Lazarevac had been damaged during the air strikes and there was fear that transformer oil, possibly containing PCBs, had leaked and been spread by flood water.

When the BTF team visited Poljane, the water had receded, but it was clear from the houses and agricultural fields that the area had been flooded. The BTF team took samples from the soil, water and sediments from the river Pectan. Results indicate that no PCB oils were leaked and that no alarming levels of pollutants are present.



BTF missions visited agricultural areas near targeted sites
Photo: BTF

Map 20: Location of Novi Beograd and Obrenovac



Prahovo (see map 21)

The BTF team visited the 'Jugopetrol' oil depot, which is situated on the edge of the Danube, on the border between the FRY and Romania.

Both the oil tanks and the transformer station situated at the entrance to the site were completely destroyed. Most of the nine oil storage tanks had been empty, and others contained only small amounts of oil at the time of the air strikes. High quality design and construction had helped minimise releases to the wider environment. Of the 2,500 m³ released, some had burned, some was trapped on-site, but some had reportedly leaked into the Danube.

BTF sampling results showed that none of the oils contained PCBs, and would not have released dioxins when burning. Any air and soil pollution would have been confined to the vicinity.

Priština (see map 22)

Two sites were visited in the principal city of Kosovo: the plastic factory, now used as a KFOR base, and the 'Jugopetrol' oil depot.

The plastic factory was hit by one bomb that penetrated the roof and exploded in the factory hall. Some plastics burned, but the fire was relatively small, as most plastic products in the hall did not melt.

Samples taken by the BTF team did not detect any dioxins and, as the factory was properly cleaned by KFOR, the BTF experts had no special recommendations.

The BTF team could not access the 'Jugopetrol' oil depot as it had not yet been cleared of mines, and a detailed assessment

Figure 21 Location of Prahovo in the FRY



Prahovo

Figure 22 Location of Priština in the FRY



Priština

Environmental impacts of the conflict on the Danube River

During and immediately after the Kosovo conflict, one of the principal environmental concerns highlighted by the media and NGOs was the possible damage to the Danube river.

Since most of the key industrial facilities targeted during the air strikes are located either alongside the Danube (e.g. Novi Sad, Pančevo), along major tributaries such as the Sava (e.g. Barč), or on smaller tributaries such as the Lepenica and Morava (e.g. Kragujevac), there were fears that large quantities of hazardous substances could have entered the Danube system, posing risks for people in Yugoslavia and, downstream in Bulgaria and Romania, through drinking contaminated water or eating contaminated fish. The Danube is also one of Europe's most important corridors of biodiversity, meaning that any adverse impacts on human health would almost certainly be accompanied by serious effects on plants and animals and the habitats on which they depend.



The wastewater canal at Pančevo which flows into the Danube River

Photo: BTF

environment. BTF recommendations relating to these hot spots should be implemented immediately.

- There is evidence of long-term chronic pollution of the Danube in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Part of this pollution stems from other Danube countries, but inadequate treatment and storage of hazardous waste products within the FR Yugoslavia is also a significant source of contamination.
- There is an urgent need for the FR Yugoslavia to be integrated within international frameworks for water quality monitoring, pollution reduction and emergency response.

Depleted uranium: findings of preliminary fact-finding mission and Desk Assessment Group

■ Background

Depleted uranium (DU) is a waste product of the process used to enrich natural uranium ore for use in nuclear reactors and nuclear weapons. Compared to natural uranium which has a U-235 isotopic content of 0.7%, the isotopic content of U-235 in DU is partially depleted to about a third of its original content (0.2%).

DU is extremely dense and therefore used in the tips of bullets designed to pierce armour plating. It may also be used in cruise missile nose cones and has been used in the armour of tanks. In addition to its density, DU is also used in military applications because of its relatively low price (e.g. in comparison with tungsten alternatives) and the fact that it is available in huge quantities. Due to the pyrophoric nature of uranium metal and the extreme flash temperatures generated on impact, particles of uranium oxides are formed. Studies have shown that a high percentage of these particles may be of 'respirable' size, i.e. particles that can be inhaled into the deep areas of the lungs. Concerns about the human health implications of exposure to DU are related to both its radiological and chemical properties.

During and after the Kosovo conflict, there were regular media reports that DU had been used in military operations by NATO. Consequently, there are concerns amongst the people of Serbia and Kosovo regarding the possible post-conflict risks to human health and the environment. These concerns are also relevant for assessing the security of field staff from the UN and other international agencies.

A U.S. Department of Defense news briefing on 3 May 1999 (see bibliography no:15), appeared to confirm that depleted uranium weapons had been used by U.S. forces in the Balkans. It was reported that DU shells had been fired from A-10 aircraft. However, it is not known whether U.S. forces fired cruise missiles that contained DU. It is also not known whether other NATO forces used DU weapons in the Balkans. The present state of knowledge regarding DU use in Kosovo and possibly in Serbia is that neither the quantity of DU weapons used, nor the locations of

The Danube Basin covers 817,000 km² of 17 Central European countries, (see map 1) and the river therefore receives chronic and acute inputs of nutrients and pollutants from an enormous number of industrial, agricultural and municipal sources. Widespread concern over the unfavourable environmental status of the Danube led to the establishment of the Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River (also known as the Danube River Protection Convention - DRPC). The DRPC entered into force in October 1998 and, at the time of writing, there are 11 Contracting Parties. It provides the legal basis for international co-operation for environmental management of the Danube Basin.

Implementation of the DRPC is assured through the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) and supported by the Environmental Programme for the Danube River Basin (EPDRB). The latter programme was launched in 1991 by the Danubian countries, international organisations, financial institutions and NGOs. Amongst the initiatives established under the EPDRB and co-ordinated by the ICPDR are the Trans-National Monitoring Network (TNMN) which provides common standards for the monitoring of key water quality and quantity parameters throughout the Danube Basin. Unfortunately, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not a Party to the DRPC, and, although there have been technical-level contacts with ICPDR, the FR Yugoslavia does not participate formally in the work of the ICPDR or the TNMN (see also page 81).

Many of the findings of the BTF complementary mission on the Danube river, organised in close co-operation with ICPDR, have already been reported in earlier sections of this chapter (see site-specific findings for Pančevo, Kragujevac, Novi Sad, Barič and Iron Gate reservoir). However, it is worth emphasising here the general conclusions of the mission:

- There is no evidence of an ecological catastrophe for the Danube as a result of the air strikes during the Kosovo conflict.
- However, there are some serious hot spots where contamination by hazardous substances released during the air strikes poses risks for human health and the aquatic



Taking water samples from the Pančevo canal

Photo: BTF

any targets hit by DU weapons, are known. At the time of writing, the BTF has not received any official document confirming whether or not DU was used during the conflict.

■ The Desk Assessment Group

As part of the BTF process, a special international expert group, the 'Depleted Uranium Desk Assessment Group' was appointed to address the issues raised, whilst recognising that health concerns would be more comprehensively assessed by the World Health Organisation.

The group also recognised that scientific evidence is still relatively weak in some areas of the debate surrounding DU, but noted the readiness of the international scientific community to further investigate these issues.

Since little or no information was available on the actual use of depleted uranium in the Kosovo conflict, the expert group was forced to rely on available published information. During a 'fact finding mission' organised by BTF, preliminary radiation measurements were taken from destroyed military vehicles, and from around the heavily damaged Police Station and Post Office in Pristina. Whilst no indications of contamination from depleted uranium were found, this does not exclude the possibility that there are DU-contaminated areas in Kosovo.

Through the use of available information, a hypothetical scenario was described, based on a number of conditions and assumptions. By this means, all possible exposures to depleted uranium were discussed and conclusions drawn about their significance.

Since the assumptions have not been verified, the results are subject to some uncertainty. The conclusions and recommendations are therefore framed conservatively.

■ Conclusions

On the basis of known facts, and the results of the assessments made, the Desk Assessment Group reached the following conclusions:

Lack of official information from NATO confirming that DU was or was not used during the Kosovo conflict distorted the prerequisites for the group's work.

With the given conditions and assumptions, the significant risks are restricted to a limited area around the target. If the depleted uranium is dispersed to larger areas, the corresponding risks are reduced.

If contaminated vehicles and apparent accumulations of uranium pieces and dust are removed from the target area, the possible risks of significant exposures are related to a few specific circumstances that could be avoided by provision of adequate information and instructions.

Principal findings of the BTF Technical Missions and Desk Assessment Group

The possible contamination of land from depleted uranium is not an obstacle to moving back to those villages and regions that were affected by attacks, and at which DU ammunition may have been used, providing that certain recommendations are taken into account (see Chapter 6 of this report).

During and immediately after any attack where depleted uranium was used, some people in the immediate vicinity may have been heavily exposed to depleted uranium by inhalation. The extent of this possible problem might be verified by special health examinations. This is applicable also to potentially affected individuals who are no longer in the area.

The results of these analyses are general in nature and, therefore, applicable not only to Kosovo but also to other areas targeted during the conflict.

A more thorough review is required of the health effects of medium- and long-term exposure to DU.

Consequences of the conflict for biodiversity

■ Background

In a European context, the Balkan region has long been recognized as being of exceptional value for the conservation of biological diversity. The richness of flora and fauna is due to a variety of factors, including the region's location at the junction of several biogeographical areas; its variety of climate, geology and topography; and the still-widespread practice of traditional, low-intensity land uses. The territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is certainly an important component of the overall richness of Balkan biodiversity. More than a third of all European flowering plants, about half of the fish species, and two-thirds of the bird and mammal fauna have been recorded in the FR Yugoslavia. Approximately 5% of Serbia and 8% of Montenegro are included in officially designated protected areas, such as National Parks, Nature Parks, and Nature Reserves (see map 3).

During and immediately after the conflict, media reports, NGO web sites and official statements by the Yugoslavian authorities regularly referred to serious damage inflicted by air strikes in protected areas. For example, according to a Yugoslav news agency release carried by the BBC on 17 April, the Serbian Ministry of Environmental Protection said that "damage inflicted to ecosystems and habitats of endangered species (in Kopaočnik National Park) was irreparable". A booklet entitled 'Natural Heritage Under Bombs', produced in August 1999 by the Serbian Institute of Nature Protection (see bibliography no:114), contains text and photographs cataloguing air-strike damage to protected areas. Whilst these air strikes were often characterized by Yugoslavian sources as outright targeting of natural heritage, NATO stated that only military and strategic sites (especially hilltop telecommunications towers) had been targeted within protected areas.

In view of the international conservation significance of the region and the alarming reports received, it was decided that one of the Balkans Task Force technical missions should be dedicated to assessing the impact of the conflict on biodiversity, notably in protected areas. The sites to be visited were determined by the BTF, on the basis of inputs received from international conservation bodies (e.g. IUCN), discussions with the Yugoslavian authorities (e.g. Serbian Institute for Nature Protection), media reports and assessment of the security situation in Kosovo. KFOR advised against visiting protected areas in Kosovo due to the presence of unexploded minefields and unexploded ordnance. The BTF mission took place from 7-13 September, with an international team of biodiversity experts visiting sites in Serbia and Montenegro.

Fruška Gora National Park, Serbia

Fruška Gora National Park, established in 1960, covers an area of 25,393 ha, approximately 90% of which is forested. It is part of a low massif (100-539 m altitude), surrounded by a plateau descending towards the Danube. The main ecosystem types are mixed broad-leaf forest, and flooded willow and poplar forest, with limited areas of oak woodland, meadows and steppe grassland. The flora is exceptionally rich, containing about 900 vascular plant species. Fruška Gora is particularly important for its orchids, of which there are 20 species. The park also supports rare and endangered mammals, (e.g. lesser mole rat *Nanospalax leucodon*), and rare nesting birds (e.g. saker falcon *Falco cherrug*, imperial eagle *Aquila heliaca* and white-tailed eagle *Haliaeetus albicilla*).

Expansion of weekend residences, tourism, forest resource use, and conversion of natural grassland to agricultural plots have been reported as conservation problems prior to the conflict. A zoned management plan covers the period 1997-2006, and there is a staff of 300 persons. The park normally receives about 100,000 visitors per year, mainly from Belgrade and Novi Sad.

As a result of NATO air strikes, more than one hundred craters were left in the National Park, damaging two areas of habitat for orchid species categorised as 'endangered' in the Red Data Book of Serbia. Many bird species were said to have been affected adversely, and one endemic butterfly (i.e. found only in Serbia), *Leptidea morsei*, was not recorded in 1999.

The BTF team visited four sites within the National Park:

- Close to the park Headquarters: 0.45 ha of forest had been damaged by air bursts. Researchers had complained of skin irritation after working in the affected area.
- Near to telecom tower 'Iriški Venac': approximately 30 ha of habitat for four Serbian Red Data Book orchid species (*Orchis purpurea*, *Limnodorum abortivum*, *Epipactis helleborine* and *Platanthera bifolia*) were damaged,

leaving 64 craters. A rehabilitation plan is being developed; most of the craters will be filled in and planted with local species. 6 craters will not be filled, and the natural succession will be studied.

- Large Vrdnik & Duboca stream: area of mixed forest; 3.4 ha were damaged, leaving between 30 and 40 craters.
- Telecom tower 'Crveni Cot': 1-2 ha of mixed forest damaged.

Kopaonik National Park, Serbia

Kopaonik National Park, established in 1981 and covering an area of 11,800 ha, is the northern part of Serbia's largest mountain massif. 1,000 species of vascular plant have been recorded. The main ecosystem types vary with altitude, and include broad-leaved forest, coniferous forest, meadows, alpine scrub, peat bogs and high alpine grassland. Five areas are designated as 'strict nature reserves', including 'Suvo rudiste' and 'Pančić peak', which support three endemic plant species (i.e. plants found nowhere else in the world). Reported conservation problems prior to the conflict were tourism development of the high mountain zone (skiing), and associated depletion of natural resources.

The BTF mission visited three sites:

- Hotel Bačiste: coniferous forest with crater damage and many uncleared, unexploded cluster bombs. The craters will be filled and the area rehabilitated, using local trees.
- Velika Gobelja: sub-alpine meadow; 1 ha damaged by 11 craters. Some of the craters on steep hillsides should be filled to prevent erosion.
- Djurička Ravan: 150 trees, covering an area of about 0.5 ha, were damaged. Rehabilitation and monitoring programmes are planned.

A fourth site, Pančić peak (2,017 m), was not visited, but 5 ha were reported to have been damaged, and the area has not been cleared of unexploded cluster bombs. This is a key area for Kopaonik's three endemic plants: *Semprevivum kopaonicum*, *Viola kopaonicensis* and *Cardamine paniculata*, making it the most sensitive part of the National Park. These endangered species occur in small populations and occupy extreme habitats where regeneration is difficult. The remaining craters will be filled and rehabilitation and monitoring programmes implemented.

Zlatibor, Serbia

Zlatibor is an upland area (altitude approximately 1,000m) proposed for designation as a National Park or Nature Park. The landscape is dominated by open grassland,

with sheep and cattle grazing. One of Serbia's only two colonies of griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*) occurs here.

BTF experts visited four sites:

- Tornik: 15 craters, covering around 1.5 ha; some showing signs of small fires
- Ribnica tourist centre: skiing infrastructure destroyed, killing three people; some tree damage in nearby coniferous forest.
- Gradina: hill-top pine forest and meadows. Damage to 0.25 ha of meadow, and 0.9 ha of forest. 5 craters visible.
- Čigota (seen from distance of 1 km): open limestone grassland and beech (*Fagus*) forest. Damage to 2 ha; some craters.

Skadar Lake, Montenegro

BTF experts visited part of this transboundary lake (shared with Albania), but did not see any direct evidence of damage. The following additional information was provided orally concerning possible damage to this and other protected areas in Montenegro:

- Telecom tower in Lovchen protected area hit by cluster bombs, no significant damage reported;
- Bridge in Skadar National Park targeted by cruise missile which missed and landed outside protected area;
- No air strikes reported in Durmitor World Heritage Site;
- Belgrade is said to have raised the issue of Skadar lake with the 'Ramsar' Convention on Wetlands (Skadar is designated as a 'Wetland of International Importance' under the Convention);
- Empty NATO fuel tanks jettisoned over Skadar Lake and Podgorica.

General findings

■ Direct effects of air strikes

The physical damage from the air strikes is significant within limited areas, but of relatively minor importance when seen in relation to the overall size of the protected areas and the ecosystems which surround the hit sites. Fires started by the air strikes were localized, and nothing approaching a significant forest fire was seen. It was not within the capacity of the team to measure the possible chemical residues in and around craters. Fragile ecosystems, such as the alpine grassland in Koponik, are likely to take longer to recover than more robust forest ecosystems.

Unexploded ordnance is both an immediate safety issue (risk to staff working in protected areas) and a possible long-term constraint to future tourism in and around

protected areas. A decrease in tourism could reduce income for conservation management activities, as well as threaten the livelihoods of local people involved in traditional harvesting and use of natural resources.

■ Indirect effects

Social, economic and administrative disruption are likely to cause an increase of pressure on natural resources, both within and outside protected areas (e.g. increased use of wood for cooking and heating, due to loss of electricity supplies). Tourism, and the income it generates will also be reduced, though, it should be recalled that development of skiing infrastructure in Koponik had been reported as a conservation problem. Experience from reconstruction activities in other Balkan countries shows that future reconstruction in Yugoslavia will place heavy demands on raw materials (e.g. gravel, rock, wood products, water). The Federal authorities responsible for telecommunications facilities within protected areas formerly paid rent to the protected areas concerned (though reportedly not for facilities located in Montenegro). The future of these financial contributions is unclear.

■ General conclusions about effects of air strikes on biodiversity

Genetic effects: at this time, there is no evidence indicating that biodiversity in the protected areas visited is significantly affected at a genetic level. However, this issue was not specifically addressed by the BTF mission.

Species effects: at this time, there is no evidence indicating that biodiversity in the protected areas visited is significantly affected at a species level. The status of several endangered plant species on mountaintop sites damaged during the air strikes may have to await a multiple-season assessment.

Ecosystems effects: at this time, there is no evidence indicating that biodiversity in the protected areas visited is significantly affected at an ecosystem level. No riverine protected areas were visited by this team, but effects on riverine ecosystems from conflict-related pollution were covered by the BTF 'Industrial Sites' and 'Danube' missions.

Institutional effects: a general conclusion of the BTF team is that conservation of biological diversity in the FRY has suffered from the consequences of the conflict and the economic embargo. The institutional framework is weak and under-

resourced, whilst increasing isolation from international programmes and mechanisms has severely limited transboundary cooperation.

Special considerations in relation to Kosovo and human settlements

■ Background

The conflict seriously affected human settlement conditions in both the Republic of Serbia and the Province of Kosovo. To a lesser degree, settlements were also affected in neighbouring Albania and The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, mainly through the over-use and deterioration of infrastructure and services caused by the influx of refugees from Kosovo. While the most visible effects of the conflict were the destruction of housing, public buildings and infrastructure facilities, there were equally dramatic and perhaps more long-lasting effects on the institutional systems responsible for the administration of human settlements and environment, especially in the Province of Kosovo.

The destruction of housing and the complete disruption of public utilities such as water supplies and wastewater disposal contributed to the rapid deterioration of living conditions in the area of the conflict. Failing to improve this situation before the winter arrives will further exacerbate declines in health and environmental conditions. Furthermore, due to the exodus of Serbs from the Province, Kosovo lost practically all of its experienced personnel from local authorities and utilities. The Province is presently confronted with the challenge of rebuilding a minimum system of local administration to undertake emergency activities and move towards environmentally sustainable development.

■ Establishment of the UNCHS (Habitat) team in Kosovo

The United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) is the body established by the UN Secretary-General to administer the Province of Kosovo on an interim basis. UNMIK has four pillars of operation: Humanitarian Activities (UNHCR), Civil Administration (UN), Institution Building (OSCE) and Reconstruction (EU). UNCHS (Habitat) activities are being developed primarily under the umbrella of the Civil Administration pillar.

An initial rapid assessment was carried out by UNCHS (Habitat) in June-July 1999. The mission focused its analysis on: damage to housing and settlement infrastructure; municipal administration; property rights and regularization; and property registries/cadastre.

Principal findings of the BTF Technical Missions and Desk Assessment Group

The BTF carried out a thorough assessment of the environmental policy, legal and institutional framework in Kosovo.

At the time of the mission the EU, US -AID (OFDA), UNHCR and UNDP had already begun activities on the evaluation of damage to housing and infrastructure. These organisations also plan to start emergency reconstruction activities. In this regard, it was decided that the UNCHS (Habitat) mission should not duplicate the work of these organisations on the assessment of housing damage. A brief position paper on the reconstruction of urban housing was submitted to the EU for consideration. Further activities in this area will be subject to the co-ordinating institution for UNMIK's Reconstruction 'pillar' requesting UNCHS (Habitat) support.

Following the initial assessment, it was agreed with UNMIK that UNCHS (Habitat) would field a team of experts in the remaining three key areas: municipal administration, property rights regularisation, and property registries/cadastre. The role of UNCHS (Habitat) would be to make detailed needs assessments, provide initial technical support to UNMIK, and develop proposals for longer-term assistance.

UNCHS (Habitat) fielded five international experts (one on municipal administration, three on cadastre/GIS and one on property rights) and two staff members to work on these issues in July-August.

Working under UNMIK's Civil Administration, the team was successful in achieving its objectives. By providing direct technical support to UNMIK and the municipal administration, UNCHS (Habitat) has become the main source of technical expertise on the above-mentioned issues. Habitat is also providing support to and co-ordination with development programmes under the other pillars.

A programme was formulated for the implementation of activities in two phases. Phase I responds to the immediate needs of the Internal Civil Administration for tools and technical inputs. Phase I started implementation at the beginning of September and is scheduled for completion in November 1999.

Products programmed under Phase I include:

- Municipal administration – guidelines and procedures
- Regularization of housing and property rights – procedures and operations
- Development of a Cadastre Information System in Kosovo – development and implementation of a modern cadastral system supported by a geographical information system (GIS).

Phase II comprises activities that require longer periods of implementation. Phase II activities are to be executed under the umbrella of UNMIK. No funding is currently available for Phase II. UNMIK has endorsed Phase II proposals and it is envisaged that it will submit them to the donor community for funding. The start of Phase II is planned for December 1999 and is expected to have a total duration of 12 months.

■ Findings of UNCHS (Habitat) team in Kosovo

According to assessments carried out in Kosovo (see bibliography no:2), 120,000 houses were damaged in the 29 municipalities of the Province. Estimates for Serbia put the damaged units in the range of 50,000. Most of the damage to housing and buildings in Kosovo has been caused by fire but also by gunfire and artillery. The levels of destruction vary considerably from area to area. It is estimated that over 40,000 units are beyond repair and need complete replacement.

In addition, facilities for public services such as education, health-care, water supply, waste management and electricity have also suffered damage although of lesser magnitude. Roads have not suffered much in direct damage but they have been degraded due to lack of maintenance in recent years and during the conflict. IMG estimates that the damage to housing amounts to EUR1.1 billion. The cost of the damage to basic infrastructure (education, health, energy and water) is estimated at EUR40 million. Most of the reconstruction effort now is focused on emergency repairs to provide a minimum of shelter during the winter. Broader post-emergency housing and infrastructure rehabilitation strategies are currently under development by the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) in collaboration with other national and international organisations.

Environmental and human settlement issues are closely inter-related, since aspects of environmental management (e.g. waste treatment, sanitation) rely to a large extent on efficient municipal administration and a functioning system of property registration. Hence, there has also been great damage through the collapse of the administrative systems that enable environmental services to function. The assessment of conditions in Kosovo indicate that issues such as the administration of the housing sector and property transactions and ownership, property registries and cadastre; spatial planning and municipal administration are at the core of the continuous deterioration of conditions in Kosovo. Between 1995 and June 1999, public administration in the Province was controlled by Serbian personnel and excluded the full participation of Albanians. This contributed to the overall deterioration of administrative and physical conditions.

According to the former Co-ordinator of the Cadastre Centre in Kosovo, 80% of the cadastral information was removed from the Province prior to or during the conflict. However, the initial assessment carried out by UNCHS (Habitat) covering information on over half of the 29 municipalities in the Province indicates that there is a large body of information on property registration and associated records. The assessment has shown that only a few municipalities have a functioning digital cadastral system. No digital maps are available and only a few copies of printed cadastral maps are to be found. There are other documents/records related to the cadastre that can be used to verify and correlate information on ownership and boundaries; these documents are, however, dispersed in several locations and need to be classified and inventoried.

Most municipal cadastral offices are presently not operating due to the lack of records, staff and equipment. In the absence of access to this information it is impossible to conduct normal transactions in real estate and, more importantly, to target assistance for housing reconstruction. Urgent action is required to start the development of a comprehensive and modern cadastre that will be vital to support UNMIK in resolving property-related disputes, bring the real-estate market back into operation, and provide a basis for sound environmental management.

On the issue of property tenure and transactions, the assessment has found that the Province lacks a legislative and policy framework on housing and property consistent with accepted international standards. There is a large number of irregular housing and property transactions brought about by the application of discriminatory legislation. This is compounded by the rapidly growing number of unlawful housing occupations and forced property sales.

As serious as these problems are, the people of Kosovo have no formal legal remedies allowing the regularization of housing and property transactions and relations. The housing and property sectors are currently almost unregulated and this must change if democracy and the rule of law are to prevail in the Province. While the local judiciary and municipal governments may eventually be able to provide some of the required solutions, their capacity appears insufficient and the establishment of an ad hoc mechanism to deal with these issues is considered necessary.

Regarding the municipal administrations, the assessment found that management structures in the province need urgent revision. There is not much clarity on the responsibilities of the municipalities and there are many overlapping functions within their structures. Their capacity for effective coordination and setting priorities is weak and accountability too diffuse. The same vertical model structures are currently being proposed through Kosovo regardless of the size of the municipality or of actual staffing requirements. There are no municipal revenue-generation mechanisms in place. The current lack of charges for utilities will potentially create a non-payment culture the longer it continues. The lack of a functioning licensing system means that the municipalities totally lack an income base and control over illegal behaviour.

Lack of effective local administration also affects environmental management. In addition to there being a lack of local expertise on this issue, UNMIK has yet to develop effective capacity, linked with other levels and sectors of the civil administration, in this field.

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**A Provisional Assessment of Environmental Consequences in the
Balkans of the operation "Allied Force"**

by

Zerefos, C., Melas D., Rapsomanikis S., Alexandropoulou A.

1. Introduction

Wartime environmental damage is as old as the Bible. In Deuteronomy (20:19-20) it is stated that "... the trees in the battle field are not men that you should besiege them ..." and in the Tabari, Exegesis of the Qur'an it is advised "not to cut down trees and not to kill animals in the enemy territory ..." inspite the religious tenets on war and the environment, addressing excessive environmental damage resulting from armed conflict has always been problematical and it looks as if greening of warfare is an extremely difficult issue (Austin and Bruch, 1998).

Toward the end of the gulf war Iraqi troops have set hundred of oil wells on fire which resulted to 4.6 million barrels of oil burning daily and to severe pollution episodes in this part of the world. Airborne aerosols reduced solar radiation by about 75% in the Persian Gulf (Hobbs and Radke 1992). Their long-range transport in the free troposphere took them as far as to Hawaii (Bodheine *et al*, 1992). Detrimental environmental effects resulted not only from air pollution but also from the coverage with oil of hundreds of Km of the western coastline of the Persian Gulf with destructive consequences to the coral reefs and local ecosystems.

Airborne pollution from the Kuwait oil fires was detected at large distances from the source. For example, one thousand Km from Kuwait, ozone concentration in the plume exceeded background levels by about 50 ppbv and significant smoke levels were detected (Johnson *et al*, 1991). A WMO assessment (WMO, 1992) concluded that regional ozone levels at ground level were not elevated substantially and population was not impacted. The report concluded that observed air pollution levels in the desert and at populated areas (in the desert) were comparable to those in industrial areas in the US, Europe and Japan. Transboundary transport in the Balkan region can

be responsible for altering even the seasonal pattern of air pollutants (Zerefos *et al.*, 1998).

More recently during the crisis in Kosovo, several reports provided independent assessments of the environmental impact of the military activities during the operation "Allied Force". These reports include those from the EU, FOCUS and UNEP. There are several other local reports on the same issue, notably a special issue of *Chimika Chronika* (June, 1999) the official Journal of the Hellenic Society of Chemists, the report to the Ministry of the Environment of Greece by Rapsomanikis *et al.* (May, 1999), the Report of the Republic of Serbia (July, 1999), BPU (1999) and Liolios (1999).

Preliminary findings from these reports on environmental consequences of the Kosovo conflict can be summarized as follows:

Air: air pollutants at high concentrations including toxic substances (soot, phosgene) or even carcinogenic compounds (VCM, PCBs, possibly DU) were released in the atmosphere from destroyed industrial, military and other facilities.

Water: The water pollution from oil spills and a variety of chemicals (PCBs, VCM, EDC, HCl, HF, heavy metals and many others) will last for many years.

Soil: The pollution near the industrial plants destroyed is significant.

Transboundary: The regions most affected are the neighboring countries, particularly those on the river Danube, downstream from FRY. According to the EU report, future risks are of long-term and refer mostly to Yugoslavia. The effects on humans and the ecosystems of the observed acid rain and the transboundary transport of toxic substances in Romania and other neighboring countries can not be estimated due to lack of reliable regional measurements in the area except for a few cases cited before.

The present work focuses on airborne pollution, at selected dates during the 77 days of the operation allied force. It provides a review of reported measurements by scientists involved in the before mentioned reports.

2. Dates of importance as to their environmental effects during the period from 24/3/99 to 8/6/99.

During the 77-day period of air-strike, a large number of industrial and military facilities have been destroyed (Vukmirovic, 1999). Of those facilities the most notable and of importance as to their effects in the environment, are summarized in Table I (see Appendix). The targeted installations are listed by date.

As can be seen from Table I, the most "severe" environmental episodes in the area are expected to result from emissions which took place in the first and third weeks of April (4-7/4 and 12-19/4). This is because during the 3-day period 4-7 April targets of oil storage, refineries and other plants were hit at a large number of cities notably: Sombor, Novi Sad, Pancevo, Smederevo, Beograd, Novi Beograd, Bogutovac, NIS, Pristina and Prizren. In addition, the period between the second and third week of April is dominated by the destruction of the petro chemical and fertilizer plants in Pancevo, the Zastava car factory in Kragujevac and a number of fuel storage facilities. Noteworthy also is the period at the beginning of the "Allied force" project, between 24 and 27 March 1999.

3. The first incident

At the beginning of the campaign bombing of aircraft factory occurred in Pancevo. On the 24/3, 88 Kg of sodium hydroxide, 60 Kg of grease dissolving solution, 1 tn of chromium acid, 910 liters of concentrated nitric acid, 40 liters of fluoric acid and 85 kg of chromium chemicals were released into river Tamis.

Figs 1,2,3 and 4 show the wind vectors as they blew at the beginning of each day (midnight of 24, 25, 26, and 27 March 1999 at a height of about 1500 m above sea level). The first smoke plumes from that event passed over south Romania and dispersed. Only on the 25/3 a minor transport occurred to the southern parts of FRY. Rain on the 28th removed rapidly the airborne toxic smoke, depositing it to the ground (Fig 5). On the 25/3 the burning of fuel storage at Lipovica, caused a great fire in the forest (26/3) which did not last much

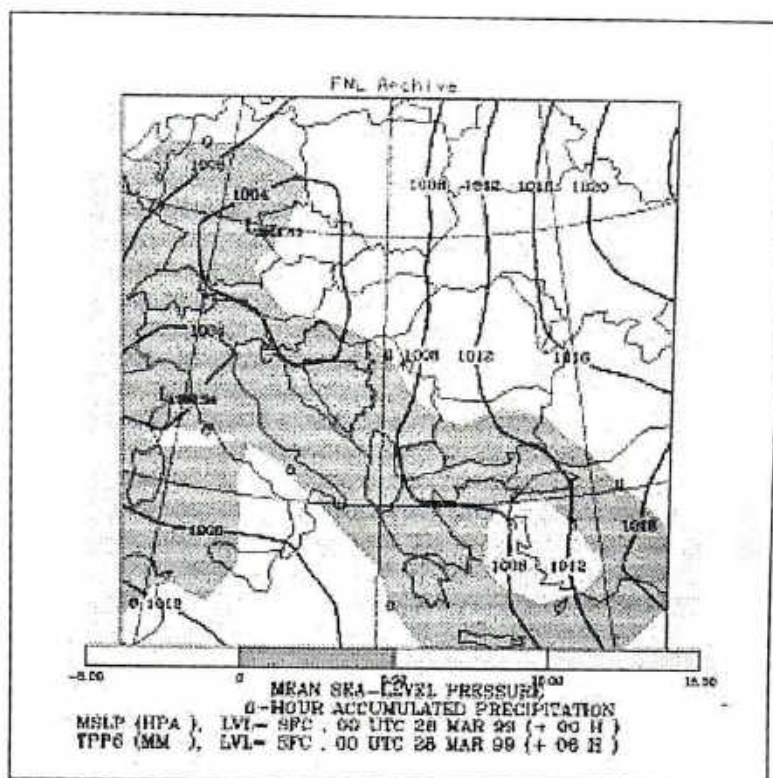


Figure 5: Weather map (6-hour accumulated precipitation) and pressure at SFC level for 28 March 1999. The map is based on data from the GDAS and was produced on the NOAA Air Sources Laboratory's web site (<http://www.arl.noaa.gov/ready/hysplit4.html>).

because of the weather conditions. In the following paragraph we study separately the period of the Pancevo bombardment 12-18/4 and the period of multiple sources of toxic emissions (4-7/4).

4.The Pancevo incidents.

On April the 12th, the Pancevo NIS oil refinery was attacked for the second time (the first was on the 4/4 when 2,900 tons of gasoline and a few hundred tons of Diesel, jet-fuel and crude oil were burned). Air pollution measurements did not show any significant departures of air pollution at ground level, according to measurements of the Serbian authorities. The winds were from the west near the surface and northwest at 1500 m above sea level. A second attack at night produced above normal concentrations of hydrocarbons, according to the official note of the Republic of Serbia on 16/6/1999. Air pollutants remained inside their allowable limits through 15/4.

According to official reports from the plants and from the Serbian Government the ammonia III Plant of "HIP Fertilizers" and HIP Petrochemicals were hit. About 1400 tons of ethylene dichloride poured out through the drainage into the Danube. All installations have been stopped while the remaining gas was speedily burned on the Flares producing black smoke. The wind blew towards Danube and the Tamis rivers.

Catalytic retorts, accessory reservoirs and electric installations were damaged. On the 16/4 the oil refinery was hit again. On the 18/4 at 1:00 am the installations for VCM and PVC production were hit. A spherical reservoir with 1200 tons of VCM was destroyed and 6 train cisterns of 30 tons of VCM each. All VCM contents in the reservoir burned out for several hours. The direction of near surface wind was at $140^{\circ} \pm 20^{\circ}$ with periodical gusts of poisonous cloud in the parts of the city near the Tamis river.

The upper winds at 1500 m above sea level were from WSW directions as can be seen from Fig. 6. Measurements of the City Institute for Health Protection have shown the following:

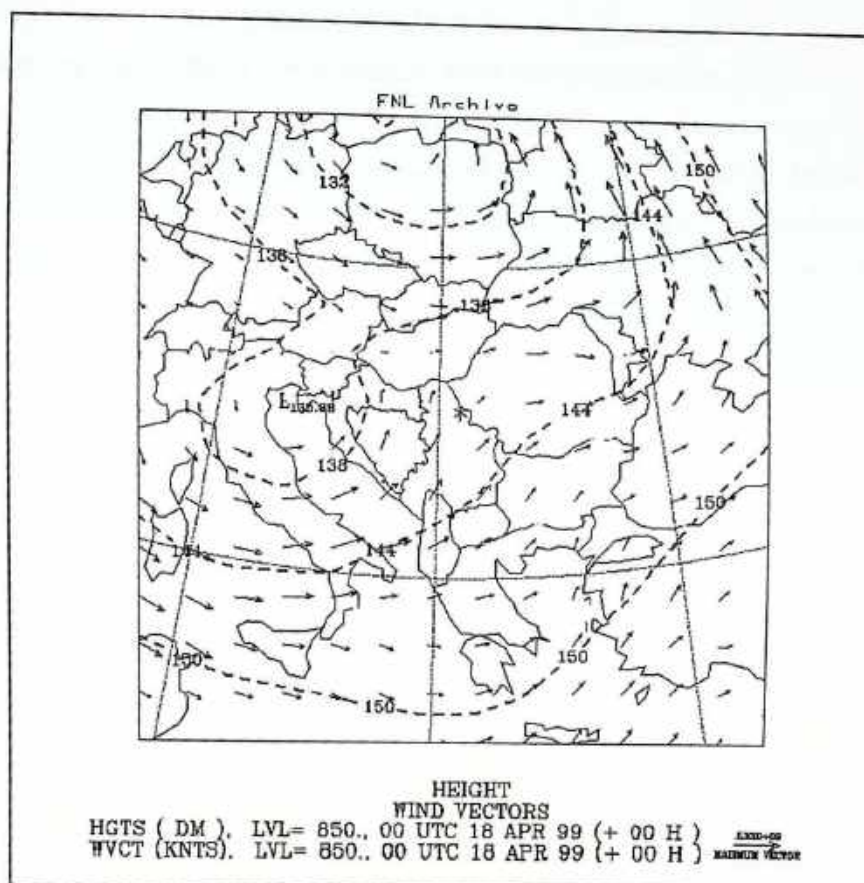


Figure 6: Weather map at 850 hPa for 18 April 1999. The map was produced on the NOAA Air Sources Laboratory's web site (<http://www.arl.noaa.gov/ready/hysplit4.html>).

The VCM concentration early in the morning was $0,36 \text{ mgm}^{-3}$ ($360,000 \text{ nanograms/m}^3$) which compared to the allowable limits of 50 ngr/m^3 is 7200 times in excess of the allowed values. The measuring point is called the Firebrigade station. By mid-day the VCM concentration has risen to $530,000 \text{ ngr/m}^3$. After reaching a peak, VCM values dropped, because of the change of the wind, to $0,1 \text{ mgr/m}^3$. Except for the VCM, other air pollutants did not exceed their allowable values according to the Serbian report.

During the event of the 18/4, a large quantity of raw material for NPK fertilizers was destroyed as water was used to extinguish the fire. After the strike of the ammonia III plant and of the factory for the production of NPK fertilizers, large quantities of ammonia, nitric acid, naphta and other

dangerous substances were poured out in air, water and soil. As a result of the rainy days which followed, black and "coloured" rain occurred in all surrounding villages in Serbia and southwestern Romania.

Dispersion calculations for the period 17-19 April 1999 that were carried out with the Lagrangian modeling system. HYSPLIT_4 (Hybrid Single-Particle Lagrangian Integrated Trajectory) (HYSPLIT4, 1997, Draxler, 1997, Draxler, 1998) confirm significant transboundary transport in the region to the NE of Pancevo. The gridded meteorological data required for the application of the model, were obtained from the National Weather Service's National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) of USA. The operational system used to produce these data is the Global Data Assimilation System (GDAS) (Kanamitsu, 1989), which uses the spectral Medium Range Forecast model (MRF) for the forecast (Sela, 1980). The data are converted from the 1 degree latitude-longitude original grid to hemispheric 129 by 129 polar stereographic grids and are archived for 4 times a day i.e. at 00, 06, 12, and 18 UTC. The upper level data are output on the following mandatory pressure surfaces: 1000, 925, 850, 700, 500, 400, 300, 250, 200, 150, 100, 50 and 20 hPa. Since the exact emission rate is not known, calculations were performed by assuming an emission of 1 unit of pollutant per hour. The combination of the information about the bombing found in the internet with estimations about emissions from the Serbian reports and from explosions found in the literature (Church, 1969) resulted to the following emission scenario for April 17-19, 1999:

- April 17 – 19: One line source from 100m to 500m AGL over Pancevo. The emission started at April 18, 01:00 L.T. and lasted for 24 hours.

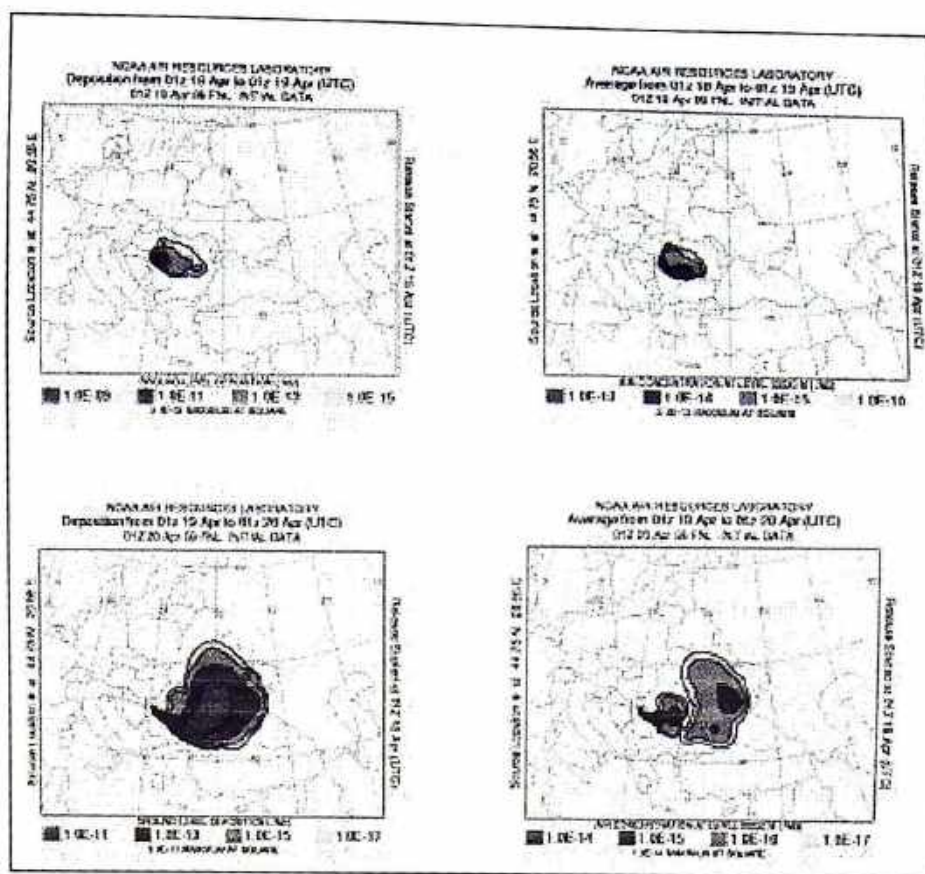


Figure 7: Time integrated deposition calculated with HYSPLIT_4 modelling system. The star indicates the geographic position of the source. A line source is assumed which stretches from 100 to 500 m AGL. The concentrations are given in relative units, corresponding to an emission rate of 1 unit of pollutant per hour.

The time-integrated concentrations and deposition rates from the above dispersion calculations are shown in figure 7. From that figure it appears that during the Pancevo incident of 17 –19 April, large amounts of airborne toxic gases and aerosols are estimated to have been transported and deposited in Romania and, to a lesser extent, in Bulgaria, Moldavia and Ukraine. Calculations show that it is not surprising that air pollutants in the Pancevo area did not exceed the allowable limits (except for the VCM) since they seem to have been transported to larger distances from their source at higher elevations.

5. The cases of southward transport and deposition of semivolatile organics (SVO's) from multiple sources in April.

The prevailing weather conditions in April 1999 were changeable with frequent rainfall mainly over the central and to a lesser extent over the southern Balkan area. This may have increased wet deposition in the proximity of the emission sources. During this month, low pressure systems dominated the area, interrupted by a few transitory ridges of high pressure. As a result, periods of north-westerly flow, favouring transport of air masses from former Yugoslavia to the south, were limited. On the 7th of April, a ridge of high pressure resulted to drier weather in the Balkans with winds blowing from northerly directions. These conditions lasted for not more than 1.5 days. Short-lived spell with northerly flow also occurred on 18-19 April 1999.

The combination of the information about the bombing with estimations about emissions from explosions found in the literature (Church, 1969) resulted to the following emission scenarios:

- April 4-7: Multiple sources scenario.

(a) April 4: One line source from 100 m to 500 m above ground level (AGL) over Belgrade (fuel storage), one over Novi Sad (oil refinery), one over Bogutovac (fuel storage) and one over Smederevo (petrochemical industry installations). The emission started at April 4, 2.00 UTC and lasted 12 hours.

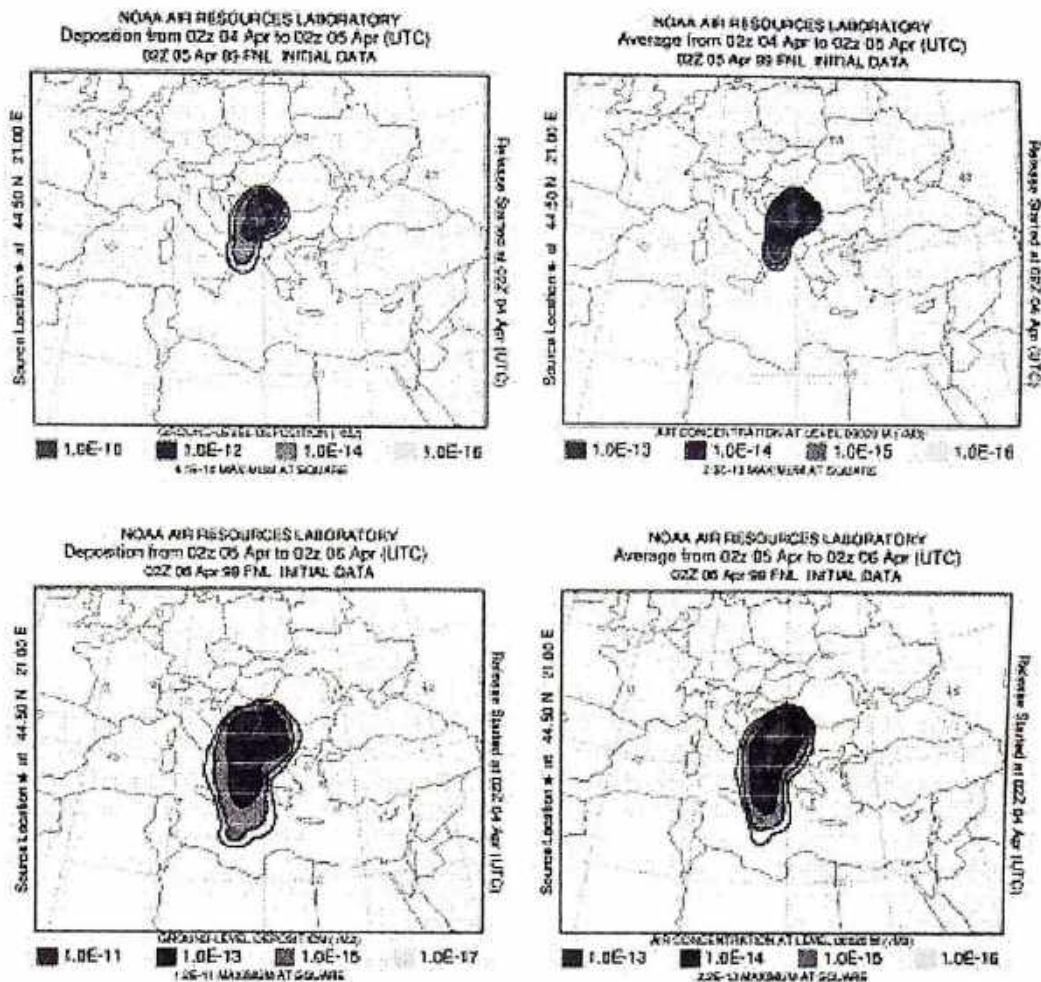


Figure 8.1a: Time integrated concentrations calculated with HYSPLIT_4 modeling system for April 4. The stars indicate the geographic position of the sources. A line source is assumed at each location which stretches from 100 to 500 m AGL. The concentrations are given in relative units, corresponding to an emission rate of 1 unit of pollutant per hour.

(b) April 5: One line source from 100 m to 500 m above ground level (AGL) over Sombor (fuel storage), one over Novi Sad (power station) and one over Nis (warehouse). The emission started at April 5, 1.00 UTC and lasted 12 hours.

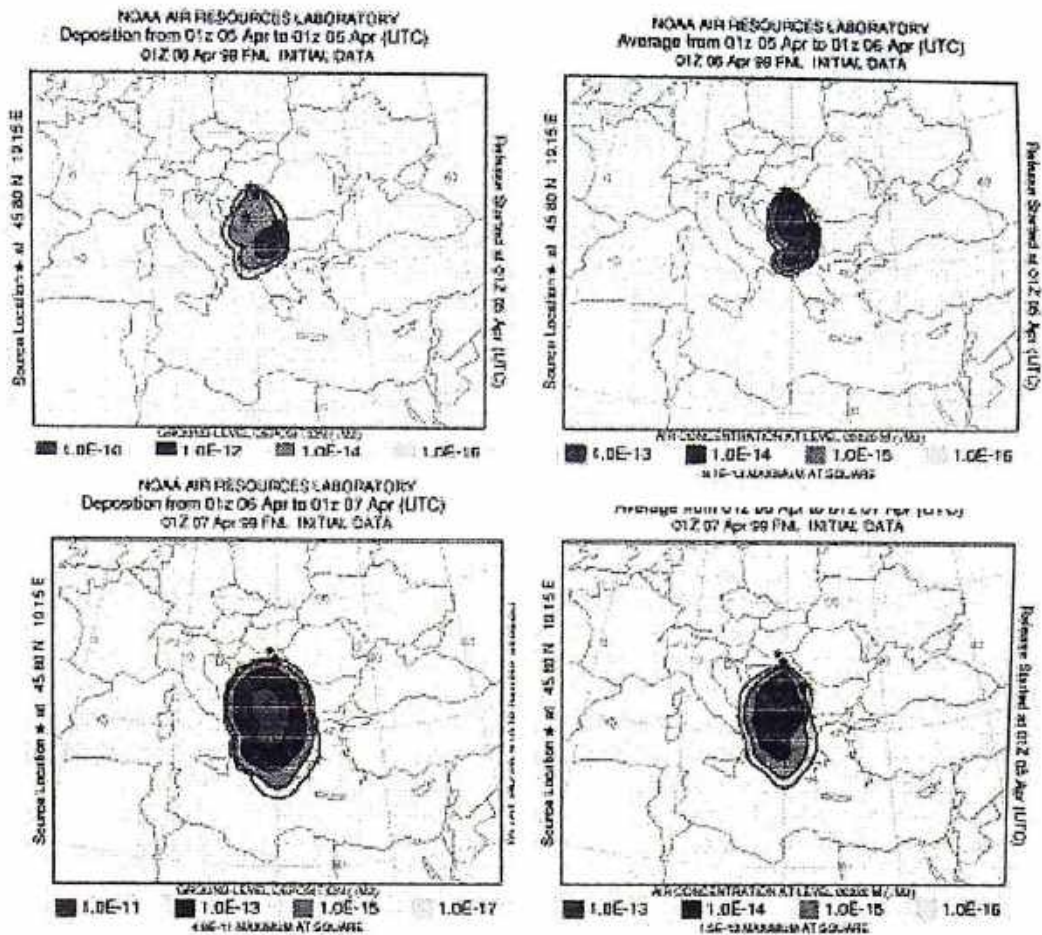


Figure 8.1b: Time integrated concentrations calculated with HYSPLIT_4 modeling system for April 5. The stars indicate the geographic position of the sources. A line source is assumed at each location which stretches from 100 to 500 m AGL. The concentrations are given in relative units, corresponding to an emission rate of 1 unit of pollutant per hour.

(c) April 6: One line source from 100 m to 500 m above ground level (AGL) over Sombor (petrochemical industry warehouse), one over Novi Sad (bitumen storage & power station) and one over Prizren (cement plant). The emission started at April 6, 1.00 UTC and lasted 12 hours.

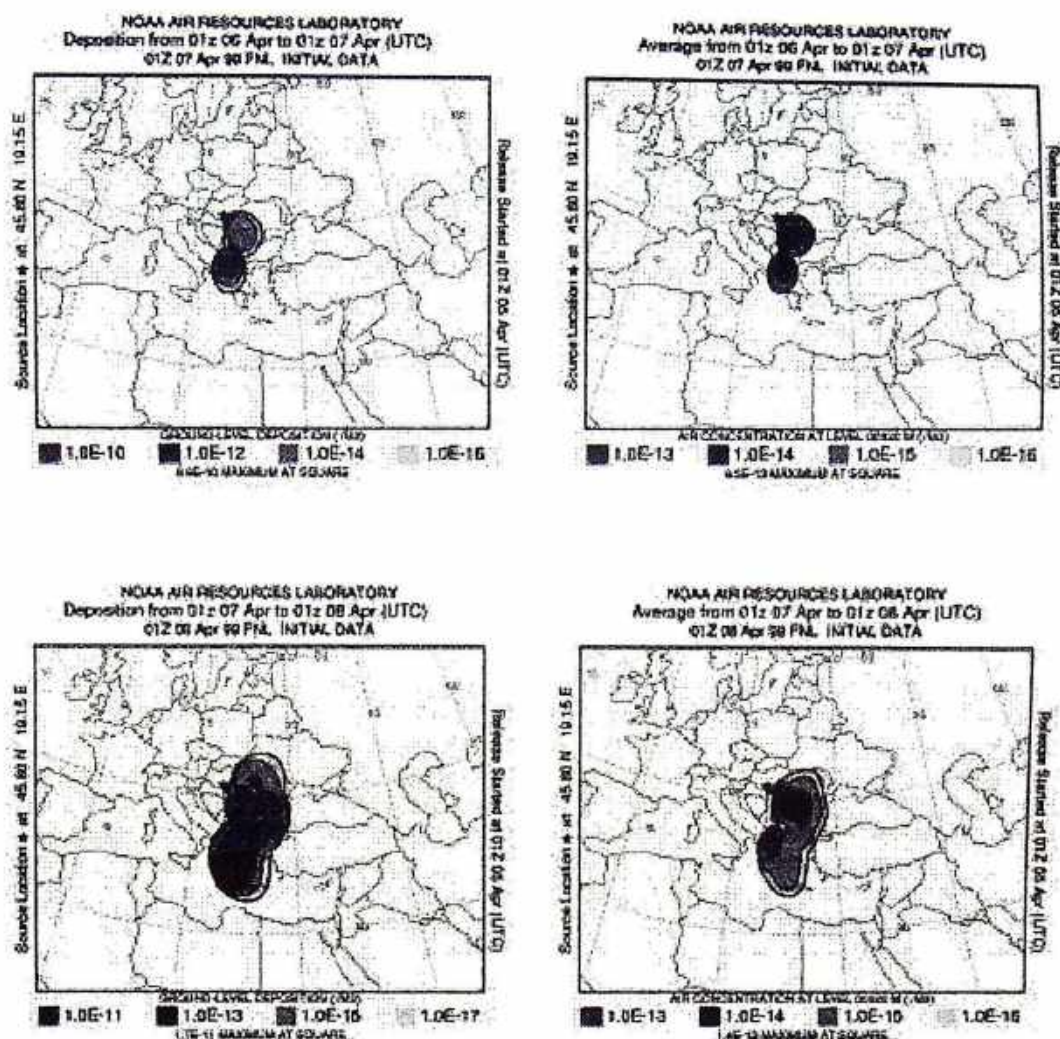


Figure 8.1c: Time integrated concentrations calculated with HYSPLIT_4 modeling system for April 18-20. The stars indicate the geographic position of the sources. A line source is assumed at each location which stretches from 100 to 500 m AGL. The concentrations are given in relative units, corresponding to an emission rate of 1 unit of pollutant per hour.

(d) April 7: One line source from 100 m to 500 m above ground level (AGL) over Pristina (fuel storage), one over Novi Sad (industrial company) and one over Sombor (fuel storage). The emission started at April 7, 1.00 UTC and lasted 12 hours.

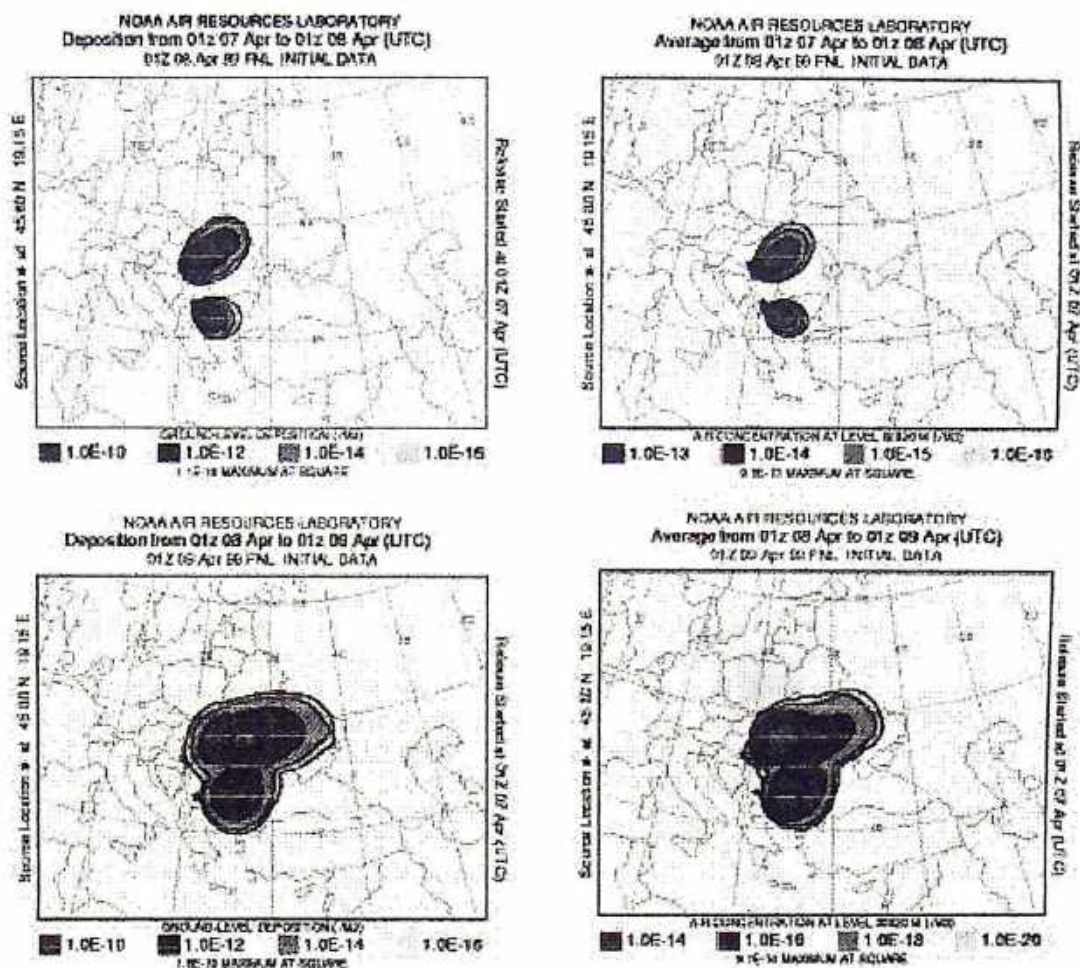


Figure 8.1d: Time integrated concentrations calculated with HYSPLIT_4 modeling system for April 18-20. The stars indicate the geographic position of the sources. A line source is assumed at each location which stretches from 100 to 500 m AGL. The concentrations are given in relative units, corresponding to an emission rate of 1 unit of pollutant per hour.

- April 18-20: One line source from 100 m to 500 m AGL over Pristina and one over Kursumlija. The emission started at April 18, 21 UTC and lasted 12 hours.

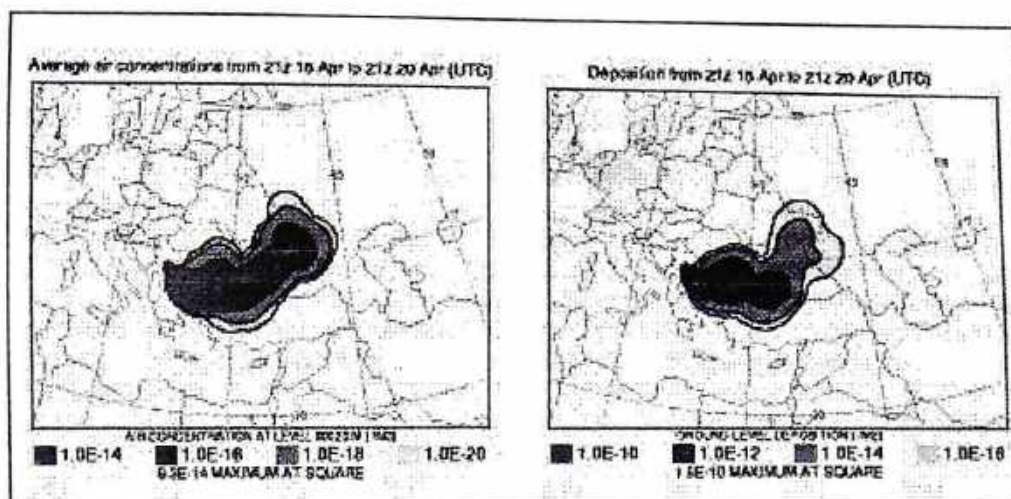


Figure 8.2: Time integrated concentrations calculated with HYSPLIT_4 modeling system for April 18-20. The stars indicate the geographic position of the sources. A line source is assumed at each location which stretches from 100 to 500 m AGL. The concentrations are given in relative units, corresponding to an emission rate of 1 unit of pollutant per hour.

Time-integrated concentrations and depositions resulting from the aforementioned scenarios are shown in figures 8.1a-d and 8.2. It should be noted that other multiple sources (see Table I in Appendix) provided additional emissions which were not added in the calculations of these figures. As it is evident from figures 8.1a-d and 8.2, differences in the meteorological conditions resulted in distinctive differences in dispersion results between the two periods when there is evidence of transboundary transport over northern Greece (Rapsomanikis *et al.*, 1999).

As mentioned before, aerosol samples were collected at Xanthi, Greece (41.15 °N, 25 °E), on a moving glass fiber filter band GF10 6 cm width with 1 µm nominal porosity of a high volume sampler (Rapsomanikis *et al.*, 1999). They were also collected by a PM2.5 µm High Volume Dichotomous Virtual Impactor (HVDVI) (Solomon *et al.*, 1983) on glass fiber 90 mm diameter GF/F filters with nominal porosity of 1 µm. Parts of the filter band and parts of the HVDVI filters, constituting of 24h samples, were analysed using high resolution gas chromatography coupled with high resolution mass spectrometry by Scientific Analysis Laboratories Ltd (SAL), U.K. The background concentrations for the compounds of interest in the area was estimated from samples of filter band for

days that air masses originated from the former Yugoslavia, before the onset of the conflict.

The following SVO's were quantitatively determined:

Dioxins and furans: 2,3,7,8-TCDD; 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD; 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD; 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD; 1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD; 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD; OCDD; 2,3,7,8-TCDF; 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF; 2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF; 1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF; 1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF; 2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF; 1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF; 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF; 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF; OCDF.

PCB's: Tri-, tetra-, penta-, hexa- and hepta-chlorobiphenyls

PAH's: Napthalene, Acetaphylene, Acenaphthene, Fluorene, Phenanthrene, Anthralene, Fluoranthene, Pyrene, Benzo(a)anthracene, Chrysene, Benzo(b/k)fluoranthene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Indeno(123-cd)pyrene, Benzo(ghi)perylene, Dibenzo(ah)anthracene.

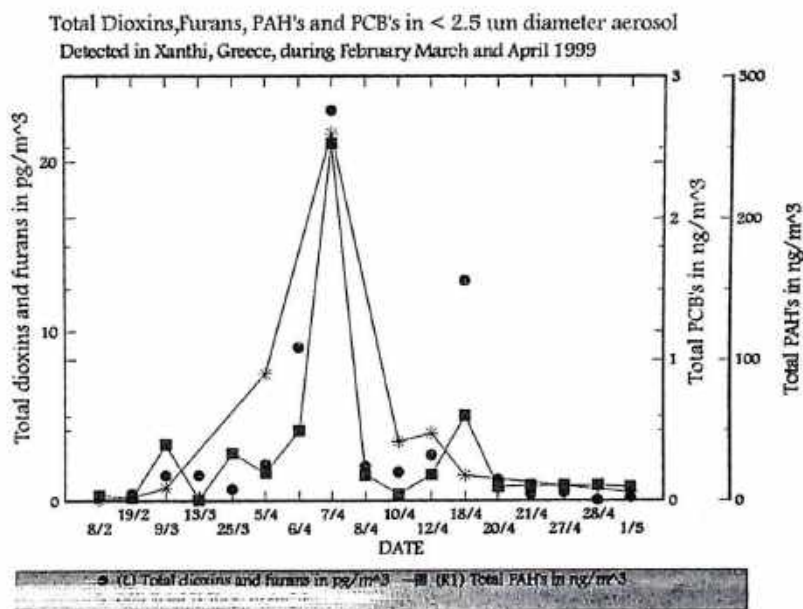


Figure 9a: Time series of 24hr integrated aerosol samples for total dioxins, furans, PCB's and PAH's. For the dates that data are not depicted, concentrations were not detectable.

Figure 9a, adapted from Rapsomanikis *et al.* (1999), shows atmospheric concentrations of total dioxins, furans, PCB's and PAH's. As can be seen from the time series of SVO's in figure 9a, the two events can be clearly distinguished from background values. In the first episode concentrations of total dioxins,

furans and PCB's increased ten fold, whilst concentrations of total PAH's increased twenty fold. The second episode is less prominent and increases were three fold for dioxins, furans and PAH's whilst no increase was observed for PCB's. The onset and end of these events is consistent with dispersion calculations depicted in figures 8.1a-d and 8.2.

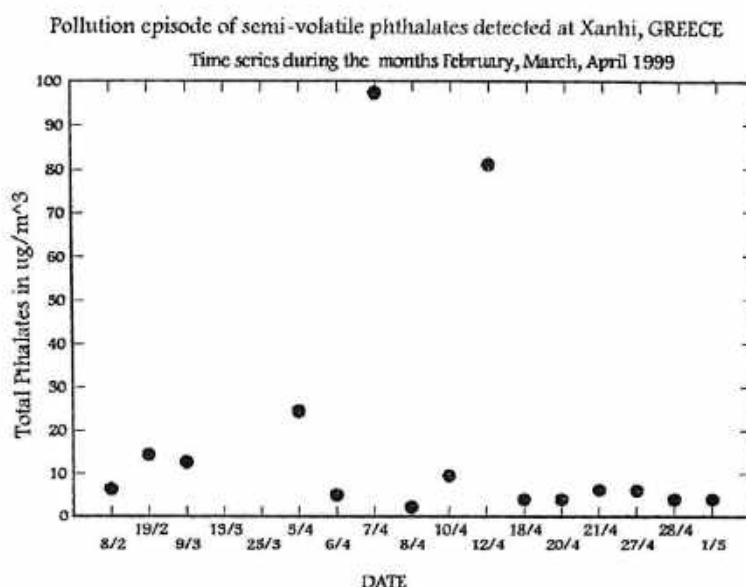


Figure 9b: Time series of 24hr integrated aerosol samples for total phthalates. For the dates that data are not depicted, concentrations were not detectable.

Phthalates are used as plasticizers in a variety of plastics and are emitted in the atmosphere after burning of plastics in fires and / or municipal incinerators. Their toxicity and atmospheric concentrations are well documented with total concentrations ranging from $0.3 - 1.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (California EPA, 1994, Dugene *et al.*, 1999, Fredricson *et al.*, 1999). Total values for the concentration of the following phthalates were determined in the atmosphere of Xanthi: Dimethyl phthalate, Di-n-butyl phthalate, Butyl benzyl phthalate, Bis (2 ethyl hexyl) phthalate Diethyl phthalate. Their time series in April is shown in figure 9b.

It should be emphasized that these events could not have been caused by pollution from nearby sources because of the unique combination of detected pollutant species as seen in figure 9a. Lack of similar measurements in the

Balkans prevented any attempt to carry out a risk assessment analysis and a further validation of the model results.

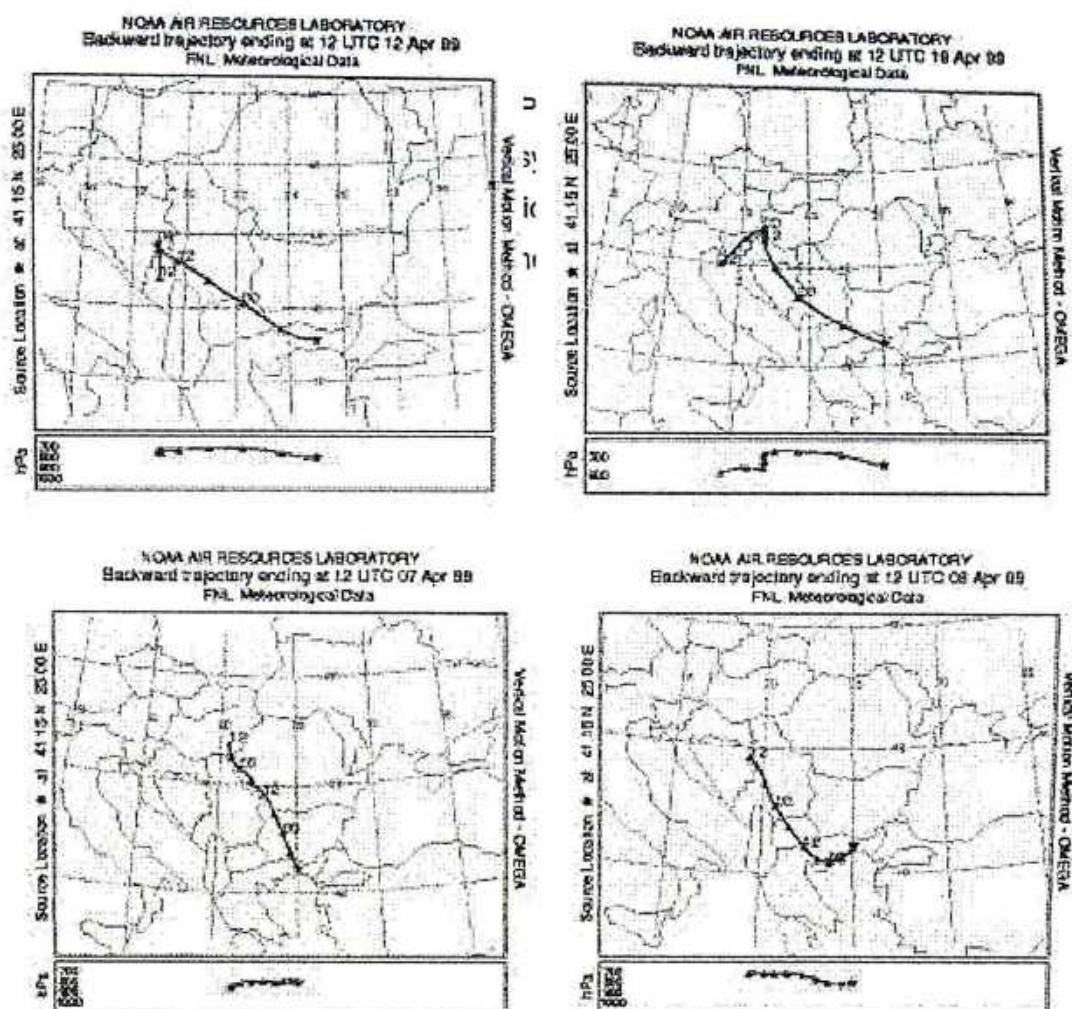


Figure 11. Back trajectories at 850 hPa with end point in Xanthi, Greece, calculated with HYSPLIT_4 modeling system for April 12 and 19, respectively. The star indicates the geographic position of the source and the triangles the position of the air pollutants in 12hrs time intervals.

In concluding this paragraph, we have calculated back-trajectories with starting level at 850 hPa (~1500 m height) calculated for the days of interest, with the Lagrangian model HYSPLIT_4 (Draxler, 1997, Draxler, 1998). Such conditions were met for example with end point in Xanthi at 850 hPa (1500m height above sea level) on April 7, 8, 12, and 19 as seen in figures 10-11. These figures clearly show the origin of the air masses which moved southward carrying toxic gases which were measured at Xanthi.

5. Conclusions

At the time of writing of this article, the EU, FOCUS and the Greek Chemists Association preliminary assessments came out. From these reports it is clear that the atmospheric environment is threatened by war activities not only inside FYR but also in neighboring counties. During the destruction of the VCM (Vinyl Chloride Monomers) plant in Pancevo, the VCM storage facility burned for hours and 1000 tones of VCM were released in the air (EU report, 1999). The polluted toxic clouds carried phosgene, chlorine and its oxides among other pollutants in the air, creating a whitish smoke and clouds which moved west ward. The cloud according to the EU and Serbian reports (Glas Javnosti, May 19, 1999 p. 5) merged with another cloud formed by the burning of a storehouse full of fertilizer. Two ppm of phosgene and toxic chlorine were reported.

Products from incomplete combustion from burning of thousands of tonnes of crude oil and other materials resulted to releases of large amounts of soot, particulates, pyrotoxins, etc. Soot from Novi Sad, Pancevo and Smederevo oil depots burning, created according to the Serbian authorities (and post cards available in FYR) smoke cloud, 1,5 Km wide, 3 Km height and visible about 20 Km downwind from the sources. Reported concentrations of particulates increased by four to eight times above allowable levels (FOCUS and Serbian reports). Following the Pancevo Strike, acid rain was deposited. The heavy toxic smoke cloud was partially rinsed by heavy rain which lasted for several hours.

As shown in this report, Romania is expected to have experienced high air pollution episodes from transboundary transport of toxic gases. The Timis county Environmental Protection Agency reported that the maximum allowable concentrations for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and ammonia were exceed by 5-10 times between 18 and 26 April, 1999. In another case, burning of the Prahovo oil terminal on May 15, the black cloud covered 10-15 square Km of Romania's territory. On May 12, 15 and 21 acid rain was measured in Caras Severin County (pH=5,4), the village of Gradinari (p=4,7) and in Moravita (pH=5,1) respectively.

In Bulgaria, during May 23-26, 1999 at the reference monitoring station Rozhen, acid rain was recorded (pH=4,23). The direction of the wind (NNW)

indicates the rain to be related to industrial damage in FYR. After the May 15 destruction in Prahovo's oil depots, the (heavy) rain in Bulgaria during the night of May 16/17 was black and tainted by soot and hydrocarbons as reported by the head of district M.S. Milivoje (Politika, 1999).

Generally speaking, except for excess of dust (particulate matter which occasionally exceeded allowable limits) there has been no measurable effects on air quality in Bulgaria. However, according to the Ministry of Environment and Waters of Bulgaria, the level of toxic metals and metalloids in the sediments near the BG border exceeded long-term average, 3 times for lead 1,400 times for copper and 30times for cadmium and an excess of nickel content in fish was reported. It may well be that the discharges of mines Bor in FYR may be the source of these pollution effects and not the conflict (EU report, 1999).

It should be pointed out, however, that heavy metals such as cadmium, copper, chromium and zinc are extremely dangerous. These along with mercury (in its methylated form) can be transported over hundreds of Km from the source and have been released in the environment after the destruction of the industrial facilities (eg. the electroplating shops in Kragujevac, Valjevo and Cacak). Of course their transport and deposition is determined not only by the source but also by the state of the atmosphere and the prevailing weather conditions.

Another important issue of air pollution concern are the semi-volatile organics (SVO's) which include dioxins, furans, PCBs and PCBs, all known to be toxic and hazardous to health. These chemicals were released in the atmosphere during the air strikes of the chemical, oil storage and a variety of other industrial facilities. As has been described in the Rapsomanikis *et al.* (1999) report to the Ministry of the Environment of Greece and by Sitaras and Siskos in Chimika Chronika (1999), and in § 5 of this report such toxic and carcinogenic substances have been transported over FYR and neighboring countries including Greece. The documentation supporting this transboundary transport comes from the measurements performed at the University of Xanthi, Greece. Because the detection of these highly toxic substances in air needs sophisticated and expensive sampling and analysis techniques and special sampling filters, no other similar measurements in the area exist in the

period of interest. It is interesting to note that in attempts to detect these toxic substances in air (Kouemtzis, Th., *Chimica Chronika*, 1999) it is reported that excess PCBs could be detected in Thessaloniki only on the 7 April, 1999 but no excess in dioxins and furans either in air or in water and no evidence of acid rain was measured over Thessaloniki. As noted by the Committee of the Greek Chemists Association, the Rapsomanikis and Kouemtzis measurements are not comparable not only because of differences in location and sampling but also because of the different dates studied. It should be stressed here that suitable meteorological conditions for airborne transport of toxic gases and aerosols to Greece could be found only in a few occasions during the month of April. Such conditions were met for example with end point in Xanthi at 850 hPa (1500m height above sea level) on April 7, 8, 12, and 19 as seen in figures 10-13.

From that discussion it follows that suitable emissions and meteorological conditions for transboundary transport were jointly met during the dates between 6 and 8 April, 12 and 18/19 April. As the prevailing winds blow, in most cases, from north westerly directions, significant transport of toxic air pollutants may have occurred not only in Xanthi but over other areas in northern Greece and FYROM. Of course following the large Pancevo incident, there is little doubt that large amounts of toxic air pollutants have been transported over Romania.

In conclusion, the pollutants released in the air during the operation Allied Force either were washed out by rain or settled in FYR and to a lesser extent in neighboring countries. The expected effects and long-term consequences should be searched in the drinking water in limited regions of FYR. The toxic substances released in the Danube river and the transport of toxic gases and aerosol to large distances is documented but their consequences to human health are extremely difficult to estimate because of lack of suitable number of regional measurements and lack of actual emissions during the strikes which are not provided by the Serbian authorities.

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APPENDIX

Table 1. Targets of importance as to their effects in the environment.

DATE	TIME LST (UTC+2.00)	LOCATION	TARGET (Description)
24/3/99	21.00	Pancevo	"Lola Utva" agricultural and sports aircraft factory
25/3/99	Late at night	Lipovica	"PLASTIKA" plastics factory
26/3/99	20.40	Gnjilane	"Mladost" agricultural-industrial complex
26/3/99	Late at night	Lipovica	Fuel storage (caused a great fire in Lipovica forest)
27/3/99	20.05	Pancevo	"Lola Utva" agricultural and sports aircraft factory
28/3/99	Late at night	Novi Sad	Several industrial companies
28/3/99	4.43	Cacak	"Sloboda" household appliances factory

29/3/99	20.30	Pancevo	"Lola Utva" agricultural and sports aircraft factory
30/3/99	4.10	Cacak	"Sloboda" household appliances factory
3/4/99	0.45	Belgrade	Buildings (wall of thick smoke)
4/4/99	3.20	Cacak	"Sloboda" household appliances factory
4/4/99	4.30	Belgrade	"Sloboda" household appliances factory & "Beopetrol" storage depot
4/4/99	4.30	Pancevo	RJ "Energana" energy plant & "NIS" oil refinery
4/4/99	2.00	Bogutovac	"Beopetrol" oil product depot
4/4/99	4.25	Smederevo	"NIS Jugopetrol", "Installations Smed", "Auto pretakliste"
5/4/99	2.10	Pristina	"Jugopetrol" facility lubricant and greases storage depot
5/4/99	2.45	Lucani	"Milan Blagojovic" chemical plant
5/4/99	22.15	Sombor (10km from)	Industrial zone & "Naftagas promet" fuel storage facilities
5/4/99	3.35	Nis	"DIN" tobacco factory (>800tn tobacco), "ELECTRONSKA INDUSTRIJA" & "ELECTRITEHNA" warehouse
5/4/99	22.30	Novi Sad	Bitumen storage (Lubricants production complex) & thermoelectric power station/boiler plant
6/4/99	Late at night	Sombor (between Conoplje and Kljaicevo)	"Naftagas" warehouse
6/4/99	0.30	Pristina	Fuel depot (at airport)

6/4/99	1.00	Prizren	"BETONJERKA" cement plant & 2 gas and crude oil storage depots
6/4/99	11.25	Devet Jugovica (Pristina)	"Beopetrol" storage depot
6/4/99	23.00	Pristina	"Beopetrol" fuel depot
6/4/99	20.35/23.00	Lucani (Cacak - Nis)	Chemical industry (water & sewage pipes)
6/4/99	23.00	Cacak	"Sloboda" household appliances factory
7/4/99	2.40	Novi Sad	"NIS Naftagas" central storage depot (crude oil and lubricant tanks) & other industrial companies
7/4/99	2.40	Pristina	"Beopetrol" fuel storage
7/4/99	3.00	Conoplja (10km east of Sombor)	"Naftagas" fuel depot (oil & kerosene) & "Jugopetrol" storage facilities
7/4/99	4.40	Nis	Industrial zone ("Elektrotehna" company, "Fidelinka" pasta factory, "Jastrebac" pump factory)
7/4/99	0.30	Podgorica	Near aluminum complex
8/4/99	14.40	Conoplja	Underground fuel storage tanks
8/4/99	4.20	Lucani	Chemical industry (+industry's power supply plant)
8/4/99	0.30	Bogutovac	Power house & "Beopetrol" storage depot
8/4/99	Late at night	Prizren	"PROGES" agricultural and industrial complex
9/4/99	0.48	Smederevo	"Jugopetrol" kerosene and petrol tanks
9/4/99	1.20	Kragujevac	"Crvena Zastava" car factory
10/4/99	Late at night	Gnjilane	Battery factory
12/4/99	22.50	Novi Sad	"NIS" Oil refinery

12/4/99	23.20	Conoplja (10km east of Sombor)	Naftagas fuel depot & depots with 10tn of diesel oil
12/4/99	2.30	Pancevo	Oil refinery
12/4/99	10.45	Urocevac	Orchard of "Plantaza" plantation
12/4/99	1.00	Decani	Collective farm Rznice
12/4/99	2.40	Kragujevac	"Zastava" car factory
12/4/99	3.00	Krusevac	"14 October" factory & municipal heating plant
12/4/99	22.35	Pancevo	Oil refinery
12/4/99	Late at night	Pristina	"Jugopetrol" warehouse
13/4/99	0.20	Cacak	"Sloboda" factory
13/4/99	1.00	Sombor	"Naftagas" fuel depot
13/4/99	1.45	Pristina	"Jugopetrol" fuel depot & Plastics factory
13/4/99	5.30	Smederevo	"NIS Jugopetrol"
13/4/99	5.50	Pancevo	Oil refinery
13/4/99	Late at night	Conoplja-Kljajicevo	Serbian oil company
13/4/99	15.00	Pristina	"Plastika" factory & "NIS Jugopetrol" depot
14/4/99	0.00	Nova Varos	"Bistrica" hydroelectric power station
14/4/99	5.30	Valjevo	Krusik factory (a.Fixtures & fittings, b.Textile machines, c.Accumulators, d.Energy)
14/4/99	Late at night	Pancevo	"DP HIP PETROHEMIJA" petrochemical industry, "DP HIP AZOTARA" fertilizer plant
14/4/99	Late at night	Pancevo	"DP HIP PETROHEMIJA" petrochemical complex & Vinyl chloride plant
15/4/99	22.15	Backi Petrovac (near Novi Sad)	"GELAREVO FARM" oil refinery

13/4/99	22.40	Pancevo	"DP HIP PETROHEMIJA" petrochemical complex & Vinyl chloride plant
15/4/99	23.20	Pancevo	Nitrogen plant
15/4/99	5.00	Krusevac	"14 Octobar" mining equipment and machinery factory
15/4/99	1.20	Kragujevac	"Zastava transport specicija"
15/4/99	19.30	Podgorica	Golubovci airport storage depots (thick black smoke)
15/4/99	4.45	Nis	Airport & "Jagodinska pivara" warehouse
16/4/99	2.00	Valjevo	"Jugopetrol" reservoir
17/4/99	2.00	Valjevo	"Krusik" factory
17/4/99	22.15	Novi Sad	Oil refinery
17/4/99	22.30	Baric	"Prva Iskra" factory
18/4/99	1.00	Novi Sad	Oil refinery
18/4/99	1.20	Pancevo	Petrochemical complex & Amoniac 3 of the " DP HIP AZOTARA" fertilizer factory & oil refinery
18/4/99	22.30	Pristina	Belacevac coal mine
19/4/99	3.15	Kursumlija	Kapaonic (wood processing works)
19/4/99	23.07	Nis	"DIN" Tobacco production plant
19/4/99	1.50	Novi Sad	Oil refinery
19/4/99	Late at night	Baric	"Prva Iskra" chemical plant
20/4/99	3.17	Valjevo	"Krusik" factory
20/4/99	3.40	Kursumlija	"Metalac" production plant & Elektrodistibucija
21/4/99	Late at night	Backi Petrovac (near Novi Sad)	"PODUNAVLJE" agricultural and industrial complex & other industrial companies
21/4/99	0.25	Valjevo	"Krusik" factory

22/4/99	0.40	Valjevo	"Krusik" factory
23/4/99	2.20	Nis	Industrial zone
24/4/99	1.10	Nis	Metal processing industry & "ELECTRO MANG" industry
24/4/99	2.40	Kraljevo	"Beopetrol" fuel depot
24/4/99	3.15	Novi Sad	Masut & oil storage depots
25/4/99	Late at night	Nis	"NIS AUTO" industry & "BECEJ" agricultural and industrial complex
25/4/99	2.40	Novi Sad	Oil refinery
25/4/99	0.25	Valjevo	"Krusik" factory
26/4/99	1.40	Pricevic (Valjevo)	"Jugopetrol" storage facilities (20 km NW of Valjevo)
28/4/99	1.30	Novi Sad	Oil refinery & "PETEFI" agricultural complex
28/4/99	2.30	Pozega (near Uzicka Pozega)	"Jugopetrol" oil depot
29/4/99	1.10	Pozega	"Jugopetrol" oil depot
29/4/99	1.15	Novi Sad	Oil refinery
29/4/99	3.25	Smederevo	"Jugopetrol" oil depot
29/4/99	23.25	Novi Sad	Oil refinery
30/4/99	Late at night	Zdravcici (Uzice)	Jugopetrol oil dump
30/4/99	1.35	Valjevo	"Krusik" factory
1/5/99	12.35	Nova Varos	Power plant
1/5/99	13.00	Bogutovac	"Beopetrol" fuel storage
2/5/99	1.50	Novi Sad	Oil refinery
2/5/99	21.10	Valjevo	"Krusik" factory
2/5/99	21.50	Novi Sad	Oil refinery
2/5/99	Late at night	Belgrade	"1 JULI" agricultural complex
2/5/99	Late at night	Gnjilane	Battery factory
4/5/99	12.10	Valjevo	"Krusik" factory
5/5/99	12.00	Nis	"Energogas" depot
5/5/99	22.00	Prahovo	"Jugopetrol" & "Prahovo" factory

23/5/99	22.00	Novi Sad	"Elektrovojvodina" power company
23/5/99	22.10	Nis	"Elektroistok" power company
24/5/99	3.05	Conoplja (10km from Sombor)	"Naftagas promet" & "Jugopetrol" storage facilities
24/5/99	15.45	Novi Sad	"NIS" oil industry of Serbia
25/5/99	3.05	Conoplja (10km from Sombor)	"NIS" oil industry
25/5/99	23.10	Bogutovac	"Beopetrol" storage facilities
25/5/99	14.26	Belgrade	Makis settlement
25/5/99	19.00	Prizren	"Metohia-vino" company
26/5/99	1.30	Bor	Jugopetrol & mining and smelting complex
26/5/99	3.10	Prahovo	"Jugopetrol"
26/5/99	9.50	Suva Reka	Dumper tires plant
26/5/99	18.25	Suva Reka	"Schweepes" soft drinks factory & "Balkan-belt" rubber producing plant
26/5/99	23.52	Belgrade	"21 Maj" farm equipment factory
27/5/99	1.10	Cacak	"Sloboda" company
27/5/99	3.20	Nis	Industrial zone
27/5/99	9.30	Bor	"Jugopetrol" storage facilities
27/5/99	20.30	Belgrade	2 distribution stations - EPS
28/5/99	0.30	Aleksinac	Industrial zone
28/5/99	1.10	Nis	Industrial zone
28/5/99	13.30	Vucitrn	"Miloje Zakic" construction material storage facility
28/5/99	13.15	Valjevo	"Krusik" factory
29/5/99	10.37	Valjevo	"Krusik" factory
29/5/99	11.10	Vucitrn	"Miloje Zakic" construction material storage facility
29/5/99	22.00	Gnjilane	Industrial zone
30/5/99	1.30	Nis	"DIN" tobacco industry

30/5/99	17.45	Conopija (10km from Sombor)	"Naftagas promet"
30/5/99	Late at night	Pristina	"DUBRAVA" agricultural complex
31/5/99	21.25	Belgrade	Power company
31/5/99	Late at night	Smederevo	"Jugopetrol" installations
1/6/99	0.30	Smederevo	"Jugopetrol" storage facilities
1/6/99	21.45	Belgrade (Lipovicka Suma)	Petrol station
2/6/99	2.00	Cuprija	"Dobricevo" agricultural complex
2/6/99	13.20/14.25	Prizren	"Jastrebac" pump factory production plant & Industrial zone
3/6/99	19.47	Prizren	"Bizmut" factory
4/6/99	Late at night	Novi Sad	Oil refinery
6/6/99	16.30	Prizren	"Bizmut" factory
7/6/99	23.50	Backi Petrovac (near Novi Sad)	"GELAREVO FARM" oil refinery
8/6/99	0.10	Pancevo	Oil refinery

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5/5/99	22.00	Nis	"NIS Jugopetrol", "Energogas", "Angropromet" facilities and several other factories
6/5/99	11.35	Lipljan	"Radioton" factory
6/5/99	Late at night	Prizren	"Kosovo Vino" wine factory and four more industries
7/5/99	21.30	Belgrade	Power supply system
8/5/99	16.00	Nis	"Energogas" & "Jugopetrol" facilities
10/5/99	13.40	Sjenica (Raska)	"Pester" agricultural cooperative facilities
10/5/99	15.12	Cacak	Cer factory & Machinery unit
10/5/99	22.57	Valjevo	"Krusik" factory
10/5/99	23.10	Sombor	"Naftagas promet"
10/5/99	23.40	Baric	"Prva Iskra" factory
11/5/99	12.10	Valjevo	"Krusik" factory
11/5/99	12.10	Kraljevo	"Jugopetrol" facilities
11/5/99	23.20	Nis	"Energogas" & "Jugopetrol" facilities
11/5/99	12.20	Cacak	"Naftagas" facilities & "Cer" factory & "1 Octobar" clothes factory
11/5/99	22.30	Sombor	"Naftagas" fuel depot
12/5/99	14.55	Nis	"NIS ELECTRO" & industrial zone
12/5/99	2.40	Bogutovac	"Beopetrol"
12/5/99	Late at night	Prizren	"Kosovo Vino" wine factory & 4 more industries
13/5/99	8.25	Bujanovac	"Integral" company brick plant
13/5/99	14.20	Novi Pazar	"Pester" agricultural & forestry complex
14/5/99	Early	Veliki Crljani	"Kolubara" thermal power plant
14/5/99	14.25	Krusevac	"Trajal korporacija" factory
15/5/99	1.05	Cacak	"Cer" factory & Industrial zone

15/5/99	10.25	Bor	"Jugopetrol" fuel storage tank
15/5/99	10.38	Smederevo	Ferrous metallurgy complex
15/5/99	22.40	Kovilovo	Petrol station
15/5/99	Late at night	Prahovo	"Jugopetrol" oil dump
16/5/99	Late at night	Belgrade	"Jugopetrol" pump and storage facilities
17/5/99	15.30	Smederevo	"Jugopetrol" fuel tanks
17/5/99	5.30	Bor	Industrial zone
17/5/99	15.30	Bor	"Jugopetrol"
17/5/99	15.30	Prahovo	"Jugopetrol"
17/5/99	23.05	Vranje	"Div" tobacco factory
17/5/99	12.30	Cacak	Industrial zone
18/5/99	0.42	Valjevo	"Krusik" factory
18/5/99	10.37	Belgrade	"Jugopetrol"
18/5/99	16.00	Sabac	"Cer" factory
18/5/99	22.37	Cukarica (Belgrade)	"Jugopetrol" storage facilities
20/5/99	2.05	Baric	"Prva Iskra" chemical complex
20/5/99	1.25	Sombor	"Naftagas promet" oil depot
20/5/99	20.20	Belgrade (Cukarica)	"Jugopetrol" storage facilities
21/5/99	11.00	Smederevo	"Jugopetrol" storage facilities
21/5/99	11.10	Bor	"Jugopetrol" storage facilities
21/5/99	11.30	Prahovo	"Jugopetrol" storage facilities
22/5/99	0.30	Belgrade (Cukarica)	"Jugopetrol" storage facilities
22/5/99	2.20	Pozarevac	Serbian power industry facilities
22/5/99	2.40	Bor	Mining-Smelting complex
22/5/99	3.45	Sombor	"Naftagas" storage facilities
22/5/99	13.52	Smederevo	"Jugopetrol" & Industrial zone
23/5/99	1.03	Sabac	"Jugopetrol"
23/5/99	22.00	Kostolac	"Drmno" thermoelectric power plant