

IT-98-29/1-PT
① 1274 - ① 1257
18 December 2006

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**INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

Case No. IT-98-29/1-PT

IN THE TRIAL CHAMBER

**Before: Judge Patrick Robinson, Pre-trial Judge
Judge Krister Thelin
Judge Antoine Kesia-Mbe Mindua**

Registrar: Mr. Hans Holthuis

Date Filed: 18 December 2006

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ

**PROSECUTION'S SUBMISSION OF AMENDED INDICTMENT
PURSUANT TO RULE 50 AND TRIAL CHAMBER'S DECISION
DATED 12 DECEMBER 2006**

**The Office of the Prosecutor:
Mr. Alex Whiting**

**Counsel for the Accused:
Mr. Branislav Tapušković
Ms. Branislava Isailović**

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL
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DATED 12 DECEMBER 2006**

Pursuant to Rules 50 of the Tribunal Rules of Procedure and Evidence, the Prosecution herewith files its Amended Indictment along with the Schedules in accordance with the Order of the Trial Chamber set out in paragraph 1.¹ All amendments set out in Annexes A and B to "Prosecution's Motion seeking Leave to Amend the Indictment", filed on 13 November 2006, are incorporated in the Amended Indictment.

(Word count: 222)



Alex Whiting
Senior Trial Attorney

Dated this 18th day of December 2006
The Hague
The Netherlands

¹ *Prosecutor v Dragomir Milošević*, Case No IT-98-29/1-PT, "Decision on Amendment of Indictment and Application of Rule 73 bis (D)", 12 December 2006, page 12, part IV. Disposition, point 1.

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1272
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**THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

CASE NO: IT-98-29/1-PT

**THE PROSECUTOR
OF THE TRIBUNAL**

AGAINST

DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ

AMENDED INDICTMENT

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

DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ

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

THE ACCUSED

1. **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** was born the son of Milorad, on 4 February 1942, in the village of Murgas, Ub Municipality, Serbia. He was an officer in the Yugoslav People’s Army (JNA) before the armed conflict and served as a regimental Chief of Staff and brigade Chief of Staff of the 49th Motorized Brigade at Lukavica, which was part of the JNA’s 4th Corps, 2nd Military District, based in Sarajevo. Sometime in 1990 **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** became the Commander of the 216th Mountain Brigade of the JNA. When in May 1992 the 216th Mountain Brigade was renamed the 1st Romanija Infantry Brigade of the Bosnian Serb Army (VRS - “Vojska Republika Srpska”), **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ**, holding the rank of a Colonel, remained its Commander until approximately early 1993. From February until approximately April 1993 he served as a staff officer in the VRS Drina Corps.

2. From on or about 6 July 1993, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** served as the Chief of Staff of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps (SRK) under its Commander General Stanislav GALIĆ. On or about 10 August 1994 **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** succeeded General GALIĆ as Commander of the SRK which appointment he held until on or about 21 November 1995. He was promoted to the rank of Major General by at least mid-April 1994.
3. From on or about 10 August 1994 until on or about November 1995 **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ**, as Commander of the SRK, had de jure and de facto control over at least all SRK units, and de facto control over all VRS affiliated units operating in the SRK area of responsibility. When **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** succeeded General GALIĆ as Corps Commander, he took over the position of superior authority to approximately 18,000 VRS military personnel, including but not limited to the following 7 brigades: (i) 1st Sarajevo Motorized Brigade, (ii) 2nd Sarajevo Light Infantry Brigade, (iii) 1st Romanija Infantry Brigade, (iv) 3rd Sarajevo Infantry Brigade, (v) Ilidža Infantry Brigade, (vi) Ilijaš Infantry Brigade, and (vii) Igman Infantry Brigade.
4. As Commander of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** exercised and demonstrated his authority and effective control over forces comprising and attached to the Sarajevo Romanija Corps and/or forces affiliated with the VRS, *inter alia*, by issuing orders; planning and executing military actions; signing daily combat reports; initiating disciplinary proceedings; receiving daily reports from his subordinate units; negotiating, signing and implementing an anti-sniping agreement and local cease-fire agreements; participating in negotiations relating to heavy weapons and controlling access of UNPROFOR and other UN personnel to territory around Sarajevo.
5. During his period as Commander of the SRK, the forces comprising or attached to the SRK and/or forces affiliated with the VRS, under the effective control of

DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ, conducted a campaign of sniping and shelling against the civilian population of Sarajevo.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

6. Sarajevo is the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina and is situated on an east-to-west axis along the Miljacka River valley in central Bosnia. The city is dominated by steep surrounding mountain slopes. To the east there is a dense city centre making up a residential and commercial old town which spreads up the adjacent hillsides. There are new municipalities with commercial development and extensive residential accommodation on more open ground to the west. The city traces its history back nearly two thousand years. Before 1992, Sarajevo was a flourishing multi-ethnic community and a cultural and economic centre in the former Yugoslavia. A 1991 census indicated that the city and immediate surroundings had a population of some 525,980, with an ethnic composition of 49.3% Muslim, 29.9% Serb, 6.6% Croat, 10.7% describing themselves as Yugoslav and 3.5% other groups. Sarajevo accounted for 11% of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
7. Shortly after Bosnia and Herzegovina was internationally recognised as an independent state on 7 April 1992, armed hostilities broke out in Sarajevo. Even before this date, armed forces supporting the Serbian Democratic Party and elements of the JNA, including units of the 4th Corps of the 2nd Military District, occupied strategic positions in and around Sarajevo. The city was subsequently subjected to blockade and relentless bombardment and sniper attacks. Much of the bombardment and sniping was from positions in the hills around and overlooking Sarajevo, from which the attackers had a clear, detailed and commanding view of the city and its civilian population.
8. On or around 20 May 1992, after a partial withdrawal of JNA forces from Bosnia, the 2nd Military District was effectively transformed into part of the newly established VRS. As part of this transformation, the 4th Corps, 2nd Military District, became the Sarajevo Romanija Corps with its headquarters in Lukavica Barracks just to the south west of Sarajevo.

9. The Sarajevo Romanija Corps formed a significant part of the VRS under the ultimate command of Ratko MLADIĆ, the Commander of the VRS Main Staff and Radovan KARADŽIĆ, initially President of the Presidency of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and, subsequently, President of the “Republika Srpska” and Supreme Commander of its armed forces.
10. General Stanislav GALIĆ took over command of the SRK on or about 10 September 1992. He was succeeded, on or about 10 August 1994, by **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ**.
11. By 10 September 1992 the SRK controlled all of the Bosnian Serb territory around Sarajevo, including established confrontation lines and artillery positions.
12. For forty-four months the SRK implemented a campaign of shelling and sniping which killed and wounded thousands of civilians of both sexes and all ages, including children and the elderly. This strategy used sniping and shelling to kill, injure and terrorise the civilian population of Sarajevo.
13. When he took over command of the SRK on or about 10 August 1994, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** inherited this campaign from General GALIĆ. For the next approximately fifteen months he continued to implement this campaign of attacks against the civilian population of Sarajevo.
14. The attacks on Sarajevo civilians were deliberate or indiscriminate or excessive in that they were disproportionate in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated. These attacks were designed to keep the inhabitants in a constant state of terror.
15. Throughout the campaign, the SRK used various types of weaponry, including but not limited to artillery, mortars, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, “modified air bombs,” and small arms, including machine guns.
16. The Sarajevo Romanija Corps shelled and sniped at civilians as they conducted their civilian activities such as tending vegetable plots, queuing for bread,

collecting water, attending funerals, shopping in markets, riding on trams, riding bicycles, gathering wood, or simply walking with their children or friends. People were even injured and killed inside their own homes, being hit by bullets that came through the windows.

17. From early April 1995, the Sarajevo Romanija Corps began to deploy weapons against Sarajevo which had not previously been used in the Sarajevo theatre. Bombs designed to be dropped from aircraft were fitted with specially adapted rocket propulsion units, but without any guidance system, and launched over Sarajevo ("modified air bombs"). These weapons were used exclusively by the SRK and were launched from SRK/VRS held territory. The modified air bombs killed and/or injured numerous civilians, some survivors suffering permanent injury, scarring or disability. Modified air bombs also caused extensive damage to property within a wide radius of their impact. These weapons furthered the campaign of terror against the civilian population.
18. Because of the shelling and sniping against civilians, the life of virtually every Sarajevo inhabitant became a daily struggle to survive. Without gas, electricity or running water, people were forced to venture outside to find basic living necessities, often risking death. In addition to the death and injuries that the shelling and sniping caused, the constant threat of death and injury caused extensive trauma and psychological damage to the inhabitants of Sarajevo.

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

19. Pursuant to Article 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** is individually criminally responsible for planning and ordering the crimes charged in this Indictment. **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** implemented and/or furthered the campaign of sniping and shelling of civilians, which had the primary purpose of spreading terror within the civilian population of Sarajevo. From May 1992, when he was Commander of the SRK's 1st Romanija Infantry Brigade and from July 1993, when he was the SRK's Chief of Staff, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** knew of the campaign against the civilian population. When he became Corps Commander from on or about 10 August

1994, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** inherited this campaign and proceeded to maintain and further it through direct orders, including orders to launch and fire air bombs, and orders he received and relayed down the chain of command of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps. He directly intended or was at least aware of the substantial likelihood that the execution of his plans and orders would involve or result in the crimes charged in this Indictment.

20. In addition or in the alternative, pursuant to Article 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** is individually criminally responsible for aiding and abetting the planning, preparation and/or execution of the crimes charged in this Indictment. His acts or omissions for which he is criminally responsible for aiding and abetting include the exercise of all command functions and all acts and conduct described in paragraphs 19 and 21 of this Amended Indictment, including failing, during the fifteen-month period during which he was the Commander of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, to prevent the commission of the crimes or to punish the perpetrators thereof, thereby encouraging their continued commission. **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** engaged in these acts or omissions in the awareness that they assisted in the commission of the crimes charged in this Indictment, or in the awareness that one or a number of crimes would probably be committed and that his acts or omissions would assist in the commission of such crime or crimes.

21. Pursuant to Article 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** is also individually criminally responsible for the crimes in this Indictment committed by his subordinates which he knew or had reason to know about and failed to take reasonable and necessary measures to prevent or punish. As Commander of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** was a superior to subordinates over whom he possessed effective control (that is, the material ability to prevent or punish) who were involved in the commission of crimes charged in this Indictment. He knew and/or had reason to know that one or more of his subordinates were about to commit or had committed such crimes through various means, including but not limited to: a) written or verbal protests from representatives of the UN and, via the UN, from the representatives of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina Army (ABiH); b) media reports of crimes and

suspected crimes; c) the exercise of command functions in relation to his subordinates, including receiving reports and information about his subordinates and their activities. **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such crimes or punish the perpetrators thereof.

CHARGES:

**COUNT 1
(CRIME OF TERROR)**

22. From on or about 10 August 1994 to on or about 21 November 1995, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ**, as Commander of Bosnian Serb forces comprising or attached to the Sarajevo Romanija Corps and/or forces affiliated with the VRS, conducted a campaign of shelling and sniping upon civilian areas of Sarajevo and upon the civilian population which had the primary purpose of spreading terror among the civilian population. Civilians were killed or seriously injured as a result of these attacks.

By his acts and omissions, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** is responsible for:

COUNT 1: Terror, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR, punishable under Article 51 of Additional Protocol I and Article 13 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and Articles 3, 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

**COUNTS 2 to 4
(SNIPING)**

23. From on or about 10 August 1994 to on or about 21 November 1995, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ**, as Commander of Bosnian Serb forces comprising or attached to the Sarajevo Romanija Corps and/or forces affiliated with the VRS, conducted a coordinated and protracted campaign of sniper attacks upon the

civilian population of Sarajevo, killing and wounding a large number of civilians of all ages and both sexes, such attacks by their nature involving the deliberate and/or indiscriminate targeting of civilians with direct fire weapons. Specific instances of these attacks include, by way of illustrative allegations, those incidents set forth in the First Schedule to this Indictment.

By his acts and omissions, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** is responsible for:

COUNT 2: Murder, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY, punishable under Articles 5(a), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

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

COUNT 4: Unlawful Attacks on Civilians, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR, punishable under Article 51 of Additional Protocol I and Article 13 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and Articles 3, 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNTS 5 to 7
(SHELLING)

24. From on or about 10 August 1994 to on or about 21 November 1995, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ**, as Commander of Bosnian Serb forces comprising or attached to the Sarajevo Romanija Corps and/or forces affiliated with the VRS, conducted a campaign of artillery and mortar and modified air bomb shelling onto civilian areas of Sarajevo and upon its civilian population. The shelling attacks on Sarajevo civilians were deliberate, indiscriminate, and/or excessive and disproportionate to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated. In particular, as described in paragraph 17, given the inherent inability of modified airbombs to engage specific targets, their deployment could only have been intended to cause civilian casualties.

25. The campaign of shelling resulted in over a thousand civilians being killed or injured. Specific instances of this shelling include, by way of illustrative allegations, the incidents set forth in the Second Schedule to this Indictment.

By his acts and omissions, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** is responsible for:

COUNT 5: Murder, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY, punishable under Articles 5(a), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNT 6: Inhumane Acts, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY, punishable under Articles 5(i), 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNT 7: Unlawful Attacks on Civilians, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR, punishable under Article 51 of Additional Protocol I and Article 13 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and Articles 3, 7(1) and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

26. At all material times relevant to this Indictment, an armed conflict existed in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

27. Wherever a crime against humanity, a crime recognised by Article 5 of the Statute of the Tribunal, is charged in this Indictment, the alleged acts or omissions were part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against a civilian population.

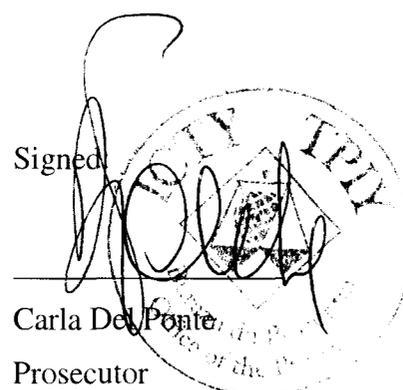
28. Wherever a violation of the laws or customs of war, a crime recognised by Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal, is charged in this Indictment, the acts or omissions had a nexus to the hostilities and were directed against civilian persons not taking an active part in hostilities. Article 51 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions which prohibits unlawful attacks against civilians, including the

prohibition of terror, was applicable to the parties to this armed conflict by virtue of the International Committee of the Red Cross (“ICRC”) Special Agreement signed by the Parties on 22 May 1992. Alternatively, Article 13 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions, prohibiting unlawful attacks against civilians, including the prohibition of terror, was applicable to the parties. In the further alternative, the prohibition of unlawful attacks against civilians, including the prohibition of terror, was applicable to the parties by virtue of customary international law.

29. The counts in this Indictment allege the totality of the campaign of sniping and shelling against the civilian population, but the scale of the campaign was so great that the Schedules to the individual groups of counts in this Indictment set forth only an illustrative number of individual incidents for specificity of pleading.
30. At all relevant times, **DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ** was required to abide by the laws or customs governing the conduct of war.

Dated this 18th Day of December 2006
At The Hague
Netherlands

Signed _____
Carla Del Ponte
Prosecutor



CASE NO: IT-98-29/1-PT

THE PROSECUTOR
OF THE TRIBUNAL

AGAINST

DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ

FIRST SCHEDULE TO THE AMENDED INDICTMENT

COUNTS 1 -TERROR and 2 to 4 - SNIPING

- 08 October 1994: Alma ČUTUNA, a woman aged 43 years, was wounded in the right upper leg while travelling on a tram on Zmaj od Bosne in Sarajevo.
- 24 October 1994: Adnan KASAPOVIĆ, a boy aged 16 years, was shot in the chest and killed while walking in an alley adjoining Džordže Andrijevića Kuna Street.
- 08 November 1994: Fata GUTA, a woman aged 59 years, was shot and wounded in the hand while she was going with jerri-cans to collect water from the Moščanica spring in Gazin Han, to the east of Sarajevo.
- 9 November 1994: Sanja SMJEČANIN, a woman aged 28 years, was shot and wounded while travelling with her husband and sister-in-law in a car on Zmaj od Bosne Street.
- 18 November 1994: Dženana SOKOLOVIĆ, a woman aged 31 years, and her son Nermin DIVOVIĆ, a boy aged 7 years, were fired on while walking in Zmaj od Bosne. Ms. SOKOLOVIĆ was wounded with a bullet in the abdomen. The bullet passed through her and hit her son in the head, killing him. They had been walking home from Hrasno, where they had gone to collect firewood the previous day.
- 21 November 1994: Harujdin HAMIDIĆ a man aged 52 years, was wounded in the arm and face when the tram he was driving westbound on Zmaj od Bosne was fired on.

- 22 November 1994: Sanela DEDOVIĆ, a girl aged 12 years, was wounded in the left ankle while she was walking to school. The incident occurred at the junction of Sedrenik Street and Redžepa Gorušanovića Street, in the north east corner of Sarajevo.
- 23 November 1994: Hafiza KARAČIĆ, a woman aged 31 years and Sabina ŠABANIĆ, a woman aged 26 years, were both wounded in the right shoulder when the tram they were travelling on came under fire on Zmaj od Bosne, between the Technical School and Marshal Tito Barracks.
- 08 December 1994: Lejia BAJRAMOVIĆ, a woman aged 24 years, was sitting in a friend's apartment in Franca Lehara Street, near the centre of Sarajevo, when she was shot in the head and killed. The shot came through the apartment window.
- 10 December 1994: Derviša SELMANOVIĆ, a woman aged 49 years, was shot and wounded in the right knee while she was gathering firewood in the backyard of a house in Sedrenik Street, in the north east end of Sarajevo.
- 11 December 1994: Malkan PLEHO, a man aged 62 years, was shot and wounded in the right lower leg while climbing the front steps to his house in Sedrenik, in the north east end of Sarajevo.
- 13 December 1994: Halid DEMIROVIĆ, a man aged 62 years, was shot and wounded in the right heel while he was gathering firewood on Pašino Brdo, in the north east corner of Sarajevo.
- 27 February 1995: Senad KESMER, a man aged 31 years, Alma ČEHAGIĆ, a woman aged 19 years, Alija HOLJAN, a man aged 55 years, and others, were shot and wounded while travelling in a westbound tram on Zmaj od Bosne. The tram was near the Tito barracks at the time.
- 03 March 1995: Azem AGOVIĆ, a man aged 46 years and Alen GIČEVIĆ, a man aged 33 years, were shot and wounded while travelling in an eastbound tram on Zmaj od Bosne. The tram was near the Holiday Inn at the time.
- 06 March 1995: Tank ŽUNIĆ, a boy aged 14 years, wounded in the hand while he was walking home from school at Sedrenik Street, in the north east of Sarajevo. He emerged from behind a protective screen, about 100 metres from home, when he was hit.

- 06 March 1995: Vahid BALTA, a man aged 52 years, was walking with his wife in Sedrenik Street, in the north east of Sarajevo, when he was shot in the left ankle.
- 18 March 1995: Elvir BRKIĆ, a man aged 20 years, was crossing the junction of Nikole Demonje and Bulevar Avnoaj Streets in the Dobrinja area, when he was shot in the left side and killed.
- 03 May 1995: Šemša COVRK, a woman aged 27 years, was shot and wounded in the abdomen while walking in Josipa Kraša Street, Novi Grad, holding her young son's hand at the time.
- 13 May 1995: Mile VASILJEVIĆ, a man aged 56 years, was shot and killed in Dinarska Street, Hrasno Brdo.
- 25 May 1995: Durgut ČOBIĆ, a man aged 80 years, was shot and wounded in the shoulder when he opened the door of his balcony of his apartment in Kunovska Street 4/I, Dobrinja.

18 December 2006

Carla Del Ponte
Prosecutor

CASE NO: IT-98-29/1-PT

THE PROSECUTOR
OF THE TRIBUNAL

AGAINST

DRAGOMIR MILOŠEVIĆ

SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE AMENDED INDICTMENT

COUNTS 1 -TERROR and 5 to 7 - SHELLING

- 30 October 1994: A 120 mm mortar shell impacted on the Igman Road amongst a group of civilians at a bus stop. One person was killed and fifteen were injured. The origin of fire was Vojkovići VRS territory.
- 08 November 1994: Three mortar shells struck Livanjska Street a street of civilian dwellings. Two persons were killed and six were injured. The origin of fire was Poljine direction VRS territory.
- 17 November 1994: One 120 mm mortar shell hit Partizanska Street 18 in Hrasnica. Two children aged eight years and two years were killed and three adults were injured.
- 12 December 1994: An 82 mm mortar shell hit adjacent to a civilian dwelling killing an elderly man and injuring his elderly wife. The origin of fire was VRS territory.
- 22 December 1994: Two 76 mm shells in quick succession hit a flea market in the old commercial quarter of Bašćaršija in Old Town. Two persons were killed and seven were injured. The origin of fire was Trebević, VRS positions.
- 07 April 1995: A modified aircraft bomb hit a residential area in Hrasnica at the foot of Mount Igman destroying one dwelling, severely damaging eleven other dwellings, and inflicting civilian casualties of one killed and three injured. The origin of fire was Ilidža, VRS territory.
- 12 April 1995: A 60 mm mortar shell hit a concrete area near the Sarajevo railway station. Seven persons were injured. The origin of fire was Zlatište, VRS territory.

- 24 May 1995: A missile projectile landed and exploded on the asphalt of Safeta Zajke street, killing two and injuring five people. The projectile came from the south east, direction Lukavica.
- 24 May 1995: A modified airbomb landed at Majdanska Street bb. Two civilians were killed and six were wounded. The origin of fire was determined as coming from the southeast, the VRS territory of Pavlovac.
- 26 May 1995: A modified airbomb struck a building near apartment blocks in Safeta Hodžica Street, destroying the top three floors of an apartment building. This explosion was followed by several artillery rounds landing in the same area. Serious damage was caused to a number of buildings. Two persons were seriously injured and fifteen persons were slightly injured. The fire was determined to have come from VRS territory to the west southwest.
- 16 June 1995: At about 1000 hours, a modified aircraft bomb was fired from the north west. The bomb landed and exploded on the building of the UMC and Oncology Department at Dositejeva street 4-a. There was a lot of damage and three persons were slightly injured. After having received medical attention, they were sent home.
- 16 June 1995: At about 1520 hours, a modified aircraft bomb, most probably fired from Lukavica, exploded next to 10, Trg Medunarodnog Prijateljstva, lightly injuring seven persons and causing considerable damage to neighbouring buildings.
- 16 June 1995: At 1710 hours, a modified aircraft bomb was fired from the north west. It exploded on the boiler house at Čobanija Street 7. Three people were wounded.
- 18 June 1995: A 120 mm mortar shell struck a line of civilians, numbering approximately 50-70, waiting for water distribution in Marka Oreškovića Street, Dobrinja. Seven persons were killed and twelve injured. The origin of fire was Nedžarići, VRS territory.
- 28 June 1995: At about 0920 hours, a modified aircraft bomb struck the TV building in Sarajevo. One person was killed and 28 people were injured. The origin of fire was Ilidža, VRS territory.
- 28 June 1995: At about 1020 hours, a modified air bomb, coming from the west, landed on the roof of the pharmacy in Safeta Hadžića street 44. There were no victims.

- 29 June 1995: A rocket projectile was fired into the street Bulevar Meše Selimovića, probably from the direction of Rajlovac. There were no victims.
- 1 July 1995: At about 1330 hours, a high impact missile landed just outside the house number 5 in Radenko Abazovića. It was fired from the western part of the city (Ilidža - Rajlovac). There were no victims.
- 1 July 1995: At about 2130 hours, a rocket projectile with a concussion warhead exploded in Bunički Potok street. Thirteen people were injured. The projectile came from Ilidža.
- 19 July 1995: A 120 mm mortar shell hit close to a dwelling at Vrbanjuša 95 (a residential area). One boy was killed. The origin of fire was VRS territory in the south.
- 23 July 1995: A rocket missile with concussion warhead, coming from the direction of Ilidža/Blažuj, landed on the house Sokolovići, Bjelašnička street 54. Two persons were killed and eleven were slightly wounded.
- 22 August 1995: A modified explosive device exploded at the staircase between the 2nd and the 3rd floor of the BITAS building in Zmaja od Bosne Street 64. One person died, another received light injuries. The origin of fire was VRS territory in the south west.
- 28 August 1995: A 120 mm mortar shell landed in Mula-Mustafe Bašeskije Street outside the entrance to the City Market. 43 Persons were killed and 75 were injured. The origin of fire was MAB, Trebević, VRS territory.

18 December 2006

Carla Del Ponte
Prosecutor