

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

CASE NO: IT-98-29-I

THE PROSECUTOR OF THE TRIBUNAL

AGAINST

**STANISLAV GALIC
DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC**

INDICTMENT

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

STANISLAV GALIC and DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC

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

BACKGROUND:

1. 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.

2. Shortly after Bosnia and Herzegovina was internationally recognised as an independent state on 06 April 1992, armed hostilities broke out in Sarajevo. Even before the conflict began, armed forces supporting the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) and elements of the Yugoslav People's Army (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 from these positions. 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.

3. 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 Bosnian Serb Army (VRS - "Vojska Republika Srpska"). 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.

4. (a) For forty-four months, the Sarajevo Romanija Corps implemented a military strategy which used shelling and sniping to kill, maim, wound and terrorise the civilian inhabitants of Sarajevo. The shelling and sniping killed and wounded thousands of civilians of both sexes and all ages, including children and the elderly.

(b) The Sarajevo Romanija Corps directed shelling and sniping at civilians who were tending vegetable plots, queueing for bread, collecting water, attending funerals, shopping in markets, riding on trams, 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. The attacks on Sarajevo civilians were often unrelated to military actions and were designed to keep the inhabitants in a constant state of terror.

(c) From early April 1995, the Romanija Corps began to deploy weapons against Sarajevo which had not previously been seen in the conflict. Large fragmentation bombs, designed to be dropped from aircraft, were fitted with specially adapted rocket propulsion units, but without any guidance system, and launched over Sarajevo. The bombs caused extensive damage to property within a wide radius of their impact.

Houses and apartment buildings were destroyed or seriously damaged by the blast. The bombs killed or injured numerous civilians, some survivors suffering permanent injury, scarring or disability as a result of these massive explosions. These weapons also created terror amongst the civilian population.

(d) Because of the shelling and sniping against civilians, the life of 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. Each time they did, whether to collect wood, fetch water or buy some bread, they risked death. In addition to the sheer human carnage that the shelling and sniping caused, the endless threat of death and maiming caused extensive trauma and psychological damage to the inhabitants of Sarajevo.

THE ACCUSED:

5. **STANISLAV GALIC** was born the son of Dusan, on 12 March 1943, in Goles village, Banja Luka Municipality. He has held the rank of Major General in the Bosnian Serb army (VRS). He assumed command of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps on or about 10 September 1992 and remained in that position until about 10 August 1994, during which time, the forces under his command and control conducted a campaign of sniping and shelling against the civilian population of Sarajevo.

6. **DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC** was born the son of Milorad, on 4 February 1942, in the village of Murgas, Ub Municipality. He was an officer in the JNA before the armed conflict, having served as a regimental Chief of Staff and brigade Chief of Staff of the 49th Motorized Brigade at Lukavica, part of the 4th Corps, 2nd Military District. From around March 1993, **DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC** served as Chief of Staff to **STANISLAV GALIC** whom he succeeded as Corps Commander of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps on or about 10 August 1994, which appointment he held for the duration of the armed conflict. During his term as Corps Commander of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, the

forces under the command and control of **DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC** conducted a campaign of sniping and shelling against the civilian population of Sarajevo.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS:

7. The Sarajevo Romanija Corps formed a significant part of the VRS under the ultimate command of Ratko MLADIC, the Commander of the Main Staff and Radovan KARADZIC, initially President of the Presidency of the Bosnian Serb administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, subsequently, as President of the "Republika Srpska" and designated Supreme Commander of its armed forces.

8. By 10 September 1992 the Sarajevo Romanija Corps controlled all the Bosnian Serb territory around Sarajevo, including established confrontation lines and artillery positions.

9. **STANISLAV GALIC** and **DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC**, during their respective periods as Corps Commander of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, were in a position of superior authority to approximately 18,000 military personnel, formed into 10 brigades.

10. As Corps Commander of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, **STANISLAV GALIC** demonstrated his authority and control over forces comprising and attached to the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, *inter alia*, by participating in negotiations and the implementation of a heavy weapons total exclusion zone (TEZ), controlling access of UNPROFOR and other UN personnel to territory around Sarajevo and, in particular, heavy weapon sites. **DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC**, in turn as Corps Commander, demonstrated his authority and control over the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, *inter alia*, by negotiating, signing and implementing an anti-sniping agreement, local cease-fire agreements, participating in negotiations relating to heavy weapons and controlling access of UNPROFOR and other UN personnel to territory around Sarajevo.

11. **STANISLAV GALIC** and **DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC** bear individual criminal responsibility for planning, instigating, ordering, committing, or otherwise aiding and abetting, in the planning, preparation or execution of the campaign of shelling and sniping against the civilian population of Sarajevo and the acts set forth below by the forces and persons under their command, pursuant to Article 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

12. **STANISLAV GALIC** and **DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC** also bear individual criminal responsibility as successive Commanders of the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, responsible for the conduct of their subordinates in respect of whom they were in a position of superior authority. **STANISLAV GALIC** and **DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC** are responsible for the acts and omissions of their subordinates, knowing, or having reason to know, that the subordinates were about to commit such acts, or had done so, failing to take reasonable steps to prevent such acts, or to punish the perpetrators thereof. By failing to take the actions required of a person in superior authority, **STANISLAV GALIC** and **DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC** are responsible for the acts and omissions set forth below pursuant to Article 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

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

14. 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 or large scale attack directed against a civilian population.

15. 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 were directed against civilian persons.

16. All Counts in this indictment allege the totality of the campaigns of sniping and shelling against the civilian population but the scale was so great that the Schedules to the individual groups of counts in this indictment set forth only a small representative number of individual incidents for specificity of pleading.

17. At all relevant times, **STANISLAV GALIC and DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC** were required to abide by the laws or customs governing the conduct of war.

CHARGES:

COUNT 1 (INFLICTION OF TERROR)

From about 10 September 1992 to about 10 August 1994, **STANISLAV GALIC**, as Commander of Bosnian Serb forces comprising or attached to the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, conducted a protracted campaign of shelling and sniping upon civilian areas of Sarajevo and upon the civilian population thereby inflicting terror and mental suffering upon its civilian population.

By his acts and omissions, **STANISLAV GALIC** is responsible for:

COUNT 1: Violations of the Laws or Customs of War (unlawfully inflicting terror upon civilians as set forth in Article 51 of Additional Protocol I and Article 13 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of 1949) punishable under Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNT 2 (INFLICTION OF TERROR)

From about 10 August 1994 to 21 November 1995, **DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC**, as Commander of Bosnian Serb forces comprising or attached to the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, conducted a protracted campaign of shelling and sniping upon civilian areas of Sarajevo and upon the civilian population thereby inflicting terror and mental suffering upon its civilian population.

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

COUNT 2: Violations of the Laws or Customs of War (unlawfully inflicting terror upon civilians as set forth in Article 51 of Additional Protocol I and Article 13 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of 1949) punishable under Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNTS 3 to 5 (SNIPING - GALIC)

Between 10 September 1992 and 10 August 1994, **STANISLAV GALIC**, as Commander of Bosnian Serb forces comprising or attached to the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, 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 targeting of civilians with direct fire weapons. Specific instances of these attacks include, by way of representative allegations, those matters set forth in the First Schedule to this indictment.

By his acts and omissions, **STANISLAV GALIC** is responsible for:

COUNT 3: Crimes against Humanity (murder) punishable under Article 5(a) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNT 4: Crimes against Humanity (inhumane acts-other than murder) punishable under Article 5(i) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNT 5: Violations of the Laws or Customs of War (attacks on civilians as set forth in Article 51 of Additional Protocol I and Article 13 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of 1949) punishable under Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNTS 6 to 8 (SHELLING - GALIC)

Between 10 September 1992 and 10 August 1994, **STANISLAV GALIC**, as Commander of Bosnian Serb forces comprising or attached to the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, conducted a coordinated and protracted campaign of artillery and mortar shelling onto civilian areas of Sarajevo and upon its civilian population. The campaign of shelling resulted in thousands of civilians being killed or injured. Specific instances of this shelling include, by way of representative allegations, the matters set forth in the Second Schedule to this indictment.

By his acts and omissions, **STANISLAV GALIC** is responsible for:

COUNT 6: Crimes against Humanity (murder) punishable under Article 5(a) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNT 7: Crimes against Humanity (inhumane acts-other than murder) punishable under Article 5(i) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNT 8: Violations of the Laws or Customs of War (attacks on civilians as set forth in Article 51 of Additional Protocol I and Article 13 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of 1949) punishable under Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNTS 9 to 11 (SNIPING - MILOSEVIC)

Between 10 August 1994 and 21 November 1995, **DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC**, as Commander of Bosnian Serb forces comprising or attached to the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, 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 targeting of civilians with direct fire weapons. Specific instances of these attacks include, by way of representative allegations, those matters set forth in the Third Schedule to this indictment.

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

COUNT 9: Crimes against Humanity (murder) punishable under Article 5(a) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNT 10: Crimes against Humanity (inhumane acts-other than murder) punishable under Article 5(i) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNT 11: Violations of the Laws or Customs of War (attacks on civilians as set forth in Article 51 of Additional Protocol I and Article 13 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of 1949) punishable under Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNTS 12 to 14
(SHELLING - MILOSEVIC)

Between 10 August 1994 and 21 November 1995, **DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC**, as Commander of Bosnian Serb forces comprising or attached to the Sarajevo Romanija Corps, conducted a coordinated and protracted campaign of artillery and mortar shelling onto civilian areas of Sarajevo and upon its civilian population. The campaign of shelling resulted in thousands of civilians being killed or injured. Specific instances of this shelling include, by way of representative allegations, the matters set forth in the Fourth Schedule to this indictment.

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

COUNT 12: Crimes against Humanity (murder) punishable under Article 5(a) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNT 13: Crimes against Humanity (inhumane acts-other than murder) punishable under Article 5(i) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

COUNT 14: Violations of the Laws or Customs of War (attacks on civilians as set forth in Article 51 of Additional Protocol I and Article 13 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of 1949) punishable under Article 3 of the Statute of the Tribunal.

Date:

Signed:

Louise Arbour
Prosecutor

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

CASE NO:

THE PROSECUTOR OF THE TRIBUNAL

AGAINST

STANISLAV GALIC

SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE INDICTMENT

COUNTS 1 -TERROR and 6 to 8 - SHELLING

- 01 June 1993: Two 82 mm mortar shells were fired in quick succession upon a civilian crowd of approximately 200 in Dobrinja 3B, a residential settlement, who were watching a football game. Twelve people were killed and 101 wounded. The origin of fire was from VRS positions east south east of Dobrinja.
- 12 July 1993: An 82 mm mortar shell hit a civilian group of about 100 people waiting for water near a communal water tap near 155 Aleja B Bujica in Dobrinja, a residential settlement. Twelve people were killed and fifteen wounded. The origin of fire was Nedzarici, VRS held territory.
- 06 December 1993: Two 122 mm artillery shells hit the area of " Ciglane Market" in Djure Dakovica Street. Four people were killed and thirteen wounded. The origin of fire was VRS held territory at Poljine.
- 22 January 1994: Three 82 mm mortar shells landed in the area of Alipasino Polje, one on a car park and two near civilian apartment blocks. Children were playing on sleds in the snow in the area. These shells killed six people, including two children, and wounded five. The origin of fire was from the VRS held territory near the Institute for the Blind in Nedzarici.
- 04 February 1994: A large group of civilians waiting for distribution of humanitarian aid in Dobrinja residential area was hit by a salvo of three 120 mm mortar shells killing eight people and wounding 23. The origin of fire was from VRS territory, the confrontation lines being only 300 meters distant.

05 February 1994: A 120 mm mortar shell hit a crowded open air market called "Markale" situated in a civilian area of Old Town Sarajevo, killing 66 people and wounding over 140. The origin of fire was VRS held territory NNE at Spicasta Stijena or Mrkovici.

Dated

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Prosecutor

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DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC

THIRD SCHEDULE TO THE INDICTMENT

COUNT 2 - TERROR, and COUNTS 9 to 11 - SNIPING:

08 October 1994:	Alma CUTUNA, 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 KASAPOVIC, a boy aged 16 years, was shot in the chest and killed while walking in an alley adjoining Dzordze Andrijevic 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 Moscanica spring in Gazin Han, to the east of Sarajevo.
9 November 1994:	Sanja SMJECANIN, 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: Dzenana SOKOLOVIC, a woman aged 31 years, and her son Nermin DIVOVIC, a boy aged 7 years, were fired on while walking in Zmaj od Bosne. Ms. SOKOLOVIC 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 HAMIDIC, 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 DEDOVIC, 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 Redzepa Gorusanovica Street, in the north east corner of Sarajevo.
- 23
November
1994: Hafiza KARACIC, a woman aged 31 years and Sabina SABANIC, 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: Lejla BAJRAMOVIC, 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: Dervisa SELMANOVIC, 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 DEMIROVIC, a man aged 62 years, was shot and wounded in the right heel while he was gathering firewood on Pasino Brdo, in the north east corner of Sarajevo.
- 27 February
1995: Senad KESMER, a man aged 31 years, Alma CEHAGIC, 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 AGOVIC, a man aged 46 years and Alen GICEVIC, 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: Tarik ZUNIC, 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 BRKIC, a man aged 20 years, was crossing the junction of Nikole Demonje and Bulevar Avnoj Streets in the Dobrinja area, when he was shot in the left side and killed.
- 03 May 1995: Sema COVRK, a woman aged 27 years, was shot and wounded in the abdomen while walking in Josipa Krasa Street, Novi Grad, holding her young son's hand at the time.
- 13 May 1995: Mile VASILJEVIC, a man aged 56 years, was shot and killed in Dinarska Street, Hrasno Brdo.
- 25 May 1995: Durgut COBIC, a man aged 80 years, was shot and wounded in the shoulder when he opened the balcony of his apartment door Kunovska Street 4/I, Dobrinja.

Dated

Louise Arbour
Prosecutor

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

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AGAINST

DRAGOMIR MILOSEVIC

FOURTH SCHEDULE TO THE INDICTMENT

COUNTS 2 -TERROR and 12 to 14 - 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 Vojkovici 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 Bascarsija in Old Town. Two persons were killed and seven were injured. The origin of fire was Trebevic, 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 Ilidza, 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 Zlatiste, 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 Hodzica 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 Medjunarodnog 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 Cobanija 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 Oreskovica Street, Dobrinja. Seven persons were killed and twelve injured. The origin of fire was Nedzarici, 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 Ilidza, 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 Hadzica street 44. There were no victims.
- 29 June 1995: A rocket projectile was fired into the street Bulevar Mese Selimovica, 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 Abazovica. It was fired from the western part of the city (Ilidza - Rajlovac). There were no victims.
- 1 July 1995: At about 2130 hours, a rocket projectile with a concussion warhead exploded in Bunicki Potok street. Thirteen people were injured. The projectile came from Ilidza.
- 19 July 1995: A 120 mm mortar shell hit close to a dwelling at Vrbanjusa 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 Ilidza/Blazuj, landed on the house Sokolovici, Bjelasnicka 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 Baseskije Street outside the entrance to the City Market. 43 Persons were killed and 75 were injured. The origin of fire was Trebevic, VRS territory.

Dated

Louise Arbour
Prosecutor