



**Republic of Serbia  
OFFICE OF THE WAR CRIMES  
PROSECUTOR**

Ref. KTRZ. No. 17/04  
Belgrade, 06 March 2008  
MP/MS

**DISTRICT COURT IN BELGRADE  
- War Crimes Chamber**

**Belgrade**

RE: Your reference K.V.5/05

Pursuant to my authority under article 341 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, I hereby revise and amend the indictment (ref. KTRZ No. 17/04) of 12 August 2005. The variation only refers to the description of the criminal acts of all the accused, so that the revised version reads as follows:

**BACKGROUND FACTS AND GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

In the period from early 1992 to 1995, a noninternational armed conflict – involving armed groups of Serbs, Muslims and Croats – existed in the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina (BH), at the time part of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRJ). As members of the Serbian party to the conflict, these accused individuals committed grave breaches of the rules of international law, as envisaged by the following:

- Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, Relative of the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (*Geneva Convention IV*), ratified by the Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia (*FPRY Official Gazette*, no. 24/50); and
- Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions, Relative of the Protection of Victims of Noninternational Armed Conflicts (*Protocol II*).

**AA and BB a.k.a. ...** were high-ranking officers in the newly formed Serbian Municipality of Zvornik, proclaimed by the Municipality Assembly (Decision 01-023-237/92) on 15 March 1992.

Specifically, **AA** was the president of the Provisional Government. He was elected to that position pursuant to Decision no. 01-1/92 of 10 April 1992, rendered by the Crisis Staff, a body controlled by **AA** himself. On 20 May 1992, further to Provisional Government's Decision no. 01-023-42/92, **AA** was appointed as officer in command of the Crisis Staff and of the Wartime Secretariat.

At all relevant times, **BB** – under the false name ... – discharged the following duties: commander of the Territorial Defence (TO) Staff (appointed pursuant to Provisional Government's Decision no. 01-023-44/92 of 28 April 1992); member of the War Staff (Provisional Government's Decision 01-023-42-92 of 20 May 1992); and head of the Military Territorial Command (Provisional Government's Decision 03-023-72/92 of 16 June 1992).

## **CHARGES**

### **I**

#### **AA and BB *alias* ...**

##### **A. Crimes against civilian population of village Divič**

**On 27. May 1992**, a group of around 500 refugees – Muslim civilians from village Divič – arrived at the Zvornik bus station on their way back home.

Acting in a premeditated and synchronised manner and within their respective scopes of competence, **AA** and **BB** orally ordered the TO men who were escorting the buses with the refugees aboard to forcibly remove able-bodied men from the rest of the group and hold them back at the station. In compliance with the order, the TO officers removed **174** men from the buses and to the enclosed stadium of the local football club. The remaining refugees – women, children and elderly men were allowed to proceed towards the Muslim-controlled area of Tuzla. The separated men were conducted under TO guard to the administrative building of *Novi Izvor* company in Zvornik, where they were herded into one of the company facilities, all the while closely watched by the TO men. **AA** arrived soon afterwards and personally spoke to the captives. He ordered them to write down their names and a statement of loyalty to the Serbian authorities, and also informed them that they would remain in custody. Locked inside a facility within the company compound, the captives were subjected to inhumane treatment. The facility lacked basic living conditions in terms of space and personal safety.

Once the list with the names was completed, a group of unidentified TO men removed 11 captives – namely AB, AV, AG, AD, AĐ, AE, AŽ, AZ, AI, AJ and AK – and took them away, allegedly to help out with some work. Those men never returned to the facility. Bodies of AG, AĐ, AJ, AB, AE and AI were later found in the secondary mass grave at the site known as *Ramin Grob*.

**On the following day, 28 May 1992**, the remaining **162** captives were loaded on two buses and transferred under police escort to the Home of Culture in Čelopek, where they were held hostage **until early July 1992**. The captives were kept in humiliating conditions that stripped them of all dignity. The Home of Culture lacked minimum conditions envisaged for the holding of hostages. Crowded together, the prisoners had no bedding, coverings or facilities for personal hygiene including water for washing, bathing or shaving. As a consequence, their physical and mental health was seriously damaged. **AA** and **BB** were at all times aware of such brutal conditions and their consequences. In the course of the first three days of their confinement in the Home of Culture, they failed to provide the captives with any food; they unlawfully seized the prisoners' identity documents, money and other valuables. The seized items were first brought to the TO staff and handed to **BB**, whereupon – subject to his orders – they were forwarded to the Town Hall. By virtue of their official functions, **AA** and **BB** were obligated – and also able in the circumstances given – to take measures to ensure humane treatment of the hostages, as well as adequate hygiene and safety standards in the facility.

**On an undetermined day in early July 1992**, the surviving hostages – around 116 of them – were transferred under police guard to the illegal prison operating within the Magistrates' Court building in Zvornik. They remained confined until **15 July 1992**, when 83 hostages were ultimately transferred to the Batković camp for exchange.

By their involvement in the above described conduct, **AA** and **BB** committed grave breaches of international law, as recognised by the following acts and provisions:

- Article 3 (1.1.b and 1.1.c) of *Geneva Convention IV*; and
- Articles 4 (1 and 2.c) and 5 (1.b, 2.d, 2.e and 3) of *Protocol II*.

## **B. Forcible dislocation of civilians from villages Kozluk and Skočić**

In accordance with a previous agreement, **AA**, **BB** and VV from Zvornik (defendant in a separate case), took steps and actions within their respective scopes of competence to forcibly and unlawfully dislocate 1,822 Muslim civilians from villages Kozluk (1,649 persons) and Skočić (173 persons). In the early

morning of **26 June 1992**, the local TO and police forces equipped with armoured vehicles besieged village Kozluk. The officer in command of the operation was **BB**. Having entered the village, **BB** headed for the local crisis staff, whereas **AA** and **VV** went to the police station. Upon arrival, **AA** rang up **AL**, the president of the local community office, and ordered him to come to the station. Having done so, **AL** was ordered by **AA** to summon all Muslim villagers and instruct them to quickly get themselves ready for evacuation from the village. **AA** also informed **AL** that the evacuation route would go through Serbia and Hungary towards final destinations across Europe. **VV** also warned **AL** that the village was under siege and that its Muslim population must move out or otherwise they would be killed. In response to **AL**'s remark that they had no means of transport, **AA** said that buses and trucks had already been secured for that purpose. Driven by a feeling of pressure, **AL** left the police station and went on to call his fellow villagers and those from neighbouring **Skočić** to get ready for departure as quickly as they could. Meanwhile, the TO men were already forcing some of the local Muslims towards the buses and trucks previously arranged for by the TO staff alongside **BB** and **VV**. As the villagers were about to go aboard, several TO men opened random fire and wounded civilian **ALj** in the leg, thereby creating an atmosphere of fear and pressure. Once the villagers of Kozluk and **Skočić** had been assembled and about to get aboard, a comprehensive list with their names was drawn up. Furthermore, the villagers were made to sign a previously prepared statement that they were leaving of their own will. Escorted by armed TO and police officers including **AA** and **BB**, the convoy of vehicles with refugees drove to **Loznica**, where **AA** and **BB** filed a written request – through the ICRC – with the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees, seeking approval for the passage of civilian refugees from Kozluk and **Skočić** through Serbia and up to the Hungarian border, and also specifying that the dislocation was on a voluntary basis. As soon as the approval was granted, the convoy proceeded to **Palić**, where arrangements were made for the issuance of travel documents for those who did not have any. On completion of the procedure several days later, groups of refugees were successively transferred to Hungary and further to other European countries.

## **II**

### **BB alias ...**

#### **A: Crimes against civilians detained at the *Ekonomija* farm**

**In the period between 5 and 12 May 1992**, in his capacity as TO Staff commander, **BB** ordered men under his command to arrest Muslim civilians and hold them confined in the slaughterhouse at the *Ekonomija* farm outside **Zvornik**. The facility had a concrete floor and lacked minimum living conditions such as

bedding, coverings or facilities for personal hygiene including water for washing, bathing or shaving. The inmates' health and safety in such circumstances were seriously compromised. Among those detained in the slaughterhouse were the following: AM; protected witness U; protected witness 4; AN; ANj; AO; protected witness Beta; protected witness T; AR; protected witness F; AS; AT; AĆ a.k.a. ...; AF; and AH. Albeit at all times aware of such inhumane and degrading conditions, **BB** did nothing to improve the state of affairs. During his frequent visits to the farm, **BB** personally interrogated the inmates whom the police guards would take before him. Following the interrogations, some inmates were released but many others remained detained until **12 May 1992**. On that date, 22 prisoners – including AM, protected witness U, protected witness 4, AN, ANj, AO, protected witness Beta, protected witness T, AR, protected witness F, AS, AT, AU, AF and AH – were transferred for forced labour to **Cigłana**, the nearby brick factory. The rest remained at *Ekonomija* well after that date. **BB** was aware that some prisoners were beaten, tortured and killed during interrogations. Although he was obligated – and authorised in the circumstances given – to prevent such conduct on the part of the men under his control, **BB** failed to do so. As a result of such omissions on the part of **BB**, two civilian inmates – a FNU LNU from village Janja and AP – were killed, whereas many others sustained grave bodily injuries.

By his above described acts and omissions, **BB** committed grave breaches of international law, as recognised by the following acts and provisions:

- Article 3 (1.1.a and 1.1.c) of *Geneva Convention IV*; and
- Articles 4 (1 and 2.a) and 5 (1.b, 1.c, 1.d, 1.e, 2.b, 2.d, 2.e and 3) of *Protocol II*.

#### **B: Crimes against AĆ a.k.a. ... and nine unidentified Muslims at Crni Vrh**

**On an undetermined day in the latter part of May or early June 1992**, in his capacity as TO Staff commander and War Staff member, **BB**, aided and abetted by another TO member known as IIA, transferred three Muslim civilians – including AĆ a.k.a. ... – from the *Ekonomija* farm to the illegal prison operating within the Magistrates' Court building in Zvornik. Upon arrival, **BB** ordered AC, the prison deputy commander, to place the two unidentified men in custody, and also specified the names of nine unidentified inmates to be taken out before him. When AC had done as ordered, **BB** loaded the nine alongside AĆ a.k.a. ... onto a *Tamić* pickup truck and drove to Crni Vrh, where all the ten were executed. On the following day, protected witness M – at the time serving as a body collector – was instructed through the Sanitation Committee to go to Crni Vrh, fetch AĆ's body and hand it over to AĆ's father. M drove to the site as instructed and picked up AĆ's body, as well as those of the remaining nine unidentified victims.

By engaging in the aforementioned unlawful acts which ultimately resulted in the deaths of ten civilian persons, **BB** committed grave breaches of international law, as recognised by the following acts and provisions:

- Article 3 (1.1.a) of *Geneva Convention IV*; and
- Article 4 (1 and 2.a) of *Protocol II*.

## **V. Failure to secure measures of protection for hostages in the Home of Culture in Čelopek**

**In the period between 28 May and early July 1992**, civilians from village Devič were held hostage in the Home of Culture in Čelopek. In his capacity as TO Staff commander and War Staff member, **BB** was informed that on repeated occasions some TO men made unauthorised entry into the Home of Culture, where they subjected the hostages to severe campaigns of terror that included beatings, infliction of bodily injuries, mutilations and similar acts. Many hostages were also taken out of the building and killed\*.

At all times aware of the acts committed by his subordinates, **BB** was obligated – and also able in the circumstances given – to prevent such conduct. As a result of his failure to take any measures to secure humane treatment of the hostages and their personal safety, numerous persons were seriously injured and at least 27 killed.

The above described omissions on the part of **BB** amount to grave breaches of international law, as recognised by the following acts and provisions:

- Article 3 (1.1.a) of *Geneva Convention IV*; and
- Articles 4 (1 and 2.a) and 5 (1.b, 2.d, 2.e and 3) of *Protocol II*.

## **G. Crime against AČ**

**On 16 June 1992**, acting upon **BB**'s order, a group of TO officers under **BB**'s command arrested AČ – a civilian from Čelopek who allegedly spread stories about the torturing of Muslim civilians in the Home of Culture – and brought her for interrogation to the TO command staff. During the interrogation on the TO premises later that day, **BB** subjected AČ to inhumane treatment and acts of torture that stripped AČ of her human dignity. Once the interrogation was over, **BB** rang up AČ, the deputy commander of the illegal makeshift prison operating within the Magistrates' Court building in Zvornik, and ordered him to come. In

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\* All those acts have been described in the enacting terms of the final judgment (ref. K.no.41/94) rendered by the District Court in Šabac, as well as in section III of this indictment.

compliance with **BB**'s order, AC took over the captive and locked her inside the prison. Deprived of an impartial hearing or a fair trial, AČ remained imprisoned until an undetermined day in the last week of August 1992.

By engaging in the aforementioned unlawful acts against civilian AČ, **BB** committed grave breaches of international law, as recognised by the following acts and provisions:

- Article 3 (1.1.c) of *Geneva Convention IV*; and
- Articles 4 (1 and 2.e) and 6 (2.a) of *Protocol II*.

### **III**

#### **The accused:**

**GG alias ...; DD alias ...; ĐĐ alias ...; and EE alias ...**

#### **Crimes in the Home of Culture in Čelopek**

On repeated occasions **in the period from 28 May to approximately 1 July 1992**, a number of TO members – acting individually or in groups – made unauthorised entry into the Home of Culture in Čelopek, where they beat and otherwise tortured the prisoners – civilians from village Divič who were held as hostages in the Home of Culture. Among the torturers were members of the *Pivarski* unit, namely **GG**, **DD** and a.k.a. ZZ, as well as **ĐĐ**, **EE** and (now deceased) ŽŽ a.k.a. ..., who were part of the so-called *Yellow Wasps*. The aforementioned individuals and their accomplices would come at any time during the day or night and subject the prisoners to severe campaigns of terror which included beatings, infliction of bodily injuries, causing of great suffering, mutilations and similar degrading acts. Some hostages were also robbed of their cash and valuables. Many of those who were removed from the facility and taken away in unknown directions have not been seen alive ever since. After the war, some of those people were identified among a number of bodies exhumed from mass graves at the sites of Crni Vrh, Ramin Grob and Snagovo.

By engaging in the above described acts against the hostages confined in the Home of Culture, **GG**, **DD**, **ĐĐ** and **EE** committed grave breaches of international law, as recognised by the following acts and provisions:

- Article 3 (1.1.a and 1.1.c) of *Geneva Convention IV*; and
- Article 4 (2.a and 2.e) and 6 (2.a) of *Protocol II*.

**(1)** On at least two occasions, **GG**, **DD**, **ĐĐ** and **EE** jointly entered the Home of Culture. Their very presence, conduct and armaments instilled fear in the prisoners and clearly suggested that any resistance would be futile.

**a. On an undetermined day prior to 10 June 1992**, in a campaign that persisted for more than two hours, these accused beat the prisoners with their hands, feet and various objects such as clubs, batons etc., causing them massive bodily injuries in the process. Among those most heavily beaten were brothers ADŽ, AŠ and BA, as well as protected witness I, who received a hard kick in the chest from **GG** and a severe blow to the head from **DD**. ADŽ, AŠ and BA were brutally beaten until they could stand on their feet. While the three were lying on the floor, **GG** approached ADŽ and repeatedly kicked him in the testicles. As he did so, **GG** reproached ADŽ for being married to a Serbian wife and said, "However can you, *balija*, live with a Serb?" In subsequence, **GG**, **DD**, **ĐĐ** and **EE** tied the hands of ADŽ, AŠ and BA with lengths of wire, beat them again and finally took them away from the Home of Culture. The three have not been seen alive ever since.

**b. On an undetermined day after 10/11 June 1992**, **GG**, **DD**, **ĐĐ**, **EE** and the individual nicknamed ZZ once again visited the Home of Culture, where they subjected the captured civilians to physical and psychological torture. The inmates were ordered to stand in two lines and slap each other in the face, meanwhile **GG**, **DD**, **ĐĐ**, **EE** and a.k.a. ZZ laughed and encouraged them to fight harder.

**(2)** On repeated occasions, **GG** and **DD** jointly made unauthorised entry into the Home of Culture, where they engaged in inhumane acts against the captured civilians.

**a. On an undetermined day between 5 and 10 June 1992**, inmates BV and BG were removed from the building. The latter was also told not to put on his shoes as he would no longer need them. Gunshots were heard shortly afterwards. Inmate BD was then taken out to personally see that BV and BG had been killed, so that he could share the fact with other inmates. Finally, inmate BĐ was also taken out of the building and ordered to load the bodies of BV and BG into a passenger vehicle. Following the war, the bodies of the two were exhumed from the secondary mass grave at the site called Crni Vrh and positively identified.

**b. On an undetermined day around 8 June 1992**, **GG** and **DD** were present in the Home of Culture, where they subjected BE and several unidentified inmates to a severe beating campaign. In subsequence, inmates BŽ and BZ were taken out of the building but never returned. The gunshots were heard shortly



afterwards, causing great mental suffering to those inside. The death remains exhumed following the war from the secondary mass grave at Crni Vrh were positively identified as those of BŽ and BZ.

**v. On an undetermined day around 8 June 1992, GG, DD** and a.k.a. ZZ were present in the Home of Culture, where they searched the inmates for money. Having found some cash hidden in the room, **DD** pointed his gun into BA's head and called on the owner to voluntarily come forward or otherwise BA would be killed. Inmate BI came forward and falsely claimed that the money belonged to him, whereupon he was severely beaten by **GG, DD** and a.k.a. ZZ. Other inmates suffered great emotional pain as they witnessed the scene.

**g. On 10 or 11 June 1992**, a day ahead of Bayram, **GG, DD, ŽŽ** (deceased) and a.k.a. ZZ were present in the Home of Culture, where they jointly engaged in in a campaign of terror that included killing, infliction of bodily injuries, physical and psychological torture and beating, as well as other degrading, humiliating and inhumane acts against the prisoners. Their very presence in the building, conduct and armaments instilled fear in the prisoners and clearly suggested that any resistance would be futile.

Aided and abetted by ŽŽ and a.k.a. ZZ, **GG** and **DD** used their hands, feet and various objects to beat and physically injure any number of inmates.

Thus, ŽŽ and a.k.a. ZZ ordered several pairs of fathers and sons to come up on the stage, take off their clothes and in turns perform oral sex on each other. Among those forced to engage in such demeaning and humiliating acts were BJ and his son BK, BL and his son (or nephew) BLj, as well as several other unidentified fathers and sons.

Firing from his small-calibre rifle, ŽŽ killed BM, BN and BNj and then thrust his rifle barrel into BO's mouth. Pushing the barrel upwards, ŽŽ forced BO to stand on his toes and proceeded to ask BP, the victim's father, if BO was his only son. When BP answered affirmatively, ŽŽ said that he would now have none. Having said so, ŽŽ killed BO by a shot in the mouth.

Aided and abetted by ŽŽ, a.k.a. ZZ beat inmate BLj until he could stand on his feet. When the victim was sent onto the floor, ŽŽ and a.k.a. ZZ pulled their knives and stabbed him to death.

A.k.a. ZZ reproached inmate BR for being married to a Serb and then slashed the victim's throat with a knife. As BR bled to death, a.k.a. ZZ took the lives of inmates BS and BT in the same manner.

Using his knife, a.k.a. ZZ repeatedly stabbed protected witness G in the thighs, inflicting on him multiple injuries in the process.

Once the campaign of terror had been over, the inmates were ordered to clean up blood, remove the bodies from the building and load them on a truck which then drove them away from the scene. The bodies were then transferred to another location, whereupon the inmates were ordered to unload them from the truck. The overall operation was carried out by inmates BČ, BU, BF, BH and BC, who immediately afterwards disappeared without a trace. Among bodies exhumed from the secondary mass grave at Crni Vrh following the war were those identified as BU, BF, BH and BC.

**d. On an undetermined day after 10/11 June 1992**, during one of their unauthorised visits to the Home of Culture, **GG** and **DD** severely beat inmate BČ. Having received a hard kick in the head, BČ bumped against a wall and toppled to the floor. The victim succumbed to his injuries shortly afterwards.

**(3) On an undetermined day after 10/11 June 1992**, **GG** opened fire from his handgun and shot inmate BDŽ in the knee, whereupon he ordered an unidentified individual to take the victim out of the building. BDŽ was not seen alive ever since.

**(4) On an undetermined day after 10/11 June 1992**, **DD** used a wooden baton to heavily beat inmates BŠ and protected witness I, who sustained multiple bodily injuries in the process.

**(5) On an undetermined day after 10/11 June 1992**, **DD** removed inmate VA from the Home of Culture and took him away in an unknown direction. The victim was never taken back or seen alive elsewhere. Furthermore, **DD** used a knife to carve crosses into an unidentified inmate's skin, thereby causing great fear and emotional pain not only to the victim, but also to those watching the scene.

## **IV**

**The accused:**  
**GG *alias* ... and DD *alias* ...**

### **A: Crimes at the *Ekonomija* farm**

**In the period from 5 to 12 May 1992**, a group of Muslim civilians – including the following: AM; protected witness U; protected witness 4; AN; ANj; AO; protected witness Beta; protected witness T; AP; AR; protected

witness F; AS; AT; AĆ a.k.a. ...; AU; AF; and AH – were detained in the slaughterhouse at the *Ekonomija* farm in Zvornik. As members of the *Pivarski* unit, **GG** and **DD** were often present in the slaughterhouse, where – acting individually or as a group with JJ a.k.a. ..., KK a.k.a. ... and a.k.a. ZZ – they spread terror among the inmates.

**a. On 5 May 1992**, a group of 12 Muslim civilians including protected witness Beta was brought to the farm. Alongside their accomplices KK and a.k.a. ZZ, **GG** and **DD** entered the farm premises, where they subjected the inmates to a severe beating campaign. Using various objects in the process, including lengths of pipe, wooden batons and lengths of electric cable, they inflicted multiple bodily injuries upon a large number of unidentified prisoners.

**b. On 12 May 1992**, **GG** and KK entered the farm looking for inmate AĆ a.k.a. .... Once identified, AĆ was severely beaten and also dispossessed of his gold chain. As he interrogated the victim, **GG** kicked and hit the victim, meanwhile KK, who was standing nearby, approached the victim, used the top of his rifle barrel to remove the chain from the victim's neck and said: "You will no longer need this". Having suffered multiple bodily injuries, AĆ was hardly able to move.

**v. On an undetermined day during the above-specified period**, **DD** and a.k.a. ZZ took protected witness U into a separate room, where he was tortured and subjected to inhumane treatment. While pursuant to **DD**'s order U was writing his statement, a.k.a. ZZ approached the victim with a mace and repeatedly hit him about the head, causing him serious bodily injuries in the process.

**g. On 11 or 12 May 1992**, accompanied by several FNU LNU men, **DD** entered the slaughterhouse and ordered those inside to strip to the waist and show their tattoos. After his accomplices left, **DD** removed inmate VB from the room. Hard blows and VB's cries were heard soon afterwards. Having returned VB into the room, **DD** continued his campaign of terror. VB was beaten again, and so was protected witness T. In subsequence, **DD** took inmate BH out of the room saying: "Come on, old chap, it's your turn now", whereupon hard blows and agonised cries were heard once again. A while later, BH crawled on his hands and knees back into the room. The next to be taken out was protected witness T, whom **DD** – using a length of pipe – repeatedly hit over the back until he was unable to stand on his feet. As T staggered and collapsed on the floor, **DD** kicked him in the chest so as to force him into an upright position. At one point **DD** also tried to thrust a pointed stick into T's anal opening, thereby causing the victim grave injuries which rendered him almost unable to move. As a result of **DD**'s assaults, BH

died shortly afterwards, whereas VB and T sustained multiple physical injuries.

By their above-described conduct towards civilians confined at the *Ekonomija* farm, **GG** and **DD** committed grave breaches of international law, as recognised by the following acts and provisions:

- Article 3 (1.1.c) of *Geneva Convention IV*; and
- Article 4 (1, 2.e and 2.g) of *Protocol II*.

## **V: Crimes at *Ciglana***

**In the period from 12 May to early July 1992**, as members of the *Pivarski* unit and of the local Territorial Defence force, **GG** and **DD** were assigned as guards at *Ciglana* (Brickyard), where 22 civilians – including AM; protected witness U; protected witness 4; AN; ANj; AO; protected witness Beta; protected witness T; AR; protected witness F; AS; AT; AU; AF; and AH – had been transferred from *Ekonomija* for forced labour.

**a. On repeated occasions throughout the relevant period**, acting individually or in concert with JJ, KK and a.k.a. ZZ, **GG** and **DD** engaged in the inhumane treatment of the inmates. Various groups of prisoners were pulled out of *Ciglana* and forced to plunder abandoned Muslim and Serbian homes – at times also including their own homes – in the Zvornik area. The looted goods including cupboards, TV sets, refrigerators etc. were loaded on trucks and – hidden beneath the brickyard products – transported to Serbia.

By their above-described conduct towards civilians confined at *Ciglana*, **GG** and **DD** committed grave breaches of international law, as recognised by the following acts and provisions:

- Article 3 (1.1.c) of *Geneva Convention IV*; and
- Article 4 (1, 2.e and 2.g) of *Protocol II*.

**b. On an undetermined day in late May or early June 1992**, **DD** psychologically tortured those engaged in forced labour, whom he ordered to lie down on the ground and then fired gunshots past the victims' heads and bodies. At one point he ordered inmate AN to rise from the ground, pointed his gun in the victim's direction and fired a bullet past his head. As **DD** did so, AN cried and begged for his life, and gripped by fear also relieved himself in his clothes. Terrified by the sight, other inmates felt intense fear for their own lives and physical integrity.

By his above-described conduct towards civilians confined at *Ciglana*, **DD** committed grave breaches of international law, as recognised by the following acts and provisions:

- Article 3 (1.1.a) of *Geneva Convention IV*; and
- Article 4 (1 and 2.a) of *Protocol II*.

**v. On an undetermined day between mid-May and late June 1992, GG** subjected some inmates to inhumane treatment, dispossessing them of their jewels and other valuables. Having seized a silver bracelet found in protected witness U's jacket, **GG** went on to undo the jacket lining in search of hidden cash.

By his above-described conduct towards civilians confined at *Ciglana*, **GG** committed grave breaches of international law, as recognised by the following acts and provisions:

- Article 3 (1.1.c) of *Geneva Convention IV*; and
- Article 4 (1, 2.e and 2.g) of *Protocol II*.

**Each of these accused individuals committed the criminal offence under article 142 (1) (war crime against civilian population) in re article 22 of the *SFRY Criminal Act* as they engaged in the conduct described in the following paragraphs hereof:**

**AA and BB: I (A) and (B);**

**BB (in addition to the foregoing): II (A), (B), (V) and (G);**

**GG, DD, ĐĐ and EE: III (1) a and b;**

**GG (in addition to the foregoing): III (2) a, b, v, g and d; III (3); IV (A) a and b; and IV (B) a and v;**

**DD (in addition to the foregoing): III (2) a, b, v, g and d; III (4); IV (A) a, v and g; and IV (B) a and b; and**

**ĐĐ (in addition to the foregoing): III (5).**

**Vladimir Vukčević**  
**War Crimes Prosecutor**