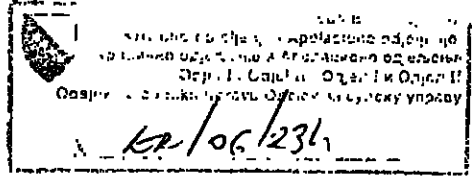


14-06-2007

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PRENOD PRILICIA 1009

DJK.322

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
SARAJEVO
Special Section for War Crimes
Regional Team III
KT-RZ-142/06
Sarajevo, 11 June 2007**

**COURT OF BOSNIA AND ERZEGOVINA
- attn. Judge Minka Kreho -**

Pursuant to Article 275 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina, please find attached the following **amended**

I N D I C T M E N T

AGAINST:

JANKOVIĆ ZORAN, a.k.a. Zoka, son of Marjan and Zagorka, née Nikolić, born on 20 March 1960 in Dubnica, Kalesija Municipality, permanently residing in Bijeljina, 4 Vladike Gavrića St., Serb. citizen of BiH. PIN /JMB/ 2003960182223, commercial technician by occupation, married, father of one child, served the army in 1980/1981 in Leskovac, entered in the military records for Bijeljina, of average financial status, previously convicted by the Judgment of the Basic Court in Tuzla number K-1128/86 of 20 January 1987 for the criminal offence referred to in Article 165 (2) of the CC RBiH and fined with 30,000 dinars. currently at liberty,

B e c a u s e:

In the period from April to late June 1992, during the armed conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a member of the Serb army, he participated in a

widespread and systematic attack of the members of the army and police of the so called Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and members of the Serb paramilitary formations directed against Bosniak civilian population in the territory of the municipalities of Zvornik and Kalesija, this attack being pursuant to the policy of the army, police, paramilitary formations and the Serb Democratic Party (hereinafter: the SDS), with a view to removing all inhabitants of Bosniak ethnicity from the region of east and northeast Bosnia, whereby hundreds of civilians were killed, tortured, battered, unlawfully deprived of liberty, detained and kept in inhumane conditions, and forcibly removed from the territory of the Municipalities of Zvornik and Kalesija, while Bosniak women were raped and property of Bosniaks unlawfully seized, destroyed and burnt down, and all this due to their political, national, ethnic, cultural and religious background, of which attack the accused had knowledge and in which he participated in the manner that:

1. On 29 April 1992, in the territory of the village of Snagovo, Zvornik Municipality, together with Matić Radenko, Commander */transl.note: komandir in BSC/* of the Artillery Unit in Osmaci, and members of Serb paramilitary formations, he captured a group of Bosniak civilians who were hiding in the woods for the fear of members of the army of the so called Serb Republic of BiH and Serb paramilitary formations; the aforementioned group of civilians was then ordered to go to the place called "Rašidov Han" in Snagovo escorted by them, where in front of the house of [REDACTED] by firing individual shots and firing in bursts from automatic rifles at the rounded-up civilians, they killed the following persons:

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED] and wounded [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and thereafter on that day, with the view to concealing the evidence of the crime, they set on fire the bodies of the killed persons;

2. On 27 May 1992 around 18:00 hours, in the territory of the villages Šeher and Lika, Kalesija Municipality, after members of Serb paramilitary formations and members of the Šekovići Guard had carried out an armed attack on these villages, at gunpoint forcing the Bosniak civilians to leave their houses, hitting them with batons and rifle butts, kicking and punching them, in which Sokolović Maksim, Lozanović Nedeljko a.k.a. Tolja, Stojanović Čedo, Pelemiš Predrag, Pelemiš Drago, Stojanović Risto, Smiljanić Rado, Kalajdžić Cvijetin, Rikić Svetozar participated most actively, while [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and his son [REDACTED] (who was only 16 at the time), and [REDACTED] were beaten most severely, after which they forced all civilians from the said villages to round up in front of the house of [REDACTED] together with more than 100 inhabitants from other villages, where Janković Zoran came and kicked in the back [REDACTED] and then ordered that all gathered civilians be forced onto trucks and transported to Serbia, upon which men were separated from women and children, and women and children forcibly transferred from the region where they lawfully resided in the direction of Memići, Kalesija Municipality, while the men were detained during the night in the reading-room in Kula in Osmaci where they were physically abused, and a certain number of men killed, while those who survived were transported to other camps in the territory of the municipalities of Kalesija, Vlasenica and Bijeljina.

Thus,

by the above described acts, which constituted part of the widespread and systematic attack directed against the civilian Bosniak population, and knowing of such an attack, he persecuted civilian Bosniak population on political, national, ethnic, cultural and religious grounds, namely by murders and forcible transfer of population,

Whereby he committed the criminal offence of persecution as a Crime against Humanity in violation of Article 172 (1) h) of the Criminal Code of BiH, in conjunction with the following items of the same Article:

- a) Depriving another person of his life (murder),
- d) Forcible transfer of population.

Sincerely,

**PROSECUTOR
OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

Mirsad Strika
(signature affixed)

I hereby certify that this document is a true translation of the original written in Bosnian / Serbian / Croatian language.

Sarajevo, 11 June 2003

Certified Court Interpreter [redacted] language

