

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



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On March 24, 1999 NATO countries began an aggressive war against Yugoslavia.

Only as the result of the barbaric bombing of civilian objects by the US, French, German, British air power over 3.5 thousand persons (including women and children) were killed, about 10 thousand persons were wounded.

Pursuant to Article 52 of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, “[c]ivilian objects shall not be the object of attack or of reprisals. Civilian objects are all objects which are not military objectives [...]”. Destruction of peaceful homes of citizens is also the form of collective punishment that is prohibited by international humanitarian law.

In violation of the Geneva Conventions, over 1,500 peaceful communities, over 40,000 residential houses, over 300 primary schools, 40 secondary schools, 50 pre-school institutions, 20 university faculties buildings and 6 students' dormitories were subjected to NATO air strikes. For example, NATO air strikes tore down whole residential quarters in the town of Čuprija located in 160 km from Belgrade. On April 23, 1999 NATO air power also deliberately struck at the building of the Radio Television of Serbia and killed 16 persons from among the Center's journalists and employees.

Pursuant to the international humanitarian law medical facilities and personnel also enjoy protection. These norms are enshrined in the First, Second and Fourth Geneva Conventions of 1949. NATO strikes at 39 hospitals and infirmaries as well as at ambulances constituted gross violations of the Geneva Conventions.

In violation of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of May 14, 1954 NATO air power subjected to bombing 35 churches and 29 monasteries.

NATO bombings also destroyed or damaged 57% of oil depot terminals, 2 oil processing plants, 14 large industrial facilities, 50 bridges, 89 factories and plants, 120 power industry facilities.

According to the data of the World Health Organization, NATO armies' use of depleted uranium ammunition resulted in an environmental disaster as well as in a drastic increase of oncological diseases. The American air power also effected a strike at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Belgrade. Three Chinese journalists were killed and more than 20 persons were wounded.

The international humanitarian law qualifies the aforementioned air strikes effected by NATO states at peaceful objects as war crimes.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



Am 30. Mai 1999 bombardierte die Nato die Brücke in Varvarin, Jugoslawien, und tötete zehn Menschen. Obere Reihe: Sanja Milenković, Ratobor Simonović, Milan Savić, Stojan Ristić, Vojkan Stanković. Untere Reihe: Tola Apostolović, Milivoje Ćirić, Ružica Simonović, Dragoslav Terzić, Zoran Marinković. 17 weitere Menschen wurden schwer verletzt.

Persons Killed by NATO Airstrike at the Varvarin Bridge

On May 30, 1999 NATO states bombed the bridge on the Great Morava (Velika Morava) river in the town of Varvarin. The airstrike was deliberately made on a weekend and holiday day in the conditions of maximum concentration of civilians. As the result, 10 civilians were killed and more than 30 people were wounded. The 15-year-old Sanja Milenković was among the killed persons.

Sanja's father, Zoran Milenković, testified: "She, like nine her other compatriots, fell victim to the attack at the Varvarin bridge on May 30th. It was at about noon, the bridge was near the central square full of people because of the weekend day and the Orthodox Holy Trinity holiday... A priest was among the killed people, too".

The following persons were killed by the NATO air power strike: Stojan Ristić, Zoran Marinković, Apostol Apostolović, Milan Savić, Vojkan Stanković, Milivoje Ćirić, Ružica Simonović, Ratibor Simonović, Dragoslav Terzić and Sanja Milenković.

The following persons were heavily wounded: Sloba Ivanović, Božidaraka Dimitriević, Mllan Mitrović, Mirjana Stojanović, Miodrag Braiković, Marina Jovanović, Mirjana Nešić, Predrag Savić, Momcilo Jevtić, Vlastimir Vasić, Miroslav Dakić, Predrag Macić, Aleksandar Mijatović, Dragoljub Arseniević, Predrag Milošević and Zoran Stojanović. NATO states' attacks at civilian objects are qualified as war crimes.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



*Ružica Marinković
on the ruins of her house*

On April 21, 1999 at about 03.00 NATO air power struck at the refugee camp in the community of Maje. Miodrag Ivančević, Gordana Ilmić, Darko Volarević and Dragan Volarević died as the result of the airstrike. The following persons were wounded: Džuro Basara, Davor Basara, Duško Popović, Vesna Ivančević, Milena Ivančević, Predrag Ildić, Dragan Ildić, Soka Volarević, Desa Volarević, Andželija Rljak, Zora Rljak, Ela Guska, Boško Guska, Sloba Trkulja, Suzana Tesla, Nikola Dobirjević, Bojane Marković and Rista Mijović. The Chairperson of the Yugoslavian Commission for cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Margit Savović noted: "81 children were killed by NATO bombings. These are official data. We have all these documents concerning these deaths. And all these cases are very well recorded".



*Results of bombing of
the Serbian town of Surdulica*

On April 27, 1999, following NATO bombing of the town of Surdulica in the south of Serbia, 20 civilians (among them 12 children) were killed, about 100 persons were wounded, about 500 residential houses were damaged. This war crime ensued a hypocritical acknowledgment of NATO official representative of 28.04.1999 about the strike at the town of Surdulica: "... we can not fully exclude causing damage to civilians and their property during such conflict".



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



Remains of the passenger bus destroyed by NATO missile strike.

On May 1, 1999 at about 13:15 in Kosovo, the village of Lužane, a NATO aircraft attacked the passenger bus of the transport company “Niš-Express” following the route Niš - Pristina. The missile shot by it killed 46 civilians including 14 children.

The list of the killed persons: Šefćet Aeti, Podvorica Bedžet, Behžet Bulići, Musa Drita, Vladica Ivanović, Miroslav Ilić, Aet Jakuli, Braim Jakuli, Ibrahim Jakuli, Hira Jakuli, Miodrag Janković, Vukadin Jelić, Gani Jupoli, Mehmet Jusufi, Arieta Kopola, Merlinda Kopola, Meruša Kopola, Ćavit Kolopa, Fatima Kopola, Fetije Kopola, Fljorinda Kopola, Alija Kujtim, Milan Malinić, Živomir Pantelić, Marija Petrović, Nikola Petrović, Smiljana Petrović, Rizah Ramadani, Serbeza Redželi, Musa Selman, Ibrahim Ćerimi, Adem Uka, Milovan Cvetić, Živote Gruić, as well as at least five unidentified persons. 5 civilians were heavily wounded. 50 minutes after the attack on the passenger bus, NATO aircraft repeatedly attacked the ambulance that arrived to help the injured people.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



The city of Novi Pazar was repeatedly subjected to NATO bombings: on April 23, 24 and 29, 1999, on May 21, 1999 at about 16:00 and on May 30, 1999 in Varoš Mala neighborhood, in Miodrag Jovanović and Relja Krilatica streets, Zada Caković, Dragan Lončarević, Nebojša Džokolović, Luka Vasović and Srboslav Acković were wounded as the result of NATO bombings.

On May 31, 1999, following bombing by NATO of residential house P-74 in the city of Novi Pazar, 11 civilians died: Miodrag Nikić, Golub Ratković, Mark Pantović, Radun Vranić, Vladan Simić, Marko Simić (2 years), Zvezdan Jaić, Marko Roglić, Dejan Milošević, Dragomirka Biorac and Dragan Simović, including the 2-years old Marko Simić and his father Vladan.

23 civilians were wounded: Mejrema Dupljak, Ismet Turković, Desanka Eumović, Filip Pajović, Saša Kolundžić, Miša Janković, Ivanka Balać, Ljubinka Sretenović, Tiovalka Luković, Novka Pajović, Bojan Aleksić, Almir Jetemović, Enver Habibović, Azra Karahmatović, Daniela Kolundžić, Mirko Drmanić, Katarina Jovanović, Radomir Milanović, Avdija Škarep, Amra Šemsovich, Šelja Redžepović, Jadran Nešković and Muarem Bruncević.



The 2-years old Marko Simić, victim of NATO aggression



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



The killed Dejana and Stefan Pavlović



The 11-years old Kujtin Kasaki who died as the result of NATO bombing

On April 14, 1999 at about 14:20 NATO air power bombed a column of civilians in the village of Bistražin, near the Terzi and Švn bridge. Minimum 52 persons died. Minimum 41 persons, who have not been identified, were wounded.

On May 26, 1999 at about 23:10, NATO air power attacked civilian houses in the village of Ralja (Solot) not far from Belgrade. Biljana Momčilović (1970), Dejana Pavlović (1994) and Stefan Pavlović (1991), Vladimir Pavlović were killed by the airstrike. Branislava Pavlović and Ljubinka Ivanović were seriously wounded.

On April 14, 1999, as the result of NATO air strikes at private houses in the villages of Upper Pavlovci and Lower Pavlovci, near the town of Vranje, Milica Stojanović (12 years old), Irena Mitić (15 years old) and Mijalko Trajković (66 years old) were killed. Marija Veličković (31 years old) was wounded.

On May 27, 1999 at approximately 8:30 Kujtin Kasaki (11 years old) and Bek Krasniči (31 years old) were killed by NATO airstrike at the village of Radoste.

Šukrij Kasati and Ismet Kasati were wounded.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



The building of the Radio Television of Serbia destroyed by NATO strike on April 23, 1999

On April 23, 1999 at 02:06 NATO air power attacked the building of Radio Television of Serbia. 16 RTS employees were killed: Milovan Janković, Milan Joksimović, Slobodan Jontić, Dejan Marković, Aleksandr Deletić, Ivan Stukalo, Slaviša Stevanović, Dragan Tasić, Jelica Munitlak, Nebojša Stojanović, Tomislav Mitrović, Ksenija Banković, Darko Stoimenovski, Branislav Jovanović, Siniša Medić and Dragorad Dragoević.

19 civilians were wounded: Milan Stančević, Aleksandr Stepanović, Predrag Džuričić, Nebojša Vasić, Slavica Milević, Marija Mitrović, Dragana Šuković, Branka Matijašević, Mihajlo Aleksić, Voislav Joakimović, Aleksandr Vukmirović, Danka Džordžević, Bojan Mijatović, Dragica Rakić, Biljana Savović, Rizah Šabotić, Miroslav Mlinar, Aleksandr Tatar and Voislav Džosović.

The Serbian journalist Igor Gojkovich, who in April 1999 held the position of deputy head of foreign broadcasting of Radio Television of Serbia, recalled: "It remained standing as a constant reminder about the crime of the NATO aggressor and injustice of the mad times. And right on the opposite of the television center building in Tašmajdan Park, from the monument to the 16 victims of NATO, the question "Why?" is heard".



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



The building of the television channel in Mišeluk, destroyed by NATO bombing

On April 23, 1999 at about 02:10 and on April 29, 1999 at about 03:15 NATO air power destroyed the transmitting device of Radio Television of Serbia in Krnjača at 161 Branko Momira street.

On May 3, 1999 at about 21:30 NATO bombed the buildings of the television of Novi Sad in Mišeluk as well as the northern suburbs of the city. Mile Borivica, Vidak Bulaić, Suzana Dvorandžić were wounded.



The monument to NATO bombing victims in Niš

On May 7 and 12, 1999 civilians from the city of Niš and its neighboring villages fell victims to NATO airstrike.

On May 7, at 11:20, cluster bombs were dropped near the university, city market and clinical center. Damage was caused to Šumatovačka street where the rectorate of the Niš university, interurban bus terminal and the main "Tvrdžava" market are located, to the city hospital and Duvanište settlement. 15 civilians were killed, including the 26-years old Liljana Spacić, 18 people were wounded. On May 12, cluster bombs were dropped in the area of Duvanište village, resulting in 11 persons being wounded.

During the three months of bombings, air-raid warning sirens sounded in Niš 129 times. The city was attacked from the air during 52 days, five hours and 14 minutes, fifty-six Niš residents were killed, more than 200 persons were wounded. 120 buildings were destroyed, over 3,000 buildings were damaged.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



Consequences of NATO bombings of Yugoslavia

On April 29, 1999, following NATO aircraft attack from 13:00 to 14:00, Paška Yunčaj (61 years old) was killed near Podgorica, in the area of the village of Tuzi. Vladan Kojičić (20 years old), Vasko Kukuličić (21 years old) and Milica Kukuličić (52 years old) were wounded. On April 4, 1999, at approximately 04:35, NATO air power struck at the heating station in New Belgrade in Savski nasip street, and civilian Sloba Trišić was killed.



After destruction of the bridges across the Danube in Novi Sad the residents of the city district Petrovaradin remained without drinking water.

The city of Novi Sad was subjected to heavy bombings from March to June 1999. The city water supply systems (including drinking water supply systems) were damaged by the bombing. As the result of one of the attacks, water supply for 40,000 people in Petrovaradin was discontinued and water supply for 300,000 people in Novi Sad was seriously disrupted.



Gračanica Monastery

On March 27, 1999 - Gračanica, one of the most ancient Serbian monasteries, was attacked by NATO air power. The frontage of the monastery was damaged due to explosions of bombs and missiles, the brethren's cells were destroyed. Windows were broken out and walls were seriously damaged in the monastery temple. Some air bombs that were dropped on Serbia were marked with the cynical words "Happy Easter".



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



Consequences of the missile strike at the city of Aleksinac

On April 5, 1999, 17 civilians were killed by the NATO air strike at the town of Aleksinac. About 60 houses were either damaged or destroyed, one of the missiles hit the driving school.

The bombing of the town began at approximately 21:40 on April 5, 1999. NATO aircraft launched 7 missiles. The first one hit the house of Jovan Rodočić, fully destroying it and several neighboring houses. Another missile hit the house of Dragomir Miladinović. Total over 60 houses were damaged or destroyed by missiles.

The following people died (they were identified): Jovan Radoičić, Sofija Radoičić, Dragomir Miladinović, Snežana Miladinović, Voislav Jovanović, Radojka Jovanović, Velimir Stanković, Ljubica Miladinović, Bogomir Arsić, Gvozden Miloević, Dragica Miloević and Marina Popović.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



An American B52H military aircraft (combat load of up to 32,000 kg of bombs and missiles) takes off from the UK in route to bomb Yugoslavia

On April 19 and 20, 1999 at night-time NATO air power effected strikes at the Specialized Clinic for Treating Progressing Muscular and Neuromuscular Diseases, “Novopazarska Banja” resort, and Nazim Smajović, Rabija Smajović and Mehdiya Smajović were wounded.



On May 20, 1999 NATO troops committed the war crime violating the Geneva Conventions - the strike at the Clinical Hospital Center “Dr. Dragiša Mišović” in Belgrade.

NATO air power destroyed the Neurological Clinic, the building of the Center for Treating Children's Lung Diseases and Tuberculosis and Gynecological and Obstetrical Clinic. 10 persons died.

These objects were not used for military needs and therefore could not be an object of attack, they were used to place sick and helpless people, and the specifics of these hospitals was such that people staying in them suffered from chronic diseases requiring long-term treatment.

The 23-years old Dragana Krstić was recovering from an oncological operation - she had recently been operated to remove a tumor from her stomach - when the bombs exploded, with fractions of broken glass hitting her neck and shoulders.



The consequences of bombing of Belgrade on May 20, 1999



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



The consequences of NATO strike at Dubrava prison

Starting from May 19, 1999, NATO forces regularly bombed the town of Istog and Dubrava prison complex. On the first day, three prisoners and a prison security officer died as the result of the bombing. Two days after, NATO made a repeated strike at the prison complex, resulting in the death of 19 prisoners (according to Human Rights Watch data).

On April 14, 1999, at approximately 14:30 NATO air power bombed a column of civilians near the village of Donja Srbica in the regional motor road Prizren-Džakovica. At least 6 persons died as the result of the airstrike, 11 persons were wounded.



The consequences of NATO bombing in the town of Surdulica

On May 31, 1999 NATO troops committed another war crime – the air strike at the hospital and home for elderly people in the town of Surdulica – 19 civilians were killed, 37 persons sustained wounds of various degree of severity.

The following persons died: Slavko Popović, Bogdanka Janjanin, Milanko Vučković, Mila Slepčević, Danica Malešević, Džordže Pavković, Dragić Napijalo, Petar Budisavlević, Rade Žikić, Bosilka Malobabić, Milena Malobabić, Milenko Malobabić, Rade Malobabić, Dušan Manojlović, Milica Manojlović, Stana Rašić, Desanka Veličković, Bosna Miladinović and Stamen Rangelov.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



The 48-years old Shao Yunhuan, an employee of Xinhua agency, the 31-years old Xu Xinqu and the 27-years old Zhu Ying, employees of Guangming Daily, who died as the result of the NATO strike at the PRC Embassy in Belgrade on May 7, 1999

On May 7, 1999, NATO struck at the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Belgrade. As the result of this attack, the journalists Shao Yunhuan, Xu Xinqu and Zhu Ying were killed, more than 20 persons were wounded.



The result of NATO air attack at the passenger train going along the route Belgrade-Niš-Skopje

On April 12, 1999 at 11:39 the US air power F-15E aircraft committed a war crime - struck a missile at the passenger train that was going along the route Belgrade-Niš-Skopje. 14 persons, including women and children, were killed as the result of the American air strike. This crime constituted a gross violation of the Geneva Convention, as well as of Protocol Additional I to the Geneva Convention dated August 12, 1949 concerning protection of victims of international armed conflicts. It says:

“With respect to attacks, the following precautions shall be taken:

(a) Those who plan or decide upon an attack shall:

(1) Do everything feasible to verify that the objectives to be attacked are neither civilians nor civilian objects”.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



The consequences of NATO bombing of the village of Koriša

On May 13, 1999 at approximately 23:50 three American aircraft dropped up to eight cluster bombs on the village of Koriša. As the result of the airstrike, 81 civilians were killed, of these, the following persons were identified (among the other ones): Rasim Džaferi, Šadžir Redžaj, Bafta Ahmetaj, Halit Ahmetaj, Agon Ahmetaj, Arbnor Ahmetaj, Farija Paljuši, Dijana Paljuši, Ljim Kukaj, Nebi Ahmetaj, Rizo Ahmetaj, Sarand Džaferi, Gazert Džaferi, Husnija Ahmetaj, Fljorinda Kukaj, Albon Kukaj, Besin Ahmetaj and Dest Ahmetaj. The BBC correspondent Jacky Rowland later confirmed that she had not found the least traces of either army base or any ammunition whatsoever in the village and in its neighborhood.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



The consequence of bombing of the town of Čuprija

NATO air force deliberately and repeatedly attacked the peaceful town of Čuprija. During its aggression, NATO struck at the town 11 times. The first strike by 11 missiles was effected at 00:40 on April 8, 1999. The town Mayor Vladimir Stojković in his interview to the information agency Tanjug in April 2014 recalled: “As the result of the first bombing by NATO air power, that began at the night of April 8, 1999, 11 missiles destroyed the center of Čuprija. Then, 30 houses and 70 flats in the town center were fully destroyed. There were also destroyed or damaged the building of the company Elektro distribucija, Merkator department store, Ada sports arena, Džuro Jakšić primary school”.



The NATO Victims square in memory of the killed people in the village of Murino

On April 30 and May 1, 1999, as the result of NATO aircraft bombing of the village of Murino not far from the town of Plav, five civilians, including three children, were killed: Manoil Komatina, Milka Kočanović, Julija Brudar, Olivera Maksimović and Miroslav Knežević. The following persons were wounded: Želko Belanović, Vuleta Vukić, Svetlana Zečević, Mirko Šoškić, Tino Milović, Vasko Čejović, Danilo Jokić and Teodora Brudar.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



The result of the Vardinsky bridge bombing

On April 1, 1999 at approximately 04:45 NATO air power bombed the Vardinsky bridge across the Danube in the city of Novi Sad. It resulted in the death of a civilian, the 29-years old Oleg Nasov, who was driving across the bridge on his bicycle going to his work. On April 21, 1999, at about 13:40 and on April 23, 1999 in the period between 02:06 to 02:20 NATO air power bombed the railway bridge across the Sava river in Ostružnica. On April 25, 1999 NATO air power bombed the motor bridge across the Sava river in Ostružnica. Nebojša Arsić died and Nikola Vranković was wounded as the result of the bombing. NATO air power repeatedly bombed the motor bridge across the Ibar river in the village of Brvenik at the Brvenik-Gradac highway. Saša Knežević died as the result of the bombings.



Consequences of the NATO bombings

On March 28, 1999, following NATO bombing of the residential quarters of the village of Meljak and the village of Stepoevac, 28 civilians were killed and 40 persons were wounded. On April 30, 1999 at about 02:30 NATO struck at Vračar residential quarter in Belgrade, in Maksim Gorky street. As the result of the airstrike, Sofija Jovanović died and Džordža Džurić, Živko Jovanović, Dejan and Dragoslav Cveić were wounded.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



The consequences of the NATO attack at the residential quarter of the village of Šlaka

the village of Šlaka. The following persons were wounded: Želko Belanović, Vuleta Vukić, Svetlana Zečević, Mirko Šoškić, Tino Milović, Vasko Čejović, Danilo Jokić and Teodora Brudar.

On May 29, 1999 at approximately 15:20 NATO bombed the village of Čamurlija. As the result of the strike, Dušan Mančić and Vukosava Mančić were killed. Aleksandr Mančić and Dalibor Mančić were wounded.



Destructions in the city of Niš resulting from the NATO airstrikes in 1999

On April 20, 1999 NATO bombed the village of Šlaka. As the result of the airstrikes in the village, 50 civilian houses were destroyed or damaged, the village residents were killed and wounded. On April 30, 1999, at approximately 16:15 and on May 1, 1999 at approximately 17:30 the village of Murino was subjected to the NATO bombing.

As the result of the strikes, Manoil Komatina, Milka Kočanović, Julija Brudar, Olivera Maksimović and Miroslav Knežević. The consequences of the NATO strike at the residential quarter of

On April 23, 1999, as the result of the NATO air attack at the city of Niš, serious damage was caused to the civilian infrastructure: residential houses and a shopping center were damaged. Total, over 25 missiles were launched at the city. On May 7, 1999 at approximately 02:55, 03:37, 04:10 and 04:20 NATO air power bombed the village of Medoševac (Niš urban district). As the result of the airstrike, Dragiša Andželković was killed, Sladžana Andželković and Suzana Andželković were wounded.

On the night of May 25, 1999 NATO air power bombed the residential quarter in the city of Novi Pazar. Milica Barać, Daniela Barać and Olga Barać were wounded.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



Near the destroyed household electrical appliances factory in the city of Čačak

On March 28, 30, 1999, on April 4, 6 and 13, 1999, NATO air power bombed the civilian factory of Svoboda company in the city of Čačak. Mileva Kuvelić and Bogdan Proklović were killed by the airstrikes. The NATO strike also destroyed the secondary school “Branko Milošević Metalac”, the city hospital, a fire depot and a large number of civilian residential buildings.

On May 1, 10, 11, 15 and 17, 1999 NATO air power repeated its attacks at the civilian factory of the CER company. Nastko Ristić, Miloš Jovčić, Velija Džemailović and Dragan Obrenić were killed. Milenko Čirović, Milan Stanković, Miodrag Maksimović, Trifko Džokić, Ivan Kostić, Zoran Vuković, Darinka Vuičić, Mileva Grujić, Dušanai Vasić, Radovan Čirović, Anka Ćiriman, Danica Obrenić, Ratomir Nerandžić were wounded.

The buildings and equipment of the enterprises NIS Naftagas, Prvi Oktobar, Ineks, Partizan, PIK Čačak, Litopapir, Hydrogradnja, Mehanizacija, Ilijak, Sitnik, Cutting Instruments Factory were damaged.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



The bridge in the city of Novi Sad, destroyed by NATO

Milan Ignatović and Gordana Nikolić died as the result of the bombing. Dejan Tasković, Fatima Kemberović, Zorica Stošić, Dobrilea Jović, Dragan Vitas, Dušan Radić and Aleksandar Ilić were wounded.

On April 3, 1999 at 20:00 NATO air power destroyed the bridge across the Danube (the “Slobode” bridge) in the city of Novi Sad. Goran Džorevski, Senka Andrić, Sloba Savić, Želko Čolaković, Zvonimir Vreber and Zvonimir Sabljak were wounded.

On the same day, the “25th of May” bridge was ruined.

On May 11, 1999 at 20:30, on May 18, 1999 at 00:28, on May 28, 1999 at 00:57 and on May 30, 1999 at 09:00 NATO air power bombed the bridge across the South Morava river in the town of Vladičin Han.



NATO strike at the oil refinery in the city of Novi Sad

On April 7, 1999 NATO struck at the residential civilian quarter Vidovdansko Naselje where four civilians were wounded and several houses were damaged.

An oil refinery was also damaged.

On May 27, 1999 in the period from 01:45 to 09:34, NATO air power bombed a residential quarter in the city of Aleksinac, in Niška and Užička streets. The following persons died as the result of the strike: Predrag Nedelković, Dušanka Savić and Branko Mitrović. The following persons were wounded: Nataša Stanković Nedelković, Siniša Stanković, Divna Stanković, Ruža Stanković and Blagica Jovanović.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



NATO strike at the city of Pančevo

On April 4, 12, 13, 16 and 18, 1999, on June 7, 1999 NATO air power bombed an oil refinery in the city of Pančevo.

Following the spilling and burning of raw oil and oil products in the total volume of 61,800 t, the soil was polluted in the area of 100 ha and to the depth of at least 50 cm, there was also air pollution, pollution of subsoil and surface waters. Duško Bogosavlev, Mirko Dmitrović and Dejan Bojković were killed. Sladžan Perošević, Boško Nešić and Srbislav Lalić were wounded. Damage was caused to Vojlovica Monastery.



The destroyed workshop of the factory of the "14th October" enterprise in the city of Kruševac

On April 5, 1999, on April 19, 1999, at about 23:10 and on May 30, 1999 in the period from 01:25 to 01:45 NATO air power bombed the factory of the enterprise "Niš Tobacco Industry" in the city of Niš. Milen Malković died as the result of the airstrikes. Milorad Stanković, Nada Lukić, Dragoljub Minić, Zoran Rašić, Tomislav Ilić and Javorka Minić were wounded.

On April 12 and 15, 1999 NATO air power destroyed a civilian factory of the "14th October" enterprise in the city of Kruševac. On May 14, 1999 at approximately 14:15 NATO air power destroyed the factory of the enterprise "Trajal" in the village of Parunvac.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



Ksenija Tadić, the Serbian resident who got cancer because of NATO using depleted uranium bombs

During the bombing of Yugoslavia, NATO states used depleted uranium ammunition on a large scale. Serbia occupied one of the first places in mortality from cancer in Europe. Each year, about 60 thousand persons having cancer are found in the country. The Serbian resident Ksenija Tadić told how she got an oncological disease after the bombings: "I lived in the center of the city, in 50 meters from the General Staff building that had been destroyed by bombs, and later I moved to my mother's flat located near the oil depot. Aircraft used to fly every day, they bombed with depleted uranium. In my body, there were discovered radioactive metals in the concentration 500 times exceeding the normal ones. It has already been proved that my disease is due to the bombing by depleted uranium bombs", she said.



The sheep breeding and goat breeding farm of "Eco hrana" enterprise in the village of Podgorac, destroyed by NATO air power

On the night of April 26, 1999 NATO air power struck at the farm "Juranović - Jurišić" in Sombor, that was the property of "Seme" enterprise. On June 7, 1999 at approximately 16:20 NATO aircraft bombed the sheep breeding and goat breeding farm of "Eco hrana" enterprise in the village of Podgorac; Nebojša Srbulović, Slavka Trikanović and Milija Andreević were killed in this attack.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



The factory of light underwear "Šar proizvodi" in the village of Dragaš, destroyed by NATO air power

On April 7, 1999 at about 04:45 and 05:00, on May 8, 1999 in the period from 16:02 to 16:15, NATO air power destroyed the factory of the enterprise "Jastrebac" in the city of Niš, in 12 February street. As the result of this airstrike, Miroslav Stojković was killed and Dragomir Milošević was wounded.

On May 2, 1999 at about 13:45 and on May 26, 1999 at about 08:00 NATO air power destroyed the civilian factory of light underwear "Šar proizvodi" in the village of Dragaš.



Nadežda Petrićković, killed by NATO air power at the Old Bridge across the Western Morava in Trstenik

On April 30, 1999 at 14:00 and on May 1, 1999 at 13:45 NATO air power destroyed the bridge across the Western Morava river ("the Old Bridge") in Trstenik, during this attack Nadežda Petrićković and Dejan Džordžević were killed.

On May 8, 1999 at about 14:20 and on May 14, 1999 at about 13:30 NATO air power bombed the bridge across the Great Morava river under the village of Mijatovac, at the highway E-75 Belgrade-Niš. The following persons were wounded by the airstrikes: Tudor Radukano, Tudor Pendioc, Iosif Cerebureano and Ion Meaga.



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FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



Non-exploded BLU97 A/B ammunition in the area of Gračica



Mijalko Trajković who died as the result of NATO air power using cluster ammunition

During its aggression in Yugoslavia, NATO air power used CBU87 type cluster ammunition, that contain 202 sub-ammunitions of BLU97 A/B type. The sub-ammunition weight is 1.54 kg, it contains 287 g of explosive which is comprised by 70% of disruptive explosives and by 30% of zirconium providing for additional incendiary action. Presently, these cluster ammunition are prohibited by international conventions.

On April 14, 1999 NATO air power made a strike with cluster ammunition at the village of Parlovac of Vranje community. The airstrike caused the death of Mijalko Trajković (1933), who was hit at the head by BLU97 A/B sub-ammunition. Cluster ammunition was also used by NATO air power on April 15, 1999 at about 03:00 in the village of Crnoevo and Dule near Štiml, on May 17, 1999 at about 16:00 in the village of Buštrane, Preševo community, on May 22, 1999 at night time near the village of Jalovik, Vladimirci community, on May 23, 1999 at about 19:50 near the village of Zagradaska Hoča, Atmadža and Landovica, on May 26, 1999 at about 14:00 near Kačanik, on the Brezovica-Glogočica highway, on May 27, 1999 at about 10:05 and 14:25 in the village of Borovac, Bujanovac community, on May 30, 1999 at about 01:30 in the village of Medža, Leksovac community.



THE FOUNDATION
FOR THE STUDY
OF DEMOCRACY

War Crimes of NATO in the Territory of The Former Yugoslavia



Milica Rakić who died as the result of NATO air power using cluster ammunition

On April 17, 1999, the 3-years old Milica Rakić was killed as the result of NATO's strike at the Belgrade suburb of Batajnice. The cluster ammunition fragments hit her at the head. Bogdan Mirilović, a neighbor of the Rakićs, later recalled: "My house is just opposite that of the Rakićs. I heard an explosion. Then a scream. This was the most horrible scream I have ever head in my life. Then there was lamentation...". Following NATO air power strike on April 17, 1999 at 21:30, the three years old Milica Rakić was killed and Dražen Janković sustained light bodily injuries.



Čazim Krasnići (1969) who died as the result of NATO airstrike at the village of Nogavac.

On April 2, 1999 at about 02:00 NATO bombed the village of Nogavac. 11 persons died, among them the following ones were identified: Čazim Krasnići (1969), Mahmud Krasnići (1975), Hisen Žunići (1970) and Hisni Elšani (1979). Zada Elšani (1935), Valentina Elšani (1959), Ridvan Beriša (1982), Edunis Gaši (1997) and Špresa Krasnići (1975) were wounded.



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