

United Nations
Nations UniesInternational Criminal Tribunal
for the former Yugoslavia
Tribunal Pénal International
pour l'ex-Yougoslavie

“HADŽIĆ” (IT-04-75)

GORAN
HADŽIĆ

GORAN HADŽIĆ *Indicted for persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds; extermination; murder; torture; inhumane acts; deportation and forcible transfer; cruel treatment; wanton destruction of villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity; destruction or wilful damage done to institutions dedicated to education and religion; and plunder of public or private property*



President of the Government of the self-proclaimed Serbian Autonomous District Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem (SAO SBWS) and subsequently as President of Republic of Srpska Krajina (RSK).

- Still at large

Crimes indicted for (examples):

Persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds; extermination; murder; torture; inhumane acts; deportation and forcible transfer (crimes against humanity)

Murder; torture; cruel treatment; wanton destruction of villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity; destruction or wilful damage done to institutions dedicated to education and religion; and plunder of public or private property (violations of laws or customs of war)

From 1 August 1991 until the end of June 1992, Goran Hadžić, acting individually or in concert with other known and unknown members of a joint criminal enterprise, planned, instigated, ordered, committed, or otherwise aided and abetted the planning, preparation, or execution of the persecutions of the Croat and other non-Serb civilian population in the SAO SBWS / RSK. These persecutions were based on political, racial or religious grounds and included the following:

- The extermination or murder of hundreds of Croat and other non-Serb civilians, including women and elderly persons, in Dalj, Dalj Planina, Erdut, Erdut Planina, Klisa, Lovas, Grabovac and Vukovar.
- The prolonged and routine imprisonment and confinement of hundreds of Croat and other non-Serb civilians in detention facilities within and outside of Croatia and the establishment and perpetuation of inhumane living conditions, including repeated torture, beatings and killings of detainees in these detention facilities.
- The prolonged and frequent forced labour of Croat and other non-Serb civilians detained in the detention facilities or under house arrest in their respective homes in Vukovar, Dalj, Lovas, Erdut and Tovarnik. The forced labour included digging graves, loading ammunition for the Serb forces, digging trenches and other forms of manual labour at the frontlines.
- The imposition of restrictive and discriminatory measures against the Croat and other non-Serb civilian population, such as restriction of movement, removal from positions of authority in local government institutions and the police, dismissal from jobs, and arbitrary searches of their homes.
- The beating and robbing of Croat and other non-Serb civilians and the arbitrary arrests, torture and beatings of Croat and other non-Serb civilians during and after their arrest.
- The deportation or forcible transfer of tens of thousands of Croat and other non-Serb civilians from the territories specified above, including the deportation to Serbia of at least 5,000 inhabitants from Ilok, 20,000 inhabitants from Vukovar; and the forcible transfer to locations within Croatia of at least 2,500 inhabitants from Erdut.

- The deliberate destruction of homes, other public and private property, cultural institutions, historic monuments and sacred sites of the Croat and other non-Serb population in Vukovar, Erdut, Lovas, Aljmaš, Šarengrad, Bapska, Tovarnik.

Born	7 September 1958, Municipality of Vinkovci, Croatia
Indictment	4 June 2004, made public on 16 July 2004
Still at large	

INDICTMENT AND CHARGES

The indictment against Goran Hadžić was confirmed on 4 June 2004 and made public on 16 July 2004. The indictment alleges that Goran Hadžić, as President of the Government of the self-proclaimed Serbian Autonomous District Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem (SAO SBWS) and subsequently as President of Republic of Srpska Krajina (RSK), participated in joint criminal enterprise as a coperpetrator. The purpose of the joint criminal enterprise was the permanent forcible removal of a majority of the Croat and other non-Serb population from approximately one-third of the territory of the Republic of Croatia in order to make it part of a new Serb-dominated state. These areas included those regions that were referred to by Serb authorities as the "SAO Krajina," the "SAO Western Slavonia," and the SAO SBWS. By 26 February 1992, all areas became part of the self-proclaimed RSK.

Allegedly, this joint criminal enterprise came into existence no later than 25 June 1991 and continued until at least December 1993. Individuals participating in this joint criminal enterprise included Slobodan Milošević, Milan Martić, Jovica Stanišić, Franko Simatović, also known as Frenki, Vojislav Šešelj, Radovan Stojčić, also known as Badža, Željko Ražnatović, also known as Arkan, and other known and unknown members of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), the self-declared local Serb Territorial Defence (TO) in the SAO SBWS, the TO's of Serbia and Montenegro, local police forces including Serb police forces of the SAO SBWS commonly referred to as "SAO SBWS Milicija" and the "Serb National Security" of the SAO SBWS, police forces of the Republic of Serbia ("Serbian MUP"), including the State Security of the Republic of Serbia; and members of Serbian, Montenegrin and Bosnian Serb paramilitary groups (also known as volunteer units), including the Serbian Volunteer Guard, a paramilitary/volunteer unit led by Željko Ražnatović commonly known as "Arkanovci" or "Arkan's Tigers", and volunteers related to the Serbian Chetnik Movement and/or the Serbian Radical Party of Vojislav Šešelj, commonly known as "Četniks" or "Šešeljevci", who during military operations were integrated in or related otherwise to the TO of the SAO SBWS, all operating under the command of the JNA. It also included other political figures from the (Socialist) Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Serbia, the Republic of Montenegro, and Serb politicians from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

According to the indictment, from 1 August 1991 until the end of June 1992, Goran Hadžić, acting individually or in concert with other known and unknown members of a joint criminal enterprise, planned, instigated, ordered, committed, or otherwise aided and abetted the planning, preparation, or execution of the persecutions of the Croat and other non-Serb civilian population in the SAO SBWS/RSK.

Goran Hadžić is charged on the basis of individual criminal responsibility (Article 7(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal), with:

- **Persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds; extermination; murder; torture; inhumane acts; deportation and forcible transfer (crimes against humanity, Article 5)**
- **Murder; torture; cruel treatment; wanton destruction of villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity; destruction or wilful damage done to institutions dedicated to education and religion; and plunder of public or private property (violations of laws or customs of war, Article 3)**