



archiefdoo's

OORLOGS-
MISDADEN
NAVO
IN
JOEGOSLAVIE
II

AANVALLEN OP NIET- MILITAIRE DOELLEN EN
DISPROPORTIONEEL OORLOGSGEWELD
IN DE OP ZICHZELF AL MISDADIGE
AGRESSIE- OORLOG VAN DE NAVO- LANDEN,
WAARONDER NEDERLAND, TEGEN JOEGOSLAVIE

Dit bewijsmateriaal houdt de Permanente Commissie voor u op aanvraag beschikbaar.

Bewijs ten overvloede voor de gepleegde oorlogsmisdrijven

Hierbij stel ik u namens mijn cliënten voorts beschikbaar een overzicht van dag tot dag van de systematische aanvallen op niet-militaire doelen, zoals die door de NAVO tijdens de maanden durende campagne van vernietigings-bombardementen zijn gepleegd, alsmede van de directe en indirecte gevolgen daarvan voor de burgerbevolking.

Dit overzicht ontleend aan Nederlandse en buitenlandse bronnen.

Deze documentatie omvat inmiddels reeds ruim 1200 blz.

Hieruit ontleen ik voorts een voorlopig overzicht van bruggen, wegen, verkeersknooppunten, spoorwegen, stations, spoorknooppunten, vliegvelden, fabrieken en bedrijven, landbouwcomplexen, ziekenhuizen, gezondinstellingen, scholen en andere onderwijsinstellingen, publieke instellingen, nutsbedrijven, energiecentrales, telecommunicatie, culturele en historische monumenten en religieuze gebouwen, die door de NAVO tijdens de agressie-oorlog tegen de Federale Republiek Joegoslavië geheel of gedeeltelijk zijn vernietigd.

Dit overzicht wordt hierna rechtstreeks opgenomen.

PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES AND DESTRUCTION

IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

FROM 24 MARCH TO 08 JUNE 1999

From the onset of the NATO aggression against FR Yugoslavia from March 24 until June 8, 1999, the North Atlantic Alliance carried out more than 35 000 assaults against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In air strikes were used: over 1 000 warplanes (among others F-15, F-16, F-117) and 206 helicopters. More than 10 000 cruise missiles were launched and over 79 000 tons of explosives were dropped, including at least 152 containers with 35 450 cluster bombs, thermo-visual and graphite bombs which are prohibited under international conventions. The greatest number of air-strikes were carried out in the wider area of Pristina (374), Prizren (232), Beograd (212), Urosevac (205), Djakovica (190), Kraljevo and Uzice (145 per town), Novi Sad (114), and so on.

Three million children have been directly endangered by indiscriminate bombardment by the NATO aggressors. Since the onset of the aggression many children have been killed and wounded. Also, almost 250 000 children-refugees from former Yugoslav republics Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, who have found safe heaven in the FR Yugoslavia, have once again been exposed to the horrors of war. Since the commencement of the aggression children have not been able to attend school classes, and it has been estimated that in the fall almost 100 000 pupils will not be able to enrol as many pre-school institutions and elementary schools have been demolished by NATO bombs.

After NATO barbaric assaults on facilities of the chemical and petro-chemical industries millions of citizens have been exposed to poisonous gasses. Water, soil and forests have also been badly contaminated, thus disrupting the environmental balance. All this will have lasting consequences on the health of the entire population and the environment not only in Yugoslavia, but also in the region as a whole.

Furthermore, repeated bombardment of tourist centers and national parks has endangered natural reservations and sanctuaries. Many species have become extinct due to the NATO bombings, and wildlife has started migrating and abandoning its natural habitat. The NATO aggressor has even attacked and endangered the Djavolja Varos site of metamorphic and sedimentary stone towers unique in Europe.

The International Union for the Conservation of Nature and European environment protection institutions and non-governmental organizations have been informed of the threat.

After the demolition of the Petrovaradin bridge (as regional and city power and water pipelines were constructed into the bridge), especially after wide-spread destruction of the electric power system in the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia (hydroelectric and thermo-electric power stations, transformers, electrical transmitters, power grid systems, power lines, etc) - with graphite, cluster and highly destructive thermo-visual bombs, regular supply of power as well as water (as water processing plants had no power) was disrupted. Destruction of the power system caused mass suffering of the entire population (around 11 million) of the FR of Yugoslavia, as all users in the country, including hospitals and other health institutions, maternity wards, institutions for the care of children and elderly, were severely affected. This only shows total and brutal disregard, on the part of the aggressors, for the needs of the most vulnerable segments of the population: new born babies, geriatric populace and the terminally ill who require unhindered daily medical care and treatment.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER

Concurrently with the humanitarian, NATO strikes have caused an environmental catastrophe which is endangering not only the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, but also the neighbouring countries and the entire European continent. Ecology does not recognize boundaries. The NATO aggressor is thus teetering on the brink of another Chernobyl in the heart of Europe. The destruction of petrochemical installations, the warehouses storing semi-processed and finished products of the chemical industry have already caused significant adverse effects on the health of the population of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the neighbouring countries. During some of the air strikes it was pure luck that an environmental catastrophe was not provoked spreading all over Europe. The aggressor's attacks did not spare even huge forests, tourist centres and the national parks on the mountains of Serbia (Kopaonik, Zlatibor, Divcibare, Tara, Prokletije, Sara, Fruska Gora). The ozone layer was depleted by the exhaust gases. The Black Sea, Aegean and the Adriatic basins, practically the entire Mediterranean, are threatened by environmental pollution.

Examples: Nitrogen factory in Pancevo, the oil refineries in Pancevo and Novi Sad, the chemical company "Prva iskra" in Baric and others.

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

The aggressors' bombings, calculated to provoke the greatest possible confusion and panic among innocent people, have damaged many clinical and hospital centres, inflicting not only great material damage to property (destruction of buildings and expensive medical equipment), but also causing new health problems and intensifying psychological traumas among the sick people. The destruction of all the three bridges in Novi Sad totally cut off and left, without the supply of water, the largest Yugoslav centre for the treatment of cardiovascular diseases, to which several million people gravitate. The Maternity Hospital in Belgrade, and the biggest hospital in the Balkans (Military Medical Academy Hospital - VMA), and the Orthopaedic hospital of Banjica, the hospitals in Cuprija and Aleksinac, as well as the medical centres in Pristina and in many other towns were damaged.

DESTRUCTION OF PRE-SCHOOL INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES

Since the outset of the aggression, NATO has put a stop to the education of close to one million pupils and students in Yugoslavia. Over three hundred facilities built for the education and upbringing of children and young people of all ages were destroyed. This will inevitably be reflected on the development and social integration of young people. Hard hit are university centre in Nis (Machine Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electronical, Technical, Law and Economics faculties), in Pristina (Agricultural and Machine Engineering faculty) and Novi Sad (Faculty of Philosophy).

DESTRUCTION OF WORLD CULTURAL HERITAGE ON THE SOIL OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA

Kosovo and Metohija in particular, but also the entire territory of the FR of Yugoslavia, is a treasury of European culture and civilization since ancient times. By violating all international conventions on the protection of civilization and its heritage, and in the pursuit of the spirit of aggressive nihilism and new barbarity, more than 50 monasteries and churches have been severely damaged thus far, as well as a couple of dozen of other cultural and historic monuments, some under UNESCO protection. Severe damage was caused to the monastery of the Patriarchate of Pec (12th century), Zica (13th century), Decani and Gracanica (14th century, under UNSECO protection), medieval towns of Zvečan (13th century) and Smederevo (15th century), Petrovaradin fortress (18th century), seventeen monasteries on Fruska Gora (15-18th century) and many other priceless historical monuments. The bombs have even destroyed many cemeteries all across Yugoslavia.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA SLOBODAN MILOSEVIC

An assassination attempt on the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 22 April 1999 represents an organised terrorist act without precedent in the history of modern Europe. This is not only a crime against a Head of a sovereign State, but primarily an attack on the democratically expressed will of a people and thus against the foundations of the democratic values of the civilisation. Although the residence of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was targeted, this attack has also a symbolic meaning as if the targets had been the homes of all Yugoslav citizens. This crime has caused abhorrence and condemnation by international public. However, it is incomprehensible that the United Nations Security Council has remained silent and failed to condemn this terrorist act or the killings of civilians and children.

CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN NATO AND TERRORISTS OF THE SO-CALLED "KLA"

While before the onset of the aggression Albanian terrorists counted on NATO aircraft as air support to their armed groups, now arming, equipping and transport of Albanians living in the USA and other western countries is under way, for actions in the FRY, with a view to making armed formations from them to serve as ground troops of the "Alliance". Albanian terrorists are being trained and armed in the camps in northern Albania - in Tropoje, Kukes and Bajram Curri (they are trained by British, US and Turkish commandos), and then illegally infiltrated into Kosovo and Metohija. Such activity, in direct violation of the resolutions of Security Council, has been particularly stepped up in April when concrete plans for ground invasion against the FRY started to be hatched. So far, several hundred terrorists have been transported from the USA to Albania. Plans are made to equip, arm and train for coordinated actions with NATO, around 6,000 Albanians. According to western sources, Albanian terrorists represent the main source of intelligence for NATO, of military character or those aimed at spreading propaganda against our country. At the moment it is difficult to perceive and evaluate all the humanitarian, economic, environmental, health and other consequences of the NATO criminal aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia. The greatest victim of the aggression is the entire Yugoslav people and its material and cultural resources. At the same time, the violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the NATO has created a precedent which may cast a shadow over the future of all peoples and sovereign States. The cause for concern is all the grater because, by combining pressure and promises, NATO is drawing an increasing number of countries into its aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia, which will have long-term negative consequences on the future relations and co-operation between all Southeast European countries. Attempts by NATO to justify its brutal aggression by an alleged care for the refugees may bring about an irreversible degradation of the United Nations and involve this highest international forum in the crime against a country which is one of its founding members.

CRIME AGAINST THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH

The destruction of more than ten private radio and television stations, two dozen TV transmitters, as well as the bombing of the Radio and Television of Serbia building on 23 April 1999 represents the biggest aggression against freedom of thought and a disgrace to the civilization at the threshold of a third millennium. Transmitters at Iriski venac, Krmjaca, Mt Cer, Bukulja, Tomik, Crni vrh, Jasetrebac, Ovcar, Gmija and others were destroyed, so that the transmitter infrastructure at the entire territory of Serbia was severely damaged. Two times in six days the studios and transmitter located at the business centre "Usce" which housed TV stations: BK TV, Pink, Kosava and SOS Channel, as well as several other radio stations were bombed.

Transmitter of the TV station Palma was bombed and destroyed on 28 April 1999.

The satellite station "Yugoslavia" in the village of Prilike near Ivanjica was severely damaged.

BOMBING OF THE BUILDING OF THE RADIO AND TELEVISION OF SERBIA

The building was demolished taking a heavy toll during the bombing of the largest Radio and TV company in the Balkans with 7000 employees and the state-of-the-art infrastructure which was made available to hundreds of foreign correspondence. The aim of this crime, in which 16 RTS workers were killed and 19 wounded, was more than obvious: to suppress the right to a different opinion and its being publicly expressed with a view to pursuing further war-mongering manipulation with the world public. Clearly, the intention of NATO aggressors is to prevent the world public from learning the extensive scope of their crimes and to impose on the world their totalitarian and single-minded perception. Many newspapers in the world and renowned journalists have already raised their voice against the propaganda fabrications of the NATO aggressors.

For all champions of the freedom of speech and for all people committed to the right to freedom of expression, this destructive act represents the last warning alarm before NATO generals take control over the aggressors' media.

There are more than 600,000 refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia in Yugoslavia, who still need humanitarian and other aid in these difficult days, because they are the most socially endangered category of the population.

CIVILIAN CASUALTIES

Several thousand civilians were killed and more than 6 000 sustained serious injuries, while a large number of them will remain crippled for life.

Children make up 30% of all casualties as well as 40% of the total number of the injured, while 10% of all Yugoslav children (approximately 300 000) have suffered severe psychological traumas and will require continuous medical surveillance, care and treatment. For the most part, children have been victims of the sprinkle cluster bombs, with delayed effect, and will continue to be until all parks, play-fields and open areas have been made safe from the remaining, unexploded, cluster bombs indiscriminately scattered throughout the country.

DESTRUCTION OF VITAL YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC FACILITIES

According to the assessment of experts from Western countries, the damage done to date by NATO air strikes is well in excess of one hundred billion US dollars.

Destroyed are the industrial complexes in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Nis, Pancevo, Cacak, Kraljevo, Valjevo, Pristina, Vranje, Kursumlija, Krusevac, Kula, Gnjilane, Sremska Mitrovica and in other towns and cities. The petrochemical industry of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been totally destroyed, as well as the largest Yugoslav factory of artificial fertilisers.

Private entrepreneurs are a particular target of NATO aggression and the most glaring example of it is the destruction of the "Usce" business centre in Novi Beograd which was hit on 21 and 27 April 1999. That was one of the biggest business centres in the Balkans, which housed more than a hundred newly established private firms in full business expansion, foreign representative offices, seven private Radio and TV stations and one of the most modern poli-clinics in the FRY. The building of this business centre is also one of the landmarks of modern Belgrade.

Due to total destruction of industrial facilities throughout the country, more than 600 000 workers have become jobless. As a result almost 2.5 million citizens have no means to sustain minimal living conditions and are unable to ensure their existence.

Overall material damage is enormous. Preliminary estimates indicate that barbaric air strikes of the NATO alliance, since the beginning of the unprovoked aggression, against industrial, commercial and civil facilities and infrastructure throughout the territory of the FR of Yugoslavia, have incurred damages in excess of 100 billion dollars.

Herewith are listed only some of the most illustrative and distinctive examples.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES

On the false pretext of "neutralizing the military power of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia", the NATO aggressor started systematic destruction of the major Yugoslav road and rail traffic routes. All ruined facilities were part of costly capital investments, into which the resources and the efforts of several generations of Yugoslav citizens were pooled. All the facilities are strategic part of the European traffic infrastructure, and some of them are of historical and cultural importance ("The Wailing Bridge" in Novi Sad, on which the Fascists killed several thousand Jews in the Second World War).

TRAFFIC

The road and railway networks, especially road and rail bridges, most of which were destroyed or damaged beyond repair, suffered extensive destruction. The targets of attacks were such communications as:

1. BRIDGES (DESTROYED AND DAMAGED):

1. The road bridge Varadin Bridge over the Danube, Novi Sad (1.4.1999);

2. The railway bridge over the river Toplica, railway line Nis-Prokuplje-Pristina, at the v. Pödina, municipality of Zitoradja

(1-14.4.1999);

3. The road bridge "Sloboda" (Freedom) over the Danube, Novi Sad (3.4.1999);

4. The road bridge "Mladost" (Youth) over the Danube, connecting Backa Palanka with Ilok (3.4.1999);

5. The road bridge over the Vrbicka river near Jezgovic, on the road Ribarice-Kosovka Mitrovica (4.4.1999);

6. The railway bridge near the village of Rudnica in the vicinity of Raska, on the Kraljevo - Kosovo Polje railway line (4.4.1999);

7. The road bridge "Lucice" over the Ibar river, Biljanovac municipality (4-13.4.1999);

8. The railway bridge on the river Ibar, v. Tuslici, municipality Rudnici (4.4.1999);

9. The road/railway bridge "Zezeljov" on the Danube river, Novi Sad (5-26.4.1999);

10. The "Lozno" railway bridge near Usce (5.4.1999);

11. The new railway/road bridge over the Danube connecting Bogojevo and Erdut (5.4.1999);

12. The road bridge along the Magura Belacevac road, 15 kilometres from Pristina (5.4.1999);

13. The bridge along the Nis-Pristina primary road, near Kursumlija (5.4.1999);

14. The road bridge on the road leading to Brvenik, near Usce (5.4.1999);

15. The road bridge near Zubin Potok, on the Kosovska Mitrovica - Ribarice road (5.4.1999);

16. The Grdelica gorge railway bridge, on the river Juzna Morava (on 12.4.1999);

17. "Sarajevo" Grdelica gorge road bridge, on the river Juzna Morava (on 12.4.-14.5.1999);

18. The old bridge on the river Rasina near the town of Krusevac (12-13.4.1999);

19. The new bridge on the river Rasina near the town of Krusevac (12-13.4.1999);

20. The Krusevac-Pojate bridge on the river Zapadna Morava, at the village of Jasika (on 13.4.1999);

21. The road bridge over the Kosanica river near Kursumlija (13.4.1999);

22. The road bridge on the Prokuplje-Pristina road, v. Pepeljovac, municipality Kursumlija (14.4.1999);

23. The bridge over the regional Kursumlija - Prokuplje road (14.4.1999);
24. The road bridge on the river Toplica, on the Nis-Pristina road near the town of Kursumlija (14,19.4. & 11.5.1999);
25. The railway bridge on the river Lim, between Priboj and Prijepolje, near hydroelectric power station Bistrica (on 15.4.1999);
26. The bridge on the river Ibar, at the village of Brvenik, linking Korlace and Raska (15.04.1999.);
27. The road bridge on the r. Danube, between Smederevo and Kovin (16.4.1999);
28. The railway bridge on the river Kosanica, v. Rudari, municipality Kursumlija, railway line Prokuplje - Pristina (18.04.1999.);
29. The road bridge on the river Kosanica, at the village of Selo Visoko (18.04.1999.);
30. The road bridge "Raskrsnica" near Donja Bistrica, on the route Priboj-Prijepolje-Nova Varos (20.4.1999);
31. The road bridge over the Danube along the Beograd-Novi Sad road, near Beska, Indjija municipality (21.4.1999);
32. The railway bridge on the river Sava near Ostruznica (21, 23.4.1999);
33. The railway bridge on the Kraljevo - Raska railway line, near Kraljevo (23.4.1999);
34. The road bridge on the river Lab, primary road Kosovska Mitrovica - Pristina, v. Babin Most (27.4.1999.);
35. The bridge over the railway track on the regional road Biljanovac - Mt. Kopaonik (29.4.1999);
36. The road bridge "Uzicki" on the river Uvac, municipality Kokin Brod, primary road Uzice - Nova Varos (30.4.1999.)
37. The road bridge near the village of Visoka, municipality Kursumlija (30.4.1999);
38. The road bridge on the river Zapadna Morava, at the town of Trstenik, regional road Trstenik - Velika Drenova (30.4.1999.);
39. Overpass at the village of Visoka, municipality Kursumlija (30.4.1999);
40. The railway bridge on the river Ibar, in the village Bojiste (30.04.1999.)
41. The road bridge on the river Lim, at the village of Kucin, on the road Prijepolje-Nova Varos (1.5.1999);
42. The bridge on the regional road Krusevac-Razanj, near the village of Djunis (1.5.1999);
43. The railway bridge near the village of Medari (1.5.1999);

44. The railway bridge at the village of Rudare (1.5.1999);
45. The road bridge on the river Bistrica, regional road Nova Varos -Priboj, municipality Nova Varos (3.5.1999);
46. The railway bridge near the township of Vatin, on the railway line Belgrade - Temisvar (7.5.1999);
47. The railway bridge on the river Lopatnica, v. Bogutovac, municipality Kraljevo (8.5.1999);
48. The road bridge on the river Nisava, town of Nis (8.5.1999);
49. The road bridge on the highway Belgrade - Nis, near Mijatovac (8.- 14.5.1999);
50. The road bridge near Vladicin Han, on the river Juzna Morava (11.5.1999);
51. The bridge over the river Vrapcevska Reka near the village of Ribarice, from the direction of Kosovska Mitrovica (12.5.1999);
52. The road bridge on the local road Gornje Nerodimlje-Jezerce, municipality Urosevac (12.5.1999);
53. The new road bridge in Biljanovac, v. Zizovci (12.5.1999);
54. The old road bridge on the water channel in Vrbas, on the Vrbas-Srbobran & Vrbas-Feketic road (13.5.1999);
55. The road bridge on the Belgrade - Nis highway, on the river Nisava, near v. Popovac (13.5.1999);
56. The road bridge over the river Lugomir, on the Belgrade - Nis highway, near Jagodina (14.5.1999);
57. The road bridge on the Konjsko-Toplicane road over the Sitnica river, municipality Lipljan (14.5.1999);
58. The road bridge on the local Pec - Kosovska Mitrovica road over the Istocka river, near Djurakovac (17.5.1999);
59. The road bridge over the river Brvenica, in Brvenik, on the regional road Kraljevo - Raska (17.5.1999),
60. The road bridge on the river Begej, near the township of Banatski Dvor - municipality Zitiste (20.5.1999);
61. The road bridge on the river Jasenica, on the Beograd - Nis highway near the township Orasja, municipality Velika Plana (21-25.5.1999);
62. The road bridge "Cekavacki" on the river Jablanica, near Lebane, on the regional road Leskovac - Pristina (27.5.1999);
63. The road bridge on the Belgrade-Skopje highway, at the village Popovac, municipality Nis (29.5.1999);
64. The railway bridge on the railway line Nis-Sofia, near the town of Bela Palanka (29.5.1999);
65. The road bridge on the river Velika Morava, in the town of

Varvarin (30.5.1999);

66. The railway bridge on the river Nisava, on the railway line between Bela Palanka - Pirot (31.5.1999);

2. RAILWAYS LINES AND RAILWAY STATIONS:

1. The Kraljevo - Kosovo Polje rail, near Ibarska Slatina;

2. The Belgrade - Bar rail, due to the destruction of the railway track near the village of Strbce and destruction of the bridge on the river Lim, between Priboj and Prijepolje (3.4.1999.);

3. The railway line and tunnel Prokuplje-Kosovo Polje, near Merdare, municipality Kursumlija (11.4.1999);

4. The Belgrade - Thessaloniki rail, due to the destruction of the bridge in the Grdelica gorge (12.4.1999);

5. Railway track and overpass (Josinacka Banja) near the town of Biljanovac (15.4.1999.);

6. Railway track on the Kosovska Mitrovica-Leposavic-Raska line, due to damages to the railway bridge at the village of Biljanovac (15.4.1999);

7. The Kursumlija - Prokuplje rail, near Pepeljevac village;

8. The Kraljevo - Kosovo Polje rail, near Ibarska Slatina;

9. The Nis - Pristina rail, near Kursumlija;

10. "Sarpelj" tunnel, near Jerinje village, 15 km north of Leposavic towards Raska, was destroyed;

11. Railway track Kursumlija - Podujevo, due to damages on the railway bridge at Kursumlija;

12. Railway track Belgrade - Bucuresht, due to the destruction of the bridge near Vatin (7.05.1999);

13. Railway track Kraljevo - Kragujevac, due to damages to the section of the track near the village of Vitanovac;

14. Railway track Cacak - Kraljevo, near Kraljevo (17.5.1999.)

15. Railway track Uzice - Priboj;

16. Railway track Bogojevac - Vukovar;

17. Railway track Leskovac - Predejane;

18. Railway track Nis-Sofia, due to the destruction of the railway bridge near the town of Bela Palanka (29.5.1999);

19. The Railway station in the township Lukicevo, near Zrenjanin (25.5.1999);

20. Railway station in Kraljevo - Bogutovac;

21. Railway station in Kosovo Polje;
22. Railway station in the town of Biljanovac;
23. The central city railway station in Sabac (24.5.1999);

3. ROADS AND TRANSPORTERS:

1. Traffic suspended on the Kosovska Mitrovica-Ribarici section of the Adriatic highway due to the destruction of the bridge over the Vrbicka river (4.4.1999.);
2. Traffic has been suspended on the Krusevac-Pojate road due to the destruction of the bridge on the Zapadna Morava, in the village of Jasika (13.4.1999.);
3. Primary road Prizren - Djakovica near the v. Mala Krupa, during the attack on the column of Albanian refugees returning to their homes (14.4.1999.);
4. Traffic has been suspended on the Nis-Pristina road, due to the fact that the bridge on the river Toplica, near the town of Kursumlija, has sustained heavy damage (14,19.4. & 11.5.1999);
5. Traffic has been suspended on the regional road Priboj - Prijepolje - Nova Varos, due to damages inflicted on the bridge "Raskrsnica" near Donja Bistrica (20.4.1999);
6. Kraljevo-Raska primary road near v. Bogutovac, municipality Kraljevo (24.4.1999.);
7. The Belgrade - Nis highway due to the destruction of the bridge near Mijatovac (8.- 14.5.1999);
8. Ibarska primary road, due to damages to the bridge on the Ibar river, Biljanovac municipality, destruction of the road between Pozega and Cacak and destruction of the road between Lipovica-Barajevo (4.4.-28.5.1999);
9. Belgrade-Zagreb highway, near Stari Banovci;
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10. "Jedinstvo" bus station in Vranje sustained extensive damage;
11. "Kosmet Prevoz" transporter in Gnjilane - hangar full of new buses has been destroyed (26.3.-19.5.1999);
12. Bus station in Pristina;
13. Road maintenance company "Magistrala" in Pristina;
14. The Nis Central Bus Station;
15. The Pristina Bus Station;
16. The "Jedinstvo" bus station in Vranje (18.5.1999);

4. AIRPORTS (14):

- "Slatina" in Pristina; "Batajnica" and "Surcin" in Belgrade;
- "Lisicji Jarak" sports and agricultural airfield in Padinska Skela; Nis

airport; "Ponikve" in Uzice; "Golubovac" in Podgorica, "Ladjevci" airport near Kraljevo; agricultural and sports airfield in Sombor; agricultural airfield in v. Grlica, municipality Urosevac; agricultural airfield in the v. Dubinje, municipality Novi Pazar; agricultural airfield in the v. Jug Bunar, municipality Djakovica; sports airfield in the v. Vinarce, municipality Leskovac;

ECONOMIC AND CIVILIAN TARGETS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The air strikes have so far destroyed or damaged throughout the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia several thousand industrial and commercial facilities and housing units. In the Leskovac region alone, over 3,500 industrial facilities and housing units were either destroyed or damaged, while in the northern Serbian province of Vojvodina more than 3,650 housing units as well as at least 82 commercial enterprises have been damaged or destroyed.

The devastation of NATO forces was particularly manifested in Pristina, Novi Sad, Aleksinac, Djakovica, Prokuplje, Gracanica, Cuprija, etc. Housing blocks on the outskirts of Belgrade - Kijevo Knezevac, Batajnica, Jakovo, Borca, as well as the area around Pancevo, were under attack.

1. INDUSTRY AND TRADE:

The NATO aggressor's assaults targeted factories and industrial facilities which directly cater for the needs of the population, among which the following are more prominent:

Belgrade:

- 1 "Galenika" drug factory (12.4.1999.);
2. "Frikom" company (15.5.1999);
3. Industrial complex "Dvadeset Prvi Maj" in Rakovica (24.3.-3.5.1999);
4. Factory "Jugostroj" in Rakovica (24.4.-3.5.1999);
5. "Beogradska pekarska industrija" (bakery) corporation (24.3.-3.5.1999);
6. "Rekord" corporation (24.3.-3.5.1999);
7. "DMB" company (24.3.-3.5.1999);
8. "Minel" company (24.3.-3.5.1999);
9. Machine building plant "Industrija Motora Rakovica" in Rakovica (24.4.-3.5.1999);
10. Factory "Frigostroj" in Rakovica (24.4.-3.5.1999);
11. Construction company "Rakovica" (24.3.-3.5.1999);
12. "Udamik promet" 24.3.-3.5.1999);
13. Holding company "Agropromet" - Krusevac, branch in Belgrade (27.4.1999);

14. Juice factory "Dunav grad" (29.4.1999);

15. "Jugoimport SDPR" (27.5.1999);

Pancevo:

16. "Lola Utva" agricultural aircraft factory (24-29.5.1999);

Smederevo:

17. Transport company Beograd, branch in Smederevo (29.4.1999)

18. "Sartid 1913" steel concern (15.5.1999);

19. Main office building "Zmaj" company (22.5.1999);

Novi Sad:

20. "Ciklonizacija" (28.3.1999);

21. "Tehnogas" (28.3.1999);

22. "Novograp" (28.3.1999);

23. "Gumins" (28.3.1999);

24. "Albus" (28.3.1999);

25. "Petar Drapsin" (28.3.1999);

26. Brewer Apatin, branch in Novi Sad (28.3.1999);

27. "Prevodnica" firm (28.3.1999);

28. "Niva" company (28.3.1999);

29. "Motins" (7.4.1999);

30. "Izolacija" (7.4.1999);

31. "Novokabel" (7.4.1999);

32. Trade company "Bazar" (7.4.1999);

33. "Zvezda" company (20-21.4.1999);

34. "Jugosped" company (20-21.4.1999);

35. "Stampa komerc" (20-21.4.1999);

Sremska Mitrovica:

36. "Dijana" shoe factory;

Kula:

37. "Istra" fittings factory (24.3.1999);

Bogojevo:

38. The port of Bogojevo;

Sabac:

39. Joint company "Mikromotor" (10.5.1999);

40. Storage house of "Agrocop" (22.5.1999);

Leskovac:

41. "Zdravlje" pharmaceutical plant (25.3.1999);

Aleksinac:

42. "Agrokolonijal" firm (5.4.1999);

43. "Empa" company (5.4.1999);

Cacak:

44. "Sloboda" home electrical appliances factory
(26.3.-13.4.1999);

45. Thermo-technical appliances plant "Cer" (1-17.5.1999);

46. Technical and repair factory (1-15.5.1999);

47. "Hidrogradnja" company (1-10.5.1999);

48. Clothing factory "1. oktobar" (11.5.1999);

Nis:

49. "Din" tobacco factory (5.4.-12.5.1999);

50. "Elektronska industrija" factory;

51. "Jastrebac" machine industry;

52. "Masinska industrija" machine plant;

53. Facilities of the "Beograd" rail company in Nis;

54. Construction material depot "Ogrev Invest";

55. General merchandise depot "Kopaonik" (19.4.1999);

56. Production line of the tobacco factory "Nis"
(5.4.-12.5.1999);

57. "Elektrotehna" warehouse;

58. Food storage facility "Fidelinka";

59. Facilities of the machine industry in Nis (24.4.1999);

60. Office building of the company "So Produkt" (24.4.1999);

61. "Proplanak" (24.4.1999);

62. "Elektro mang" company (24.4.1999);

63. "Elektro mehanika" company (24.4.1999);
64. "Frank komerc" firm (24.4.1999);
65. "Nis auto" (25.4.1999);
66. Holding company "Nana" (25.4.1999);
67. Holding company "Uzor" (25.4.1999);
68. "Birostroj" (25.4.1999);
69. "Agropromet" (25.4.1999);
70. Facilities of the pharmaceutical company "Velafarm";
71. "Feroks" company (12.5.1999);
72. "Nis elektro" (12.5.1999);
- Kragujevac:
73. "Zastava" car factory, raised to the ground (9-12.4.1999);
- Krusevac:
74. "14 Oktobar" machine factory (12 & 15.4.1999);
75. "Trayal" tire factory (14.5.1999);
- Kursumlija:
76. Production line of the metal factory "Metalac" (20.4.1999);
- Valjevo:
77. "Krusik" holding corporation (14.4.-11.5.1999);
- Pozega:
78. "Prvi partizan - Lola Gama" factory (18.4.1999);
- Jagodina:
79. "Juhor" meat processing plant (15.5.1999);
- Vranje:
80. "Div" cigarette factory (2 & 5.4.1999);
81. "Nova Jugoslavija" printers (5.4.1999);
82. Furniture factor "Simpo";
83. Textile industry "Jumko";
- Raska:
84. Wood-processing complex "27. November";
- Novi Pazar:

85. "Polet" company (24.4.1999);

86. Holding company "Jugotrans" (24.4.1999);

87. Holding company "Vojin Pavlovic" (24.4.1999);

Kosijerica:

88. Public enterprise "Srbija Sume" (12.5.1999);

Lucani:

89. "Milan Blagojevic" chemical plant (5.4.-25.4.1999);

Klina:

90. "Volujak" mine (19.4.1999);

Pristina:

91. Plastics factory "Plastika" (25.3.-14.4.1999);

92. Cotton yarn factory;

93. Shock-absorber factory;

94. Surface coal mine "Belacevac" (11.4.-4.5.1999);

95. "Magistrala" company (12.4.1999);

96. Strip mine "Dobro Selo" in Obilic (4.5.1999);

Pec:

97. Facilities of the Pec Brewery (21.5.1999);

98. Facilities of the automobile spare parts plant "Zastava-Ramiz Sadiku" (21.5. & 2.6.1999);

99. Construction company "Ramiz Sadiku" (6.4.1999);

100. Facilities of the wood processing plant (21.5.1999);

101. Vehicle park of the transport company "Sloga prevoz" (21.5.1999);

Prizren:

102. Cement plant "Betonjerka" (6.4.1999);

103. Private firm "Limit-Duga" (8.4.1999);

104. "Sar - proizvodi" company (2.5.1999);

105. Kosovo vino" wine factory (6-12.5.1999);

106. "Famina - Trepca" state enterprise (13.5.1999);

107. "Printeks" company (13.5.1999);

Urosevac:

108. Tubes factory (28.3.- 24.5.1999);

109. "Silkapora" factory (15.5.1999);

110. "Metohija vino" wine factory (19.5.1999);

Gnjilane:

111. "Binacka Morava" hydro construction company (10.4.-2.5.1999);

112. Cigarette factory (10.4.2.5.1999);

113. Battery factory (10.4.-2.5.1999);

Glogovac:

114. Plant Feronikl (29-30.04.1999);

Lipljan:

115. Plant Radioton (6.05.1999.);

Lebane:

116. "Jedinstvo company" (14.4.1999);

117. "Vocarstvo" unit (14.4.1999);

Djakovica:

118. Over 250 commercial and crafts shops, predominately privately owned, in central Djakovica were destroyed (24.3.-3.6.1999);

Vucitrn:

119. Factory of construction materials "Miloje Zakic" (28-29.5.1999);

Bujanovac:

120. "Integral" brick plant (13.5.1999);

Podujevo:

121. "Ciglana" brick plant (14.5.1999);

2. REFINERIES AND WAREHOUSES storing liquid raw materials and chemicals intended for the petro-chemical and chemical industries, were hit in Pancevo, Novi Sad, Sombor and elsewhere, causing large contamination of soil and air:

1. Fuel storage in Lipovica, which caused a great fire in the Lipovica forest (26.3.1999);

2. "Beopetrol" storage in Belgrade (4.4.1999);

3. "Beopetrol" storage in Bogutovac (4.4.-25.5.1999);

4. "Jugopetrol" installations in Smederevo (4.4.-31.5.1999);

5. Fuel storage of the boiler plant in Novi Beograd (4.4.1999);
6. Oil Refinery in Pancevo - totally demolished (4-7.6.1999);
7. Thermo electric power station/boiler plant in Novi Sad (5.4.1999);
8. Oil Refinery in Novi Sad (5.4.-07.6.1999);
9. Fuel storage "Naftagas promet" which is located 10 km from Sombor (5.4. - 20.5.1999);
10. Naftagas warehouse between Conoplje and Kljaicevo - Sombor (6.4.-23.5.1999);
11. "Jugopetrol" storage in Sombor (7.4.-24.5.1999);
12. "Beopetrol" fuel storage in Pristina (7.4.1999);
13. "Jugopetrol" storage facilities in Nis (11.5.1999);
14. Jugopetrol warehouse in Pristina (12.4.1999);
15. Jugopetrol petrol station in Pristina (13.4.1999);
17. Fuel depot in Gruza, near Kragujevac;
16. Petrochemical industry "DP HIP PETROHEMIJA" in Pancevo - totally demolished (14-15.4.1999);
17. Fertilizer plant "DP HIP AZOTARA" in Pancevo - totally destroyed (14-15.4.1999);
18. Chemical plant "Prva Iskra" in Baric - destruction of the production line (19.4 & 10.5.1999);
19. "Jugopetrol" storage facilities in Bor (15.-27.5.1999);
20. "Jugopetrol" pump station and storage facilities near Belgrade (16.5.1999);
21. "Jugopetrol" storage facilities in the township of Godominsko polje, municipality Smederevo (17.-22.5.1999);
22. "Jugopetrol" storage facilities in the Belgrade suburb Cukarica (18. & 20.5.1999.)

3. AGRICULTURE:

Several thousand hectares of fertile land, many rivers, lakes and underground waters have been polluted due to the spillage of petrochemical substances, oil spills and slicks which will, certainly, have long lasting effects on the health of the entire population of the FR of Yugoslavia. In forest fires caused by NATO cruise missiles and bombs more than several hundred hectares of forests have been burned down.

1. Orchard institute in Novi Sad (6.4.1999);
2. Agricultural and industrial complex "Proges" in Prizren (8.4.1999);

3. Chicken farm "Juko" in Djakovica (12.4.1999);
4. Agricultural and food-processing plant and a cow-breeding farm with 220 milk cows "Pester", in Sjenica, has been destroyed (6-8.4.1999);
5. "Sumsko gazdinstvo" forest farm in Suva Reka (19.4.1999);
6. "Titel" agricultural complex in Titel (20.4.1999);
7. Celarevo farm in Backi Petrovac (21.4.1999);
8. "Podunavlje" agricultural and industrial complex in Backi Petrovac (21.4.1999);
9. Agricultural and industrial complex "Becej" in Nis (25.4.1999);
10. PIK "Mladost" in Gnjilane (26.3. & 30.4.1999);
11. Agricultural complex "Petefi" in Novi Sad (28.4.1999);
12. Agricultural complex "Agrounija" in Indjija (1.5.1999);
13. Agricultural complex "7. juli" in Belgrade (2.5.1999);
14. Agricultural complex in Djakovica (4.5.1999);
15. Chiken factory in Gnjilane (9.5.1999);
16. Agricultural complex in Subotica (10.5.1999);
17. PIK "Kopaonik" in Kursumlija;
18. Agricultural Complex "Malizgan" in Dolac;
19. Agricultural Complex "Djuro Strugar" in Kula;
20. Agricultural Complex in the village of Svetlje housing refugees (11.5.1999);
21. Agricultural complex PKB Corporation in Belgrade (15.5.1999);
22. Pig breeding farm in the v. Ponosevac (15.5.1999);
23. Agricultural Complex "Djuro Strugar" in Kula (20.5.-3.6.1999);
24. Warehouses of the agricultural complex "Agrocoop" in Sabac (22.5.1999);
25. Agricultural farm "Dobricevo" near Cuprija (25. & 27.5.1999);
26. Farm of the agricultural complex "Dobricevo" in Cuprija (26.5.1999);
27. Agricultural complex "Dubrava" in Pristina (30.5.1999);
28. Agricultural farm "Stocarstvo" in Prizren (2.6.1999);
29. Forestry Complex "Juzni Kucaj" in Despotovac (3.6.1999);

30. Pig farm "Ekohrana" in Boljevac (8.6.1999);

4. HOSPITALS AND HEALTH CARE CENTRES:

NATO aviation also targeted many hospitals and health-care institutions, which have been partially damaged or totally destroyed, including:

- Neuropsychiatric Ward "Dr. Laza Lazarevic", Institute for urology and nephrology and Central Pharmacy of the Emergency Centre in Belgrade (3.4. & 8.5.1999);

- "Sveti Sava" hospital in Belgrade (7.4.1999);

- Army Medical Academy and Orthopaedic Clinic in Banjica, Belgrade (4.4. & 13.4.1999);

- Hospital "Dragisa Misovic", especially the Neuropsychiatric Ward which has been totally demolished, in Belgrade (19.5.1999);

- Medical Centre for Lung Diseases and Tuberculosis in Belgrade (28.4.1999);

- Gynaecological Hospital and Maternity Ward of the Clinical Centre in Belgrade (21.4.1999);

- City Hospital "Zvezdara" in Belgrade (5.4. & 30.4.1999);

- Labour Health Care Centre in Rakovica (15.4.1999);

- Hospital and Medical Centre in the territory in Leskovac (25.3.1999);

- Gerontological Centre in Leskovac (25.3.1999);

- Hospital and Poly-clinic in Nis (27.3.1999);

- Medical station of the Machine Industry, Nis (24.4.1999);

- General Hospital in Djakovica;

- City Hospital in Novi Sad (1.4.1999);

- Medical station - Klisa, Novi Sad (7.4.1999);

- Medical Centre and Ambulance Centre in Aleksinac (5.4.1999);

- Medical Centre in Kraljevo;

- Dispensary on Mount Zlatibor;

- Outpatient clinic and Medical station, Medjurecje - Ivanjica (12.4.1999);

- City hospital in Valjevo (21.4.1999);

- Dispensary "Krusik" in Valjevo;

- Hospital for treatment of dystrophia in Novi Pazar;

- Health Care Centre in Kursumlija;

- City hospital in Pancevo including the Maternity Ward (30.04.1999.);

- Neuropsychiatric Ward "Dr. Slavoljub Bakalovic" in Vrsac (30.04.1999.);

- City hospital in Nis (7.05.1999);

- Medical Care Centre in Vladicin Han (11.5.1999);

- Sanatorium for treatment of lung diseases, Surdulica (31.5.1999);

- Medical station in Kula (25.3.1999);

- Dentist station in Pristina (29.3.1999);

- Outpatient clinic in Prizren (19.4.1999);

- Outpatient clinic in Suva Reka (19.4.1999);

- Medical station, Druzetic, Koceljeva (23.4.1999);

5. SCHOOLS (MORE THAN 400 FACILITIES)

Over 300 schools, faculties and facilities for students and children were damaged or destroyed (more than 20 faculties, 6 collages, 40 secondary, 300 elementary schools, 6 student dormitories, as well as more than 50 pre-school facilities), among others:

- Elementary schools "16. oktobar" and "Vladimir Rolovic" in Belgrade;

- Day-care centre in settlement Petlovo Brdo in Belgrade;

- Elementary school and Engineering secondary school centre in Rakovica;

- Two secondary schools in the territory of Nis;

- Faculty for construction and architecture in Nis;

- Faculty for machine-technical studies in Nis;

- Faculty for electro-technical studies in Nis;

- Faculties of Law and Economics and elementary school "Radoje Domanovic" in Nis;

- Elementary schools "Toza Markovic", "Djordje Natosevic", "Veljko Vlahovic", "Sangaj" and "Djuro Danicic" and a day-care centre "Duga" in Novi Sad and creches in Visarionova Street and in the neighbourhood of Sangaj; Traffic School Centre, Faculty of Philosophy;

- Four elementary schools and a Medical high school in the territory of Leskovac;

- Elementary school in Lucane, as well as a larger number of education facilities in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija;

- Elementary schools in Kraljevo and the villages of Cvetka,

Aketa and Ladjevci;

- Sombor: elementary schools "Ivo Lola Ribar", "A. Mrazovic", "N. Vukicevic" and "Nikola Tesla" in Kljajicevo;

- School centre in Kula;

- Agricultural school in Valjevo;

- Elementary school "Svetozar Markovic - Toza" in Novi Sad (6.05.1999);

- Secondary music school "Stanislav Binicki" in Belgrade (7.5.1999);

- Building of the Faculty of arts in Belgrade (7.5.1999);

- Elementary school in the village of Nabrdje, near Pec (11.5.1999);

- Elementary school "Laza Lazarevic" and "Kosta Abrasevic" in Sabac (11. & 18.5.1999.);

- Vladicin Han: elementary school "Branko Radicevic", high school "Jovan Skerlija" and two kindergartens (11.5.1999.);

- Elementary school in the township of Leposavic (11.5.1999);

- Elementary school "Miladin Popovic" in Pec (21.5.1999);

- Elementary school "Marija Bursac" in Belgrade (31.5.1999);

6. PUBLIC AND HOUSING FACILITIES

- The residence of the President of the FR of Yugoslavia in Belgrade, sustained heavy damages (22.4.1999);

- Building of the Federal ministry of foreign affairs in central Belgrade (30.04. & 7.05.1999);

- Building of the Federal ministry of defence in central Belgrade (30.04. & 7.05.1999);

- Building of the Federal ministry of interior affairs in central Belgrade (30.04. & 7.05.1999);

- Building of the Government of the Republic of Serbia in central Belgrade (30.04. & 7.05.1999);

- Building of the administrative and judiciary authority of the Republic of Serbia in central Belgrade (7.4.1999);

- Building of the Ministry of internal affairs of the Republic of Serbia in Belgrade (30.4. & 7.5.1999);

- Pristina: damaged or destroyed, private and public housing units, commercial premises and office buildings, administrative buildings of municipal, provincial and republican authorities in downtown Pristina (29.3.1999);

- Damage to the building of the Institute for Security of the

Ministry of the Interior in Banjica (3.4.1999);

- Severe damage to the TV RTS studio in Pristina;
- Heavy damage to Hydro-Meteorological Station (Bukulja, near Arandjelovac);
- Aleksinac: damaged or destroyed, private and public, housing units, commercial premises and office buildings, administrative buildings of municipal and republican authorities in downtown Aleksinac (5.4.1999);
- Destruction of the Post Office in Pristina (7.4.1999);
- Destruction of the Refugee centre in Pristina (7.4.1999);
- "Tornik" ski resort on Mount Zlatibor (8.4.1999);
- "Divcibare" mountain resort (11.4.1999);
- "Baciste" Hotel on Mount Kopaonik (12.4.1999);
- Meteorological Station on Mount Kopaonik damaged (13.4.1999);
- Four libraries in Rakovica sustained heavy damage: "Radoje Dakic", "Isidora Sekulic", "Milos Crnjanski" and "Dusan Matic";
- Refugee camp "7 juli" in Paracin has sustained heavy damage;
- Office building of the Provincial Executive Council of Vojvodina, Novi Sad (18.04.1999.);
- Hotel "Mineral" in Bogutovacka Banja sustained heavy damages (19.4.1999);
- Office building of the power distribution board "Elektrodistibucija" in Kursumlija (20.4.1999);
- Hotel "Putnik" on Mt. Kopaonik;
- Business centre "Usce" in Belgrade (21-27.4.1999);
- Refugee camp "Majino naselje" in Djakovica (21.4.1999);
- Radio Television of Serbia office building in Belgrade (23.4.1999);
- Youth and children centre in Belgrade (23.4.1999);
- Youth theatre "Dusko Radovic" in Belgrade (23.4.1999);
- Post Office in Nis (23.4.1999);
- Radio Television of Serbia office building in Novi Sad has been destroyed (4-30.5.1999);
- Hotel "Jugoslavija" has sustained heavy damages (7.5.1999);
- Central Post Office in Uzica (8.5.1999);
- Post Office in Kragujevac (9.5.1999);

- Vladicin Han: over 50% of housing facilities and state buildings have been destroyed or damaged (office buildings of the Republican and Municipal authorities, sport center, supermarkets, department stores, etc) /11.5.1999./;

- Facilities of the Radio Television Novi Sad in Sremska Kamenica (13.5.1999);

- Post office in the township of Ponikve (14.5.1999);

- Hotel "Park" in Pec (19.5.1999);

- Meteorological station "Palic" near Subotica (20-30.5.1999);

- Buildings of the Municipal and Republican authorities in Sabac (22.5.1999);

- Building of the municipal authority and Hotel "Plaza" in the town of Varvarin (30.5.1999);

- Sport hall in Pec has been totally demolished (2.6.1999);

7. INFRASTRUCTURE:

- Destruction of power supply transmitters in Belgrade suburbs of Resnik, Zemun Polje, Batajnica, Lestane (26.3.-2.6.1999);

- Damage to water supply system in Zemun (5.4.1999);

- Damage to a power supply transmitter in Bogutovac (10.4.1999);

- Telephone lines cut off in Bogutovac (10.4.1999);

- Damage to a power station in Pristina (12.4.1999);

- Damage to the city power plant in the town of Krusevac (12-13.4.1999);

- Damage to Bistrica hydroelectric power station in Polinje (13.4.1999);

- Damages to the power station 220-110 Beograd 3 and power station 110-35 Beograd 9 (23.4.1999);

- Damage to facilities "Drmno", power station Obrenovac, Bajina Basta, Nis 2 and Novi Sad 3 (2.5.1999);

- Damage to hydroelectric power station "Nikola Tesla" in the Belgrade suburb Obrenovac (3.-22.5.1999);

- Damage to power stations Obrenovac, Beograd 8 and Beograd 3 (7.5.1999);

- Damage to distribution facilities "Drmno", power stations Beograd 8, Nis 2, Bajina Basta, distribution facilities and power station "Kostolac A", as well as distribution facilities and power station of the thermal power plant "Kolubara A" (22.5.1999);

- Damage to the EPS facility in Bajina Basta (22.5.1999);

- Damage to the power station in the mine Bor, in Bor

(22.5.1999);

- Damage to the power plant in the Belgrade suburb Obrenovac (3.-23.5.1999);

- Damage to distribution facilities "Drmno", power stations Nis 2 and Novi Sad 3 (23.5.1999);

- Destruction of the electrical transformer station in Smederevo (15.5.1999);

- Destruction of the electrical transformation station in Bor (15.5.1999);

- Damage to the thermo power plant "Kolubara" in the township of Veliki Crljeni (22.5.1999);

- Damage to the power plant Rimski Sancevi in Novi Sad (23.5.1999);

- Damage to the power grid system in Nis (23.5.1999);

- Damage to the water supply system and long-distance power line in Sremska Mitrovica (24.5.1999);

- Damage to the long-distance power line /Boljevacaka suma/ near Obrenovac (25.5.1999);

- Destruction of the long-distance power line near Djakovica (25.5.1999);

- Destruction of the long-distance power line near Backi Petrovac (25.5.1999);

- Destruction of the power grid system in Lestane, suburb of Belgrade (23.5.-2.6.1999);

- Damage to the power station in Belgrade (27.5.1999);

- Damage to the postal transmitter station "Telecom", near Uzice (27.5.1999);

- Severe damages to the water processing plant in Sombor (30.05.1999);

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TV TRANSMITTERS (43):

1. Jastrebac - Prokuplje (25.3.-26.5.1999);

2. Gucevo - Loznica (25-27.4.1999);

3. Cot - Fruska Gora (5-11.4.1999);

4. Gmija - Pristina (6.4.-10.5.1999);

5. Bogutovac - Pristina (29.4.1999);

6. TV transmitter on Mt Goles - Pristina (9.4.-13.5.1999);

7. Mokra Gora - Kosovska Mitrovica (17/18.4.1999);
8. Kutlovac - Stari Trg (4.4.-16.5.1999);
9. "Cigota" - Uzice (25.3.1999);
10. "Tornik" - Uzice (25.3.-15.4.1999);
11. Transmitter on Cmi Vrh - Stara Planina (26.5.-3.6.1999);
12. Satellite station "Yugoslavia" - Prilike (13-30.4.1999);
13. TV masts and transmitters - Novi Sad (21.4.-11.5.1999);
14. TV transmitter on Mt Ovcar - Cacak (15.4.-11.5.1999);
15. TV transmitter in Kijevo - Belgrade (23-29.4.1999);
16. TV transmitter on Mt Cer (16.4.-8.5.1999);
17. Relay on Mt Jagodnji - Krupanj (15.4.1999);
18. TV transmitter "Iriski Venac" - Fruska Gora (21.4.-11.5.1999);
19. TV relay on Mt. Bukulja (25.3.1999);
20. Transmitter in Gazimestan - Pristina (13.4.1999);
21. RTV transmitter in Krnjaca - Belgrade (23-29.4.1999);
22. RTV transmitter on Mt. Gobelj on Mt. Kopaonik (3.6.1999);
23. RTV transmitter on top of the business centre "Usce" used by RTV Kosava, RTV Pink, SOS channel, TV BK and Radio S - Belgrade (21.&27.4.1999);
24. RTV transmitter and scenic tower on Mt. Avala (30.04.1999);
25. RTV transmitters (two) "Vrsacki breg" - Vrsac (30.04. - 11.5.1999);
26. RTV transmitter "Crveno selo" - Subotica (10.5.1999);
27. RTV transmitter in Raska (19.5.1999);
28. RTV transmitter near Srbobran (20.5. & 3.6.1999);
29. Transmitter "Godominsko polje" of the Radio Smederevo (21.5.1999);
30. RTV transmitter "Prevovac" near Kursumlija (23.5.1999);
31. RTV transmitter and postal transmitter "Zabucje" near Uzice (25.5.1999);
32. Transmission center of Radio Belgrade in the village of Zvecka, near Obrenovac (25-31.5.1999);
33. Radio transmitter of Radio Kragujevac - Kragujevac (29.5.1999);

34. RTV transmitter "Plackovica" near Vranje (29.5.1999);
35. RTV transmitter "Brdo Kozarica" near Dimitrovgrad (29.5.-3.6.1999);
36. RTV transmitter of Radio TV Serbia and RTV transmitter of Radio TV Priboj near the town of Priboj (29.5.1999);
36. RTV transmitters "Vucjamo" and "Brdo Jabuka" near the town of Leposavic (29.5.1999);
37. "Radio Yugoslavia" emission center in Stublina, near Obrenovac (30.5.1999);
38. RTV transmitter "Besna Kobila" near the town of Vranje (31.5.-3.6.1999);
39. RTV transmitter "Branko Brdo" near the town of Zubin Potok (31.5.1999);
40. RTV transmitter "Banjska" near the town of Zvecan (1.6.1999);
41. RTV transmitter "Nemic Brdo" near the town of Ljubovija (2.6.1999);
42. RTV transmitter "Kotelnik" near the town of Kraljevo (2.6.1999);
43. RTV transmitter "Rudnik" near the town of Gornji Milanovac (3.6.1999);

DESTRUCTION OF CULTURAL AND HISTORIC MONUMENTS AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES

MEDIEVAL MONASTERIES AND RELIGIOUS SHRINES (59):

1. Monastery Rakovica from 16th century, Rakovica (24.3.1999);
2. Monastery Gracanica (14th century) under UNESCO protection, Pristina (30.3.-3.5.1999);
3. Patriarchate of Pec (13th century), Pec (31.3.-1.4.1999);
4. Monastery of St. Nicholas (12th century), Kursumlija (1/2.4.1999);
5. Monastery Vrdnik (16th century), Vrdnik (2/3.4.1999);
6. Vojlovica monastery (15th century) near Pancevo (3-12.4.1999);
7. Monastery Novo Hopovo (16th century), Fruska Gora (4/5.4.1999);
8. Monastery of Holy Mother (12th century) at the estuary of the Kosanica in the Toplica - territory of municipality of Kursumlija (4.4.1999);
9. Monastery Zociste (14th century), Orahovac (4.4.1999);
10. Monastery Nikolje (15th century), Ovcar (4/5.4.1999);

11. Monastery Zica (13th century) in Zica (7/8.4.1999);
12. Monastery Nova Pavlica (14th century) in Brvenik (7/8.4.1999);
13. Monastery Melentija (15th century), Kopaonik (13/14.4.1999);
14. Monastery Sisatovac (16th century), Fruska Gora (17.4.1999);
15. Monastery Staro Hopovo (16th century), Fruska Gora (17.4.1999);
16. Monaster Holly Trinity (16th century), Ovcara (22.4.1999);
17. Monastery Sretenje (16th century), Ovcara (22.4.1999);
18. Monaster Djurdjevi Stupovi (12th century), Novi Pazar (23.4.1999);
19. Monaster Kovilj (17th century), Kovilj (21.4.1999);
20. Monaster Sopocani (13th century), Novi Pazar (24.4.1999);
21. Monaster Ljubostinja (14th century), Trstenik (30.4.1999);
22. Monaster Draganac (19th century), Gnjilane (2.5.1999);
23. Monaster Decane (14th century), v. Istinic (2.5.1999);
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24. Roman Catholic Church St. Antonio in Djakovica (29.3.1999);
25. Monaster Church of St. Juraj (built in 1714) in Petrovaradin (1.4.1999);
26. Church of Virgin Mary (12th century), Kursumlija (1.4.1999);
27. Vavedenje Church (14th century), Lipljan (1.4.1999);
28. Church of Resurrection of Virgin Mary (15th century), Smederevo (3.4.1999);
29. St. Nicolas Church (16th century), Pec (3.4.1999);
30. Church of St. George (19th century), Smederevo (3/4.4.1999);
31. Church in Jelasnica near Surdulica (4.4.1999);
32. Chapel St. Archangel Gabriel (18th century), Zemun (5.4.1999);
33. Old Orthodox Church St. Stephen (17th century), Sremska Mitrovica (6/7.4.1999);
34. New Orthodox Church St. Stephen (18th century), Sremska Mitrovica (6/7.4.1999);
35. Roman Catholic Church (19th century), Sremska Mitrovica (6/7.4.1999);

1. Severe damage to the roof structure of the Fortress of Petrovaradin (1.4.1999);
2. Destroyed archives housed in one of the Government buildings in Belgrade (3.4.1999);
3. Heavy damage to "Tabacki bridge", four centuries old, in Djakovica (5.4.1999);
4. Substantial damage to the building in Stara Carsija (Old street) in Djakovica (5.4.1999);
5. Monuments destroyed in Bogutovac (8.4.1999);
6. "Kadinjaca" memorial complex (8.4.1999);
7. Memorial complex in Gucevo (Loznica);
8. Memorial complex "Sumarice" in Kragujevac;
9. Vojvodina Museum in Novi Sad;
10. Old Military Barracks in Kragujevac - under the protection of the state (16.4.1999);
11. Memorial complex Crveni Krst in Nis (21.4.1999);
12. Heavy damages to the old section "Stara Carsija" of Pec (22.5.1999);
13. Memorial complex to the heroes of the battle of Kosovo, Gazimestan (24.5.1999);
14. Building of the Ethnographic museum in Belgrade (31.5.1999);
15. Medieval fortress "Markovo Kale" built in the 13 c., in Vranje (1.6.1999);