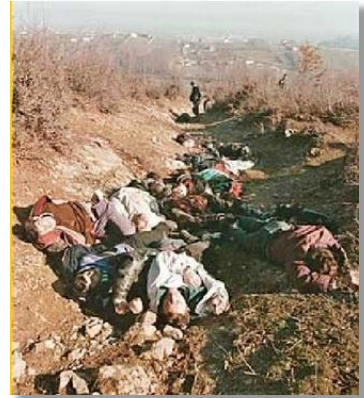


APPENDIX X Kosovo "Holocaust"

Overview of terrorist and other acts of violence and of certain violations of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 in Kosovo and Metohija, the Autonomous Province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia since the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK, in the period from 10 June 1999 to 4 June 2000:

- Number of terrorist attacks: 4,878 - 4,590 committed against Serbs and Montenegrins, 110 against Albanians and 178 against Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and members of other ethnic communities.
- Number of killed persons: 1,027 - 902 Serbs and Montenegrins, 76 Albanians and 49 members of other ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija.
- Number of abducted and missing persons: 945 - 869 Serbs and Montenegrins, 42 Albanians and 34 members of other ethnic communities. The fate of 782 persons is still unknown; 102 abducted persons were killed, 7 persons escaped, while 48 were released.
- Number of wounded persons: 955 – 898 Serbs and Montenegrins, 20 Albanians and 37 members of other ethnic communities.
- Ethnic cleansing: In the campaign of ethnic cleansing following the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK two-thirds of the non-Albanian population, i.e. over 360 000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians have been expelled from Kosovo and Metohija, of whom 280 000 are Serbs.
- The following towns and villages have been ethnically cleansed of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians:
 - Pristina (all Serbs have been driven out of its largest suburbs of Ulpijana, Suncani Breg, Dardanija, Univerzitetsko Naselje. Of the 40 000 Serbs who used to live in Pristina before KFOR and UNMIK came to Kosovo and Metohija, 25,000 were school and university students. Today, only 35 Serbian schoolchildren live in Pristina and attend classes in the local school in the village of Laplje;
 - Prizren (only 100 Serbian families remain);
 - Gnjilane, the situation in this town was alarming in March, April and May (in this period alone over 350 houses of Serbs were sold). The number of



remaining Serbs has been halved and today only about 1,500 Serbs remain. KFOR and UNMIK have warned them not to leave their homes.

- Djakovica, Pec, Podujevo, Glogovac, as well as the areas of Kosovska Mitrovica (Vucitrn, Srbica), Lipljan ("KLA" terrorists set fire to 73 out of a total of 75 Serb houses in the village of Slovinje in this municipality), Kosovo Polje, from which 80 per cent of their Serbian residents have been expelled, i.e. 7,000 Serbs and 4,000 other non-Albanians (their homes have been burned and looted, while shops, cafes and other property are being seized from their owners. In the presence of KFOR, ethnic Albanian terrorists brutalize and harass the Serbs who refuse to sell their homes and leave Kosovo and Metohija);



- the whole area of the municipalities of Istok and Klina including the villages of Dzakovo, Osojane, Tucepom, Kos, Zac, Belica, Krnjine, Maticane, Kacanik, Stimlje, Kmetovacka Vrbica and others, where 3,440 Serbian homes were burned down;



- the surroundings of Urosevac, Slivovo, Nedakovac, Nevoljane, Vrpica, Ljestar, Zegra (municipality of Gnjilane), Zitnje, Pozaranje, Grmovo, Drobjes; in the village of Talinovac the two last Serbian houses whose owners had been forced to move out were burnt down at the beginning of April;



- the surroundings of Vitina, 18 Serbian villages cleansed of Serbs (Kabas, Binac and other villages), the areas of Kosovska Kamenica (villages of Bratilovce, Firiceja and others) and Kosovsko Pomoravlje, as well as the villages of Toplicane, Rujice, Magure, Slovinja, Staro Gracko, Klobukar in the municipality of Novo Brdo. (All Serbian houses have been burned down and all its owners forced to leave.)

- In May 2000 the shelling, burning and mining of Serbian houses was intensified in the municipality of Vitina, especially in the villages of Vrbovac, Grncar, Binac and Klokot, the latter being crucial for the integration of the Serbian entities in Kosovsko Pomoravlje.
- Members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army exert great pressure on ethnic Goranci, the indigenous residents of the region of Gora, who are not allowed to use their maternal Serbian language in schools and in everyday life, in an attempt to misrepresent this ethnic group as Albanians.
- Expulsion of the members of the Muslim ethnic community, loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia, has intensified particularly in the area of the municipality of Istok.
- In the area of Prizren and Djakovica about 65,000 Kosovo Albanian Catholics live in a difficult situation and under great pressure from Albanian terrorists who accuse them of "collaboration with Serbs".

- During the month of May "KLA" terrorists made several attacks against the Croats of Janjevo. Under heavy pressure from "KLA" terrorists only 350 Croats of the former population of 1,500 have remained in Janjevo.

- Prevention of the return of Serbs:

- Albanian separatists continue their deliberate actions, aimed at preventing the return of Serbs to Kosovo and Metohija. They raze Serbian houses in a pre-planned and synchronized manner, particularly in the areas of Pec, Istok and Klina.. The most drastic example was the looting and bulldozing of over 250 Serbian houses in the village of Bijelo Polje, on 15 April 2000. The area of this village was turned into a garbage dump. Serbian houses in the villages of Brezanik and Osojane have also been bulldozed. Fourteen Serbian villages in the municipality of Vitina do not exist any more because all the houses have been destroyed. At the end of April, Albanian terrorists announced that they will carry out similar organized actions of looting and destroying Serbian houses in the villages near Istok and Novo Brdo.



- "KLA" terrorists set fire to the local elementary school in the village of Siga, municipality of Pec (24 April), which was the only undamaged facility in the village, designated as such to serve temporary shelter for displaced persons.
- "KLA" terrorists have intensified their rocket-propelled and other armed attacks on the village of Gorazdevac to prevent it from becoming a centre for Serbs returning to the Metohija region.
- UNHCR officials discourage the return of Serbs in Orahovac with the explanation that the situation has not yet stabilized. However, Serbs are convinced that there exist minimum conditions for their return.

- The latest brutal crimes:

- Vandalizing of the Orthodox Christian cemetery in Presevo, where 35 headstones were demolished (7 May) as well as in the village of Banjska, municipality of Vucitrn (10 May); bombing of a shop in Cernica, municipality of Gnjilane, in which 5 Serbs were injured (9 May); killing of Miljaim Djakoli in the village of Trnava, municipality of Podujevo, as he was accused by "KLA" terrorists of "collaborating" with the Serbs (10 May); abduction of Arsenije Krivokapic in Kosovska Mitrovica (13 May); killing of Milan Milovanovic in the village of Vukojevac, municipality of Kursumlija,



about 600-700 meters inside the ground security zone (18 May); killing of Dragan Peric, 75, in the field in the village of Gojbulja, municipality of Vucitrn (19 May); arson of the student boarding house in Gnjilane, which was gutted by the fire (23 May); killing of Vladimir Ilic, 50, on his doorstep in Vitina (24 May); attack on Serbs in the village of Dobrotin, municipality of Lipljan, in which 4 Serbs sustained serious injuries (26 May); bombing of a Serb cafe in Bresje, in which 5 Serbs were seriously injured (26 May); arson in the Trepca factory complex in the southern part of Kosovska Mitrovica, in which enormous damage was caused to property (26 May); attack on the Serbs outside a shop in the village of Cernica, municipality of Gnjilane, in which Tihomir Trifunovic, Vojin Vasic and a five-year old Milos Petrovic were killed while two Serbs were gravely wounded (28 May); attack on Serbs in the village of Klokot, municipality of Vitina, in which Lepterka Marinkovic, 67, was killed and another 3 Serbs were seriously wounded (31 May); killing of Milutin Trajkovic, 33, in the village of Babin Most, municipality of Obilic (31 May); bombing of the house of Djordje Velickovic, a Serb, in Obilic, in which Misko Todorovic was seriously injured (1 June); murder of two Serbs Sinisa Dimic and Vlastimir Milic and the wounding of three other Serbs, of whom two minors, in a car which ran over the anti-tank mine placed by the Albanian terrorists the night before on the road connecting the Serbian villages of Ugljare and Preoce in the vicinity of Pristina (2 June).

▪ New forms of terror against Serbs and other non-Albanians:

- In its security actions against Serbian and other non-Albanians, KFOR is increasingly demonstrating force and resorting to harassment and physical violence and causing damage to Serbian property. Drastic incidents occurred in Kosovska Mitrovica (on 20-25 February), in the villages of Mogila (on 25-26 February), in which Serbian houses were searched in a most brutal way, Draganovac (municipality of Gnjilane) and Midolice (Municipality of Leposavic), Mali Zvecan (27 February), Gornje Kusce (1 March) and the Serbian villages of Rudare and Grabovac (1 March). The searches were conducted by KFOR jointly with the terrorists of the so-called KLA, who wore international security forces uniforms, in an open display of the existence of co-ordination between KFOR and Albanian terrorists.

- In April violence against Serbs in the so-called security actions of KFOR has assumed dramatic proportions. The most drastic examples were the incidents which took place in the village of Dobrotin on 2 April, in the village of Sevce on 4 April and in the villages of Lepina and Jazine, when KFOR members released dogs on the Serbs who had gathered to protest the difficult situation and when a large number of people were seriously injured. Several persons were also injured in a brutal action of KFOR against Serbian demonstrators in Gracanica on 7 April 2000.



- KFOR members used APCs and dogs against local people in Babin Most, municipality of Obilic, who had gathered to protest over the brutal murder of Milutin Trajkovic in their village (31 May).



▪ Terrorist attacks outside the Province:

- Groups of Albanian terrorists are located in the area of the villages of Breznica, Muhovac, Car, Zarbince, Ravno Bucje and others. They are attacking out of their

headquarters in the village of Rogacica, municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, against areas outside the Province. Incidents include grenade-propelled attacks from the village of Dobrosin against the police checkpoint near Bujanovac (8 and 20 May); attacks with automatic weapons against a local police patrol in the village of Konculj (23 and 24 May); a grenade-propelled attack on local police near the village of Lucane (30 May).

▪ Terrorist attacks on Serbian convoys:

- Attacks on a Serbian convoys headed for Strpce, near the village of Radivojce (on 22 and 29 February); attack on a Serbian convoy en route to Koretiste, in the village of Dobricane (28 February); attack on a bus ferrying Serbian children home from school on the road between Gornje Kusce and Koretiste (29 February); Lieutenant Peter Ramstell (KFOR, Kosovska Mitrovica area) banned all KFOR security escorts for buses transporting Serbian schoolchildren and sick persons to Gračanica (1 March); attacks against Serbian convoys in the village of Koretin (6 and 20 March); repeated attacks against Serbian convoys in Gnjilane (7, 10 and 31 March); an attack on a Serbian convoy in the village of Dobrovce (27 March); attack on a Serbian convoy on the road between Bujanovac and Gračanica (11 April 2000); attack on a convoy from Strpce in the village of Pozaranje, municipality of Vitina (18 April 2000).
- KFOR has not prevented these terrorist attacks. Also, it has refused to provide security escorts to convoys between Merdare and Kosovo Polje. In addition to daily terror against them, this is added pressure on Serbs to leave Kosovo Polje.



▪ Number of arbitrarily arrested persons by KFOR and UNMIK: 466

- Arrested Serbs are detained in prisons in Pristina, Prizren, Sojevo near Urosevac, Kosovska Mitrovica, Gnjilane, Lipljan and Klokot Banja.
- They have been arrested without any explanation or charges, only on the ground of information provided by the Albanians, most frequently by the members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.
- 43 Serbs arbitrarily arrested without legal grounds by KFOR and UNMIK have been detained in a prison in Kosovska Mitrovica for eleven months already. In this period no investigation or any court proceedings have been instituted. On 10 April 2000, 37 detained Serbs and 5 Roma went on a hunger strike. The immediate cause was the release of Gjeral Ademi, an ethnic Albanian, against whom an investigation had been instituted because of a hand grenade attack in which 22 Serbs and 14 French soldiers of KFOR were injured. The detained Serbs and Roma were forced to go on a hunger strike for more than 40 days in an effort to realize their basic human rights in this way. They ended their strike as B. Kouchner told them on 21 May that they would stand trial shortly.

▪ Prisons and labour camps for abducted Serbs run by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberton Army

- The abducted Serbian civilians, detained by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberatin Army, are kept in the labour camps located in the village of Maticane and in the wider area of Prizren ("Ortokal" estate, a building situated on the road to Djakovica) and in Drenica. 472 abducted Serbs are kept in the camps.

- KLA prisons for Serbs, Montenegrins and members of other ethnic communities who are not supportive of Albanian terrorists are situated also around the village of Brod, municipality of Dragas, and along the Djakovica road towards the village of Junik, municipality of Decani, as well as in the villages of Glodjane, Izbica and Strovce in the Kosovska Mitrovica district; and in the premises of Railroad Transport Co. in Urosevac.
- The prison located in the offices of the Pristina Chamber of Commerce and Industry, run by the so-called
- KLA, where 71 non-Albanians have been detained, was relocated to another unspecified facility on 27 April.

▪ Situation in Kosovska Mitrovica:

- Since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in Kosovo and Metohija, the security situation has been very serious, particularly in and around Kosovska Mitrovica. Some of the most salient types and instances of atrocities have been:



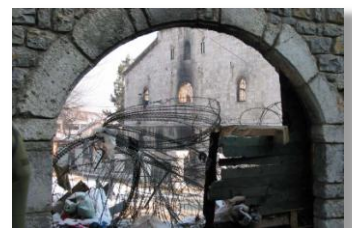
- looting and the destruction of 2,365 homes belonging to Serbs, Montenegrins and other non-Albanians (1,200 in Kosovska Mitrovica; 1,060 in Vucitrn; and 105 in Srbica);
- eviction of 700 Serbian families from their apartments (500 in southern Kosovska Mitrovica; 150 in Vucitrn; and 50 in Srbica);
- looting and the destruction of the property of the following companies:
 - In Kosovska Mitrovica: Socially-owned companies "Kosovo-Sirovina", "Betonjerka", "Lux", "AMD", "Kosmet-Prevoz", "Trans-Kosovo", Duvanska, Minel, Zemljoradnicka zadruga (cooperative), Hortikultura, Mitrovacka, DES, "Ibar-Rozaje" warehouse, water utility company "Vodovod", printing company "Progres", electric power generation company "Elektro-Kosovo", PTT and a large number of bars and cafes owned by non-Albanians.
 - In Vucitrn: Socially-owned companies "Sartid", "Vucitrn-Prevoz", "Ratar", Farm Cooperative, paints and coatings factory "Ekstra", construction company "Kosovo", utilities company "Sitnica", private company "Cicavica", employment bureau, local community centre, Town Hall of Vucitrn, Construction Land Fund, local department store, Auditing Office building, Jugobanka, primary and secondary schools, Jugopetrol, Beopetrol, electric power generation company "Elektro-Kosovo", PTT.
 - In Srbica: Hunting munitions factory, plastics factory, socially-owned company "Buducnost", Farm Cooperative, public utilities company, "Dijamant-produkt" Co., local community centre, local self-managing community of interest, "Zitopromet" Co. and its silos.

▪ Recent killings and terrorizing of Albanians loyal to the FR of Yugoslavia:

- The terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army has stepped up the execution of Albanians who do not support their policy and goals, particularly in the areas of Pristina, Podujevo and Pec. The most drastic examples are: the murder of Hejdi Sejdiu, a member of the Provincial Committee of the Serbian Socialist Party, in his home town of Urosevac in front of his wife and three children (on 10 February), the killing of Danush Januzi in Vitina (on 10 February); the massacre of Tahir Bekim, abducted and later killed by the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (parts of his mutilated body were found on 24 February).
- The terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army burnt down the house of Sellim Broshi, former head of the Provincial Ministry of the Interior, in the village of Odanovce, municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, on 20 March 2000. They are also looking for Sinan Rexhepi, former employee of the Provincial Ministry of the Interior. They threaten Sadik Hajrulah from Vitina, Ramadan Sermaxhi, employee of the Ministry of the Interior in Gnjilane, Minir Krasniqi from Kosovska Kamenica, as well as other former or present ethnic Albanian members of the Provincial Ministry of the Interior in Gnjilane. In mid-March, terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army abducted Noa and Nua Kajtazi, Catholic Albanians, in the village of Zjum accusing them that they are loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia. They requested a ransom from their family in the amount of DM 40,000. They also searched their houses, looted them and beat the members of their family.
- In addition to Serbs, the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army also rounds up Albanians, loyal to the State of the FR of Yugoslavia, and detain them in their prison camps (around the village of Brod, municipality of Dragas).

▪ Destruction of churches, monasteries and cultural monuments:

- 86 churches, monasteries and other cultural monuments were burned down, demolished or seriously damaged, among them the Church of the Entrance of Our Lady into the Temple at Dolac, monastery of St. Mark at Korisa from 1467, monastery of Prophets Kosmo and Damien in Zociste from 14th century, the church in Kijevo from the 14th century, the Holy Trinity monastery from the 14th century near Musutiste, monastery Devic built in 1440, Church of St. Paraskeva in Drenik from the 16th century, Church of St. Demetrius near Pec, the Orthodox church at Grmovo near Vitina, Church of St. Elijah at Zegra near Gnjilane, church of Holy Mother in Musutiste from 1315, Church of St. Elijah at Bistrazin, Church of Apostles Peter and Paul in Suva Reka, monastery of St. Uros in Nerodimlje, monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel from the 14th century in Binac, Church of St. Mary from the 16th century in Belo Polje, Church of St. John the Baptist in Pecka Banja, churches in the villages of Naklo, Vucitrn, Petrovac, Urosevac, Podgorce, Djurakovac, Krusevo, Osojane, Samodreza, Dresna near Klina, Rekovac, Petric, monastery Binac near Vitina, Holy Trinity Cathedral in Djakovica, St. Nicholas' Church in Gnjilane.



- Monks and other clergy are being terrorized and persecuted. More than 150 parish residences were destroyed or damaged. Over 10,000 icons and other sacral objects, most of which are part of cultural treasures under the special protection of the State, were stolen or destroyed. Medieval frescoes were destroyed in 70 per cent of Orthodox churches and monasteries.
- Assaults on members of the Catholic religious community by the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army have intensified in Prizren and Pec, particularly assaults on clergymen (The homes of two Franciscan priests were burned down.).
- The following cultural monuments were damaged or demolished:
 - statues of the greatest lexicographer of the Serbian language Vuk Karadzic and the great Montenegrin poet Petar Petrovic Njegos in downtown Pristina;
 - memorials to King Uros in Urosevac and King Dusan in Prizren;
 - memorial to Prince Lazar in Gnjilane and the memorial to Serbian rulers from the Nemanjic dynasty in the village of Gornje Nerodimlje;
 - memorial to Milos Obilic, the symbol of the town of Obilic. KFOR removed the damaged statue to the compounds of the thermal electric power plant "Kosovo B".
 - about 400 000 books vanished in the fire set to the Pristina Library.
 - Many of the destroyed monuments are outstanding examples of the Serbian cultural heritage and are on the list of the monuments of exceptional cultural value under the protection of UNESCO.
- Forced and illegal taking over of public institutions:
 - Forcible and illegal takeovers of premises and buildings of post offices, banks, medical institutions, water and power supply systems, university, elementary and secondary schools, municipal and other local government buildings, local communes, buildings of the Ministry of the Interior and the Army of Yugoslavia, factories, enterprises, cooperatives, etc. in Pristina (premises of the Clinical Centre "Pristina" and the health station whose equipment has been stolen and taken by doctors in private practice, Federal Customs Administration, Public Housing Company, Institute for Urban Planning, water supply company "Vodovod", thermal electric power plant "Kosovo B", depots and petrol stations of "Jugopetrol", the shareholding companies "Kosmet-Pristina", "Kosovo-Trans", "Energoinvest", "Autopristina", car shock absorbers factory, "Jugotrans", etc.) as well as in Prizren, Dragas, Podujevo, Lipljan, Strpci, Kosovska Mitrovica, Kosovo Polje (with the assistance of KFOR), Djakovica (with the assistance of KFOR).
 - By forced and illegal taking over of public enterprises and institutions tens of thousands employed Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians were sacked and left with no means to support themselves.

- More than 190 major companies were forcibly and illegally seized, whose equipment was looted and most often taken to Albania.
- Armed artillery attacks on villages:
 - Slovinj, Maticane, Orahovac, Konjuh, Berivojce, Gornja Brnjica, the villages around Kosovska Kamenica: Grncar, Magila, Ajvalija, all the villages of the Istok-Klina region, Gorazdevac near Pec, Svinjare, Klokot, Novo Brdo, Zjum, Donja and Gornja Gusterica, Susica, Badavac, Bresje, Vrbovac, Vitina, Cernice, (municipality of Gnjilane), Dobrusa, Veliko Ropotovo (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica), Partes, Podgradje, Malisevo and Pasjane (municipality of Gnjilane), Ljestar, Budriga, Dobrotin (municipality of Lipljan), Grncar, Binac, Ranilug, Silovo, Odovce, Rajanovce, Bosce, Caglavica, Paravolo, Lebane, Gojbulja, Suvo Grlo and Banje (municipality of Srbica), in the following villages in the area of the municipality of Gora: Brodosavce, Belobrod, Kukavce; frequent attacks on houses of Goranci, Muslims and Albanians, loyal to the FR of Yugoslavia, and in Grabovac (municipality of Zvecan).

- All Serbian houses in the villages of Donji Livoc, Kmetova Vrbica, Lipovica and Cernice in the municipality of Gnjilane, and in the villages of Vaganes, Gradjenik and Orahovica in the municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, all forming part of Kosovsko Pomoravlje, were set on fire or destroyed by mortars or explosives.



All this runs counter to assertions by KFOR and UNMIK that the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army has been disarmed.

- Blockade of towns and villages:
 - Gadnje, Orahovac and Velika Hoca, Koretin, villages around Gnjilane, Gornja Srbica, Gorazdevac, Priluzje (the village surrounded by Albanians, with no doctors, shops and phone lines; about 80 per cent of the villagers who worked for the Electric Power Industry of Serbia have remained jobless).



- About 3,500 Serbian residents of Orahovac have been living for more than ten months since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in the first concentration camp in Europe after the Second World War, besieged by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.

- Armed threats against villages and terror committed on a daily basis against non-Albanians:

- Ugljari, Srpski Babus, Stimlje, Novo Selo, Bresje, Obilic, the area around Kosovo Polje, Milosevo (on which an armed attack was recently carried out), the village of Zebnice (dramatic humanitarian situation), most of the mainly Catholic Croatian population of the villages of Letinice, Vrnez, Vrnavo Kolo and Sasare have moved out, Drenovac (50 Serbs massacred), village of Cernice (a series of incidents in which US KFOR soldiers



maltreated Serbs), Pozaranje, Gotovusa, Gatnje, Zubin Potok, Veliki Alas, Vrelo and Radevo, Plemetin and Slatina (municipality of Vucitrn), Crkolez (municipality of Istok), Ogose - municipality of Kosovska Kamenica (where almost all Roma families have been driven out), Banjska, Gojbulja and Miroce (municipality of Vucitrn), Brezanik (municipality of Pec).

- Ruthless terror is used against the remaining Serbs in the village of Obilic:
 - their houses are attacked and set on fire. They cannot call fire emergency services or ask for KFOR and UNMIK assistance since their telephone lines are disconnected, while those belonging to Albanian households are connected. This provides further evidence of the discrimination against Serbs by KFOR and UNMIK who sit idly by.
- The looted Serbian villages whose residents were forced out:
 - Muzicani, Slivovo, Orlovic, Dragas, the area around Kosovo Polje, Livadice, Mirovac, Sirinicka Zupa, Medregovac, Grace, Zociste, Sofalija, Dragoljevac, Tomance, Koretin, Lestar, Donja Sipasnica, Miganovce, Laniste and Zmijarnik (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica).
- Serbian settlements set on fire:
 - Istok, Klina, Donja Lapastica, Obrandza, Velika Reka, Perane, Lause, the villages around Podujevo, Grace, Donja Dubica, Zociste, Orahovac, Naklo, Vitimirice, Belo Polje, Kojlovice, Alos-Toplicane, Krajiste, Rudnik, Donji Strmac, Goles (municipality of Lipljan), Orlovic (municipality of Pristina), Krpimej and Lausa (municipality of Podujevo), Muzicane (all Serbian houses burned down), Zaimovo, Denovac, Lesjane, Gornje and Donje Nerodimlje (all Serbian houses looted and burned down), Sinaje (municipality of Istok), Balovac, Mali Talinovac, Ljubizda, Klobuka and Oraovica (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica), Zaskok and Novi Miros (municipality of Urosevac).
- Registered number of homes burned down:
 - About 50,000 houses of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci and other non-Albanians were burned down in Kosovo and Metohija.
- Registered number of illegal entries of foreign citizens into the FR of Yugoslavia (Kosovo and Metohija) without the necessary papers (visas and registration of stay with the competent authorities): 825

Over 250,000 foreigners have illegally entered Kosovo and Metohija with approval of UNMIK and KFOR. The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has officially requested their deportation on several occasions. These requests went unheeded, although those persons are international terrorists, criminals, narco-mafia members, white slave merchants, organizers of brothels and other forms of organized international crime.

- Registered number of stolen vehicles: over 12,000

As a result of open borders with Macedonia and Albania 250,000 vehicles were brought into Kosovo and Metohija without payment of customs duties. Most of these vehicles were stolen.

The extended vehicle registration period under an illegal regulation by Special Representative Kouchner has effectively legalized crime and theft of tens of thousands of vehicles.

- Registered number of cases of violation of the ground security zone by KFOR: 43

