



## Case Study

# Kosovo War Crimes Tribunal – Security and Logistics Management



The war in Kosovo officially ended in 1999, but its aftermath lingered. As Serbian troops withdrew from the province, war crimes investigators, relief workers, and NATO peacekeepers entered to gather evidence of crimes committed before and during the Yugoslav offensive. These crimes were committed by both Serbians on ethnic Albanians and ethnic Albanians (often the Kosovo Liberation Army) against Kosovo Serbs.

On May 24, 1999, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia made the unprecedented move of indicting a sitting head of state, Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic, for crimes against humanity. Four other Serb leaders were also charged with war crimes that include murder, deportation, and the persecution of Kosovo's ethnic Albanian majority.

Tribunal prosecutors then broadened their case against Milosevic and indicted other Serbian leaders. To substantiate the charges, they required material evidence and eyewitnesses. Forensics teams in Kosovo, supported with logistics and security by NATO then unearthed evidence of genocide and war crimes.

Darren Talbot, at the time a serving British Army Royal Engineer Officer, based in Brigade Headquarters in Pristina, Kosovo, managed the security and logistics operations for NATO in support of the multinational forensic teams.