

Dossier:

**THE 10TH SABOTAGE DETACHMENT OF THE MAIN STAFF
OF THE ARMY OF REPUBLIKA SRPSKA**



Humanitarian Law Center

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I Introduction

1. The 10th Sabotage Detachment, unit of the Main Staff of the Army of Republika Srpska (VRS) participated in the commission of genocide in Srebrenica in July 1995. It has been established that members of this detachment took part in two mass executions of Muslims from Srebrenica.
2. On 16 July 1995, at the Branjevo Military Farm in the village of Pilice, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), eight members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment, acting on orders issued by Dragomir Pećanac and Milorad Pelemiš, executed approximately 1,200 Muslim prisoners from Srebrenica. The firing squad included Franc Kos, Marko Boškić, Aleksandar Cvetković, Dražen Erdemović, Brano Gojković, Vlastimir Golijan, Zoran Goronja, and Stanko Savanović.
3. The second mass execution was conducted on 23 July 1995 in the village of Bišina, when members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment, following orders issued previously by Petar Salapura and Milorad Pelemiš, killed at least 39 Muslim prisoners. The identity of the soldiers who conducted this execution remains unknown.
4. On 14 October 1995, at a ceremony marking the first anniversary of the establishment of the 10th Sabotage Detachment, General Radislav Krstić¹, commander of the VRS Drina Corps, on behalf of the VRS Main Staff, commended the detachment for successfully conducting all their assignments. On this occasion, members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment who took part in murders in Branjevo were promoted to higher ranks within their unit.²
5. Out of the total number of persons identified as alleged perpetrators, only Dražen Erdemović and Marko Boškić were sentenced with legally binding court decisions. Dražen Erdemović was sentenced by the International Criminal

¹ General Radislav Krstić was a commander of the VRS Drina Corps from 13 July 1995 until the end of the war in BiH. He was sentenced by a legally binding judgement of the ICTY for aiding and abetting the commission of the crime of genocide and aiding and abetting murder, extermination, and persecution of Bosnian Muslims committed in the period 13 July – 19 July 1995; and executions and persecutions committed in the period 10 July – 13 July 1995 in Potočari. Radislav Krstić was sentenced to 35 years' imprisonment.

² Annex 1: Photograph of General Radislav Krstić, handing in the flag to Milorad Pelemiš, 14 October 1995 in Vlasenica.

Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) to 5 years' imprisonment and Marko Boškić was sentenced by the BiH Court to 10 years' imprisonment. Franc Kos, Vlastimir Golijan, Zoran Goronja, and Stanko Savanović a.k.a. Stanko Kojić are currently on trial before the BiH Court. Aleksandar Cvetković is in Israel awaiting extradition requested by the BiH judiciary, where he is wanted on charges of genocide.

6. On 16 August 2010, the Humanitarian Law Center filed a criminal complaint with the Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor of the Republic of Serbia against the following persons, including members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment, under the reasonable suspicion that they committed the crime of genocide as commanders or executors of the act: Petar Salapura, Milorad Pelemiš, Dragomir Pećanac, Radoslav Kremenović, Franc Kos, Brano Gojković, Stanko Savanović, Vlastimir Golijan, Zoran Goronja, Aleksandar Cvetković, Marko Bokšić, and Zoran Obrenović a.k.a. Maljić. However, the authorities have not, as of yet, acted on this criminal complaint. Petar Salapura, Milorad Pelemiš, Dragomir Pećanac, Radoslav Kremenović, Brano Gojković, and Zoran Obrenović a.k.a. Maljić are still free and are within reach of the government of the Republic of Serbia.
7. Due to the character of the detachment and the secrecy of the assignments given to the 10th Sabotage Detachment, there are very few written documents testifying about this unit and its activities. Most orders and communication between superior officers and their subordinates were given verbally. The main purpose of this Dossier is to put together all publicly available information on the 10th Sabotage Detachment of the VRS Main Staff and document facts concerning the activities of this unit and its individual members.
8. The first part of the Dossier contains basic information about the 10th Sabotage Detachment explaining the command structure, the nature, and the functioning of the unit. Factual descriptions of the operations conducted by the 10th Sabotage Detachment can be found in the second part of the Dossier. The third part of the Dossier shows the facts and information concerning individual members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment who allegedly ordered criminal acts and those who allegedly carried them out.

II Basic Information about the 10th Sabotage Detachment³

9. The 10th Sabotage Detachment of the VRS Main Staff was formed on 14 October 1995 as a sabotage unit directly subordinated to the VRS Main Staff in accordance with the order of General Ratko Mladić, commander of the VRS.
10. In the absence of General Ratko Mladić, General Zdravko Tolimir⁴, Chief of the Sector for Intelligence and Security Affairs of the VRS Main Staff, was the next in the line of command. Colonel Petar Salapura, Chief of the Administration for Intelligence Affairs of the VRS Main Staff was in charge of issuing the orders and directives of the VRS Main Staff to the 10th Sabotage Detachment. He was also tasked with supervising the implementation of those orders. Major Dragomir Pećanac, First Adjutant to General Ratko Mladić, was also authorized to issue orders to this unit.⁵
11. Lieutenant Milorad Pelemiš was appointed commander of the 10th Sabotage Detachment at the time it was founded in October 1994. His deputy was Luka Jokić, a.k.a. Lule.⁶
12. The 10th Sabotage Detachment had between 50 and 60 soldiers divided into two platoons: The First Platoon (the Bijeljina Platoon) commanded by Second Lieutenant Franc Kos, and the Second Platoon (the Vlasenica Platoon) commanded by Luka 'Lule' Jokić. The Vlasenica Platoon was an assault platoon while the Bijeljina Platoon was a sabotage platoon.⁷
13. Soldiers who became members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment of the VRS Main Staff, including several Croats, a Slovenian, and a Muslim, joined the

³ Annex 2 : Command Structure of the 10th Sabotage Detachment in 1995.

⁴ In July 1995, Zdravko Tolimir was an Assistant Commander for Intelligence and Security of the VRS Main Staff and Chief of the Sector for Intelligence and Security Affairs, reporting directly to the Commander of the VRS Main Staff, General Ratko Mladić. He is being tried before the ICTY on the following counts of the indictment: conspiracy to commit genocide, genocide, extermination, murder, and persecution based on racial, religious, and political grounds, forcible transfer and deportation .

⁵ Franc Kos, Interview given to an ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, pages 15 and 16. For example, Franc Kos claims that Dragomir Pećanac issued an order to the 10th Sabotage Detachment with respect to French pilots captured and held in the base of the Detachment in Bijeljina in the fall of 1994. Details of this order remain unknown.

⁶ The Bijeljina Platoon was based in Bijeljina while the Vlasenica Platoon was based in Dragaševac near Vlasenica.

⁷ Franc Kos, interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, pages 12 and 13.

Detachment by signing a two-year professional engagement contract with the VRS⁸.

14. Members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment wore several different uniforms: one-piece black uniform with the 10th Sabotage Detachment insignia⁹; two-piece camouflage uniform of the VRS with the 10th Sabotage Detachment insignia; the United States Army uniform; the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina uniform (ABiH), and the Croatian Defense Council Uniform (HVO).¹⁰
15. Some of the most important assignments of the 10th Sabotage Detachment were to gather intelligence about parties to the conflict, to infiltrate enemy ranks, and conduct sabotage operations.¹¹
16. Members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment underwent at least two training programs. The first was a twenty-day training organized at the end of 1994 at the “Vojna Pošta (VP) 5000”¹² army barracks in Pančevo¹³. The second was held in Vlasenica in accordance with an agreement made between Petar Salapura and General Mile Mrkšić of the Yugoslav Army (VJ). Members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment were trained by three VJ instructors who arrived at the military garrison in Bijeljina in February 1995.¹⁴ VJ registration plates on their vehicles were replaced by plates from Republika Srpska¹⁵.
17. Logistic support to the unit also came from Serbia. Weapons, technical equipment and food were delivered by military or civilian trucks¹⁶.

8 Dražen Erdemović, testimony before the ICTY in the case *ICTY Prosecutor vs. Vujadin Popović, Ljubiša Beara, Drago Nikolić, Ljubomir Borovčanin, Radivoje Miletić, Milan Gvero, and Vinko Pandurević* [hereinafter referred to as the *Popović et al.* case] 4 May 2007, T. 10931-10935; Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 126.

9 Annex 3: Insignia of the 10th Sabotage Detachment.

10 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 4 May 2007, T. 10939; Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, pages 95 and 96.

11 Manojlo Milovanović, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 29 May 2007, T. 12165-12166.

12 Current name of the army barracks is *Rastko Nemanjić*.

13 Annex 4: Telegram from the VRS Main Staff sent by Zdravko Tolimir to the VJ General, addressed to General Mile Mrkšić on February 1, 1995; Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the case of the *ICTY Prosecutor vs. Momčilo Perišić* (hereinafter referred to as: *Perišić Case*), July 6, 2009, T. 7946 – 7949.

14 Telegram from the VRS Main Staff sent by Zdravko Tolimir to the VJ General Staff, personally to General Mile Mrkšić on 1 February 1995. Nickname of one of VJ instructors was Jenki; Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 97.

15 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Perišić* case, 6 July 2009, T. 7946-7949.

16 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 17.

III Documented operations of the 10th Sabotage Detachment

A. Operations of the 10th Sabotage Detachment conducted in the period 14 October 1994 – 24 June 1995

18. One of the first operations conducted by the unit was at the end of 1994 when it was sent to Bihać at a time when Bosnian Serbs were seizing the area. The goal of the operation was to introduce the unit to its new commander Milorad Pelemiš.¹⁷
19. The next operation was conducted in the spring of 1995 in Žepa when the Detachment, acting together with the 1st Podrinje Brigade, was assigned to penetrate the defensive lines of Žepa. After an hour-long wait along the lines, two unknown men appeared in their vicinity and exchanged fire with members of the VRS. As soon as the firing began, the Detachment left the area.¹⁸

B. Operation conducted on 24 June 1995

20. Several weeks before the fall of Srebrenica, 30 or so members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment acting jointly with the Intervention Platoon of the Bratunac Brigade, in the night of 24 June 1995 entered Srebrenica through a tunnel in the Sase mine.¹⁹ Milorad Pelemiš was in command of the operation.²⁰
21. After going through the tunnel, they reached an elevation above the town of Srebrenica. For about 20 minutes, without previously determined targets, members of the Detachment fired randomly across the town with mortar and rocket launchers while the Intervention Platoon of the Bratunac Brigade opened fire with automatic weapons on the houses in the vicinity.²¹ A total

¹⁷ Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 118. Details of this operation still remain unknown.

¹⁸ Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 18. Details of this operation still remain unknown.

¹⁹ Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in *the Popović et al.* case, 4 May 2007, T. 10935-10936; Momir Nikolić, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 22 April 2009, T. 32975-32977; Joseph Kingori, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 11 January 2008, T. 19476.

²⁰ Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 19.

²¹ Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 20. The Dutch Battalion conducted an investigation and established that the following weapons and munitions had been

of 19 grenades were launched.²² After the attack, members of those two units retreated back through the tunnel and returned to Bratunac.

22. According a report from the Dutch Battalion, two civilians were wounded and one was killed.²³
23. The aim of this operation was to create a chaos and panic among the civilian population in the enclave and to demonstrate the power of the VRS to the Army of Bosnia and Herzegovina (ABiH) and to the UN forces on the ground.²⁴
24. The operation was conducted in accordance with an order issued to the 10th Sabotage Detachment by Colonel Petar Salapura on 21 June 1995 with the purpose of initiating “intensive preparations” for the implementation of an operation which had to be kept strictly confidential.²⁵ The order itself did not indicate that the operation was to be conducted in the area of Srebrenica, nor did it disclose any other details concerning the preparations for the operation. However, Salapura himself confirmed before the Trial Chamber of the ICTY that the order indeed referred to the operation conducted through the mine tunnel on 24 June 1995.²⁶

used in this attack: “2 x MRUD (a grenade with scattering-destructive force), 1 x handgrenade SMOKE, 9 x launchtube M80, 3 x missile tailpiece, 2 x launchtube M79, 1 x rocket launcher, 6 x fuse for 60 mm mortar grenade , 25 fuse cavity caps for 60mm mortargrenade, dozens of SA cartridges 7,62 x 54 and 5,56.”, Annex 5:Report by the Dutch Battalion, 24 June 1995, page 2.

22 Annex 5: Report by the Dutch Battalion, 24 June 1995, page 2.

23 Annex 5: Report by the Dutch Battalion, 24 June 1995, page 2; Momir Nikolić, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 22 April 2009, T. 32976.

24 Petar Salapura, Testimony in the *ICTY Prosecutor vs. Zdravko Tolimir* case [hereinafter referred as the *Tolimir* case], 2 May 2011., T. 13518.

25 Annex 6: Order to engage the 10th Sabotage Detachment; strictly confidential no. 12/45-770, signed by Colonel Petar Salapura, 21 June 1995. One of the preventative measures to be enforced was confiscation of personal documents of all soldiers who took part in the operation.

26 Petar Salapura, Testimony in the *Tolimir* case, 2 May 2011, T. 13534-13535.

C. The case of two Muslim prisoners from Srebrenica

25. In the period preceding the attack on Srebrenica, at the end of June 1995, the 10th Sabotage Detachment captured two Muslim men who tried to leave Srebrenica. Members of the unit ordered the Muslim men to show them the movements of the ABiH in the area around Srebrenica. The name of one prisoner was Mujo Muškić²⁷.
26. After the necessary intelligence was collected from those two prisoners, Milorad Pelemiš ordered Dragan Todorović and another unidentified member of the detachment to take Mujo Muškić to a deserted village and kill him, which they did. The destiny of the other prisoner is unknown.²⁸
27. Dragomir Pećanac sent a report to the Administration for Intelligence Affairs of the VRS Main Staff on the questioning of prisoner Mujo Muškić conducted on 28 June 1995. The goal of questioning this prisoner was to establish the direction “of movement of the group of Muslims from Srebrenica of which Muškić was a part until he was captured.”²⁹

D. Operation *Krivaja-’95*: The take-over of the UN protected zone in Srebrenica: 11 July 1995

28. The VRS Main Staff, i.e. Petar Salapura ordered the 10th Sabotage Detachment on 10 July 1995 to conduct the necessary preparations and start the operation of taking over the UNprotected zone Srebrenica.³⁰ In accordance with this order, commander Pelemiš issued an order to his subordinates, 15 from each platoon³¹, to start a march on the route Bijeljina – Vlasenica – Bratunac [on

²⁷ Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 119.

²⁸ Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 119.

²⁹ Annex 7: Information on the questioning of Mujo Muškić, strictly confidential no. 18-215/1, signed by Dragomir Pećanac, 29 June 1995.

³⁰ Dragan Todorović, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 21 August 2007, T. 13998.

³¹ Beside Milorad Pelemiš, the following members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment took part in the Srebrenica take-over operation: Franc Kos, Nemanja Bobar, Željko Vuković, Milovan Milešić, Brano Gojković, Marko Boškić, Dražen Erdemović, Jelenko Kalajdžić, Srđan Brezo, Dragan Koljivrat, Zoran Goronja, Ostoja Vulić, Mladenko Filipović, Ratko Mededović, Zoran Rašeta, Luka Jokić, Dragan Todorović, Budimko Savić, Zoran Obrenović, Aleksandar Đurić, Miloš Matić, Vlastimir Golijan, Goran Lulić, Zoran Stupar, Stanko Savanović, Boris Popov.

- July 10, 1995].³² Participants of the attack communicated by using Japanese Motorola radio devices.³³
29. Before they left, the soldiers were given red armbands in order to distinguish themselves from members of other units.³⁴
30. When the march was completed, the members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment spent the night between 10 July and 11 July in the vicinity of Zeleni Jadar, at a hill just a few kilometers away from Srebrenica.
31. The Srebrenica take-over operation began in the early morning hours of 11 July 1995. Approximately 15 members of the “Drina Wolves” unit joined the 10th Sabotage Detachment under the unified command of Milorad Pelemiš.³⁵ That same day, divided in four groups³⁶, members of those units entered downtown Srebrenica between 13:00 and 14:00 hours where they encountered no resistance whatsoever.³⁷ When they entered downtown Srebrenica, they started ordering people who remained in town to leave their houses. Around 200 civilians came forward and they were instructed to go to the football field, on the opposite side of the town of Srebrenica³⁸. They were mainly elderly people who had difficulty walking.³⁹
32. During house-to-house searches, members of the unit removed valuable items from the houses and with the approval of Pelemiš, loaded them onto trucks⁴⁰.

32 Annex 8: Order issued by the Command of the 10th Sabotage Detachment, strictly confidential no. 123-2/95, 10 July 1995; Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the ICTY *Prosecutor vs. Radislav Krstić* case [hereinafter referred to as: *Krstić* case], 22 May 2000, T. 3158.

33 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 26.

34 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3099.

35 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3159.

36 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3087.

37 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Popović et. al* case, 4 May 2007, T. 10946-10948. Annex 9: Photograph of Velimir Popović (holding a flag) and Stanko Savanović (with a hat) in Srebrenica, 11 July 1995; Annex 10: Photograph of Zoran Stupar in Srebrenica, 11 July 1995; Annex 14: Photograph of three members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment standing by an abandoned UNPROFOR transporter in Srebrenica, 11 July 1995.

38 Dražen Erdemović, testimony in the *Popović et. al* case, 4 May 2007, T. 10953.

39 Dražen Erdemović, testimony in the *Popović et. al* case, 4 May 2007, T. 10944, T. 10953; Dražen Erdemović, testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3090.

40 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 31.

33. While they were walking through the centre of the town, they were approached by a Muslim man approximately 30-years-old in the vicinity of the mosque.⁴¹ Soldiers began to kick and beat him. Shortly after the mistreatment started, Pelemiš ordered Zoran Obrenović a.k.a. Maljić⁴² publicly, in front of other soldiers, to kill that civilian. Zoran Obrenović executed the order by slitting the man's throat in front of other soldiers.⁴³
34. When they were close to the second mosque in downtown Srebrenica, Pelemiš informed the soldiers that the task was complete and ordered one part of the unit to retreat to the southern entry-point of the town and guard the entrance to the town. In addition, they were instructed to inform Pelemiš when General Ratko Mladić arrived in the town.
35. The other part of the detachment was tasked with guarding the police station that was formerly the headquarters commanded by Naser Orić. The goal was to prevent the destruction of the documentation from the period of Naser Orić⁴⁴.
36. By the late afternoon General Ratko Mladić, Radislav Krstić, Milenko Živanović, Vujadin Popović⁴⁵, Vinko Pandurević⁴⁶, and other soldiers arrived in Srebrenica where they met the members of the Detachment and congratulated them for successfully carrying out the operation.⁴⁷

41 According to the testimony of Dražen Erdemović, an unidentified man told present soldiers: "I have never been in the military", Dražen Erdemović, testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3090-3091.

42 Annex 11: Photograph of Franc Kos (1) and Zoran Obrenović a.k.a. Maljić (2) in Vlasenica, 14 October 1995 in Vlasenica.

43 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3090-3091; Marko Boškić, Transcript from questioning suspect Marko Boškić, Part I, 11 February 2010, pages 32-33; Annex 12: Photograph of the execution site in Srebrenica, photograph taken in 1996.

44 Dragan Todorović, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 21 August 2007, T. 14003; Annex 13.1 and Annex 13.2: Ratko Mladić and Milorad Pelemiš in front of the police station in Srebrenica on 11 July 1995.

45 Vujadin Popović was an Assistant Chief-of-Staff for Security in the VRS Drina Corps. He was found guilty of genocide, murder, and persecution on political and religious grounds. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

46 Vinko Pandurević was a commander of the Zvornik Brigade in July 1995. He was found guilty of aiding and abetting murder, persecution, and forcible transfer. He was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment.

47 Annex 15: Photograph of Ratko Mladić congratulating members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment (Stanko Savanović and Velimir Popović) in Srebrenica, 11 July 1995.

37. General Mladić ordered the members of the Detachment present to continue guarding the police station until the whole building had been searched and important documents retrieved from premises.⁴⁸
38. A number of members of the detachment spent the night of 11 July guarding the entrance to the town. In the morning of 12 July, Zoran Stupar on the orders of Pelemiš instructed them to return to Vlasenica⁴⁹.
39. While they were doing so the group met Pelemiš in the vicinity of the UNPROFOR check-point near Srebrenica. Pelemiš and another four members of the Detachment were in an armoured personnel carrier (APC) which they had previously confiscated from UNPROFOR.⁵⁰
40. During the night, not far from the Vlasenica base of the Detachment, the APC driven by Pelemiš turned over on the road. On this occasion Dragan Koljivrat⁵¹ was killed and Pelemiš and Mladen Filipović were injured. The two of them were taken to the hospital in Milići.

E. Forcible transfer of the Muslim population from Srebrenica and murder of military-age Muslim men in the period 12 July 1995 – 23 July 1995

(i) 12 July 1995

41. On the night of 11 July, General Ratko Mladić and his subordinates began preparations for the murder of Muslim men from Srebrenica. By the evening of 11 July, they knew that between 1,000 and 2,000 military-age Muslim men were in Potočari and they planned to take them into custody on the following day, 12 July 1995.
42. Members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment, together with other VRS⁵² and MUP units took part in the forcible separation, imprisonment, and murder

48 Dragan Todorović, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 21 August 2007, T. 14004.

49 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3163.

50 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3164-3165.

51 Annex 16: Obituary of Dragan Koljivrat.

52 Military Police of the Drina Corps, 65th Protection Detachment, 2nd and 3rd Battalion of the Bratunac Brigade, Military Police of the Bratunac Brigade, Judgment of the ICTY Trial Chamber in the *Popović et al.* case, 10 June 2010, paragraph 342.

of military-age Muslim men and the transfer of the Muslim population from Srebrenica towards Kladan⁵³.

43. In his testimony before the ICTY, Dražen Erdemović stated that he had been told by Marko Bokšić that on 12 July Milorad Pelemiš, Velimir Popović, Brano Gojković, Mladen Filipović, and Dragan Koljivrat went to Nova Kasaba where Muslim prisoners captured by VRS forces were held. They singled out a young Muslim man who they believed was rich, took him to his home where they took DM 100,000 and then executed him.⁵⁴
44. As already mentioned, Milorad Pelemiš and another four members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment had a car accident in which Dragan Koljivrat was killed. Pelemiš and Mladen Filipović were injured and transported to the hospital in Milići.

(ii) 13 July 1995

45. Milorad Pelemiš returned from hospital to the military base in Dragaševac in the morning hours of 13 July 1995.⁵⁵
46. Dražen Erdemović and Dragan Todorović together with Željko Vuković, Nebojša Gagić, Srđan Brijez and another three or four members of the Vlasenica platoon, on the orders of Pelemiš, took the body of Dragan Koljivrat to Trebinje and attended the funeral which was held on 14 July 1995 at 17:00 hours.⁵⁶
47. After he had made arrangements for the transportation of the body of Dragan Koljivrat, Pelemiš was accompanied by Franc Kos and Marko Bokšić to Konjević Polje. They stopped at the Vlasenica Brigade command base where Pelemiš talked to “some people”.⁵⁷ One of them was General Radislav Krstić. When they continued their trip to Konjević Polje, Pelemiš told Kos: “Žuti, this is not going to be good⁵⁸”.

53 Robert Franken, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 17 October 2006, T. 2616; Momir Nikolić, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 22 April 2009, T. 33012-33013.

54 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3169.

55 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 33.

56 Dragan Todorović, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 21 August 2007, T. 14008; Annex 16: Obituary of Dragan Koljivrat.

57 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 34.

58 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 34.

48. The village of Kravice was their next stop. A column of Muslim civilians, accompanied by Republika Srpska police passed by, going in the direction of Bratunac. They parked their Mercedes PUCH vehicle on the side of the road, next to a place where several officers were standing. Pelemiš talked to them and Franc Kos overheard a part of the conversation when one of the officers told Pelemiš: “They made a mess, all this has to be buried and hidden, I have to bury and hide all of this.”⁵⁹
49. Soon after the conversation, they were walking towards the “Kravice” warehouse where they found a pile of human bodies and witnessed the execution of Muslim prisoners that was underway inside the storage area.⁶⁰ Without further delay, Milorad Pelemiš, Franc Kos, and Marko Bokšić left to go back to Dragaševac where they arrived late that night.⁶¹
50. When they arrived at the base, Pelemiš told Kos: “Žuti, whoever calls you on the phone, answer it, but just tell them - go through my commander. When you call for your commander, I will come⁶²”.

(iii) 14 July 1995

51. In the morning of 14 July 1995, Pelemiš told members of the unit that four men were needed to guard the prisoners. He chose Zoran Obrenović, Aleksandar Cvetković, Boris Popov, and another member of the detachment who over the next two days left in the morning hours in the direction of Vlasenica to an unknown location to guard the prisoners and returned to the base in the evening.⁶³

59 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 48.

60 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, pages 36-38.

61 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 42-46.

62 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 49.

63 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 52-54.

(iv) 15 July 1995

52. Early in the morning of 15 July 1995 Colonel Ljubiša Beara⁶⁴ called the base of the 10th Sabotage Detachment in Dragaševac asking for seven to eight soldiers to come to Vlasenica. Since Pelemiš, who was the only authority in the unit who could send soldiers to a particular assignment was absent, the request was put on hold until his return to the base.⁶⁵ Beara called again an hour later, when he was informed by Franc Kos that Pelemiš would be back in the base soon.⁶⁶
53. During this time, the group tasked with the transportation of the body of Dragan Koljivrat to Trebinje arrived back in Vlasenica.⁶⁷
54. Milorad Pelemiš, Dragomir Pećanac, Vujadin Popović, Zoran Obrenović, and Luka Jokić returned to Dragaševac shortly after.⁶⁸
55. Dragomir Pećanac stayed in the office of Pelemiš between half an hour and an hour. When he left the office, he informed the soldiers present that all military-age men from Srebrenica would be executed. Vujadin Popović added that it was an order that had to be carried out.⁶⁹
56. Milorad Pelemiš selected the following ten men to carry out this order: Franc Kos and Luka Jokić as platoon commanders, Brano Gojković, Dražen Erdemović, Stanko Savanović, Vlastimir Golijan, Zoran Goronja, Aleksandar Cvetković, Zoran Obrenović, and Marko Boškić.⁷⁰ They were further ordered by Pelemiš to start implementing the order by departing to Zvornik where they would receive further instructions.⁷¹

64 Ljubiša Beara was a Chief of the Administration for Security Affairs of the VRS Main Staff. Trial Chamber of the ICTY in the *Popović et al.* case found him guilty of genocide, murder, and criminal conspiracy with the intent of persecuting Bosnian Muslims and men from Srebrenica on the grounds of political and religious differences. He was sentenced to life imprisonment.

66 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 56.

67 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 56.

68 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Tolimir* case, 17 May 2010, T. 1870-1871.

69 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 59.

70 Marko Boškić, Transcript of questioning suspect Marko Boškić, Part I, 11 February 2010, page 41.

71 Marko Boškić, Transcript of questioning suspect Marko Boškić, Part I, 11 February 2010, page 43.

72 Marko Boškić, Transcript of questioning suspect Marko Boškić, Part I, 11 February 2010, pages 44-45.

57. When he learned the details of the assignment, Marko Boškić went to the office of Pelemiš and told him that he did not want to participate in executing the order. Milorad Pelemiš took out his gun and pointed it to Marko Boškić's forehead, and cursing his nationality threatened to kill him if he refused to participate in the operation.⁷² Pelemiš told the platoon commanders they had the right to kill anyone who refused the order.⁷³
58. Since there was no one in Zvornik to give them further instructions, the group returned to their base in Vlasenica.

(v) 16 July 1995: Execution of approximately 1,200 Muslims at the Branjevo Military Farm

59. On 16 July 1995 the prisoners were transferred from the school in Kula to the Branjevo Military Farm near the village of Pilice where they were executed by members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment, as a unit directly subordinated to the VRS Main Staff, and by members of other units.
60. The group of soldiers originally selected by Milorad Pelemiš was scheduled to go to Zvornik again on 16 July 1995. However, the group⁷⁴ went to carry out the order they had received from Milorad Pelemiš without Zoran Obrenović and Luka Jokić who were not in the base that morning.⁷⁵
61. When they arrived at the base of the Zvornik Brigade, Franc Kos, Brano Gojković, and Aleksandar Cvetković who was driving, entered the military barracks while the others waited in the van.⁷⁶ They came back accompanied by

⁷² Marko Boškić, Transcript of questioning suspect Marko Boškić, Part II, 11 February 2010, page 8, *United States of America vs. Marko Boškić*, Circuit Court of the United States of America, Massachusetts, Case No. 04-10298-DPW, 19 October 2006, page 3.

⁷³ *United States of America vs. Marko Boškić*, Circuit Court of the United States of America, Massachusetts, Case No. 04-10298-DPW, 19 October 2006, page 3. When Dražen Erdemović refused to execute Muslim prisoners at the Branjevo Military Farm, Brano Gojković threatened him by saying: "If you will not do it, you may as well stand in line with the others [other prisoners] and give your gun to someone to shoot you." Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *ICTY Prosecutor vs. Dražen Erdemović* [hereinafter referred to as the *Erdemović* case], 20 November 1996, page 231.

⁷⁴ Brano Gojković, Dražen Erdemović, Stanko Savanović, Vlastimir Golijan, Zoran Goronja, Aleksandar Cvetković, Zoran Obrenović, and Marko Boškić.

⁷⁵ Marko Boškić, Transcript of questioning suspect Marko Boškić, Part II, 11 February 2010, page 14.

⁷⁶ Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3118-3120.

a tall, overweight Lieutenant-Colonel in VRS uniform, accompanied by two members of the Military Police of the Drina Corps⁷⁷.

62. The Lieutenant-Colonel and two military policemen got into an Opel Cadet and directed the members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment to the Branjevo Military Farm near Pilice village.⁷⁸
63. When they arrived at the farm, Gojković announced that the prisoners from Srebrenica would soon start coming in buses and that they were going to be executed.⁷⁹
64. At the moment the first buses started coming in, the Lieutenant-Colonel and two military policemen drove off in the Opel Cadet.⁸⁰
65. With their hands tied behind their backs, and some with their eyes blindfolded, the prisoners were transported from the school in Kula to the Branjevo farm by bus, accompanied by members of the Military Police of the VRS Drina Corps. Upon their arrival they were separated in groups of ten some 100 to 200 meters away from the place where the buses were parked. Franc Kos, Brano Gojković, Stanko Savanović, Zoran Goronja, Marko Boškić, Vlastimir Golijan, Aleksandar Cvetković, and Dražen Erdemović jointly fired at and killed the Muslim prisoners. Once one group of prisoners was executed, members of the Military Police would bring another group of ten prisoners and line them up at the place of execution where they were killed in the same manner as the previous group. The prisoners were ordered to turn their back to the execution squad so that they were facing the bodies of the prisoners killed before them.⁸¹ Those who still showed signs of life were approached by soldiers and shot in the head and body at close range.⁸²

77 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Tolimir* case, 17 May 2010, T. 1870-1871.

78 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Tolimir* case, 17 May 2010, T. 1871.

79 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Tolimir* case, 17 May 2010, T. 1871.

80 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Tolimir* case, 17 May 2010, T. 1871.

81 Ahmo Hasić, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 6 September 2006, T. 1198-1205; PW-117, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 14 April 2000, T. 3041-3042.

82 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3174.

66. One of surviving prisoners testified:

When they opened fire, I fell on the ground immediately. My hands were still tied behind my back. I fell on my stomach, facing the ground. One man fell over me and I could feel his warm blood flowing over my body. The firing went on and then the soldiers were ordered to fire at each one of us one more time. I heard them say that they were afraid to fire at the head, fearing that they may spill our brains and that they should instead fire in the back.

I was shot in the back. My hands were tied. The bullet went under my left armpit, through my shirt and it just grazed me. I continued to lie still. I could hear them ask if anyone was alive so that they could dress their wounds, and those who answered them were immediately finished off. I heard one man who was moaning and begging them to kill him but they told him they would let him suffer for a while and that they would kill him later.⁸³

67. Stanko Savanović bragged that he had killed between 200 and 300 prisoners, indicating that there was a contest going on between the members of the firing squad. If a prisoner fell to the ground before they started firing or if a prisoner was not shot by a bullet, Savanović would come up and kill that prisoner at close range with his gun.⁸⁴

68. As they were taking them to the execution place, the soldiers asked if any of the prisoners had relatives with money to exchange for them. Those who said they did were taken aside.⁸⁵

69. One of the Muslim prisoners lined up for execution asked Erdemović to spare his life on account of the fact that he had saved the lives of some Serbs from Srebrenica by helping them leave Srebrenica and go to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. However, Brano Gojković and Vlastimir Golijan insisted that all

83 PW-117, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 14 April 2000, T. 3041-3042.

84 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3180-3181.

85 Protected witness PW-117 stated: "They asked us if we had family or relatives abroad to send money for our exchange and those who said they did were separated from the rest of the group", PW-117, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 14 April 2000, T. 3041.

Muslim prisoners had to be executed so that there were no witnesses. Vlastimir Golijan killed that particular Muslim prisoner.⁸⁶

70. Eight members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment used automatic weapons for the execution of the prisoners.⁸⁷ After they executed all prisoners who arrived on the first bus, Brano Gojković and Aleksandar Cvetković asked to have their guns replaced by M-84 machine guns to expedite the execution. However, due to the high power of the ammunition used for this weapon, the prisoners were not killed, but wounded and most of them begged to be killed.⁸⁸
71. When the execution had been underway for some time, Brano Gojković and Vladimir Golijan insisted that the drivers of the buses should also take part in the execution so that they would not testify about the crime as eye-witnesses. Brano Gojković gave a gun to one of the drivers and ordered him to shoot at the prisoners. He fired at one of the Muslim prisoners and killed him in front of all those present.⁸⁹
72. Around 13:00, eight unidentified members of the Bratunac Brigade of the Drina Corps arrived at the Branjevo Military Farm. They beat the prisoners with metal bars and gun barrels, humiliated them and made them pray and beg. They continued executing Muslim prisoners while the members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment stood by and watched.⁹⁰
73. During his testimony at the ICTY, Dražen Erdemović recognized one of those soldiers in a photograph taken on 12 July 1995 in Potočari. It is a soldier who

86 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3130-3131. Ahmo Hasić also testified that prisoners were asked for money: "A Serb soldier who was walking next to me asked me to give him German Marks and when I said I did not have any, I thought he was going to kill me. He kicked me in the stomach.", Ahmo Hasić, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 6 September 2006, T. 1201-1202.

87 Annex 17. Internal document of the 10th Sabotage Detachment: Note of Allocation of Ammunition for July 16, 1995.

88 Ahmo Hasić, a prisoner who survived the execution, described: "When there was no more gunfire, one of them asked if there were any survivors. "I am alive", said one prisoner. Somebody else from the other side also said: "I am alive, please kill me". Then, this soldier would go from one prisoner to another and shot them in the head". Ahmo Hasić, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 6 September 2006, T. 1202-1204; Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T.3128.

89 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3132.

90 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 4 May 2007, T. 10974-10975.

wore the uniform of the United States Army and a bandana around his head.⁹¹ Dobrislav Stanojević identified this man as Radenko Tomić, a.k.a. Gargija, a member of the Bratunac Brigade.⁹²

74. Mass execution of Muslim prisoners at the Branjevo Military Farm went on from 10:00 until 16:00 and on that occasion members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment took part in the execution of approximately 1,200 Muslims from Srebrenica.⁹³
75. Finally, when the last group of Muslim prisoners was executed, the Lieutenant-Colonel [the unidentified overweight man who had earlier that morning accompanied the members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment to the farm], returned to the execution site with two military policemen. He informed the members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment that there were 500 more Muslim prisoners in the Cultural Center in Pilice whom he ordered to be executed.
76. However, the members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment refused to carry out his order. Instead of them, the members of the Bratunac Brigade went with the Lieutenant Colonel. The members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment were instructed by the Lieutenant-Colonel to meet him later at a café bar in Pilice.⁹⁴
77. The Lieutenant-Colonel and three members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment, Dražen Erdemović, Brano Gojković, and Franc Kos, sat a table in the café bar across the street from the Cultural Center in Pilice. Erdemović testified that from the café bar he had been able to see several bodies in the street in front of the Cultural Center in Pilice⁹⁵. The sound of gunfire and explosions could be heard coming from the building. After a while, Radenko Tomić came to the café bar and informed the Lieutenant-Colonel that “everything was finished”⁹⁶.

91 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 4 May 2007, T. 10974-10975.

92 Dobrislav Stanojević, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* Case, 19 June 2007, T. 12888, 12891, 12899, Annex 23: Photograph of Radenko Tomić taken on 11 July 1995.

93 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Krstić* case, 22 May 2000, T. 3129-3130.

94 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 4 May 2007, T. 10982.

95 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 4 May 2007, T. 10984-10986.

96 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 4 May 2007, T. 10984-10986.

78. When they finished their assignment, the group of eight members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment went back to Dragaševac where Luka Jokić told them that Milorad Pelemiš had ordered members of the First Platoon to return to Bijeljina⁹⁷.

(vi) Covering up of the crime committed at the Branjevo Military Farm

Primary and secondary graves

79. On 16 July 1995, Damjan Lazarević, commander of the 2nd Engineering Battalion of the Zvornik Brigade ordered members of the Brigade, including Cvijetin Ristanović, to take an excavator and go to Branjevo to dig a hole in the ground. As he was carrying out the order issued by his commander, Ristanović saw a ULT 220 wheel loader that was used to push up the bodies of the prisoners into the hole and cover them.⁹⁸

80. The bodies of the prisoners who had been executed at the Cultural Center in Pilice were transferred to the Branjevo Military Farm and buried along with the bodies of the prisoners executed at the Farm.

81. On 16 July 1995, an unidentified soldier from the 1st Battalion of the Zvornik Brigade came to Branjevo and asked for 5 men to be sent to the Cultural Center in Pilice to help load the bodies.⁹⁹ When they came to Pilice, they found soldiers who were guarding the premises and preventing civilians from coming near the Cultural Center. The soldiers who came from Branjevo began loading the bodies into two tipper trucks, and they described the interior of the Cultural Center as “filled with bodies piled over each other, scattered throughout the room.”¹⁰⁰

82. Milenko Tomić, a driver and member of the R Battalion of the Zvornik Brigade reported for duty at the Cultural Center in Pilice on 17 July 1995, acting on orders issued by Radislav Pantić. Tomić arrived in his truck and together with an

97 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 84.

98 Cvijetin Ristanović, Testimony in the *Vidoje Blagojević and Dragan Jokić* case [hereinafter referred to as the *Blagojević and Jokić* Case], 1 December 2003, T. 5360, 5389-5392, 5418.

99 Radivoje Lukić, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 19 April 2007, T. 10272-10275.

100 Jevto Bogdanović, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 10 May 2007, T. 11329-11330.

unidentified soldier continued transferring the bodies to the Branjevo Military Farm.¹⁰¹

83. The mass grave at the Branjevo Military Farm was found in 1996. All the executed prisoners, except for one, wore civilian clothes and by conducting DNA analysis all bodies were identified. All the victims were men and whenever it was possible to establish the cause of death it was determined that a gunshot wound was the cause of death.
84. Four secondary graves were also found on the road to Čančari which were related to the primary mass grave found at the Branjevo Military Farm.¹⁰²
85. Among the bodies found in the primary grave at the Branjevo Military Farm and in four secondary graves, 960 bodies were identified by means of DNA analysis were determined to belong to missing persons reported to the ICRC after the fall of Srebrenica¹⁰³. In addition to those 960 bodies, a fifth secondary grave known as “Čačanski Road 8” was discovered. The bodies from this mass grave were exhumed in October and November 2008 and at least 84 bodies and 5 pieces of fabric were found in this mass grave¹⁰⁴.

101 Milenko Tomić, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 5 February 2008, T. 21001-21002.

102 These mass graves are identified as Čančari Road 9-12. Čančari road is approximately 30 to 40 km south-west from Branjevo, “Srebrenica – primary and secondary mass graves; DNK and forensic evidence”, Exhibit No. 4DP04524 in the *Popović et al.* case; Dušan Janc, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 1 May 2009. The connection between those mass graves was established based on the analyses of soil, fabric, and pollen. “Jose Pablo Baraybar – Anthropology of the examination of human remains in Eastern Bosnia in 1999”, Exhibit No. P00559 in the *Popović et al.* case, pages 3 and 8; “S. E. Maljaaras Report on the examination of the pieces of fabric found in mass graves, 11 February 2000”, Exhibit No. P00675 in the *Popović et al.* case, page 23. Aerial photographs indicating that the secondary grave “Čančari Road” was created between 7 September and 27 September 1995. “Satellite image, Čančari, September 27, 1995”, Exhibit No. P01868 in the *Popović et al.* case; “Satellite image, Čančari, 2 October 1995 (marked as CR-12), Exhibit No. P01869 in the *Popović et al.* case.

103 “Forensic Evidence Summary, Dušan Janc, 13 March 2009”, Exhibit No. PO04490 in the *Popović et al.* case, page 37.

104 International Commission on Missing Persons, “Summary of the ‘Čančari Road8 Report’ drafted from October 2008 until 19 November 2008”, Exhibit No. P04499 in the *Popović et al.* case, page 8.

Request to issue falsified personal identification documents to eight members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment

86. On 16 January 1996 Petar Salapura sent a telegram to the Ministry of the Interior (MUP) of Republika Srpska directly asking them to issue personal identification documents to eight members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment so that they could escape to Serbia:

“Considering that we have a group of members in the 10th Sabotage Detachment who are foreign citizens or are on the list of individuals who have been indicted by the Hague Tribunal, we ask that you order the Bijeljina MUP to issue personal IDs with Serbian first and last names to these individuals, or with different first and last names for Serbian nationals. There are 8 (eight) such individuals¹⁰⁵.”

87. Milorad Pelemiš or an intelligence officer from the command was supposed to register those eight individuals to the MUP in Bijeljina¹⁰⁶.

88. Dražen Erdemović testified that he and the other seven members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment who had participated in the execution of prisoners in Branjevo received their personal identification documents with different names to enable them to flee to Serbia without difficulties.¹⁰⁷

(vii) 23 July 1995: Execution of Muslim prisoners in Bišina

89. In his testimony, Dražen Erdemović stated that Radoslav Kremenović had told him that on 22 July 1995 Petar Salapura came to Dragaševac and together with Milorad Pelemiš tried to convince a group of members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment to carry out an assignment. Kremenović further told Erdemović that he had refused to carry out that order because he did not want to allow Salapura to “drag him into his dirty business”¹⁰⁸.

105 Annex 18: Telegram sent by Petar Salapura to the MUP of Republika Srpska, strictly confidential No. 12/45-1524, dated 14 January 1996.

106 Annex 18: Telegram sent by Petar Salapura to the MUP of Republika Srpska, strictly confidential No. 12/45-1524, dated 14 January 1996.

107 Petar Salapura, Testimony in the *Tolimir* case, 3 May 2011, T. 13597.

108 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Erdemović* case, 19 November 1996, T. 232.

90. On 23 July 1995, Momo Amović, Commander of the Administration of the Drina Corps Command, ordered one of his subordinates¹⁰⁹ to pick up five or six soldiers in Dragaševac and drive them to Bišina by a mini-van¹¹⁰.
91. That same day, a member¹¹¹ of the Battalion of the Military Police of the Drina Corps was ordered to take a military truck and pick up prisoners from a prison in Sušica. When he and another two soldiers from his unit loaded the prisoners on to the truck, they departed towards Šekovići. On the way, another truck and a mini van¹¹² joined them. At some point, Vujadin Popović also joined them¹¹³.
92. This convoy stopped 200 or 300 meters away from the Command of the Bišina Battalion of the Šeković Brigade.¹¹⁴ Five or six soldiers came out of the mini van. Some wore insignia of the 10th Sabotage Detachment.¹¹⁵ After a short conversation with Vujadin Popović, they opened the rear door on the truck and dragged out 5 prisoners. They took them 30 meters away from the parked vehicles and killed them by firing from their automatic guns.¹¹⁶ The remaining prisoners were executed in the same manner. Members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment took them in groups of 5 and executed all of them.
93. When the execution was over, a front-loading excavator came to the execution site and dug a hole in which all executed prisoners were buried.¹¹⁷
94. The subordinate of Momo Amović returned the same 5 or 6 soldiers back to Dragaševac.¹¹⁸

109 This subordinated member of the Drina Corps testified before the ICTY in the *Popović et al.* case, as protected witness PW-175.

110 PW-175, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 25 March 2009, T. 32783; Annex 19: Off-site work order No. 28/3/202 for the mini van with license plates P/7027, in the period 18 July 1995 until 31 July 1995.

111 Member of the Military Police Battalion of the Drina Corps testified before the ICTY in the *Popović et al.* case as protected witness PW-172, 10 March 2009, T. 32570.

112 PW-172, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 10 March 2009, T. 32570; Annex 19: Off-Site Work Order, No. 28/3-202 for the use of a mini van with license plates No. P-7027 for the period 18 July 1995 until 31 July 1995.

113 PW-172, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 10 March 2009, T. 32572.

114 PW-172, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 10 March 2009, T. 32572.

115 PW-172, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 10 March 2009, T. 32572.

116 PW-172, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 10 March 2009, T. 32572-32573.

117 PW-172, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 10 March 2009, T. 32574.

118 PW-172, Testimony in the *Popović et al.* case, 10 March 2009, T. 32783.

95. The Missing Persons Institute of Bosnia and Herzegovina finished the exhumation of the bodies from the primary mass grave in Bišina on 28 October 2009¹¹⁹. They found the remains of 39 individuals. It was established that they were blind-folded and that their hands had been tied with wire. Explosive devices were also found in the mass grave¹²⁰.

F. Documented operations of the 10th Sabotage Detachment from the time of the fall of Srebrenica until the end of the war in BiH

(i) Operation *Stupčanica* – '95: The take-over of the UN protected zone in Žepa

96. When the operation in Srebrenica was completed, approximately 15 members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment from both platoons, under the command of Milorad Pelemiš, were assigned along with other VRS units to take over the UN protected zone in Žepa¹²¹. Their most important assignment was to guard the bridge leading into Žepa so that they could control the way out of the enclave.¹²²

97. The VRS put Žepa under its control on 28 July 1995.

(ii) Bosnian Krajina

98. Following the take-over of Žepa and in accordance with orders issued by Colonel Petar Salapura, the 10th Sabotage Detachment was dispatched to Bosnian Krajina where they stayed until the end of the war in BiH, with only occasional trips to their bases.¹²³ Members of the State Security Service of the Republic of Serbia, among whom was Colonel Zoran Mandić, came to Bosnian Krajina on a number of occasions and talked to Milorad Pelemiš.¹²⁴

119 <http://www.ino.ba/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=92%3Aiz-jame-biina-ekshumirane-34-rtve&catid=2%3Asoapstenja&Itemid=5&lang=bs>, [Accessed on 22 August 2011].

120 <<http://www.tuzilastvork.com.ba/arhiv.php?xnewsaction=getnews&newsarch=102009>>, [Accessed on 22 August 2011].

121 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 88.

122 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 88.

123 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 94.

124 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigators on 8 May 2010, page 94.

IV The 10th Sabotage Detachment: Senior commanders who issued orders and unit members who carried out operations

99. **Petar Salapura** was born on 20 August 1948 in the village of Bjelaj, Bosanski in the Petrovac municipality, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
100. He held the position of the Chief of the Administration for Intelligence Affairs of the VRS Main Staff from its establishment in May 1992 until 1997, when he officially left the VRS Main Staff¹²⁵. On 7 February 1994 he was registered with the 30th Personnel Center at the VJ General Staff as a Chief of the Department for Intelligence Affairs¹²⁶.
101. In addition to the previously mentioned operations of the 10th Sabotage Detachment which was under his command, Petar Salapura also gave orders regulating the internal relations inside this unit. Namely, Franc Kos stated that Petar Salapura issued a verbal order to Pelemiš to kill the following members of the unit because they talked too much about the activities of the unit: Zijad Žigić, Mladen Marinović, Marko Boškić, and Dražen Erdemović. Pelemiš ordered Franc Kos to carry out this assignment. However, in order to protect himself, Kos asked for a written order which was never issued.¹²⁷
102. Instead of Kos, Stanko Savanović was ordered to carry out this assignment. He fired at Dražen Erdemović, Radoslav Kremenović, and Zijad Žigić as they were leaving a café bar in Bijeljina on the night of 22 July.¹²⁸ On this occasion, Dražen Erdemović was hit by two bullets in his chest and stomach. The other two men were not injured.
103. During the “Krivaja – ‘95” operation, in the morning of 13 July 1995, Petar Salapura was at the football field in Nova Kasaba at a time when 500 Bosnian Muslim prisoners were also there. Those prisoners were executed the following day in the vicinity of Zvornik¹²⁹. In the afternoon of 13 July 1995, Petar

125 Petar Salapura, Testimony in the *Tolimir* case, 2 May 2011, T. 13478.

126 Annex 20: Order No. 5-34 issued by the Chief of the Personal Administration of the VJ GeneralStaff, 7 February 1994.

127 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 118.

128 Dražen Erdemović, Testimony in the *Erdemović* case, 20 November 1996, T. 620.

129 Annex 21: Intercepted communication, at 10:15 a.m., 13 July 1995.

Salapura joined General Ratko Mladić in Srebrenica¹³⁰. In the ensuing period of the operation, Salapura stayed at the headquarters of the VRS Main Staff in Crna Rijeka, coordinating the activities of the Administration of Intelligence Affairs of the VRS Main Staff.¹³¹

104. Petar Salapura currently lives in Serbia as a retired Colonel. The Humanitarian Law Center filed a criminal complaint with the Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor of the Republic of Serbia against Petar Salapura on 16 August 2010 for the criminal act of genocide. The state organs of the Republic of Serbia have yet to act on this complaint.
105. **Dragomir Pećanac** was born on 6 June 1964 in Sarajevo, BiH.
106. He was General Ratko Mladić's personal adjutant in July 1995. From 7 February 1994 he was registered with the 30th Personnel Center at the VJ Main Staff as an officer.¹³²
107. The Office of the Prosecutor of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued an order on 20 October 2005 to conduct investigation No. KT-RZ 157/02 against Dragomir Pećanac and other individuals suspected to have committed a criminal act of genocide.
108. Dragomir Pećanac currently lives in Belgrade, Serbia as a retired Major. The Humanitarian Law Center filed a criminal complaint with the Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor of the Republic of Serbia against Dragomir Pećanac on 16 August 2010 for the criminal act of genocide. The state organs of the Republic of Serbia have yet to act on this complaint.
109. **Milorad Pelemiš** was born on 30 August 1964 in the village of Pelemiši, in the Kladanj municipality, BiH.
110. As a member of the VJ special units, Pelemiš was sent on temporary duty to the VRS on 2 March 1994 with details specified in telegram No. 623-2 sent by the

130 Petar Salapura, Testimony in the *Tolimir* case, 3 May 2011, T. 13589-13590.

131 Annex 22: Telegram No. 12/45-872, sent by Petar Salapura to the Radio-Reconnaissance Platoon of the Drina Corps, 15 July 1995.

132 Annex 20: Order No. 5-34 issued by the Chief of the Personal Administration of the VJ GeneralStaff, 7 February 1994.

Command of the VJ Special Units Corps¹³³. Milorad Pelemiš was a commander of the 10th Sabotage Detachment of the VRS Main Staff from its founding on 14 October 1994 until the end of the war in BiH.

111. At the beginning of April 1999, Milorad Pelemiš, Slobodan Orašanin, Branko Vlačo, and Rade Petrović put themselves under the command of Yugoslav Petrušić¹³⁴. This group is known as “Pauk” (Spider) and its members acted as mercenaries.
112. Members of the “Pauk” group, as volunteers of the VJ, were active during the armed conflict in Kosovo where they allegedly committed a number of criminal acts. On 4 May 2000, the District Office of the Prosecutor raised an indictment against the above mentioned members of the “Pauk” group for their participation in criminal acts of murder, extortion, espionage, and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.
113. According to the indictment this group extorted DM 20,000 from Albanian prisoners Mirsad and Sadik Nimoni, threatening to kill them if they failed to hand over the money. The sister of two Nimoni brothers sent the money to the Kelebija border crossing where it was collected by Milorad Pelemiš and Branko Vlačo.¹³⁵ Also, in May 1999, Pelemiš and Rade Petrović, along with Petrušić, took two Albanian men, Rahman Idriz and Hamid Neziri to a forest near Dečani where they killed them.¹³⁶
114. On 13 November 2000, the District Court in Belgrade sentenced Pelemiš to one year in prison for the criminal act of extortion and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition while he was acquitted of murder and espionage charges. The Supreme Court of Serbia overturned the first-instance decision and returned the case for retrial. A second trial is underway.

133 Annex 24: Telegram No. 623-2 of the Command Corps of the VJ Special Units of, 2 March 1994.

134 Yugoslav Petrušić, a.k.a. Dominik was a double agent for French Intelligence and Serbian State Security. As an employee of the French Intelligence, he allegedly committed a number of criminal acts, including executions and political assassinations in Algeria, Belgium, Spain, and Zaire.

135 Statement of Mirsad Nimonaj given to the Humanitarian Law Center on 24 October 2000; Statement of Sadik Nimonaj given to the Humanitarian Law Center on 29 October 2000; Statement of Luan Loshi given to the Humanitarian Law Center on 31 October 2000.

136 Humanitarian Law Center: Identification of the victim: Neziri Hamdi, 7 May 2000, information taken from the ICRC; Humanitarian Law Center: Identification of the victim: Rahman Idrizaj, 13 November 2000, information taken from the ICRC.

115. Milorad Pelemiš now lives in Belgrade. The Humanitarian Law Center filed a criminal complaint with the Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor of the Republic of Serbia against Milorad Pelemiš on 16 August 2010 for the criminal act of genocide. The state organs of the Republic of Serbia have yet to act on this complaint.
116. **Franc Kos, a.k.a. Slovenac and Žuti** was born on 16 July 1966 in Celje, Slovenia.
117. Upon his arrival in Bosnia in January 1993, Kos joined the ABiH as a soldier of the 3rd Platoon of the 2nd Battalion of the Tuzla Brigade. At the beginning of October 1993 he was arrested by the ABiH for helping Serbs cross the line of the conflict line and enter Republika Srpska. After being imprisoned for forty days, Kos fled to the Serb-controlled territory where he was arrested and detained in the Batković camp.
118. During his stay in this camp, Kos met Zijad Žigić and Stjepo Pranić and together with them, he later became a member of the 10th Sabotage Detachment.
119. Franc Kos was released from the camp in February 1994 as a member of a group made up of seven people, including Zijad Žigić, Stjepo Pranić, and Dražen Erdemović under the command of Captain Zoran Manojlović. This group was under the command of the Administration for Intelligence Affairs, i.e. its Chief Petar Salapura. Their main task was to conduct sabotage operations behind the enemy lines.¹³⁷
120. Over time, members of the group became dissatisfied with the fact that the group was not officially a unit of the VRS. Also, they objected to plans made by the VRS Main Staff that their activities should be expanded with new assignments, including capturing prisoners on the enemy-controlled territory. Those prisoners were transferred to VRS-controlled territory for questioning. The above reasons created a conflict between Manojlović and Salapura. Manojlović was later transferred to the 410th Intelligence Center of the VRS. The group was reformed into the 10th Sabotage Detachment which was put

¹³⁷ Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, page 9.

under the control of Milorad Pelemiš.¹³⁸ Franc Kos was appointed commander of the Bijeljina Platoon.

121. Franc Kos left the unit at the end of 1996 when his two-year contract expired. Milorad Pelemiš contacted him in 1997 and offered him a three-month contract for a military engagement in Zaire through Serbia's State Security Agency. Upon Kos's return from Zaire, Kos lived in Bijeljina until he was arrested on 20 April 2000 while trying to enter Croatia from Serbia at a border crossing near Osijek. Shortly thereafter he was extradited to BiH where he is currently being tried for the crime of genocide committed against Muslims from Srebrenica.
122. **Marko Boškić** was born on 9 July 1964 in Tuzla, BiH.
123. In 1993 Boškić tried to flee from BiH and go to Serbia but he was arrested and detained in the Batković prison camp.¹³⁹
124. In June 1994 Boškić accepted an offer to become a member of the VRS, i.e. a member of a sabotage group commanded by Captain Zoran Manojlović.¹⁴⁰ He became a member of the 10th Sabotage Detachment on 14 October 1994 and stayed with the unit until the end of the war in BiH.
125. After the war, Boškić spent 18 months in Serbia, in Belgrade and in Sremska Mitrovica. At the end of 1997 Boškić moved to Germany and in 2000 he moved to the United States. He was arrested in the US in 2004 on suspicion that in a hit-and-run accident, while driving under the influence of alcohol, he had killed a US citizen. For the criminal acts committed in the US, for lying on his immigration application and hiding the fact that he had participated in the Srebrenica massacre, Boškić was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the USA.¹⁴¹ After serving his sentence in a US federal prison, Boškić was deported to BiH where he was sentenced by a legally binding judgement to 10 years' imprisonment for crimes against humanity.¹⁴²

138 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigator on 8 May 2010, pages 10-11.

139 Marko Boškić, Statement given to the Federal Investigation Bureau (United States), 31 August 2004, page 4.

140 See paragraphs 120-121.

141 *United States of America vs. Marko Boškić*, Case No. 04-10298-DW, Government's Sentencing Memorandum, 19 October 2006.

142 Judgment of the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Case No. X-KR-10/928, 19 July 2010.

126. **Aleksandar Cvetković** was born on 4 April 1968 in Tuzla, BiH.
127. On 20 October 2005 the Office of the Prosecutor of BiH ordered investigation No. KT-RZ 157/05 against Aleksandar Cvetković and other individuals on suspicion of committing a criminal act of genocide.
128. Cvetković emigrated to Israel in 2006 where he received Israeli citizenship.
129. Based on an extradition request issued by the BiH judiciary, Cvetković was arrested in Israel on 18 January 2011.
130. On 1 August 2011 the District Court in Jerusalem ruled to extradite Cvetković to Bosnia and Herzegovina in 60 days to be tried for his role in the execution of over 800 Srebrenica Muslims at the Branjevo Military Farm committed on 16 July 1995.
131. **Dražen Erdemović**, a Croatian national, was born on 25 November 1971 in Donja Dragunja, in the Tuzla municipality, BiH.
132. In October 1993 he was arrested by the HVO for helping Serbs from Donja Dragunja to cross the line of conflict and go to Republika Srpska.
133. In April 1994 he became a member of a sabotage detachment under the command of Zoran Manojlović and from 14 October 1994 until the end of the war in BiH he was a member of the 10th Sabotage Detachment of the VRS Main Staff.¹⁴³
134. Members of the State Security Sector of the Republic of Serbia arrested Erdemović on 2 March 1996 on suspicion that he had committed crimes against the civilian population. Radoslav Kremenović, a member of the Vlasenica Platoon of the 10th Sabotage Detachment who had been hiding Dražen Erdemović in his house in Bečej, Serbia, was also arrested on this occasion.¹⁴⁴

143 See paragraphs 120-121.

144 Annex 25: Office of the District Prosecutor in Novi Sad, Serbia, Request for investigation against Dražen Erdemović and Radoslav Kremenović, 8 March 1996.

135. Dražen Erdemović was extradited to the ICTY on 30 March 1996 where he admitted that he had participated in the execution of 1,200 Muslim prisoners at the Branjevo Military Farm on 16 July 1995. He was sentenced by a legally binding decision to five years' imprisonment for the violation of customs of war.
136. **Brano Gojković** was born on 4 October 1968 in Starić, Kladanj municipality, BiH.
137. In July 1995, Gojković was a member of the Vlasenica Platoon of the 10th Sabotage Detachment. On 16 July 1995 he took part in the execution of 1,200 Muslim prisoners from Srebrenica at the Branjevo Military Farm. After the war in BiH, he was engaged as a mercenary in the war in Zaire, in Kosovo, and in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in the group of Jugoslav Petrušić.
138. Brano Gojković currently lives in Belgrade, Serbia. The Humanitarian Law Center filed a criminal complaint with the Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor of the Republic of Serbia against Gojković on 16 August 2010 for the criminal act of genocide. The state organs of the Republic of Serbia have yet to act on this complaint.
139. **Vlastimir Golijan** was born on October 25, 1974 in Žeravice, in the Kladanj municipality, BiH.
140. Vlastimir Golijan is one of four individuals¹⁴⁵ charged with committing a criminal act of genocide against Bosnian Muslims from Srebrenica in the *Franc Kos et al. Case* tried before the Court of BiH. The trial is still underway.
141. **Zoran Goronja** was born on September 7, 1971 in Jošava, in the Bosanski Novi municipality, BiH.
142. Zoran Goronja is one of four individuals¹⁴⁶ charged with committing a criminal act of genocide against Bosnian Muslims from Srebrenica in the *Franc Kos et al. case* tried before the Court of BiH. The trial is still underway.

145 Franc Kos, Stanko Kojić, Vlastimir Golijan, and Zoran Goronja.

146 Franc Kos, Stanko Kojić, Vlastimir Golijan, and Zoran Goronja.

143. **Radoslav Kremenović** was born on 16 October 1967 in the village of Bistrica, in the Banja Luka municipality, BiH.
144. Radoslav Kremenović, a former member of the Vlasenica Platoon of the 10th Sabotage Detachment was arrested together with Dražen Erdemović on 2 March 1996 by members of the State Security Sector of the Republic of Serbia. After being questioned for hiding Erdemović and for illegal possession of firearms and ammunition in his house in Bečej, Serbia, Kremenović was released and he has not been prosecuted.¹⁴⁷
145. Kremenović currently lives in Serbia. The Humanitarian Law Center filed a criminal complaint with the Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor of the Republic of Serbia against Kremenović on 16 August 2010 for the criminal act of genocide. The state organs of the Republic of Serbia have yet to act on this complaint.
146. **Zoran Obrenović a.k.a. Maljić** was born on January 22, 1971 in Piskavice, in the Vlasenica municipality, BiH.
147. He was nicknamed Maljić while he was a member of an assault detachment of the VRS in the period from 1992 to 1993 because he allegedly used a large hammer (malj) to kill Muslim prisoners.¹⁴⁸
148. Zoran Obrenović currently lives in Serbia. The Humanitarian Law Center filed a criminal complaint with the Office of the War Crimes Prosecutor of the Republic of Serbia against Obrenović on 16 August 2010 for the criminal act of genocide. The state organs of the Republic of Serbia have yet to act on this complaint.
149. **Stanko Savanović a.k.a. Geza**, registered under the name Stanko Kojić, was born on January 23, 1968 in Travnik, BiH.
150. Savanović was a member of the “Pauk” group during the armed conflict in Kosovo. In April 1999, Milorad Pelemiš contacted Savanović and offered him

147 Office of the District Prosecutor in Novi Sad, Serbia, Request for investigation against Dražen Erdemović and Radoslav Kremenović, 8 March 1996.

148 Franc Kos, Interview given to the ICTY investigators on 8 May 2010, page 28.

the chance to participate in the conflict in Kosovo and to be paid by the VJ for his services. Savanović accepted.¹⁴⁹

151. Savanović, a.k.a. Stanko Kojić, is one of four individuals¹⁵⁰ charged with committing a criminal act of genocide against Bosnian Muslims from Srebrenica in the *Franc Kos et al.* case tried before the Court of BiH. The trial is still underway.

149 Transcript of the hearing of witness Stanko Savanović before an investigating judge of the District Court in Belgrade in the criminal trial case of Jugoslav Petrušić, 19 November 1999, page 2.

150 Franc Kos, Stanko Kojić, Vlastimir Golijan, and Zoran Goronja.

Annex No.	Description of Annex
Annex 1	Photograph of Radislav Krstić handing in the flag to Milorad Pelemiš, 14 October 1995, Vlasenica.
Annex 2	Command Structure of the 10th Sabotage Detachment in 1995.
Annex 3	Insignia of the 10th Sabotage Detachment.
Annex 4	Telegram of the VRS Main Staff sent by Zdravko Tolimir to the VJ Main Staff, addressed to General Mile Mrkšić, 1 February 1995.
Annex 5	The Report by the Dutch Battalion, 24 June 1995.
Annex 6	Order for the engagement of the 10th Sabotage Detachment, strictly confidential No. 1245/779, signed by Colonel Petar Salapura, 21 June 1995.
Annex 7	Information about the hearing of Mujo Muškić, strictly confidential No. 18-215/1, signed by Dragomir Pećanac, 29 June 1995.
Annex 8	Order of the Command of the 10th Sabotage Detachment, strictly confidential No. 123-2/95, 10 July 1995.
Annex 9	Photograph of Velimir Popović (holding a flag) and Stanko Savanović (with a hat), members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment in Srebrenica, 11 July 1995.
Annex 10	Photograph of Zoran Stupar, member of the 10th Sabotage Detachment in Srebrenica, 11 July 1995.
Annex 11	Photograph of Franc Kos (1) and Zoran Obrenović a.k.a. Maljić (2) in Vlasenica, 14 October 1995.
Annex 12	Photograph of the execution site in downtown Srebrenica. Photograph taken in 1996.
Annex 13.1 and 13.2	Ratko Mladić and Milorad Pelemiš in front of the police station in Srebrenica on 11 July 1995.
Annex 14	Three members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment standing next to an abandoned UNPROFOR APC in Srebrenica, 11 July 1995.
Annex 15	Photograph of General Ratko Mladić congratulating members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment (Stanko Savanović and Velimir Popović) in Srebrenica, 11 July 1995.
Annex 16	Obituary of Dragan Koljivrat.
Annex 17	Internal document of the 10th Sabotage Detachment: Ammunition Usage Note for 16 July 1995.
Annex 18	Telegram sent by Petar Salapura to the MUP of Republika Srpska, strictly confidential document No. 12/45-1524, dated 14 January 1996.
Annex 19	Off-site work order No. 28/3/202 for the minivan with registration plates P/7027, for the period 18 July 1995 until 31 July 1995.
Annex 20	Order No. 5-34 issued by the Chief of the Personal Administration of the VJ General Staff, 7 February 1994.
Annex 21	Communication intercepted at 10:15 a.m., 13 July 1995.

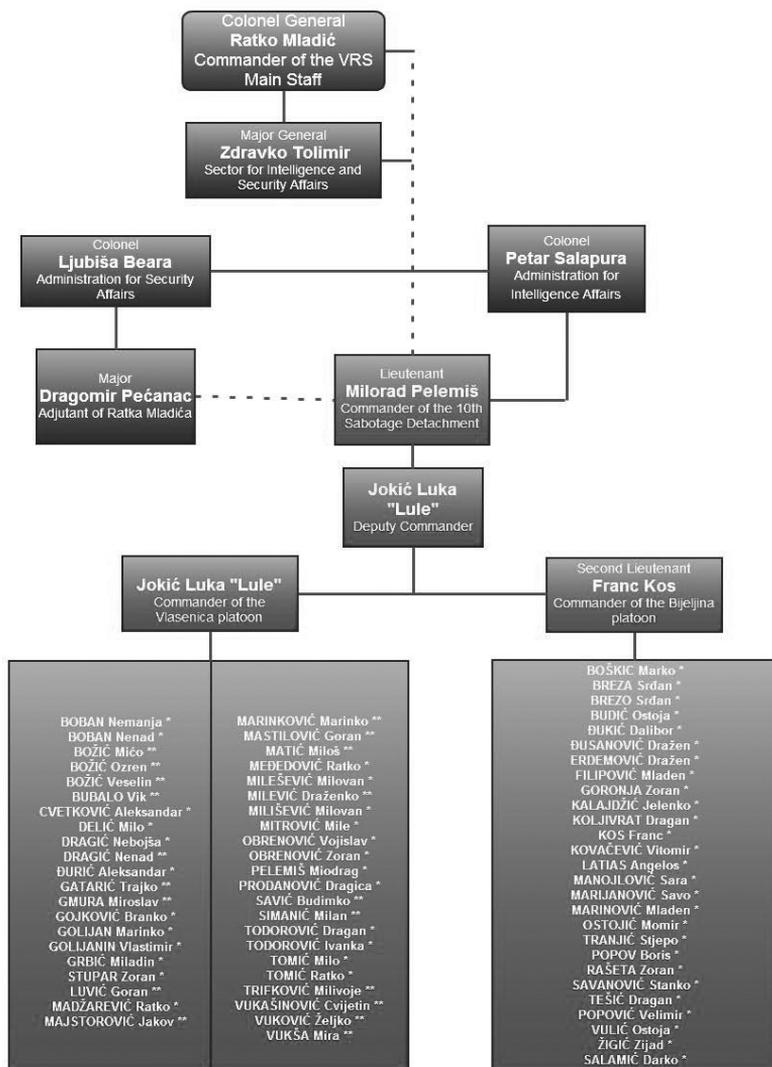
Annex 22	Telegram No. 12/45-872, sent by Petar Salapura to the Radio-Reconnaissance Platoon of the Drina Corps, 15 July 1995.
Annex 23	Photograph of Radenko Tomić taken on 11 July 1995.
Annex 24	Telegram No. 623-2 of the Command Corps of the VJ Special Units, 2 March 1994.
Annex 25	Office of the District Prosecutor in Novi Sad, Serbia, Request for investigation against Dražen Erdemović and Radoslav Kremenović, 8 March 1996.

Annexes



*Photograph of Radislav Krstić handing in the flag to Milorad Pelemić,
14 October 1995, Vlasenica.*

Command structure of the 10th Sabotage Detachment in 1995.



* Member of the platoon.

** Probably member of the platoon.

Command Structure of the 10th Sabotage Detachment in 1995.



Insignia of the 10th Sabotage Detachment.

English Translation

ET 0647-6735-0647-6735

/handwritten: ~~1997~~/
 /handwritten: 17-7/
 /stamp: To be kept until the end of ____/
 /handwritten jottings:/
 People or volunteers to be sent
 /initials/
 /round stamp: MILITARY ARCHIVES, BELGRADE/
 /handwritten: 2/
 /stamp: **TO BE KEPT PERMANENTLY**/
 /stamp:/ To be kept until the end of year ____
 Number ~~43-52~~ / ~~52-13~~ /?pages/
 Processed by /a signature/

Republika Srpska Army Main Staff
 Intelligence and Security Sector
 Strictly confidential No. 12/45-94
 1st February 1995

- Yugoslav Army Main Staff
 (personally to General MRKŠIĆ)

Pursuant to the agreement between you and Colonel SLAPURA, please allow the Special Forces Corps Commander to send three instructors to the Bijeljina Garrison on 5th February 1995 for the purpose of continuing the training of the members of the 10th do /Sabotage Detachment/ of the VRS GS /Republika Srpska Army Main Staff/, who had completed the twenty-day training course at the Pančevo SC /Collection Centre/.

The instructors will be outside the combat area and will not be exposed to risky situations.

OTPDVU

1 of 2

*Telegram of the VRS Main Staff sent by Zdravko Tolimir to the VJ Main Staff,
 addressed to General Mile Mrkšić, 1 February 1995.*

English Translation

ET 0647-6735-0647-6735

Thank you for the understanding.

Assistant Commander
for Intelligence and Security
Major General
Zdravko TOLIMIR

/stamp: 6th February 1995/

/receiving stamp:/

Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
YUGOSLAV ARMY GENERAL STAFF
CABINET OF CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF

Strictly confidential No. 17-7

19

UNREVISSED

Attachment-NR 2/141

24-06-1995 10 27 000711262211 COMBEN DUTCHBAT

R1113212

HQ DUTCHBAT

TVA 2001
U2

(2/3)

T-NR: U01, TVZ:

HONR: DUTCH 100
DATE 111 UN RESTRICTED

IMMEDIATE

OUTGOING FAX NO:	DATE: 24-06-1995
TO: SECTOR HQ NORTH-EAST 2010	FROM: HQ DUTCHBAT SREBRENICA
FAX NO:	FAX (MMARSAL): 0/11301330 PHONE -AA : 0/11301330 VSAT TEL/FAX: 7151/7150
ATTN: G2	RELEASING OFF: SCHREIJER RANK : CAPTAIN SIGN : [Signature]
INFO: ACIE SIMIN HAN 2017 (NL/BE) LOGTBAT (BUSOVACA)	COMBEN CRISISSTAF: ATTN: - SITCEN BLS - 11 LUMBLRIG - 42 PAINFBAT (GE)
SUBJECT: DAILY WITINFORM FROM 201700 H TO 241700 G JUN 95	

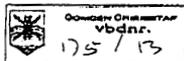
VERZ. AAN:
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
G2 CRISISSTAF
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G3 UITVOER
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
SITCEN

AMENDMENT ON PAGE 2, DESCRIPTION OF INCIDENTS

- GENERAL. IT AS A NORMAL DAY WITH ONE SIGNIFICANT EVENT DURING THE NIGHT, FOR DETAILS READ ON.
- SREBRENICA.
 - WARRING FACTIONS MOVEMENTS.
 - CHANGES TO UNITS.
 - AIR ACTIVITIES.
 - PERSONALITIES.
 - OTHER INFORMATION.
 - FIRING INCIDENTS (FI) AND CFV (CONFIRMED).

	FI			CFV		
	SA	MG	HY WPN	SA	MG	HY WPN
UNATTRIB	1587	229	253			

UNATTRIBUTED = BATTLE NOISE DTG: 240230-240330 8 JUNE 95



TVO 20340
FKK 23

MAIN STAFF OF THE ARMY OF REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
SECTOR FOR INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY
INTELLIGENCE ADMINISTRATION

Strictly confidential no. 12/45-770

21 June 1995

VERY URGENT

DK /Drina Corps/ COMMAND – INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT
(for the 10th DOD /Sabotage Detachment/ Commander)

Order for engagement of the 10th DOD

1. On 21 June 1995 start intensive preparations to carry out sabotage operations in the coming period against selected targets.

Work out a detailed plan by 1000 hours on 22 June 1995 and brief me about the decision at 1200 hours on 22 June 1995.

The Commander of the 10th DOD and the Chief of the Drina Corps Intelligence Department will be responsible to be for collecting information, planning and carrying out the task.

2. After detailed reconnaissance and making a decision, commence with tactical practice of the detachment on similar facilities.

3. Coordination between units in contact will be done by the Chief of the Drina Corps Intelligence Department and he will be in charge of the whole action.

4. Inform the Drina Corps NŠ /Chief of Staff/ about the task.

*Order for the engagement of the 10th Sabotage Detachment, strictly confidential
No. 1245/779, signed by Colonel Petar Salapura, 21 June 1995.*

5. Engage the whole detachment for the execution of the task. Complete the task (action) within 10 to 15 minutes. Infiltration of the detachment should be done at night and the surprise attack just before dawn. The exact time is to be decided by the Detachment Commander with the approval of the Drina Corps Chief of ObOd /Intelligence Department/.

Pullout of the detachment is to be done along the same route as it was infiltrated, with the help of a smoke screen.

6. In carrying out the task, strictly adhere to the following:
- There should be no danger to UNPROFOR members;
 - Avoid causing casualties among women and children;
 - Capturing live sources is obligatory;
 - In case any member of the detachment is either wounded or killed, his body must be recovered at all cost, not a single soldier may fall into enemy hands;
 - Prior to setting off for the task, remove all identification documents from all soldiers;
 - Ensure complete secrecy of the operation as to its location and time;
 - Use communications equipment only after giving the signal to start the operation and only by using TKT /secret commanding of troops/;
 - Work out several options and alternative routes for the pullout; if necessary, ensure artillery support from units in contact and decide on a signal for the planned fire.

C H I E F

C o l o n e l

Petar SALAPURA

/signature and stamp/

/stamp:/

RECEIVED:	21 June	1995	1550 hours
			/a signature/
<u>3235</u>			/a signature/

DRAFT TRANSLATION

0554-4899-0554-4901-ET/Translation

1-3/41/?st/ INTELLIGENCE CENTRE
Strictly confidential no. 18-215/1
29 June 1995

/handwritten: 192/

R E P O R T

Results of questioning
of a prisoner of war

On 28 June 1995, I continued the questioning of R/Z /prisoner of war/ Mujo MUŠKIĆ, son of Mujčin, born on 16 October 1955 in Cerska, Vlasenica municipality, a refugee in Srebrenica since 12 February 1993, semi-skilled bricklayer, captured on 23 June 1995 in the Kraljeva Gora sector, Han Pijesak.

The objective of this part of the questioning was to establish as precisely as possible the direction of movement of the group of Muslims of which MUŠKIĆ was part from Srebrenica until he was captured.

The group (of 22 Muslims) gathered secretly at 0100 hours on 20 June 1995 in Slapovići village, Srebrenica, and going across Jovino Brdo /and/ the excavation site of the *Podravanje* mine they reached the area of the northern edge of the Sušica canyon, at about two to three kilometres east of Stublić. They arrived at this point at about 0400 hours and rested until about 0430 hours. At about 0430 hours, they set off along the northern side of the Sušica canyon and came to the Stublić sector at about 0500 hours. From Stublić they set off towards the Šarena Bukva sector and turned right towards the Radava sector.

They reached the Radava sector (the Turks /derogatory for Bosnian Muslims/ obviously use the term Radava to describe a much broader area than what is represented on the map) between 0600 and 0700 hours on 20 June 1995. They stayed there for the day until about 1600 hours, because they were afraid of being found out by the Muslim military crew located at Radava. According to what he heard, MUŠKIĆ says there are 12 Turk soldiers quartered in a hut in that area, going on patrol towards Kupusna during the day and resting at night. Sometimes there are only six Muslims on guard. They rested in the woods, to the left of the Muslim army hut. The Muslims who were there also said that the wreckage of a downed helicopter was about 300 m left of where they were.

At about 1600 hours, the group set off and went around the Muslim army crew from the left side in the direction of Kupusna, and at about 1800 hours they reached the UNPROFOR observation post. (This is OP /observation post/ number 6, which is located 100 m south of K /elevation/ 1357 – in the direction of the Završje sector.) They passed the UN checkpoint from the left side and stopped after 150 to 200 m. Soon after that their guide arrived, a man called Osman, originally from Zalisina village. Osman explained that they would go to Kupusna and then he would guide them past the basin which provides water for Milići and take them to Vrani Kamen, where they would have a longer rest. Osman boasted to them that he had recently passed that way and been in the Kraljeva Gora sector, and that he had not seen the Serbian army anywhere.

At about 1830 hours they set off towards Kupusna, where they arrived after 2100 hours.

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*Information about the hearing of Mujo Muškić, strictly confidential No. 18-215/1,
signed by Dragomir Pećanac, 29 June 1995.*

When they got to Kupusna, it was already dark, and Mujo does not remember any particular details (stables, shacks, people, cattle, etc.).

From Kupusna they went straight ahead downhill along a path, and turned left onto an overgrown dirt road. It took them about an hour reach the dirt road from Kupusna. They went along the dirt road for about an hour and turned left again onto a path. When they turned from the road onto this path, the area was full of coniferous trees two or three metres high. After walking uphill along the path for about 20 minutes, they reached a clearing with several old apple and pear trees. They continued walking across the plateau, descending slightly, and reached a solitary, thick beech tree. When they got to the beech tree, Osman told them they would stop for a while, but warned them not to go near the beech tree since there were mines around it. On the ground around the tree, dry twigs were scattered. Osman told them that about 15 days earlier (i.e. around 5 June 1995) a young man stepped on a mine there and his leg was blown off. After resting for about 15 minutes, they went downhill, straight ahead in the same direction as before, and after about half an hour they reached an overgrown dirt road. The road stretched across a flat area, and after walking along it for over an hour there was a torched truck (probably a FAP) on the left side of the road. After another half hour they reached the water basin (made of concrete, about three metres high – probably Štedrovo Vrelo), and about 15 minutes after the basin they turned left from the road onto a path.

A forest starts at the beginning of that path, and it was obvious that cattle had passed along the path. After walking along the path for about half an hour, Osman picked a spot where they would sleep and they slept for at least three to four hours.

At about 0400 hours on 21 June 1995, they set off along a path which went sharply uphill, and after about 40 minutes they came out onto an overgrown dirt road. The grass growing on both sides of that road reaches up to 1.5 m, and at a distance of 10 to 15 m to both the left and right of the road there is the edge of a forest, while along the road there are some trees with /?foresters'/ markings on them. They went along that road, which also goes steeply uphill, for over an hour and turned left onto a path which, Osman said, led to Vrani Kamen.

They reached Vrani Kamen between 0830 and 0900 hours, and rested for about two hours. From the rocks they observed Mt. Udrč.

Between 1100 and 1130 hours, they set off along a descending path in the same direction as before, and Osman stopped them after about 10 minutes so that he (Osman) could first, on his own, pass on the left side a makeshift shelter made of freshly broken pine branches. While passing the shelter on the left, Mujo saw an ABHO /nuclear-biological-chemical/ cape (SMB /olive-drab/).

After that, going downhill along a path which slightly descended along a meadow with sparse pine trees, at a distance of about 30 m from the shelter, they reached some stones laid in zigzag fashion along the path. Osman told them to step only on the stones (there were about 10 of them) because there were probably mines.

They continued along a path through the woods, and since there was thick fog and rain Mujo did not notice anything special, except that they walked without stopping. Before

nightfall (meaning at about 2030 hours) they reached some stables, as Osman had told them, and here he warned them not to /?make any noise/, cough or talk, because there was a house to the right of the stables, while the stables were to the left of them. From the stables they continued towards the shooting-range, as Osman had told them, and they came to about 300 m as the crow flies from the shooting-range, at around 2200 or 2300 hours. There is a part of that area with thick pine trees, where they spent the night. Early in the morning, before dawn, Omer went alone to reconnoitre where to cross the asphalt road, and explained that he would be taking them to /?Igrište/, and that on his way back he would steal two cows which he had seen.

Osman returned at around 1200 hours on 22 June 1995, saying /illegible/ find the asphalt road and if the members of the group heard /?a stream/ /illegible/. Osman stayed with the group and just before nightfall he again /illegible/ on the right along the stream, and he occasionally switched on his flashlight. /illegible/ where they went, because they kept stepping into the stream, once /illegible/ (this is the Pitoma Poljana sector), he only remembers /illegible/ /?near/ a forestry building (probably a forester's hut) and they turned /?right/ /illegible/ stream and that they passed by a cemetery next to which there was a house at a distance of about 100 m (on the right).

They wandered all night, and at about 0430 hours on 23 June 1995 they came to a large meadow with a barbed-wire fence running along the middle. Osman led them through the open area right beside the fence, and then they were fired on and they scattered.

Mujo wandered around the Kraljeva Gora area all day on 23 June 1995, making whistling sounds and calling his companions. He finally decided to find a unit of the VRS /Army of Republika Srpska/ and surrender – which is what he did.

DELIVER TO:

- 1 x Intelligence Administration of the VRS GŠ /Main Staff/
- 1 x Intelligence Department of the VRS DK /Drina Corps/
- 1 x 65th Zmtp /motorised protection regiment/ Command
- 1 x a/a /files/

CHIEF
 Captain 1st Class
 Dragomir PEČANAC
 /a signature/

C O M M A N D

of the 10th Sabotage Detachment

Strictly confidential no. 123-2/95

Date: 10 July 1995

Pursuant to Order of the Republika Srpska Army GŠ /Main Staff/ – Intelligence Sector, Strictly confidential no. 12/45-852 from 10 July 1995 related to the movement of the elements of the unit I hereby

O R D E R

The unit shall carry out the march en route Bijeljina – Vlasenica – Bratunac.

Movement of the troop shall be carried out by bus and the commanding officer of the vehicle shall be 2nd Lieutenant Franc KOS.

Men participating in the march are as follows:

1. Franc KOS – 2nd Lieutenant
2. Nemanja BOBAR, soldier
3. Željko VUKOVIĆ, soldier
4. Milovan MILEŠIĆ, “-“
5. Brano GOJKOVIĆ, “-“
6. Marko BOŠKIĆ, “-“
7. Dražen ERDEMOVIĆ, sergeant
8. Jelenko KALAJDŽIĆ, soldier
9. Srdan BREZO, “-“
10. Dragan KOLJIVRAT, “-“
11. Zoran GORONJA, “-“
12. Ostoja VULIĆ, “-“
13. Mladenko FILIPOVIĆ, “-“
14. Ratko MEĐEDOVIĆ, “-“
15. Zoran RAŠETA, “-“
16. Luka JOKIĆ, sergeant
17. Dragan TODOROVIĆ, soldier
18. Budimko SAVIĆ, “-“
19. Zoran OBRENOVIĆ, “-“



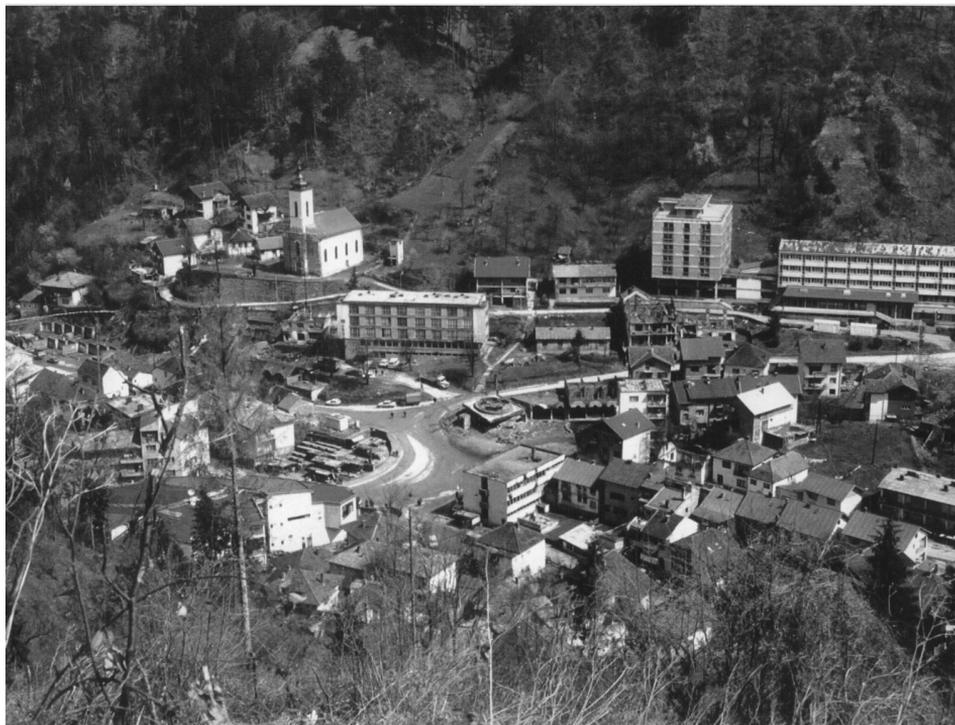
Photograph of Velimir Popović (holding a flag) and Stanko Savanović (with a hat), members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment in Srebrenica, 11 July 1995.



*Photograph of Zoran Stupar, member of the 10th Sabotage Detachment in Srebrenica,
11 July 1995.*



*Photograph of Franc Kos (1) and Zoran Obrenović a.k.a. Maljić (2) in Vlasenica,
14 October 1995.*



Photograph of the execution site in downtown Srebrenica. Photograph taken in 1996.



Ratko Mladić and Milorad Pelemiš in front of the police station in Srebrenica on 11 July 1995.



Three members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment standing next to an abandoned UNPROFOR APC in Srebrenica, 11 July 1995.



Photograph of General Ratko Mladić congratulating members of the 10th Sabotage Detachment (Stanko Savanović and Velimir Popović) in Srebrenica, 11 July 1995.



04234942

Тужним срцем и болом у души јављамо свој родбини, кумовима и пријатељима да је наш драги и никад прежалени син, брат, дјевер, ујак, сестрић рођак и шура

КОЉИВРАТ (Тома) ДРАГАЊ

храбро погинуо на бранику отаџбине дана 12. 07. 1995. год. у својој 25-ој год. живота.
Спровод драгог нам покојника полази испред куће жалости у Талежи дана 14. 07. 1995. године у 17 часова, а сахрана ће се обавити породичном гробљу у Талежи...

О Ж А Л О Ш Б Е Н И

Отац: ТОМО; мајка: МИЛА; брат: РАНКО сапородицом; сестра ДРАГАЊА и зет: ДРАГАЊ стричеви: ТОДО и МИРО са породицама; ујак: ВАСО са породицом; ујна: ЗОРА са породицом; рођак АЦО; родитељи и тетка са породицама, те породице: Кољиврат, Герун, Лакић, Букурешлијеви, Мујаџић, Пенчић и Дабовић, кумови, комшије, пријатељи и остатак многобројна родбина.

ВИЈЕЊЦИ: СЕ НЕ ПРИЛАЖУ

Превоз обезбијеђен испред касарне у 16 часова.

0423-4937-0423-4938-EDT.doc/EDT/English Draft translation

SPECIAL POLICE DETACHMENT
ŠEKOVIĆI

/Handwritten/:

DATE 14 July 1995

1.	Paté can small	9
2.	Peas	3
3.	Spice "Vegeta"	500 gr.
4.	Cooking oil	1 l
5.	Sugar	3 kg
6.	Beetroot	8 kg
7.	Pepper	4 kg
8.	Salt	3 kg

Ammunition	7.62 AP /automatic rifle/	2.400 kg
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Date 15 July 1995

1.	Fish	7
2.	Paté large	10
3.	Luncheon meat	14
4.	Pepper	1 jar

0423-4937-0423-4938-EDT.doc/tak

1

*Internal document of the 10th Sabotage Detachment: Ammunition Usage Note
for 16 July 1995.*

0554-4469-EDT/Draft translation

they should be reported by the commander of the 10th dod or the intelligence person
from the command of the detachment.

please inform us about your decision.

chief

colonel

petar SALAPURA"

you are required to act on the request by the gš vrs.

minister

dragan kijac

/stamp/

RECEIVED: 16 January 1996 at 1940 hours

188 _____ /a signature/
SIGNATURE

0637-1355-0637-1388-ET/Translation

2. Miladin PRSTOJEVIĆ, son of Jefto,
Colonel, Infantry, personal VES 31139,
born 15 July 1942

No. P J M	1 5 0 7 4 2 1
Service status	0 1
Date	1 0 1 1 9 3

At General Staff of the Army of Yugoslavia,
30th Personnel Centre, Main Staff

3 5 0 0

- as Chief of the Operations and Training
Department

2 2 1 0 0 4

VES 31040 3 1 0 4 0

FČ Colonel

PG 7 (seven) 0 7

(per establishment: FČ Colonel, PG 7)

4 3 0 0 0 7 0 0

Belgrade garrison

7 5 5

Currently as per MF: Assistant Chief of the ONP /Operations and Training/
Department at the 42nd Corps, 2nd VO /military district/, FČ Colonel, PG 11 as of 14
January 1988, Sarajevo garrison.

He is transferred and appointed as per the needs of the service effective 10 November
1993, when the establishment was prescribed.

3. Petar SALAPURA, son of Milan,
Colonel, Infantry, personal VES 31139,
born 20 August 1948

No. S M P	2 0 0 8 4 8 1
Service status	0 1
Date	1 0 1 1 9 3

At General Staff of the Army of Yugoslavia,
30th Personnel Centre, Main Staff

3 5 0 0

- as Chief of the Intelligence Department

2 2 9 0 9 6

VES 31040 3 1 0 4 0

FČ of Colonel

PG 7 (seven) 0 7

(per establishment: FČ Colonel, PG 7)

4 3 0 0 0 7 0 0

0637-1355-0637-1388-ET/Translation

Belgrade garrison 7 5 5

Currently as per MF: Chief of the Intelligence Department of the 2nd VO /military district/, FČ Colonel, PG 7 as of 8 February 1992, Sarajevo garrison.

He is transferred and appointed as per the needs of the service effective 10 November 1993, when the establishment was prescribed.

4. Zdravko TOLIMIR, son of Stanko,
Colonel, Infantry, personal VES 31139,
born 27 November 1948

No. T S Z	2 7 1 1 4 8 1
Service status	0 1
Date	1 0 1 1 9 3

At General Staff of the Army of Yugoslavia,
30th Personnel Centre, Main Staff

3 5 0 0

- as Assistant Chief

2 1 6 0 1 0

VES 31040

3 1 0 4 0

FČ of Colonel

PG 6 (six)

0 6

(per establishment: FČ Colonel - Major General, PG 6)

4 3 4 5 0 6 0 0

Belgrade garrison

7 5 5

Currently as per MF: Chief of the Security Organ at the Command of the 2nd VO, FČ Colonel, PG 11 as of 30 August 1990, Sarajevo garrison.

He is transferred and appointed as per the needs of the service effective 10 November 1993, when the establishment was prescribed.

5. Dragomir PEĆANAC, son of Jovo,
Captain 1st Class, Infantry, personal VES 31101,
born 6 July 1964

No. P J D	0 6 0 6 6 4 1
Service status	0 1
Date	1 0 1 1 9 3

0637-1355-0637-1388-ET/Translation

At General Staff of the Army of Yugoslavia,
30th Personnel Centre, Main Staff 3 5 0 0

- as administrative officer 2 2
4 0 0 3

VES 31039 3 1 0 3 9

FČ of Major PG 13 (thirteen) 1 3

(per establishment: FČ Colonel, PG 13) 4 1 4 2 1 3 0 0

Belgrade garrison 7 5 5

Currently as per MF: administrative officer at the Intelligence Organ of the 2nd VO
Command, FČ Major, PG 14 as of 17 May 1992, Sarajevo garrison.

He is transferred and appointed as per the needs of the service effective 10 November
1993, when the establishment was prescribed.

6. Rajko BALAC, son of Milan,
Colonel, Artillery, personal VES 31280,
born 12 February 1941 No. B M R 1 2 0 2 4 1 1

Service status 0 1

Date 1 0 1 1 9 3

At General Staff of the Army of Yugoslavia,
30th Personnel Centre, Main Staff 3 5 0 0

- as Chief of Artillery 2 2 6 0 0 7

VES 31040 3 1 0 4 0

FČ of Colonel PG 8 (eight) 0 8

(per establishment: FČ Colonel, PG 8) 4 3 0 0 0 8 0 0

Belgrade garrison 7 5 5

Currently as per MF: Chief of Artillery at the Combat Arms Organ of the 2nd VO
Corps, FČ of Colonel, PG 9 as of 22 December 1991, Sarajevo garrison.

He is transferred and appointed as per the needs of the service effective 10 November
1993, when the establishment was prescribed.

0637-1355-0637-1388-ET/Translation

33247, born 30 November 1969.	No. V P V 3 0 1 1 6 9 1
	Service status 0 1
	Date 1 0 1 1 9 3
To Yugoslav Army General Staff, 30 th Personnel Centre, Main Staff	3 5 0 0
- as administrative officer 4 0 0 3	2 2
	VES 31001 3 1 0 0 1
FČ Captain	PG 16 (sixteen) 1 6
(per establishment: FČ Captain 1 st Class – Major, PG 16)	3 4 4 1 1 6 0 0
Belgrade garrison	7 5 5

Currently as per MF: Platoon Commander at the Centre for Additional Training, University of the Yugoslav Army, VJ CVŠ, FČ 2nd Lieutenant – Captain, PG 19 since 16 August 1993, Belgrade garrison.

He is transferred and appointed as per the needs of the service effective 10 November 1993, when the establishment was prescribed.

C H I E F
Major General
Risto MATOVIĆ
/signed/

/round stamp:
General Staff of the Yugoslav Army
Sector for Recruitment, Mobilisation and Systems Issues
P e r s o n n e l A d m i n i s t r a t i o n /

English Translation

ET 0329-6841-0329-6843

13.07.95 07:15:00 924

Two companies of the RS /*Republika Srpska*/ MUP /*Ministry of the Interior*/ Special Police are deployed in the village of Konjević Polje, and their assignment is to break up and capture the Muslim groups, fleeing from the Srebrenica sector. The prisoners will be taken to Zvornik given that in Milići, "the capacities are fully occupied".

13.07.95 09:05:00 924

During a conversation between unknown interlocutors at the frequency used by the VRS /*Army of Republika Srpska*/ GŠ /*General Staff*/ it has been mentioned that around 30% of the population had been "evacuated" from the Srebrenica sector. Yesterday (12.07.95) at about 10:00 hours, the VRS forces also took over the village of Potočari. The VRS GŠ representative and the representative of the Rogatica Brigade are currently negotiating with the Muslim side in Srebrenica with the aim that the aforesaid accept to move out and leave the town.

13.07.95 10:15:00 924

Major MALINIĆ (the Commander of the 65th Protective Motorised Regiment Armoured Battalion) and Colonel Pero SALAPURA (the VRS Security Service) are at the football field in the Kasaba village (18 kilometres to the north-west of Srebrenica) where they are receiving the arrested Muslims. There are around 500 prisoners there at the moment. As for the weapons, around 30 machine-guns were confiscated. General MLADIĆ is currently in Bratunac.

OTP / DVU

1 of 1

Communication intercepted at 10:15 a.m., 13 July 1995.

0704-9780-EDT/Draft translation

MAIN STAFF OF THE ARMY OF REPUBLIKA SRPSKA
 INTELLIGENCE ADMINISTRATION
 STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL NO. 12/45-872

Date: 15 July 1995

VERY URGENT

To: RIV DK /Radio Reconnaissance Platoon of the Drina Corps/ (to Colonel Mirko PETROVIĆ, personally)

Communications: Your memo Strictly Confidential no. 13-38/1 of 15 July this year

Start jamming radio communications between the scattered parts of the 26th Division of the Muslim army and the forces of the 2nd Muslim Corps, which have a task to carry out a coordinated operation in the general sector of Zvornik and Šehovići. Do not jam any contacts made with our units to negotiate surrender.

CHIEF

Colonel

Petar SALAPURA

/signed and stamped/

/stamp:/

RECEIVED: 15 July 1995 at 2137 hours
/s signature/
3727 SIGNATURE

0704-9780-0704-9780-EDT.doc/fd

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Telegram No. 12/45-872, sent by Petar Salapura to the Radio-Reconnaissance Platoon of the Drina Corps, 15 July 1995.



Photograph of Radenko Tomić taken on 11 July 1995.

English Translation

ET 0455-4832-0455-4832

COMMAND OF THE SJ /Special Units/ CORPS
 OF THE VJ /Army of Yugoslavia/
 Confidential number 623-2
 of 02. 03. 1994

MILITARY SECRET
 CONFIDENTIAL

Professional Non-Commissioned Officer
 Sent to Temporary Work

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY OF YUGOSLAVIA
 - PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION -

REF: Your memo by the GŠ /General Staff/ of the Army of RS /Republika Srpska/,
 strictly confidential number 23-20/102 of 28. 02. 1994

Pursuant to the abovementioned act, we hereby inform you that, in accordance with
 Article 58 of the Law on the VJ, we are agreeable to send to temporary work to the
 Army of RS in duration of one year, the following:

1. Mile BLANIŠA, son of Ljuban, Staff Sergeant,
 personal VES /military occupational specialty/ 21101, born 02. 04. 1965
 /handwritten/ 0204965170035
2. Milorad PELEMIŠ, son of Miodrag, Staff Sergeant 1st Class
 personal VES 21101, born 30. 08. 1964

This consent means that the said shall not be appointed to the 30th KC /Personnel
 Centre/ and in case of combat engagement of the SJ Corps of the VJ, they shall have
 to return to parent unit in reasonable time and before expiration of the term to which
 they had been sent to temporary work.

OČ/DDŽ

Acting COMMANDER
 Colonel
 Miodrag PANIĆ
 /signed/

OTPDVU

1 of 1

Telegram No. 623-2 of the Command Corps of the VJ Special Units, 2 March 1994.

IT 96 22 -- T

21 NOVEMBER 1996 7/408 BIS
D 7-5/408 BIS mcf

NOVI SAD DISTRICT COURT
 INVESTIGATING JUDGE
 No. Ki. 60/96
 Date: 11 March 1996
 Novi Sad

In deciding on the request for an investigation of the District Public Prosecutor in Novi Sad number Kt. 86/96 dated 8 March 1996, the Investigating Judge of the District Court in Novi Sad, Tomislav Vojnović, with Vesna Francisković as clerk, in the criminal case against the accused Dražen ERDEMOVIĆ for the criminal offence of a war crime against civilians as defined in Article 142, paragraph 1 of the FRY Criminal Code and the accused Radoslav KREMENOVIĆ for the criminal offence of aiding and abetting the perpetrator of a criminal offence pursuant to Article 204, paragraph 3 with respect to paragraph 1 of the Republika Srpska Criminal Code and the criminal offence of unauthorised possession of firearms, ammunition and explosives pursuant to Article 33, paragraph 3 with respect to paragraph 2 and 1 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, issues the following

DECISION

AN INVESTIGATION IS TO BE CONDUCTED

Against the accused:

1. Dražen ERDEMOVIĆ, aka Džina, son of Viktor and Ana nee Džinić, born on 25 November 1971 in the village of Donja Dragunja, Tuzla Municipality; whose last known place of residence was in Bijeljina, Miloša Obilića Street 144, a Croat; citizen of Republika Srpska; an unemployed locksmith; married; father of an 18-month old child; literate; completed secondary vocational school; completed his military service in 1990 in Belgrade; registered with the military office in Bijeljina; owns no property; has no previous convictions and is not being investigated for any other criminal offence: in detention since 3 March 1996.

2. Radoslav KREMENOVIĆ, aka Kremenko, son of Miladin and Mileva nee Petković, born on 16 October 1967 in Bistrica, Banjaluka Municipality; permanent resident of Bečej, Rade Stanišića Street 50C; a Serb; a citizen of the FRY; an active military officer; married; father of a small, four month old, child; literate; completed the Land Forces Military Academy; completed military service in 1982 in the Military School; owns no property; has no previous convictions and is not being investigated for any other criminal offence; in detention since 3 March 1996.

There are reasonable grounds to suspect that they have done the following:

On 20 July 1995, in the village of Pilice, on a cattle farm located on the road between Zvornik and Bijeljina, and as a member of the 10th Sabotage Detachment of the Republika Srpska Army, during the armed conflict in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with seven members of the Republika Srpska Army, the first charged, Dražen ERDEMOVIĆ, killed civilians in such a way that from 1030 until 1600 hours they/as printed/ shot about 1,200 Muslim citizens who were brought in buses to the scene of the crime. Firing single shots from his automatic M-70 rifle, he

distcour/mp

*Office of the District Prosecutor in Novi Sad, Serbia, Request for investigation against
 Dražen Erdemović and Radoslav Kremenović, 8 March 1996.*

personally killed about 100 unidentified individuals. The second charged, Radoslav KREMENOVIĆ, after the first charged Dražen ERDEMOVIĆ had told him what he had done, helped hide the perpetrator of a criminal offence for which a death penalty is prescribed, hiding him in his house in Bečej from 16 February until 3 March 1996. Also, as they had previously arranged, he contacted foreign journalists who were to provide the necessary documents for the first charged, Dražen ERDEMOVIĆ, to leave Yugoslavia and flee abroad. This was prevented on 3 March 1996 when they were arrested by members of the MUP /Ministry of the Interior/ of Serbia.

They have thereby committed the following criminal offences:

The first charged, Dražen ERDEMOVIĆ, a war crime against civilians defined in Article 142, paragraph 1 of the FRY Criminal Code, and the second charged, Radoslav KREMENOVIĆ, the criminal offence of aiding and abetting the perpetrator of a crime pursuant to Article 204, paragraph 3 with respect to paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code of the RS /Republic of Serbia/.

The second charged, Radoslav Kremenović on his own:

2. In his house in Bečej, Rade Stanišića Street no. 50, on 3 March 1996, kept without authorisation, a large quantity of firearms and fragmentation weapons, explosives and ammunition, and fragmentation weapons and high explosives such as: one sniper rifle no. A 10516, calibre 7.9 mm with a telescopic sight no. 02402; four *kašikara* defensive M-52 hand grenades; three *kašikara* offensive M-75 hand grenades; one fragmentation M-79 bomb; one M-79 fragmentation bomb with tear gas and one hand grenade SRB 8504; 500 grams of JEIGE /as printed/ plastic explosive no. 8602; one handmade primer from a bullet cartridge with 10 cm of slow burning fuse; one M-8 primer with 30 cm of slow burning fuse; one 100 gram TNT bullet; 25 bullets, calibre 3.56 mm; 50 bullets, calibre 5.6 mm; four M-58 flares, calibre 26 mm; 155 rifle bullets; 139 bullets, calibre 7.62 mm; 29 bullets, calibre 7.9 mm and 50 cartridges of 7 mm;

and has thereby committed the criminal offence of unauthorised possession of firearms, ammunition and explosives pursuant to Article 33, paragraph 3 with respect to paragraph 2 and paragraph 1 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition.

Statement of Reason

The District Public Prosecutor has made a request for investigation against Dražen ERDEMOVIĆ because there are reasonable grounds to suspect that he has committed the criminal offence of a war crime against civilians pursuant to Article 142, paragraph 1 of the FRY Criminal Code and against Radoslav KREMENOVIĆ for the criminal offence of aiding and abetting the perpetrator of a crime pursuant to Article 204, paragraph 3 with respect to paragraph 1 of the Republika Srpska Criminal Code and the criminal offence of unauthorised possession of firearms, ammunition and explosives pursuant to Article 33, paragraph 3 with respect to paragraph 2 and 1 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Republic of Serbia.

After having reviewed the allegations in the request and after having reviewed the enclosed file and after having questioned the accused Dražen ERDEMOVIĆ and

IT 96 22 -- T 5/408 Bis

Radoslav KREMENOVIĆ, there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the accused have committed the criminal offences for which they have been charged in the Request for Investigation, and the Request for Investigation is justified.

The grounds for suspicion originate from the content of the criminal charges and the addendum to the criminal charges, the certificate of entering the apartment and other premises belonging to the accused Radoslav Kremenović and his father and the certificate for the things which were taken from the accused Radoslav Kremenović.

Since it is necessary to verify the defence of the accused and acquire the documentation mentioned in the Request for Investigation, and also acquire the video tapes and possibly carry out another investigation, the decision as in the disposition was issued pursuant to the above quoted regulation and pursuant to Article 157, paragraph 1 with respect to Article 159, paragraph 1 of the Law on Criminal Procedure, so that these operations may be carried out.

INVESTIGATING JUDGE
Tomislav Vojnović
/signed/

Legal Remedy:

An appeal may be lodged by a dissatisfied party against this decision within three days after receipt. The appeal may be lodged through this court with the Chamber of the District Court in Novi Sad. An appeal must be submitted in writing in duplicate. An appeal shall not postpone the implementation of this decision.

