

Rule 92 *ter* statement of Judge Radomir Gojković

*Prosecutor v. Haradinaj, Balaj and Brahimaj*  
IT-04-84-T

**Rule 92 *ter* witness  
statement of  
Radomir Gojković**

23<sup>rd</sup> October 2007

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**WITNESS INFORMATION**

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**Last Name:** GOJKOVIĆ  
**First Name(s):** Radomir      **Father's First Name:** Luka  
**Nickname:**      **Gender:** Male  
**Date of Birth:** 7 August 1948      **Place of Birth:** Crni Vrh  
**Address:** -      **Municipality:** Peć  
**Telephone:** -

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**Ethnic Origin:** Serb

**Religion:** Orthodox

**Language(s) Spoken:** Serbian

**Language(s) Written (if different from spoken):** Serbian (Cyrillic and Latin)

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**Current Occupation:** President of Peć District Court, Kosovo

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### WITNESS STATEMENT

1. I studied law at the Faculty of Law in Priština, Kosovo, and graduated in 1972 with a Bachelor of Laws degree. I then began working as a trainee at the Peć District Court. In 1975, I was appointed a Municipal Court Judge. In 1976, I was elected a District Court Judge in Peć. This happened more quickly than usual in my case because of a lack of staff, and because the national structure also had to be respected. Municipal Courts hear criminal cases punishable by less than ten years imprisonment, and District Courts hear cases punishable by more than ten years imprisonment or by death as well as other cases punishable under special laws.
2. I have been the President of the Peć District Court since November 1998. The District Court office was relocated to Leskovac in Serbia in June 1999. I still preside over some old Kosovo cases from 2000 to 2001. I work on second-instance criminal and civil cases, make decisions on the recognition of decisions of foreign courts, amnesties, and other cases in which the parties are mostly Albanians from the territory of Kosovo and Metohija.
3. An Investigative Judge has to work as a trainee for two to three years, then take the Bar exam then become an expert associate for three years later before being elected to the position of Municipal Court Judge.
4. In 1992, all the Albanian Judges left their positions, but the Court continued in their absence. Other Albanians at the Court who wanted to work kept working. The situation was the same in the Prosecutor's Office and other state services.

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5. In 1998, criminal investigations were commenced by the police forwarding a criminal report to the Prosecutor's Office. Before filing a criminal report, the police could interview a suspect without the Prosecutor's permission and collect evidence.
6. The Prosecutor could reject the report, return it to the police for more information, or attempt other measures for the detection of a criminal act or perpetrator.
7. With a known perpetrator and sufficient evidence, the Prosecutor could request the Investigating Judge to commence an investigation. The Investigating Judge would interview the suspect, gather other evidence collected by the police and decide whether or not to conduct an investigation. The Investing Judge could also express disagreement with Prosecutor's request and ask a panel of three judges to decide on the issue.
8. The Investigating Judge had the power to investigate after receiving a request to investigate. (In 2006, the Prosecutor's Office obtained this jurisdiction, but its implementation is postponed until 2009.)
9. The Prosecutor would not submit a request to investigate where the perpetrator is unknown. If a perpetrator was suspected and there were grounds to believe he or she had committed a crime, an investigation would be deemed concluded and the Investigating Judge would return the case to the Prosecutor, who had three options:
  - i. raise an indictment against the alleged suspect;
  - ii. return the case to the Prosecutor for further investigation; or
  - iii. decide against criminal prosecution.If the indictment was forwarded to the accused and his or her lawyer, they could file a complaint. A panel of three judges decided whether to accept or reject the complaint.
10. In 1998, my district had jurisdiction over Peć, Klina, Istok, Djakovica, and Dečani Municipalities, with the Dukagjini area. They were very busy areas with much KLA

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activity. I dealt with around one hundred KLA cases during 1998. The areas most active were Peć, Glodane, Istok, Jablanica, Radavac, Ljubozdan as well as other villages.

11. The most common type of crime dealt with was the charge of "persons coming together to take part in hostile activities for terrorist crimes". The actual crimes alleged were, for example, membership of the KLA, jeopardizing the safety of FRY, and perpetration of other terrorist crimes.
12. Other crimes required investigation because the Albanians refused to accept the Serb authorities. We conducted investigations into the murder of police officers, army soldiers and civilians, Serbs killing Serbs and Albanians killing Albanians, fraud, burglaries, violent burglaries, arms smuggling etc.
13. I heard the people starting to talk about the KLA once it was established in 1997 – 1998. In 1998, I saw a number of orders signed by Ramush Haradinaj and many other KLA documents. **Annex 1** (ERN U009-6492-U009-6499) contains documents concerning hostile activities involving the KLA that a member of the SUP gave me in 1998 in relation to KLA member Faik Dodaj and others.
14. The biggest problems the SUP had in Kosovo were in the Dukagjini area because it was nearest the Albanian border and there were regular border crossings and weapon smuggling. The police did not dare to go into parts the Dukagjini area such as Peć, Kapešnica, Drenica, Jablanica, Djakovica and other villages.
15. Lake Radonjić and Rznić were in my jurisdiction. Investigation teams came under fire and on one occasion when my team and I were returning from an investigation in Glavičica village, Peć municipality, which is halfway between Peć and Klina, our vehicle came under fire and was hit with gunfire in the front and back door on the left side of the car.

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16. The Dukagjini area became a no-go area for Serb police in mid-1998 because of firearms attacks by the KLA.
17. Frequent KLA attacks on police made our investigations much more difficult but we had to go into an area if we had information. We didn't, however, go into a dangerous area within the Dukagjini zone unless it was really necessary. We went into the area many times in 1998 – 1999 but I can't recall how often.
18. We would not go into dangerous areas unless the police had secured the area and it was during daylight. A map on which I have marked the areas within the Dukagjini zone that were particularly dangerous is **Annex 2** (ERN U009-6501). These areas were Djakovica, Junik, Pljancor, Dujaka, Dubrava, Rastavica, Dubrava, Prilep, Prekoluka, Crnobreg, Donji Ratiš, Raušić, Streoc, Glodane, Gramočelje, Firaja, Donje Novo Selo, Skivjane, Janoš, Kodralija, Crmljane, Suke Crmljan, Rakovina, Kraljane and Jablanica. Other villages and areas were also dangerous including Dašinovac, Dolac, Grabanica, Loćane, Babaloć, Rznić, Požar, Žabelj, Zahać, Ždrelo, Piskote, Napolje, Kusurić, Ljodja, Barane, as well as Lake Radonjić area.
19. It was a very chaotic time in Kosovo in 1998 and 1999 and the Serb authorities did what they could to maintain security of the population and their property. We didn't have control of the Dukagjini area because of KLA activity. We kept away from no-go areas unless it was totally necessary to investigate, it was in daylight and the area was secured by the police.
20. Police stations were forced to close during 1998 – 1999. There were at least two police stations in the Dukagjini zone closed during 1998 – 1999. One covered both Gornji Ratiš and Donji Ratiš villages. They closed because it was too dangerous for the police officers to work there and perform their duties as a result of KLA attacks at night. The MUP station in Junik was also closed but I don't know when or why it

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closed. Another police station between Djakovica and Decani also closed because it was too dangerous for police officers to work in the area.

**9 September 1998**

21. On 9 September 1998, I received telephone calls from both the SUP and the Prosecutor's office concerning a number of bodies found in the vicinity of Lake Radonjić. The SUP requested that I conduct an investigation because it was within our jurisdiction.
22. I assigned "KRI 105/98" as the identification code to the investigation file. The letters KRI relate to a crime scene investigation file and the letters KIO relate to a file when you instigate an investigation against an alleged perpetrator. The file code changes from KRI to KIO if a perpetrator is found and investigated.
23. As the Investigating Judge in charge of the case, I organised a team to go to the scene immediately. The members were:
  - i. Miladin Popović, District Prosecutor (someone of this seniority would not normally be involved in investigations, but I included him because of the apparent seriousness of the circumstances);
  - ii. Žarko Gazdić, crime technician;
  - iii. Ljubiša Đorđević, crime technician;
  - iv. Goran Jovović, crime technician;
  - v. Petar Ilinčić, crime technician;
  - vi. Radovan Zlatković, police inspector; and
  - vii. Goran Mitić, police officer.Others, whose names I don't recall, were also present at the scene.
24. I arrived at the scene at Lake Radonjić in the morning. Police were present and had secured the area. Only one unpaved road allowed access to the site and two or three houses were situated several hundred metres from the scene on either side of the

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- canal. We came to a canal where I saw bullet holes in the canal wall and bodies at the wall of the canal. Armed uniformed police were there securing the area. They were wearing blue camouflaged uniforms. No armoured vehicles were present.
25. The media and press were present. They were allowed into the scene to record the scene and to ask questions of me, the Prosecutor and competent members of MUP. I don't know who informed them about the site. I didn't inform them and I certainly didn't need them there.
26. They left soon after they had taken pictures and conducted interviews. I surveyed the area and I quickly realized that I had to provide forensic experts. We surveyed the site and confirmed that it was secure and established what measures had been taken to do this.
27. When we reached the plateau of the canal we searched the immediate location and we found body parts. We crossed the canal and walked to the area where a steep slope led down to the canyon. An Opel car was in the water.
28. I noticed bullets and bullet casings on the ground at the canal. I saw bodies dressed in civilian clothes and I saw body parts at the wall of the canal.
29. My impression of the scene was of a very gruesome site with bodies and body parts all over the place, the smell, the flies and blood – it was a terrible sight.
30. I observed bodies covered with soil by the wall of the canal and I could see flies around the bodies. A bad smell was in the air. I crossed the canal and saw more bodies and body parts.
31. The MUP had secured the area. The next step was to obtain assistance from forensic experts. I told the police officers to search the area. Nine selected photographs I

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recognize as depicting the area are **Annex 3** (U016-4025; U016-4036; U016-4037; U016-4038; U016-4039; U016-4040; U016-4041; U016-4046; and U016-4047).

32. I ordered the police officers (MUP) to search the terrain and to check if there were any more bodies or other material evidence in the area. I was not informed of any new evidence being located. I instructed the police crime technicians not to do any work that day because there were no forensic experts available yet. We left around 2 to 3 pm. The entire location was sealed off and I gave instructions to MUP Inspector Radovan Zlatković to secure the immediate and surrounding areas throughout the night. A map marked with the approximate area around Lake Radonjić which was secured by MUP during the recovery operation is **Annex 4** (U009-6478).
33. I returned to my office and wrote a letter to the Institute of the Faculty of Forensic Medicine, Belgrade, requesting forensic assistance. I chose this one because of its professionalism and expertise in forensic matters. I had used it in the past and I was familiar with its practice. The letter dated 9 September 1998 is **Annex 5** (U016-3945).
34. I recognize V000-6866 as a video taken on 9 September 1998, while I was present at the site. In it can be seen the bodies of victims, bullets, bullet casings and an interview with a MUP officer. The person giving statement is Dragutin Adamović, from Novi Sad, who at that time was head of Djakovica SUP.

**10 September 1998**

35. On the 10 September 1998 onwards, the team investigating the Lake Radonjić site alongside me comprised:
- i. Zoran Babić, Deputy Public Prosecutor;
  - ii. Milan Stanojević, SUP;
  - iii. Ljubiša Đorđević, SUP;

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- iv. Nebojša Avramović, SUP;
- v. Radovan Zlatković, SUP;
- vi. Goran Mitić, SUP;
- vii. Savo Jovanović, SUP;
- viii. Goran Jovović, SUP; and
- ix. Petar Ilincić, SUP.

We also hired other manual workers to exhume and place the bodies in body bags before their transport to another location.

36. The SUP members, police crime scene technicians and I traveled to Lake Radonjić and searched the general terrain and the areas of the canal and the canyon area down to the lake. We found bodies in the concrete canal, in the canyon in front of and behind the Opel car and we walked right to the mouth of Lake Radonjić. We found bodies on the bank and we also found bodies in the water stuck on a rock or a branch and prevented from moving further down the canal to the lake.
37. The crime scene technicians marked and photographed the bodies, body parts and clothes. Nothing was moved pending the arrival of the forensic experts.
38. At approximately 3 pm, SUP officers told me that they had found some clothes and some suspicious items at a place called Bandera (meaning "post") in Dašinovac. They said that they had seen some items of clothing, a belt, traces of blood and wire in a "V" shape. The ground was also raised indicating that there was a possible grave. I took the team to Dašinovac where crime technicians took photographs and made a sketch of the scene. I made notes of the Dašinovac scene.
39. When I went to Dašinovac I saw clothing, wire, blood traces around the raised soil in obvious grave sites. A sketch was made and photographs were taken before the soil was removed. When the soil was removed, we found bones, clothes, and an ID card in the clothes with the name of Miloš Radunović. A rifle permit bearing the name of

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Slobodan Radošević was in the same item of clothing. We also found paper money which appeared to have a bullet hole in it. There were two sets of clothed remains in that were completely skeletonised. I could see two skulls, a pair of rubber boots and a pair of Puma trainers. There were bullet holes in the sweater found there and several cartridges located in the area. The bodies were buried slightly beneath the surface and the soil was basically placed on top of them.

40. We found a pocket address book in the breast pocket of Miloš Radunović with the folded money with the bullet hole in it and in his ID card. About ten metres from the bodies we found body parts and pieces of clothing. These were put into black body bags.
41. We searched the area for some time and did not find anything else so we left the area at approximately 4.15 pm. I returned to Lake Radonjić. The SUP took possession of the artifacts and bodies, brought them to Lake Radonjić and handed them to SUP officer Radovan Zlatković. I instructed the police to guard the site until the forensic experts arrived on the following day, 11 September 1998.
42. When I returned from Dašinovac to Lake Radonjić on 10 September 1998, Radovan Zlatković told me he had seen a body in a sewer drain at the Ekonomija Farm. I and a group from the team went to the Ekonomija Farm and saw the body in the drain. We left the body as it was and put the concrete drain tiles back in place. We went to the stables where there was barbed wire with what appeared to be human hair attached to it, burnt pieces of paper and electric cables which were tied to the metal cattle stalls. These items were all photographed and collected by the police. The area was searched on my order but nothing further was found. We then had a discussion about the anticipated forensic examination and agreed to use the basement of the Hotel Paštrik in Djakovica as a makeshift mortuary. We obtained black body bags and a truck was ordered for transporting the bodies to the Hotel Paštrik. We obtained the

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services of a driver and police officers were appointed specifically to guard this vehicle.

43. The Dašinovac bodies, which were already in body bags, remained overnight at Lake Radonjič. We did not put any other bodies into body bags. The team left Lake Radonjič leaving the police guarding the scene.

**11 September 1998**

44. On the following day, we arrived at Lake Radonjič at around 10 am. At least five others joined us, namely:
- i. Professor Dušan Dunjić, Director of the Institute and Forensic Team Leader Professor of Forensic Medicine at the Medical Faculty of Belgrade University;
  - ii. Dr Branimir Aleksandrić, forensic pathologist;
  - iii. Professor Marija Djurić-Srejić, anthropologist;
  - iv. Dr Dragan Ječmenica, forensic pathologist; and
  - v. Radivoje Krajšnik, a driver or assistant.

Some manual workers and assistants also attended the scene.

45. We handed over the two Dašinovac bodies to the forensic experts for examination on their arrival at Lake Radonjič.
46. We started to work on the body on "Ekonomija" farm and the forensic experts directed the crime scene technicians to take photographs. The crime scene technicians made a sketch labeled the body "1". The Ekonomija Farm "1" body was placed into a body bag, removed from the Ekonomija Farm and placed in the truck.

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47. Some civilians attended the scene after seeing the footage of the Lake Radonjić victims on television on 9 September 1998. They enquired about their relatives and both I and Professor Branimir Aleksandrić told them that they would be informed in due course what to do and about the identification process. I had an official notification published on Radio Džakovica and Radio Peć, Pristina TV and in the Večernje Novosti newspaper stating that “relatives of the missing persons found at Lake Radonjić are invited to come to the MUP Džakovica on 17 September 1998 between 9 am and 7 pm and to bring the most recent photographs and all available medical documentation for the missing persons.”
48. The water in the canal had been redirected to reduce the flow to the lake which made the work possible to recover the bodies more easily from the canal.
49. I started my investigation by gathering everyone at the plateau where a large open tent was erected. We gathered there and I instructed the forensic team and the crime technicians to do their work. The forensic experts requested that Petar Ilinčić and Goran Jovović take photographs of everything that they needed marked or photographed.
50. The entire team followed the SUP officers. The forensic experts pointed out what they wanted labelled and photographed and crime technicians Petar Ilinčić or Goran Jovović photographed the evidence.
51. Some of the bodies were exhumed, labelled with a number, photographed and placed into body bags on 11 September 1998. The forensic team had their own method of labelling and essentially they were responsible for that work. The bodies were later re-labelled by the forensic team “R1”, R2” etc. The letters represented the different body recovery sites. The bodies found in the canal were labeled “R” (representing Lake Radonjić). Those found at the Ekonomija Farm were labeled “Re” and those found at Dašinovac were labeled “D”.

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52. I can't recall how many bodies were labeled on this day. We found bodies in the canal, outside the canal and at the canal walls in the canyon. Clothes, bodies, body parts and a burnt out Opel car were found in the canyon.
53. At about 6 pm, we left the scene at Lake Radonjić. We left the bodies recovered that day in the custody of the police who remained at Lake Radonjić.
54. At around dusk, about ten bodies from the Lake Radonjić canal were put into body bags and placed into the truck together with the Dašinovac bodies. A forensic expert accompanied this truck to the Hotel Paštrik temporary mortuary. A police vehicle followed the truck. The bodies were delivered to the forensic experts on arrival at the Hotel Paštrik.
55. We inspected the Hotel Paštrik facilities and I ordered the SUP to provide two police officers to protect the Hotel Paštrik mortuary area. The forensic experts decided to place the bodies in the basement room to avoid mixing them up. The forensic team doctors kept the basement key. The basement was secured and guarded by the police.

**12 September 1998**

56. On 12 September 1998, the forensic team split into two groups: one team stayed at the Hotel Paštrik to perform the autopsies and the other team went back to Lake Radonjić.
57. I arrived at Lake Radonjić at around 9 am. SUP divers were present. The police thought that bodies may have been water swept down to the lake and they believed that the area nearest the lake from the canal needed to be searched. I don't know what part of the lake they searched.
58. The work at Lake Radonjić site continued in the same way as it had on the previous day. The scene and the bodies were secured by SUP officers including Goran Mitić

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and Radovan Zlatković. They observed and protected the scene twenty-four hours a day.

59. About ten bodies were recovered. All were photographed and placed into body bags. They were put into the truck and removed to the Hotel Paštrik under police protection and in the presence of one of the forensic experts. They were handed over to the forensic experts in Hotel Paštrik in the evening.
60. The remainder of the Lake Radonjić bodies were left at the canal and were protected overnight by Mitić and Zlatković's team.
61. I remained at Lake Radonjić for the entire day until I left with the team that evening when it was getting dark. I don't think that I went to the mortuary at Hotel Paštrik that day.

**13 September 1998**

62. I didn't go to Lake Radonjić on 13 September 1998 because it was raining heavily and it was not possible to work at the scene. SUP officers were still protecting the bodies and the general Lake Radonjić scene.
63. I went to the mortuary where the forensic team were conducting autopsies on the bodies. They were working in one large room. I could see everything at a glance. The forensic team worked on the bodies which were laid on several tables. Each member appeared to be working on one body at a time. I saw the labeled clothes on the concrete floor.
64. No civilians were in the mortuary. They were not admitted at any time on that day. I don't know how many autopsies were completed on that day. I remained at the mortuary until they finished their work at approximately 6 to 7 pm. I left with the

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team and the mortuary door was locked and the key retained by the forensic experts. The mortuary was guarded by two or three policemen at all times.

**14 September 1998**

65. On 14 September 1998, it was again raining heavily and it was not possible to do any work at the Lake Radonjić site. The forensic team carried on with the autopsies and they completed their work at approximately 7 pm. No press or media were allowed into the mortuary during the autopsies until everything was completed on 17 September 1998. I left the mortuary with the team later that day. The door was locked and the key was retained by the forensic experts. The mortuary was guarded by the police.

**15 September 1998**

66. On 15 September 1998, I went to Lake Radonjić at around noon with the forensic team. The scene was still under the protection of the SUP. Professor Dušan Dunjić and Professor Maria Đurić-Srejić remained at the mortuary and Professor Branimir Aleksandrić and Professor Dragan Ječmenica attended the scene at Lake Radonjić. Again we searched the whole area with the manual workers, SUP and divers but found nothing new.
67. We completed the recovery of all the bodies at the Lake Radonjić site that day. While putting the last body into a body bag, an explosion occurred near to where we were working in the canyon, but nobody was injured. It came from the right side to the left side of the canyon looking downstream, i.e. roughly from west to east.
68. The last of the recovered bodies were placed into the truck and driven under SUP escort to the forensic experts at the Hotel Paštrik that evening. I and the team left the scene at Lake Radonjić while it was still secured by the police.

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69. We returned to the Hotel Paštrik in convoy with the police and the forensic experts and the truck containing the final group of recovered Lake Radonjić bodies. When the remainder of the bodies were handed over to the forensic experts, they locked the mortuary and finished for the evening. Again, the forensic experts kept the basement key. I think about thirty-four bodies were recovered from Lake Radonjić, Dašinovac and the Ekonomija Farm during the body recovery operation between 11 and 15 September 1998.

**16 September 1998**

70. On 16 September 1998, the forensic experts worked on the autopsies until they completed their examinations at about midnight. I went to Lake Radonjić and officially closed the crime scene after the completion of the investigation on the same evening.

**17 – 19 September 1998**

71. On 17 September 1998, the identification process began at the Hotel Paštrik mortuary. Through the media, the possible relatives were notified to go to the SUP Djakovica because it was not safe for large numbers of people to gather in public. The police brought them to the Hotel Paštrik to see if they could identify their relatives. Relatives had been asked to bring photographs, dental files, medical files and anything else to aid any possible identification.
72. Between 17 and 19 September 1998, relatives of missing persons came to view the bodies and clothing. Large numbers simply came to view the remains – particularly on 17 September. The Albanians didn't stay for long they just came into the mortuary took a look and left. People came from all over to see if they could identify a relative: some came from as far away as Podgorica, Montenegro, Vojvodina and other parts of Serbia.

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73. The procedure for identification was the following: the prospective relatives would give the forensic experts the necessary details about the missing person. They were then shown clothes from the bodies and asked if they had any photographs, medical documents. The relatives were also shown the personal belongings found at the scenes. The experts asked the relatives if they recognised anything. If the relatives did recognise clothing or artifacts the forensic experts would document the relevant details such as the victims' physical features, age, sex, height, weight, previous injuries, medical and dental histories. The forensic experts then matched the ante-mortem data and post-mortem data. If satisfied of a data match, the victim was deemed identified. If more than one relative came to identify the same victim, I only asked for the identification card of the person receiving and signing for the victims' remains and death certificate because I could only hand the body back to one person.
74. The scene was highly emotional and some people were unable to speak.
75. When the forensic team and I were convinced that a body was identified and I was confident of the identity of the relative claiming the victim's remains (by inspecting their identity card or other document) we employed the following procedure. The body was left in the body bag (if the relatives wanted it that way) and placed into a metal coffin with the clothes and other items. An identifying label matching those "R", "Re" or "D" numbers given by the forensic experts was also put into each coffin. In one instance five identifying labels were put into one coffin as it contained five unidentified body parts of different victims.
76. The metal coffin was sealed using welding/soldering equipment and then the metal coffin was placed into a wooden coffin. The victims' remains were placed into the coffin by the family members if they wanted to do it, in accordance with Orthodox tradition. Otherwise the manual workers did it, under the supervision of the forensic team and in my presence. The coffins were then closed and the victim's name, year

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of birth and death were written on the coffin lid in, I think, either raised white letters and numbers or smooth white letters and numbers.

77. Family members took the coffins away after signing for them.
78. Twelve victims were identified between 17 and 19 September 1998. I think the first person to be identified was Velizar Stošić, by his son. He recognised his father's socks, shoes and a metal pin fitted in his leg, supporting an old fracture. He also identified his father's watch. He made this identification to me and the forensic experts and I ensured that the son signed a document that he received the body and a copy of his father's death certificate.
79. Another identified victim was Slobodan Radošević. I don't recall who in the family identified the body, but I satisfied myself at that time as to their identity by checking their identity card. I remember his rifle permit was found on him, but we did not consider this as an automatic identification.
80. Miloš Radunović was also identified. I don't recall who in the family identified the body but I satisfied myself at that time as to their identity by checking their identity card. Again, although he was identified by his ID card, rifle permit and a waistcoat, other checks were made to ensure a correct identification.
81. Relatives also identified the remains of Ilira and Tush Frrokaj, Ilija Antić, Vukosava Vukošević and Darinka Kovač.
82. Professor Dušan Dunjić told relatives who were not sure of the identification of their relatives that they could contact the forensic experts anytime at a later date.
83. We handed over the unidentified bodies to Milan Stanojević, SUP Chief at Djakovica, and the supervisor of the Čabrat utility company, Djakovica. At 2 pm on 19

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September 1998, the remaining unidentified Lake Radonjić bodies were placed into body bags, labelled and put into sealed coffins, which had markings on the coffin lid in white letters and numbers relating to their site codes as designated by the forensic experts, such as "R1", "R2", "Re1" and "D".

84. An order signed by SUP Chief Milan Stanojević, Professor Dušan Dunjić and me is **Annex 6** (U016-4109-U016-4112). This order relates to the handing over of the Lake Radonjić unidentified victims to the SUP for transfer and burial at Piskote cemetery, Djakovica. Later another copy of the same document was signed by all three of us again and this time the Čabrat representative signed it too. Twenty-one coffins with unidentified bodies were handed over to the SUP, one of which contained the remains of five possible victims. I know the number of coffins, because I can count them in the report attached as **Annex 6**. It was the SUP's responsibility to protect the bodies while at the scenes at Lake Radonjić, Dašinovac, Ekonomija Farm, transporting the bodies from the scenes to the Hotel Paštrik mortuary, Djakovica, during transportation to Piskote cemetery from Hotel Paštrik mortuary, and during the burial.
85. The bodies and coffins left the mortuary under police supervision for Piskote cemetery, Djakovica. The mortuary was completely empty when I left. The mortuary door was locked and the key was returned to the Hotel Paštrik staff.
86. I didn't go to Piskote cemetery but I think one of the forensic experts went with the convoy. I understand that all the unidentified victims from Lake Radonjić, Dašinovac and the one "Re" Ekonomija Farm victim were buried on 19 September 1998 in Piskote cemetery.
87. Documents relating to the Lake Radonjić, Ekonomija Farm and Dašinovac investigation are **Annex 7** (U009-6659-U009-6663; U009-6669-U009-6674; and U009-7563-U009-7568).

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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88. Documents relating to investigations of Ramush Haradinaj, Hiljmija Haradinaj, Daut Haradinaj, Enver Haradinaj, and Rasim Haradinaj conducted by the Peć Court are **Annex 8** (U009-6675-U009-6677; U009-6690-U009-6693; and U009-6873).
89. Several documents which contain records of criminal investigations against perpetrators and related witness statements are **Annex 9** (U009-6898-U009-6902; and U009-7043-U009-7056).
90. Documents relating to two people who pointed out the Lake Radonjić scene to the police are **Annex 10** (U009-7144-U009-7146; U009-7137-U009-7138; and U009-7139-U009-7142).
91. I received a large file of documents from Mr Milisav Čogurović on 25 May 2006 and from them selected a number relating to the Lake Radonjić investigation and Ramush Haradinaj. Those I selected are **Annex 11** (U009-7250-U009-7254; U009-7293; U009-7380-U009-7383; and U009-7469)
92. I know that there was an investigation into the case of brothers Kristo and Ljeko Pervorfi, from Dujak village, Djakovica municipality, for a criminal act under article No. 125, and punishable under article 139(1) of the Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. I know this because the Peć District Court was asked by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the request of the Hague Tribunal, to submit a report on their interview. The court replied by letter, reference "I sub r. 29/07" on 18 October 2007.
93. The investigation was conducted by investigative judge Veselin Čadenović from the Peć District Court. I am sure that he will have acquainted the defendants with their right to hire a defence lawyer. I was the President the court and presided on a panel of three judges who extended the defendants' detention by two months following their original one-month investigative detention. After that, the Supreme Court of Serbia

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extended it for three more months. Extending the period of a defendant's detention is regulated by law. The decision is made based on written documents and the evidence in the case. The defendants are not present when detention is extended. However, they must receive a copy of the court's decision and they have a right to appeal this decision. I don't know whether they exercised their right to appeal. This can be checked in the records. This information is kept by the court.

94. I do not know that Ljeko Perforvi made any complaint or statement that he was beaten and maltreated by the MUP during his detention.
95. On 19 January 1999, the Faculty of Medicine in Belgrade requested that I allow a Finnish forensic team access to the Lake Radonjić investigation file. Although I acknowledged the request and agreed that they should be allowed to access the file, the forensic team never came for the file. **Annex 12** (U003-2072) refers to this application.

**WITNESS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I have read this statement and confirm that it is true to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I have given this statement voluntarily and am aware that it may be used as evidence in legal proceedings before the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991. I am also aware that that I may be called to give evidence in public before the Tribunal.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

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## Annex Index

Annex	ERN(s)	Description
1	U009-6492-U009-6499	Documents concerning KLA hostile activities.
2	U009-6501	Map of the Dukagjini zone marked with particularly dangerous areas.
3	U016-4025 U016-4036 U016-4037 U016-4038 U016-4039 U016-4040 U016-4041 U016-4046 U016-4047	Nine photographs of the body recovery site.
4	U009-6478	Map marked with the approximate area around Lake Radonjić which was secured by MUP during the recovery operation.
5	U016-3945	Letter dated 9 September 1998 to the Institute of the Faculty of Forensic Medicine, Belgrade requesting forensic assistance.
6	U016-4109-U016-4112	Order signed by Milan Stanojević, Professor Dušan Dunjić and Radomir Gojković relating to the handing over of the Lake Radonjić unidentified victims to the SUP for transfer and burial at Piskote cemetery, Djakovica.
7	U009-6659-U009-6663 U009-6669-U009-6674 U009-7563-U009-7568	Documents relating to the Lake Radonjić, Ekonomija Farm and Dašinovac investigation.
8	U009-6675-U009-6677 U009-6690-U009-6693 U009-6873	Documents relating to investigations of Ramush Haradinaj, Hiljmija Haradinaj, Daut Haradinaj, Enver Haradinaj, and Rasim Haradinaj conducted by the Peć Court.
9	U009-6898-U009-6902 U009-7043-U009-7056	Documents containing records of criminal investigations against unnamed perpetrators and related witness statements.
10	U009-7144-U009-7146 U009-7137-U009-7138 U009-7139-U009-7142	Documents relating to two people who pointed out the Lake Radonjić scene to the police.
11	U009-7250-U009-7254 U009-7293 U009-7380-U009-7383 U009-7469	Selected documents relating to the Lake Radonjić investigation and Ramush Haradinaj.
12	U003-2072	Document relating to a request made by a Finnish forensic team for access to the Lake Radonjić investigation file.

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