

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

AMALGAMATED WITNESS STATEMENT

WITNESS INFORMATION:

Last Name: DŽAFIĆ

First Name (s): Suad

Father's First Name: Mehmed

Nickname:

Gender: Male

Date of Birth: 10 August 1967

Place of Birth: Vitkovići, Bratunac

Ethnic Origin: Muslim

Religion: Islam

Language(s) Spoken: Bosnian

Language(s) Used in Interview: English and Bosnian

OTP representatives present on 31 August 2011:

Barry Hogan, Investigator
Fergal Gaynor, Trial Attorney
Zlata Divković, Interpreter

Signature: Suad Džafić
31/08/2011

I understand that this statement is an amalgamation of the statement provided by me to the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICTY on 20 June 2000; corrections made to that statement in a further statement of 21 and 23 June 2003; my oral evidence in *Prosecutor v. Slobodan Milošević* on 26 and 27 June 2003 and in *Prosecutor v. Krajisnik* on 11 February 2004; and further information provided by me to the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICTY on 31 August 2011.

Introduction

1. I was born in the village of Vitkovići which is in the municipality of Bratunac.
2. In 1989 I moved to Serbia to work there in the forestry. I remained there until the very first part of 1992.
3. Starting from the beginning of 1992 I noticed that general situation in Bosnia was getting tenser.¹
4. I decided to go back to my village in Bosnia to check out what was going on. At that time it was not difficult to enter Bosnia. I came back by bus.
5. At the very beginning of April I heard that Serbs took over the town of Zvornik. After that Novi Sad Corps moved on to Bratunac. They entered the town on the 16 April 1992.² After some days other soldiers belonging to several Bosnian Serb paramilitary joined Novi Sad corps in Bratunac. These units were part of the so-called Bijeli Orlovi and Arkanovci. These units came from Serbia but, before coming to Bratunac, they had already been employed during the take over of Zvornik.
6. As those troops came into Bratunac they created a new Serb MUP. The former MUP, where a lot of Muslims worked, was totally cleansed. All the Muslims were fired from their jobs and all the key positions in the local government were taken over by the Serbs. At the same time all the Serb Forces that were in Bratunac began patrolling the town in groups of 20-30 soldiers. They started to take away the most prominent part of the Muslim population of the town.
7. I heard that part of those people were executed and dumped into the Drina River.
8. Another part was taken to Vuk Karadžić Primary School that, immediately after they came into Bratunac, started to be used as a detention camp.
9. Also local Serbs residing in Bratunac joined the paramilitary units.

Serb attacks on Muslim villages around Bratunac town

10. On the following days, paramilitary units started moving onto all the villages surrounding Bratunac. They seemed to follow a precise plan because they started from the Muslim village closest to Bratunac and continued with all the others they came across as making a circle of the municipality. The pattern was the same. Paramilitary units went to the village that was to be targeted and asked for all the weapons to be handed over. They did not find weapons in all villages; where they found weapons, they gathered them.³ After having gathered all the weapons (in those villages where they found them),⁴ they

¹ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, pp. 2-3.

² "1992" inserted for clarity.

³ Sentence inserted by witness on 31 August 2011.

⁴ Part in parentheses inserted by witness on 31 August 2011.

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attacked the village, set on fire the houses and deported all the villagers to the Football Ground in Bratunac. There they split up all the men of military age and took them to Vuk Karadžić School. Women and children were generally loaded up onto buses and sent to Muslim-controlled areas. This plan was followed during the attack on all the villages. Also a lot of villagers were killed during these attacks.

11. I can't recall the precise order they followed while attacking the villages. I only remember that on the 9th of May 1992⁵ the village of Glogova was attacked. Some 60 villagers had been killed during that attack. The rest of the villagers were taken to Bratunac to be cleansed as described above.⁶
12. On the 10th of May 1992⁷ Serb paramilitary units attacked the village of Krasanpolje. This village is only two kilometres far from my village.⁸ My village was slightly higher, and this lay in a clearing, no obstacles, and you could see everything. You could see people walking. That's the kind of view I had. It was a good vantage point.⁹ I saw the houses burning and I heard shooting. In my house in the evening, Golub ĐURKOVIĆ¹⁰ came. He was wearing a uniform. He was wearing the uniform of a Serb police officer. It was a multicoloured uniform. And he told us that he took part in the attack on Krasanpolje that day, and he also named the people who were killed.¹¹
13. As the attack on Krasanpolje was over, our Serb neighbours came to our village.¹² They told us that people were expelled, some of them were killed—the people were of Muslim ethnicity.¹³ They told us that it was safer for us to flee to the woods. We agreed. On that same night they came back and told us that we could get back to our village because the situation had calmed down. We decided to get back to our houses.
14. Starting from the day after, two Serb policemen started patrolling the village several times during every day. The purpose of this patrolling was to keep all of us inside the village. These two policemen were Milan ĐURKOVIĆ that was the commander of the Police for the area of my village, and another one called Novo STANOJEVIĆ.¹⁴ They kept telling us that we were safe there and that nothing was going to happen to our village.

Ultimatum to Muslim inhabitants of Vitkovići

15. On the 17th of May 1992¹⁵ the chief of the Police Sector for my village, Vidoje LNU, came to the village and asked for all the weapons to be handed over. We replied that none of us owned any weapon. He refused to trust our statement and gave us an ultimatum to hand over all the weapons within two hours otherwise. If we wouldn't have complied with that ultimatum our safety couldn't be guaranteed anymore.

⁵ "1992" inserted for clarity.

⁶ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, p. 3.

⁷ "1992" inserted for clarity.

⁸ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, p. 3.

⁹ *Prosecutor v. Krajišnik*, 11 February 2004, T.760.

¹⁰ Spelling of name corrected by witness on 31 August 2011.

¹¹ *Prosecutor v. Krajišnik*, 11 February 2004, T.745.

¹² ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, p. 3.

¹³ *Prosecutor v. Krajišnik*, 11 February 2004, T.761.

¹⁴ Surname provided by witness on 31 August 2011.

¹⁵ "1992" inserted for clarity.

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16. To enforce that ultimatum he took away with him four villagers. They were my father Mehmed DŽAFIĆ, my brother Hamed DŽAFIĆ, Šahin SULJIĆ and Ramiz KARIĆ. They were taken to the Police Station in Bratunac to be questioned. After some two hours they came back safely to the village.¹⁶
17. Among these soldiers there were also Milan ĐURKOVIĆ and Milenko BABIĆ that were not of that unit. They told us to take all the stuff we need to take with us and to gather in the streets of the village by 12 noon because some buses would have come to take us away towards Tuzla.
18. We decided to comply with that ultimatum because we were really frightened that the same fate of the neighbouring villages could have happened to us.¹⁷

Transfer of Vitkovići Muslims to Bratunac town

19. Around 12 noon two buses came to the village.¹⁸ We were all loaded up onto the bus. Milenko BABIĆ told us once again that if someone of us was still in possession of any weapon that was the last chance to hand it over. No one of us had any. As they loaded us onto the buses, other soldiers started looting all the houses of the village.¹⁹ Those who loaded us on the buses were police officers from the Bratunac area, including Serb neighbours who were wearing police uniforms.²⁰
20. We were taken near the football field in front of the Lamela buildings and waited in the buses for some time.²¹
21. After a while a third bus was parked close to the ones we were in. This bus arrived empty but it was loaded up with people from Krasanpolje and other villages close to Bratunac.
22. While we were waiting there, Fadil HABLBOVIĆ, who was on my same bus, was called out by a Serb soldier. He was taken away, brought back, and then taken away a second time and I've never seen him again.²² I later heard that he was taken to his house in Krasanpolje and there he was killed by Novo LNU, that I've already mentioned above.
23. Another man was called out during our waiting. His name is Omer MUMINOVIĆ. He later on came back to the bus and told me that he had been taken away by an officer of the former Novi Sad Corps who was supposed to kill him. He also told me that the officer let him go because they realised having met before the outbreak of the war. That was the only reason why he got his life saved.

Transfer from Bratunac town to Vlasenica MUP prison

24. Around 2 or 3 pm we left Bratunac, moving towards Vlasenica. All three buses were completely filled up with Muslims. Every bus had an armed guard inside. We were also escorted by Zoran NOVAKOVIĆ, Sredoje BOJIĆ and Fnu JOKIĆ, who followed the buses in a police car. Zoran was a reservist policeman. The other two belonged to the regular Police even before the war.

¹⁶ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, p. 3.

¹⁷ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, p. 3.

¹⁸ Corrections to ICTY Witness Statement, 21 June 2003, p. 2.

¹⁹ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, p. 3.

²⁰ Sentence added by witness on 31 August 2011.

²¹ Addendum to ICTY Witness Statement (65ter #20581), p. 2.

²² This sentence was clarified by the witness on 31 August 2011.

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25. We were taken to Vlasenica through Kravica, Konjević Polje, Nova Kasaba and Milići. As we arrived there the buses were parked close to the bus station in Vlasenica town. We'd been waiting inside the buses for some two hours. Our police guard was standing outside the buses, waiting for a signal to proceed with the exchange.
26. After two hours we saw a group of some 30 Serb soldiers that were approaching the buses. They wore camouflage uniforms and balaclava or stockings on their faces. They were equipped with full combat gear, automatic weapons and hand grenades. They were a mixed group of soldiers because I noticed different insignias on their uniforms. They had Arkan's Tigers, Bijeli Orlovi and other special unit patches on their uniforms. They finally approached the buses and ordered all the men to come out and line up in front of the buses. We complied with the order immediately. One of us had a military backpack with him. His name was Jasmin MUMINOVIĆ. The soldiers immediately noticed that bag and asked Jasmin why he had that kind of backpack. He stated that he was just over his military obligation and, to this end, he showed them a JNA uniform that was packed inside the bag. The soldiers immediately started kicking and beating him. He was immediately after taken to the MUP building to be interrogated.
27. At the same time other soldiers (from the group of 30 soldiers described above)²³ sent all the old men that were lined up back to the buses. All the ones of military age were instead taken to MUP prison under the escort of those soldiers.²⁴
28. I was one of 34 military capable men. There were also 5 minors²⁵ held in detention for several days.²⁶

Detention in Vlasenica MUP prison

29. We were all locked in the same cell. There were therefore 39 of us in that cell.²⁷ It was approximately 3 by 5 metres. Immediately after five Serb soldiers came into the cell and started to beat us. We were severely beaten for some 15 minutes. Then two more soldiers came into the cell and asked if there were any relative of Jasmin MUMINOVIĆ. The father and the brother Nevres came out. I was later on told that they were taken back to the buses and then to Kladanj along with Jasmin and all the other Muslims (who were all women, children and elderly)²⁸ that had been left in the bus when we where taken to the prison.²⁹
30. The remaining 32 men and 5 minors were kept in detention for several days.³⁰
31. It seemed to be a lifetime. We had been severely beaten during day and night time. Two of those Serb soldiers were Sladan PAJIĆ and Goran GARIĆ. They used every kind of thing to hit us, such as batons, tubes, rifle butts and other

²³ Part in parentheses by the witness on 31 August 2011.

²⁴ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, p. 4.

²⁵ Addendum to ICTY Witness Statement (65ter #20581), p. 2.

²⁶ Corrections to ICTY Witness Statement, 21 June 2003, p. 2.

²⁷ This sentence was added by the witness on 31 August 2011.

²⁸ Part in parentheses by the witness on 31 August 2011.

²⁹ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, p. 4.

³⁰ Addendum to ICTY Witness Statement (65ter #20581), p. 2.

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hard stuffs. We also had not been provided with any water or food before the second day of detention.

32. On the morning of the 21 May 1992,³¹ a Serb in camouflage uniform came to the cell and told us words to the effect that if nothing were to happen for a few more days, until the end of the month, we would be all right.³² He said that because the Bijeli Orlovi members, who were the main ones responsible for killings in Bratunac and Vlasenica areas, were about to leave.³³ He told us that they had only been paid until the end of May. I already knew, as I was told by some other Serb soldiers, that those paramilitary units had been hired by SDS leadership members of Bratunac with the precise duty to kill as many Muslims as they can. I was also told, and it was also common knowledge, that some of these Bratunac SDS leaders involved were Miroslav DERONJIĆ and Ljubisav SIMIĆ.³⁴

Transfer from Vlasenica MUP prison to Nova Kasaba on 21 May 1992

33. After two hours two policemen came and told us to line up to exit the cell. We were all loaded onto a bus that was waiting for us outside the jail. Only five boys that were detained with us were left behind because they were not yet eighteen years old.
34. On my way out of the jail I could recognize one of the guards. He was a Serb man from Bratunac called Nešo ZIVANOVIĆ. We've been kept waiting on the bus parked in front of the Police Station for some time.³⁵
35. At some point, soldiers requested us to hand over all our personal belongings, including money and documents. We did so.³⁶
36. Then we were again loaded up onto the bus.
37. After some five minutes a soldier called "Makedonac" came onto the bus. He noticed that one of us hadn't handed over a wristwatch. He cursed him and literally dumped him off the bus. Then he started beating him wildly.
38. I want to point out that this "Makedonac" was claimed to be one of the soldiers responsible for most of the killings carried out during that period of time in Bratunac and Vlasenica municipalities. I know that his nickname comes from his Macedonian origins.
39. While we were waiting to leave, four cars coming from the direction of Bratunac stopped close to the bus. They were two Volkswagen Golf and two Ladas. On their doors those cars had some insignia with a dead skull. People in uniform got off the cars.
40. I could recognise Pero MITROVIĆ a Serb who had been a neighbour of mine in Vitkovići. Rumours claimed him to be a member of some Secret Service in Serbia. It is a fact that, during the take over of Bratunac, he played a key role in the killings and the ethnic cleansing operations that had been carried out

³¹ Month and year (May 1992) inserted for clarity.

³² Sentence clarified by witness on 31 August 2011.

³³ Minor typographical and grammatical corrections in these two sentences were confirmed with the Witness on 31 August 2011.

³⁴ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, pp. 4-5.

³⁵ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, pp. 4-5.

³⁶ *Prosecutor v. Krajišnik*, 11 February 2004, T.738.

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during spring-summer 1992. While Pero MITROVIĆ lived in Serbia before the war, he would return home to Vitkovići regularly, and I would see him in Vitkovići.³⁷

41. There was also an armoured vehicle parked close to the bus. Pero approached the soldiers of the armoured vehicle and talked to them.³⁸
42. In the meantime three, soldiers that arrived by car entered the bus and made us sing Chetnik songs.³⁹ One of them was Dule RADIĆ from Bratunac. I already knew him. I know that he still lives in Bratunac and that recently he asked information about me as he knows I survived the massacre I'm about to tell about.
43. After Pero had finished talking, all the soldiers got back in their vehicles. The armoured vehicle was the first of the column. My bus followed. The four cars closed the column.
44. We left Vlasenica towards Bratunac. After Milići we stopped at a road pub. I could see Pero and other soldiers having food and drinks during the stop.
45. At that pub there were some Serb policemen. While we were waiting inside the bus one of them approached the bus' front door and shout to Pero: "Let me kill them all now. Don't take them away."⁴⁰ Pero shouted: "Don't kill them 'cause they are under our custody."⁴¹
46. We left that place after some 30 minutes. The column stopped again along the main road to Bratunac, precisely at the very beginning of the village of Nova Kasaba.

Mass killing at Nova Kasaba on 21 May 1992

47. All the soldiers got out the vehicles and the front door of the bus was opened.
48. After a while, Makedonac came in and told us to get off from the back door in groups of four or five. As the first group got out of the bus the soldiers started to kill them on the spot.⁴²
49. *Q. Then you go on to say that the first group stepped down from the bus and that the soldiers killed them there on the spot; is that right?*
 A. Yes, that's right.
Q. Right at the entrance to this small town, is that it?
 A. At the entrance to the small town, yes.
Q. And from what distance did they shoot?
 A. I can't answer that. I didn't have time to count the metres and steps or whatever.
Q. But you have some idea, I'm sure.
 A. Well, I do have some idea. The bus was parked on the asphalt road. There was one group of people standing by the back door to the bus. The others were in front of the bus. There was an APC in front of the bus, and it

³⁷ Sentence added by witness on 31 August 2011.

³⁸ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, pp. 5-7.

³⁹ Corrections to ICTY Witness Statement, 21 June 2003, p. 3.

⁴⁰ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, pp. 5-7.

⁴¹ Corrections to ICTY Witness Statement, 21 June 2003, p. 3.

⁴² ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, pp. 5-7.

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took part in the shooting. And as the people got off, they would pass across the field⁴³ and that's when they shot, did the shooting.

Q. Tell me, were you shot at straight after you got off the bus?

A. As I was getting off the bus, I heard an order being called out that we should flee across the fields, escape across the fields, run across the fields. So I managed to get a little away from the asphalt road, because the people who were first and stepped down from the bus first were right up by the asphalt, and then you get to the field and that's where they were killed.⁴⁴

50. The back door of the bus opened and the order came that four of five people should get off. The first group that got off the bus was shot straight away, as soon as they got off the bus, by which I mean within a few metres of the bus. The next groups were ordered to get off in groups of four or five. Those groups were ordered to run a bit further, and then they were shot. My father and one of my brothers got off the bus and were killed in one of these groups. I was in the last group which was ordered to get off the bus. The last group contained me, my brother Hamed DŽAFIĆ, Fahrudin DŽAFIĆ, Arif KARIĆ and Galib AHMETOVIĆ. As we stepped out we were hit by the gunfire. I fell down. My brother Hamed fell next to me. He was badly wounded but still showed some signs of life. I could see his face, and could hear signs of life from him.⁴⁵
51. They used automatic rifles and also the machine gun mounted on the armoured vehicle. They kept shooting on every group as soon as they got out of the bus.
52. I was wounded in four different parts of my body. I was hit both from automatic rifles and heavy machine gun fire. I fell on the meadow but I was still alive. Also other people had survived the bursts.
53. At that point Pero MITROVIĆ and Makedonac started to look up for those survivors. They used their pistols to shoot to death all the survivors. They shot a single round at the head of all the people still alive they came across.
54. I was lying on the field⁴⁶, sure that I would have been the next to be finished with a pistol shot. I pretended to be dead.
55. Something happened in the meantime. As Pero and Makedonac got closer to me they started to discuss among them. They had an argument about the place of the execution. One of them told the other that they shouldn't have done that on the main road. They finally agreed to leave the place immediately. They ordered all the soldiers to leave immediately the spot.⁴⁷
56. I got up immediately and tried to go in the direction of a nearby Muslim hamlet. It took me two hours to get to that hamlet.⁴⁸
57. I managed to reach three or four soldiers of the Bosnian Army that took me to a Muslim controlled village where I was treated.

⁴³ "fields" changed to "field" by witness on 31 August 2011.

⁴⁴ *Prosecutor v. Slobodan Milošević*, 27 June 2003, T.23241-23242.

⁴⁵ This paragraph was added by the witness on 31 August 2011.

⁴⁶ "road" changed to "field" on 31 August 2011.

⁴⁷ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, pp. 5-7.

⁴⁸ Corrections to ICTY Witness Statement, 21 June 2003, p. 3.

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58. After some time the other two survivors of the massacre were taken to the same place. Their names are Rahman KARIĆ and Sado MUHIĆ. They had been wounded as well.
59. We told them our story and, during the night, the Bosniak soldiers went to the place of the execution.
60. Once there they had a clash with one Serb patrol while they were trying to recover the bodies. Therefore they were only able to recover the bodies of 16 people out of the 29 that had been killed.
61. The bodies that were recovered had been identified by Rahman KARIĆ and Sado MUHIĆ and then buried in the location of Kaldrmica.
62. The 13 bodies that were not recovered that night were later on buried by the Serbs in Voćnjak, and were exhumed after the war.⁴⁹
63. The grave in Kaldrmica was exhumed by the State Commission for Missing Persons after the war.
64. The other two survivors of the massacre, Rahman KARIĆ and Sado MUHIĆ, are missing since the fall of Srebrenica.⁵⁰
65. The people who were killed in the massacre at Nova Kasaba on 21 May 1992 who were related to me, or who I knew by name, are listed below. This is not the final list. I drew up this list and included the cousins and the relatives and my neighbours who I recalled at the time. The people on this list were Muslims.⁵¹
- i. Mehmed DŽAFIĆ from the village of DŽAFIĆI
 - ii. Ibro DŽAFIĆ from the village of DŽAFIĆI
 - iii. Hamed DŽAFIĆ from the village of DŽAFIĆI
 - iv. Osman DŽAFIĆ from the village of DŽAFIĆI
 - v. Fahrudin DŽAFIĆ from the village of DŽAFIĆI
 - vi. Fejzo DŽAFIĆ from the village of DŽAFIĆI
 - vii. Mirsad DŽAFIĆ from the village of DŽAFIĆI
 - viii. Huso DŽAFIĆ from the village of DŽAFIĆI
 - ix. Samir DŽAFIĆ from the village of DŽAFIĆI
 - x. Šahin SULJIĆ from the village of DŽAFIĆI
 - xi. Himzo SULJIĆ from the village of DŽAFIĆI
 - xii. Izo SULJIĆ from the village of DŽAFIĆI
 - xiii. Suljo SULJIĆ from the village of DŽAFIĆI
 - xiv. Ramiz KARIĆ from the village of KARIĆI
 - xv. Arif KARIĆ from the village of KARIĆI
 - xvi. Ismet SALIHOVIĆ from the village of KRASANOVIĆI
 - xvii. Ragib SALIHOVIĆ from the village of OSAMSKO
 - xviii. Galib AHMETOVIĆ from the village of KRASANPOLJE
 - xix. Hidajet ALIĆ from the village of BILJACA
 - xx. Ibro SULJAGIĆ from the village of VOLJAVICA
 - xxi. Alija SULJAGIĆ from the village of VOLJAVICA

⁴⁹ Information provided by witness on 31 August 2011.

⁵⁰ ICTY Witness Statement of Suad Džafić, 20 June 2000, pp. 5-7.

⁵¹ *Prosecutor v. Krajišnik*, T.739.

66. The survivors were: Rahman KARIĆ from the village of KARIĆI; Sado MUHIĆ from the village of VOLJAVICA, and myself.⁵²

Comments on documents

67. I have been shown a document, the first page of which bears the number 03609769.⁵³ This document appears to be a communication from SJB Milići to CSB Sarajevo, dated 3 August 1992, which refers to the summary execution of a group of 25 Muslims from Bratunac municipality at Nova Kasaba on 21 May 1992. My observations on this document are as follows: I believe that this document refers to the killing at Nova Kasaba which I described above in this statement. The document is correct when it states that the execution was carried out by the Vukovar Detachment; the bus in which we were transported to the execution site was from the "Vihor" company in Bratunac; the Vukovar detachment had an APC. However, the description is inaccurate in other respects. It refers to 25 Muslims who were taken for execution; the correct figure is that 32 people were taken to be executed, of whom 3 survived. It also states that the Milići Public Security Station was not able to protect the people who were executed. The document does not say that the police made any effort to stop the killing, or to protect us, or engaged in any negotiations with the Vukovar detachment. As mentioned above at paragraph 45, a Serb policeman at a pub in Milići shouted to Pero: "Let me kill them all now. Don't take them away." I do not believe that the Serb police in Milići intended to protect us. I did not see the Serb police from Milići making any attempt to negotiate with the Vukovar detachment or to help us.⁵⁴
68. I have been shown several employee and payment lists from the Serb MUP in Vlasenica which list the two men who beat us the most while we were detained in Vlasenica: Goran Garić and Slađan Pajić, as described above. One payment list for Vlasenica SJB Special Platoon, lists Sladjan Pajić.⁵⁵ Goran Garić is listed on several lists: I have seen his name on four SJB Vlasenica lists dating from May and June 1992.⁵⁶

WITNESS DECLARATION

This amalgamated statement, written in the English language, has been read over to me in the Bosnian language. I declare that the contents of this amalgamated statement, which is based on my previous statements/testimony as well as additional information provided on 31 August 2011 is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I understand that this amalgamated statement will be used in proceedings before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY).

I have been advised that this amalgamated statement may also be provided to other law enforcement agencies and/or judicial authorities. I agree to my amalgamated

⁵² These names appear in *Prosecutor v. Karadžić*, 65ter # 00610.

⁵³ *Prosecutor v. Karadžić*, 65ter # 02574.

⁵⁴ Paragraph added by witness on 31 August 2011.

⁵⁵ Page 4 of P3224 in *Karadžić*.

⁵⁶ Pages 3, 4, 5 and 6 of P3226 in *Karadžić*.

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statement being provided to those authorities at the discretion of the Office of the Prosecutor of the ICTY.

POTVRDA SVJEDOKA

Ova objedinjena izjava, napisana na engleskom jeziku, mi je pročitana na bosanskom jeziku. Ovime izjavljujem da je sadržaj ove objedinjene izjave koja je napisana na osnovu mojih predhodnih izjava/iskaza pred Sudom, kao i na osnovu dodatnih informacija koje sam pružio 31.08.2011 istinit po mom znanju i sjećanju.

Razumio sam da će se ova objedinjena izjava koristiti u sudskom postupku pred Međunarodnim krivičnim sudom za ratne zločine u bivšoj Jugoslaviji.

Objašnjeno mi je da moja objedinjena izjava može biti data drugim organima sprovođenja zakona i/ili sudskim vlastima. Slažem se da se ova moja objedinjena izjava pruži tim organima uz odobrenje Kancelarije Tužioca Međunarodnog krivičnog suda za bivšu Jugoslaviju.

Signature: Suad Džafić

Date: 31/08/2011

INTERPRETER CERTIFICATION

I, Zlata Divković, interpreter, certify that:

1) I am duly qualified and approved by the Registry of 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 to interpret from the Bosnian language into the English language and from the English language into the Bosnian language.

2) I have been informed by Suad Džafić that he speaks and understands the Bosnian language.

3) I have orally translated the above statement from the English language to the Bosnian language in the presence of Suad Džafić who appeared to have heard and understood my translation of this statement.

4) Suad Džafić has acknowledged that the facts and matters set out in his statement, as translated by me, are true to the best of her knowledge and recollection and has accordingly signed his signature where indicated.

Signed: Zlata Divković

Date: 31/08/2011

S. Dž