

**THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL  
FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

**Case No. IT-09-92-T**

**IN THE TRIAL CHAMBER**

**Before:** Judge Alphons Orie, Presiding  
Judge Bakone Justice Moloto  
Judge Christoph Flügge

**Registrar:** Mr. John Hocking

**Date Filed:** 17 November 2014

**THE PROSECUTOR**

**v.**

**RATKO MLADIĆ**

***PUBLIC***  
***WITH PUBLIC ANNEX A and PUBLIC ANNEX B***

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**DEFENCE MOTION PURSUANT TO RULE 92TER TO ADMIT THE WRITTEN  
TESTIMONY OF SLAVIŠA SABLJIĆ**

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***The Office of the Prosecutor:***

Mr. Peter McCloskey  
Ms. Camille Bibles

***Counsel for the Accused:***

Mr. Branko Lukić  
Mr. Miodrag Stojanović

**THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL  
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The Accused, **RATKO MLADIĆ**, by and through his counsel of record, hereby files the instant Motion pursuant to Rule 92ter of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, and in support thereof states as follows:

**I. Introduction**

1. Pursuant to the Guidance previously expressed by the Trial Chamber, motions offering written statements under Rule 92ter of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence are to be filed at least 30 days before the anticipated testimony of a given witness. Witness Slaviša SABLJIĆ is currently scheduled to testify approximately within 30 days, and thus the Defence hereby files the instant motion in compliance with the Chamber's guidance, and applying for the evidence of this witness to be heard pursuant to Rule 92ter. This Motion is filed publicly.

2. Herein this application is made to tender one written witness statement of the witness, with no associated exhibits. At this time, the Defence estimates that the evidence-in-chief of this witness will last up to 30 minutes.

3. The Defence does not otherwise seek to deviate from the Chamber's Guidelines in tendering this witness' evidence.

## **II. Applicable Law**

4. Under Rule 92*ter* of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence (hereinafter "Rules") a Trial Chamber is permitted to admit the evidence in whole or in part in the form of a witness statement of transcript or proceedings before the Tribunal, under the following conditions: i) the witness is present in court; ii) the witness is available for cross-examination and any questioning by the Judges; and iii) the witness attests that the written statement or transcript accurately reflects the witness's declaration and what the witness would say if examined.<sup>1</sup>

5. A party calling a witness pursuant to Rule 92*ter* may seek to admit into evidence documents that have been discussed by the witness in his or her witness statement of previous testimony.<sup>2</sup>

## **III. Arguments and Submissions**

### **a. The Chamber Should Admit the Witness Statement**

6. The Defence seeks leave of the Chamber to call Slaviša SABLJIĆ as a witness pursuant to Rule 92*ter*. The Defence submits that the proffered statement, (attached hereto as Annex A) meets the requirements of Rule 92*ter*, and thus should be admitted under that Rule.

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<sup>1</sup> Rule 92*ter* of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

<sup>2</sup> *Prosecutor v. Karadzic*, Case No. IT-95-5/18-T, "Decision on Prosecution's Submission regarding Additional Transcript Pages from Momcilo Mandic's Stanisic and Zupljanin Testimony for Admission into Evidence." 8 September 2010, para. 5

7. Witness SABLJIĆ's statement is relevant, reliable and probative, as set forth in greater detail herein below. A copy of said statement is attached as **Public Annex A**.

8. The witness will be present at trial, and thus will be able to attest to the evidence and will be available to be cross-examined by the Prosecution. Thus, the requirements of Rule 92*ter* will be fulfilled, and fairness to the Prosecution will be observed.

9. Witness SABLJIĆ was born on 12 September 1946 in Čavarine village, Sokolac municipality<sup>3</sup>. He graduated in engineering in Novi Sad in 1970 and then worked as a journalist until he was mobilized in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Krajina Corps in June 1992<sup>4</sup>.

10. The Defence submits that due to the nature of the Witness's testimony 30 minutes will be necessary in order to conduct a limited and focused direct examination of the witness to clarify, expand on, and contextualize aspects of his evidence directly relevant to the defence case.

11. Witness SABLJIĆ's testimony is relevant to the Defence in that it will, among other things, establish the following:

- a. Serb members of the military and their families were brutally expelled from their houses in Šibenik and, as a consequence, moved to Drvar<sup>5</sup>;
- b. The fighting in the village of Kijevo, Croatia lasted for many days and the village was liberated by the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) in August 1991<sup>6</sup>. 27 members of the National Guard Corps (ZNG) were taken as prisoners<sup>7</sup>;

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<sup>3</sup> Statement, para. 1

<sup>4</sup> Statement, paras 2 - 3

<sup>5</sup> Statement, para. 5

<sup>6</sup> Statement, para. 6

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

- c.** A delegation of the Yugoslav Presidency was sent to Kijevo to lower the tensions<sup>8</sup>. The Croatian policemen continued fighting against the JNA<sup>9</sup>;
- d.** An exchange took place in Pakovo village<sup>10</sup>;
- e.** Željko Vranješ was caught, beaten and then killed by members of the Croatian Ministry of Interior in 1991<sup>11</sup>;
- f.** The Croatian army entered Bosnia-Herzegovina (BiH) in March 1992 and occupied part of its territory<sup>12</sup>;
- g.** 26 Serbs were killed or declared missing during the attacks launched by the Croatian forces on Donji Malovan and Gornji Malovan<sup>13</sup>;
- h.** The Serb forces entered Kupres on 6 April 1992, after three days of fighting<sup>14</sup>;
- i.** 11 JNA soldiers were captured by the Croat Defence Forces (HOS), their fate is unknown<sup>15</sup>;
- j.** A separation line was established in Kupres when the JNA entered the village and it existed until the Croat forces and the BiH army re-entered it<sup>16</sup>;
- k.** In 1996, 30 coffins with remains of Serbs killed in the period when the HOS was controlling Kupres were exhumed<sup>17</sup>;
- l.** The creation of and the zone controlled by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Krajina Corps<sup>18</sup>;
- m.** The first military action of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Krajina Corps took place in Velagići, where a police officer and six soldiers in civilian clothes had been killed<sup>19</sup>;

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<sup>8</sup> Statement, para. 7

<sup>9</sup> Statement, para. 8

<sup>10</sup> Statement, para. 9

<sup>11</sup> Statement, para. 10

<sup>12</sup> Statement, para. 11

<sup>13</sup> Statement, para. 12

<sup>14</sup> Statement, paras. 12 – 13

<sup>15</sup> Statement, para. 15

<sup>16</sup> Statement, para. 17

<sup>17</sup> Statement, para. 17

<sup>18</sup> Statement, para. 18

- n.** Mladić took part into a meeting with representatives of all municipalities and brigade commands dealing with issues of logistics in mid-September 1992<sup>20</sup>;
- o.** The expulsion of the VRS units from Drvar<sup>21</sup>;
- p.** The wounding of General Mladić, on 30 October 1994<sup>22</sup>;
- q.** A meeting between the two supreme commands of Republika Srpska and of Republika Srpska Krajina was held in Drvar on 1 August 1995<sup>23</sup>;
- r.** General Mladić's comment upon the abovementioned meeting and the situation in the area<sup>24</sup>;
- s.** Refugees from Republika Srpska Krajina left in columns, despite the fact that General Mladić tried to convince them to stay<sup>25</sup>;
- t.** The Croat forces bombed a column of civilian refugees from Republika Srpska Krajina on 7 August 1995, near Janjila village, Bosanski Petrovac municipality; eleven civilians were killed, six of them were children<sup>26</sup>;
- u.** A Muslim company voluntarily joined the Serb army<sup>27</sup>;
- v.** General Mladić told General Rupert Smith that the Serbs did not fire at his forces<sup>28</sup>;
- w.** NATO bombing occurred on 21, 22 and 23 November 1994<sup>29</sup>.

### III. CONCLUSION

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<sup>19</sup> Statement, para. 19

<sup>20</sup> Statement, para. 20

<sup>21</sup> Statement, para. 21

<sup>22</sup> statement, paras. 23 – 24

<sup>23</sup> Statement, para. 25

<sup>24</sup> Statement, para. 26

<sup>25</sup> Statement, para. 27

<sup>26</sup> Statement, para 28

<sup>27</sup> Statement, para. 29

<sup>28</sup> Statement, para. 32

<sup>29</sup> Statement, para. 33

**WHEREFORE**, for the foregoing arguments, the Defence respectfully requests that the Chamber issue an order:

- a. Granting the Defence leave to call Slaviša SABLJIĆ as a witness pursuant to Rule 92ter.
- b. Granting the Defence leave to admit the proffered statement (attached hereto as Annex A) under Rule 92ter

*Word Count: 1,238*

**RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED BY:**



Branko Lukić  
*Lead Counsel for Ratko Mladić*



Miodrag Stojanović  
*Co-Counsel for Ratko Mladić*

**THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL  
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**THE PROSECUTOR**

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***PUBLIC***

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**ANNEX A**

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**INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS  
RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL  
HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER  
YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991**

**WITNESS STATEMENT**

**WITNESS INFORMATION:**

Surname: SABLJIĆ

Name: Slaviša

Father's name: Milan

Date of birth: 12 September 1946

Ethnicity: Serb

Date(s) of interview(s): 25 and 26 February 2014

Interview(s) conducted by: Branko Lukić, Mikajlo Mitrović

Language used during the interview: Serbian

Signature of the Witness: \_\_\_\_\_/signature/\_\_\_\_\_

**WITNESS STATEMENT BY SLAVIŠA SABLJIĆ**

1. My name is Slaviša SABLJIĆ. I was born on 12 September 1946 in Čavarine village, the Municipality of Sokolac. I earned an associate degree at the College of Mechanical Engineering in Novi Sad, in 1970.
2. Until 1981, I worked as a journalist in Drvar, whereupon I moved to Velika Kladuša in my capacity as a journalist and worked there as the editor-in-chief of Radio Velika Kladuša. I stayed there until 1989, when I moved to the *Oslobođenje* newspaper in Sarajevo. From there I covered Grahovo, Glamoč, Drvar, and from 1990 I covered Knin Krajina.
3. I was mobilised into the 2<sup>nd</sup> KK /*Krajina Corps*/ on 1 June 1992, and was demobilised in March 1996.
4. When we evacuated from Drvar, we came to Banja Luka. As the 2<sup>nd</sup> Krajina Corps was withdrawing, we first came to Petrovac, then to Lanište, to Sanski Most and finally to Banja Luka.
5. My first contacts with officers and their families that arrived in Drvar was on 6 April 1992. It was then that I heard from them, and later also from some civilians who had also been expelled from Šibenik, that they had been evicted from their employment posts and apartments in the harshest way possible, which included humiliating insults, cursing, and often physical mistreatment; they settled in Drvar as the first larger place on their arrival in the territory of today's Bosnia-Herzegovina. Among them there were a number of individuals who had been imprisoned, and they themselves spoke to me about that. Some of them were mobilised into the TO (Territorial Defence) units and stayed in them in the subsequent period. I had contacts with them almost on a daily bases, due to the job I performed before and particularly after my mobilisation in the VRS. At that time, i.e. from January 1992 until 12 April 1992, I spent almost every third day in Knin Krajina, from where I reported for the Sarajevo-based *Olsobođenje* newspaper in which I was employed. I submitted my last text from Knin Krajina on 12 April 1994, and it dealt with a large gathering of the people at the church in Kosovo village near Knin.

**KIJEVO**

6. Kijevo is a village in Croatia. Kijevo was liberated in August 1991. The combat activities in Kijevo lasted several days. I did not see Mladić until the last day of the fighting. That was the first time I saw him. It was a great military victory. Artillery was the first to be engaged, then tanks, and then infantry. Colonel Lisica and his unit were on the right-hand side, at Crvena Zemlja. After the fights, the JNA /*Yugoslav People's Army*/ entered Kijevo. On that occasion, 27 member of the National Guard Corps /*ZNG*/ were captured. They all had their hair butch cut with ZNG letters shaved into it. There was their police station and stronghold in Kijevo.

7. A day earlier, a delegation of the Yugoslav Presidency had been sent there. I saw three Mercedes cars in the hamlet of Čeke. I asked a colleague-journalist of mine who those people in the Mercedes were, and he told me they were members of the Yugoslav Presidency delegation. They were tasked with lowering the tensions, but they did not do anything.

8. The Croatian policemen did not agree to calm down the situation and continued to fight against the JNA.

9. Afterwards, I headed with General Đukić towards Drniš, and we went to the village of Pakovo because of an exchange. Those were mostly people from mixed marriages or elderly people who were being expelled from the cities of Zadar, Šibenik, Biograd na Moru.

10. I remember the case of Željko Vranješ, who was killed in Croatia in 1991. He was travelling from Switzerland to visit his relatives. He was caught in Vinkovci by members of the Croatian MUP /*Ministry of Interior*/, who beat him on that occasion. He was taken from Vinkovci to Šibenik, where he was killed. Members of the Police of the Republic of Croatia threw his corpse at the garbage dump in Šibenik. His bodily remains came to Knin through an exchange. Member of the Croatian MUP in Kijevo did not allow the bodily remains to be transported from Knin to Cetina through Kijevo. Namely, the body of Željko Vranješ was supposed to be buried in Cetina, his birth village.

#### **THE CROATIAN ARMY ENTERING BiH**

11. As early as March 1992, the Croatians occupied a part of BiH territory along the line Čaprazlije - Čelebići - Barjak.

#### **THE BEGINNING OF COMBAT ACTIVITIES - KUPRES**

12. After three days of fighting, we entered Kupres during daytime on 6 April 1992. Prior to this event, the Croats had launched an attack on Donji Malovan and Gornji Malovan. During the attack, 26 Serbs had been killed or declared missing. The Croats attacked at 6:00 hrs on the morning of 3 April 1992. Units of the HOS /*Croat Defence Forces*/ took part in the attack. They all wore black uniforms. All of them had the Ustashe insignia.

13. At that time, the action against the Croat forces was carried out by members of the Knin Corps and Banja Luka Corps, as well as by the TO /*Territorial Defence*/ from Bosanski Petrovac and Šipovo. The TO units later comprised the backbone of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 7<sup>th</sup> Brigades of the 2<sup>nd</sup> KK /*Krajina Corps*/. The operation was headed by General Lisica. The entire operation was conducted in accordance with the military rules. The outcome of the battle was decided by the tanks in the possession of the JNA.

14. The journalist of Belgrade Dada Vujasinović and I entered Kupres on 7 April 1992. When we came to Gornji Malovan, I saw two civilian corpses there. It should be noted that during that time there were no armed Serb units or JNA units in that area.

15. I know that the HOS forces captured 11 JNA soldiers during these combat activities; their fate still remains unknown.

16. It should be noted that Kupres was the location of the best organised unit of the HOS in Herzeg-Bosnia, both in terms of equipment and territorial organisation. I know that it was in the village of Zlosela that the first HDZ /*Croatian Democratic Union*/ centre was established in this area.

17. When the JNA entered Kupres, a separation line was established; it existed until 4 November 1994 when the Croat forces and the forces of the 7<sup>th</sup> Corps of ABiH /*Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina*/ re-entered Kupres. The line stretched from Šuljaga to Vrana and further to Znanagline and Donji Malovan. After the war, in 1996, together with the representatives of the Council of Europe we exhumed about 30 coffins with bodily remains of the Serbs who had been killed in the period when Kupres was under the control of the HOS. Among them were 9 Serbs who had been murdered in the cellar of Esad Pilav's house in Kupres. He had promised to take them out of Kupres, but rumour has it that he killed them.

18. I am familiar with the fact that the 2<sup>nd</sup> Krajina Corps was established on 25 May 1995. It was established in Drvar and its command was accommodated at the *Beograd* Hotel. The officers who established the Corps had come from various sides; for instance, the Chief of Staff (NŠ) Mićo Vlaisavljević came from Sinj, a lot of them came from Šibenik, and the Commander - General Grujo Borić came from Bihać, to which he had come from Banija. The Corps was formed on a green field. There were no military facilities and infrastructure in the area. The Corps covered the zone stretching from Kupres to Bihać, and from Glamoč and Grahovo to Livno. It bordered with Republika Srpska Krajina.

### THE FIRST ACTIONS

19. The first military actions of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Krajina Corps took place at Pudín Han-Velagići and Kulen Vakuf, in the war theatre of Bihać. The attack on Velagići was mounted against the organised Muslim units trained and organised by Amir Avdić, a professional JNA officer. The attack on Velagići was preceded by the murder of a police officer in Krasulje and the murder of 6 soldiers who had completed their mandatory military service and were on their way home, unarmed. They were in civilian clothes and were murdered in the attack on their bus.

20. I met General Mladić as late as mid September 1992. It was at a meeting of representatives of all the municipalities and brigade commands. Only the Mayor of Drvar failed to show up at the meeting, though he later deigned to come anyway. The meeting dealt with the problems of logistics, i.e. what the municipalities were supposed to do for their units. The municipal authorities had great influence on the units. They wanted to be in charge of everything and to decide on all issues, including military matters.

21. The municipal authorities of Drvar expelled the VRS units from Drvar to Oštrelj because the Command did not allow them to interfere with commanding duties. One could sense a division between the VRS and the politicians, although all of the officers, from General Mladić to the lowest-ranking one, respected Radovan Karadžić.

22. On one occasion, the General and I encountered a reserve soldier whom everyone in the unit called Babura. He had long beard and wore a *Šubara* cap with a cockade. General Mladić ordered him to remove the cockade, shave off his beard and wear what everybody else wore - the Serb tricolour, as ordered by the Supreme Commander Karadžić.

### THE WOUNDING OF GENERAL RATKO MLADIĆ

23. I was present when General Mladić was wounded on 30 October 1994, in Kužetova Poljana field at Grabež. He came to the positions manned by the student brigade. He asked them what they were doing at that location, and ordered them to move to the woods ahead, where it would be safer for them. General Mladić went in front of all the students in order to personally show them the new position. During the advance, an artillery shell fell and wounded General Mladić, Colonel Beara and one of the General's escort personnel. The shell fell behind the group in which General Ratko Mladić was.

24. I came to him and wanted to make a story about his wounding, but he did not allow that. He went to Doctor Milovan Kerkez, a surgeon at the Military Hospital in Petrovac, where he was provided medical assistance.

#### **THE MEETING IN DRVAR BEFORE THE FALL OF KNIN**

25. I know that a meeting of the two supreme commands - the one of Republika Srpska and the one of Republika Srpska Krajina - was held on 1 August 1995 at the *Radnički Dom /Workers' Centre/* in Drvar. It was attended by Karadžić, Krajišnik, Biljana Plavšić and General Milovanović.

On the other side there were: Martić, Babić, Čeleketić, Mrkšić and another man. The meeting took place in one of the rooms of the Workers' Centre and lasted about 3 or 4 hours. This happened only three days before the fall of Knin. General Mladić joined them an hour after the start of the meeting.

26. General Mladić did not want to give a statement regarding this meeting. I found it strange, because we had a good relationship. Sometime later, a soldier from General Mladić's escort came and told me General Mladić wanted to see me. When I went to him, he told me to sit down. During the conversation, General Mladić was only focused on the people, i.e. on how to save the population. He explained that the situation with the ammunition was bad, as well as with the positions, saying that everything had been deserted. At that time, the forces of the Republic of Croatia had already captured Grahovo and Glamoč in Bosnia-Herzegovina, on 26 July 1995. Therefore, it was impossible to evacuate the civilians from Croatian Krajina through these cities. Additionally, about 115,000 people from the municipalities of Krajina in Republika Srpska had to evacuate.

27. I witnessed the departure of columns of refugees from Republika Srpska Krajina on 6 August 1995. When General Mladić saw this, he was very shaken. He tried to convince the

people to go back and told them that he would be at the helm of the column on its way back. No one listened to him. It was at that location that the columns of refugees from Croatia were meeting with those from the fallen municipalities of Republika Srpska.

### **THE BOMBING OF THE REFUGEE COLUMNS**

28. On 7 August 1995, a Croatian MiG aircraft bombed the column of civilian refugees near the village of Janjila in Bosanski Petrovac municipality. I arrived to the scene no more than 5 or 6 hours after the bombing of the column. Before me, the incident was taped by my colleague Milorad Zorić. Those were refugees from Republika Srpska Krajina. Eleven civilians were killed on that occasion, of which 6 were children. At the scene, I saw a burning cargo truck with canned food and a truck and a passenger vehicle that had been hit directly, with dead civilians in them.

### **GLAMOČ, DECEMBER 1992**

29. General Mladić invited us journalists to go to Glamoč. There was a Muslim company lined up there, and they decided to join the Serb army without any pressure exerted on them. They were given weapons and tasked with going to the Kupres war theatre. I took a statement from one of them. He said they were going voluntarily and that they were only worried about their families that had stayed in Glamoč.

30. The unit went to Kupres, finished the task and came back safe and sound to their homes.

31. I also followed the exchange process, which was conducted by Milan Ivančević on behalf of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Krajina Corps; he now resides in Novi Sad. Milan Ivančević continued to work on these matters after the war, as part of the Exchange Commission of Republika Srpska.

### **RUPERT SMITH**

32. I was present when General Rupert Smith complained to General Mladić about being fired at by the Serbs in the area above Turbe, which was in the Muslim territory. The General told him: "If my people had fired at you, you would not be here with me today". There is video footage about that. This shows that the foreigners accused Serbs of everything, even of the things that clearly could not be ascribed to the Serbs.

### **THE NATO BOMBING**

33. I noted in my diary that NATO air force carried out a bombing campaign on 21, 22 and 23 November 1994. I went to the scene to make footage of a NATO air force missile that had not exploded.



**WITNESS CONFIRMATION**

I have read this statement comprising \_\_\_ pages, and it contains all that I said to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I have given this statement voluntarily, and I am aware that it can be used in the proceedings before the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia Since 1991, and that I may be called to testify publicly before the Tribunal.

Signature:           */signature/*          

Date:           *17 July 2014*

**MEĐUNARODNI SUD ZA KRIVIČNO GONJENJE OSOBA ODGOVORNIH ZA  
TEŠKA KRŠENJA MEĐUNARODNOG PRAVA NA TERITORIJI BIVŠE  
JUGOSLAVIJE OD 1991**

**IZJAVA SVEDOKA**

**PODACI O SVEDOKU:**

Prezime: Sabljčić

Ime: Slaviša

Ime oca: Milan

Datum rođenja: 12.09.1946.

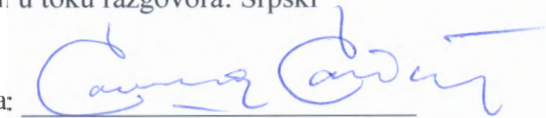
Nacionalnost: Srbin

Datum(i) razgovora: 25. i 26.02.2014.g.

Razgovor(e) vodili: Branko Lukić, Mikajlo Mitrović

Jezici korišćeni u toku razgovora: Srpski

Potpis svedoka:



**IZJAVA SVEDOKA – SABLJIĆ SLAVIŠA**

1. Zovem se Sabljić Slaviša. Rođen sam 12.09.1946. u selu Ćavarine, opština Sokolac. Završio sam Višu mašinsku školu 1970. u Novom Sadu.
2. Radio sam u Radio Drvaru kao novinar do 1981, kada prelazim u Veliku Kladušu kao novinar, gde sam radio kao urednik Radia Velika Kladuša. Tu sam ostao do 1989, a nakon toga prelazim u Oslobođenje u Sarajevu. Tu pokrивam Grahovo, Glamoć, Drvar, a od februara 1990. Kninsku krajinu.
3. Mobilisan sam 1.6.1992. u 2. KK u pres centar. U martu 1996. sam demobilisan.
4. Kada smo izašli iz Drvara došli smo u Banja Luku. Kako se povlačio 2. KK izlazili smo u Petrovac, Lanište, Tomina, Sanski Most i na kraju u Banja Luku.
5. Prvi moj kontakt sa oficirima i članovima njihovih porodica koji su stigli u Drvar bio je 06. 04. 1992. godine. Tada sam od njih, a kasnije i od nekih civila također protjerani iz Šibenika, čuo da su na najgrublji način, koji je podrazumjevao ponižavajuće uvrede, psovke a često fizička maltretiranja, protjerani sa svojih radnih mjesta i iz stanova da bi se poslije toga , skrasili u Drvaru, prvom većem mjestu na teritoriji današnje BiH. Među njima je bio i izvjestan broj koji su bili zarobljeni o čemu su mi i oni sami pričali. Neki od njih su mobilisani u jedinice TO (teritorijalna odbrana) gdje su i ostali u narednom period. Sa njima sam gotovo svakodnevno kontaktirao zbog posla koji sam obavljao prije, a posebno nakon moje mobilizacije u VRS. Ja sam u to vrijeme, dakle od januara 1992. godine pa do 12.04.1992. godine za malo pa svaki treći dan boravio u Kninskoj krajini odakle sam izvještavao za sarajevsko Oslobođenje, u kome sam bio i zaposlen. Moj posljednji tekst iz Kninske krajine poslao sam 12.04.1992. godine, a bio je u vezi sa velikim narodnim zborom kod crkve u selu Kosovu kod Knina.

Handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sabljić Slaviša', followed by a small number '2'.

## KIJEVO

6. Kijevo je selo u Hrvatskoj. Kijevo je oslobođeno u avgustu 1991. Borbe u Kijevu su se vodile nekoliko dana. Mladića nisam video do poslednjeg dana borbi. Tada sam ga i prvi put video. To je bila vojnička pobeda. Prvo je delovala artiljerija, pa tenkovi, pa pešadija. Pukovnik Lisica je sa svojom jedinicom bio desno, na Crvenoj zemlji. Nakon borbi JNA je ušla u Kijevo. Tom prilikom je zarobljeno 27 pripadnika Zbora narodne garde. Svi su imali ošišanu kosu sa slovima ZNG. U Kijevu je bila njihova policijska postaja i uporište.

7. Dan ranije je bila poslana delegacija Predsedništva Jugoslavije. Video sam 3 mercedesa u zaseoku Čeke. Pitao sam Danka Perića, kolegu novinara, ko su ti ljudi iz mercedesa i on mi je rekao da su to članovi delegacije Predsedništva SFRJ. Bili su zaduženi da smire tenzije, ali ništa nisu uradili.


8. Hrvatski policajci nisu pristali na smirivanje situacije i nastavili su borbu protiv JNA.

9. Ja sam posle toga sa generalom Đukićem išao prema Drnišu, pa smo išli u Pakovo selo, na razmenu. To su uglavnom bili ljudi iz mešanih brakova, ili stari ljudi, koji su izbacivani iz Zadra, Šibenika, Biograda na Moru.

10. Sećam se slučaja Vranješ Željka ubijenog u Hrvatskoj 1991. Krenuo je iz Švajcarske da obide rodbinu. U Vinkovcima su ga uhvatili pripadnici MUP-a Hrvatske te ga tom prilikom premlatili. Iz Vinkovaca je odveden u Šibenik gde je ubijen. Njegov leš pripadnici policije Republike Hrvatske su bacili na Šibensko smetlište. Razmenom su njegovi posmrtni ostaci došli u Knin. Pripadnici MUP-a Republike Hrvatske iz Kijeva nisu dozvolili da se posmrtni ostaci prevezu od Knina do Cetine, putem kroz Kijevo. Naime posmrtne ostatke Vranješ Željka su trebali da budu sahranjeni u selu u kojem je i rođen, u Cetini.

## **ULAZAK HRVATSKE VOJSKE U BiH**

11. Već u martu 1992. Hrvati zauzimaju deo teritorije u BiH na liniji Čaprazlije, Čelebići, Barjak.



**POČETAK BORBI - KUPRES**

12. U toku dana, 6.4.1992. godine, nakon tri dana borbe, ulazimo u Kupres. Pre ovog događaja Hrvati su počeli napad na Donji malovan i Gornji Malovan i tu je ubijeno ili nestalo 26 Srba. Hrvati su napali 3.4.1992. u 6 sati ujutro. U napadu su učestvovala jedinice HOS-a. Svi su bili u crnim uniformama. Svi su imali ustaška obeležja.

13. U to vreme u akciji na hrvatske snage učestvovali su pripadnici Kninskog i Banjalučkog korpusa, kao i TO iz Bosanskog Petrovca i Šipova. Te jedinice TO su kasnije činile okosnicu 3. i 7. Brigade 2. KK. Operaciju je vodio general Lisica. Cela operacija je provedena po vojnim pravilima. Ishod bitke su presudili tenkovi koje je imala JNA.

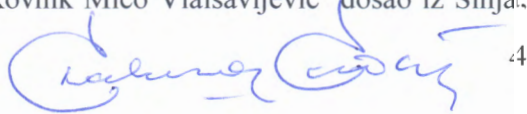
14. Dada Vujasinović, novinarka iz Beograda i ja smo ušli 7.04.1992. u Kupres. Kada smo ušli u Gornji Malovan video sam dva leša civila. Treba naglasiti da u to doba u tom području nije bilo naoružanih srpskih jedinica niti jedinica JNA.

15. Znam da je u tim borbama od strane HOS-a zarobljeno 11 vojnika JNA o čijoj se sudbini ni danas ništa ne zna.

16. Na Kupresu je inače bila najbolje organizovana jedinica HOS-a u Herceg Bosni od opreme do teritorijalne organizacije. Poznato mi je i da je u Zloselu osnovan prvi dom HDZ-a na tom području.

17. Kada je JNA ušla u Kupres formirana je linija razgraničenja koja je stajala sve do 4.11.1994. kada su Hrvatske snage i snage 7. Korpusa A RBiH ponovo ušle u Kupres. Linija je išla pravcem Šuljaga, Vrana, Zaganline, Donji Malovan. Nakon rata, 1996. Godine, mi smo zajedno sa predstavnicima Saveta Evrope, izvadili 30-tak sanduka sa posmrtnim ostacima Srba koji su pobijeni u vrijeme kada je grad Kupres bio pod kontrolom HOS-a. Među njima su bili i 9 Srba koji su pobijeni u podrumu kuće Esada Pilava u Kupresu. On im je obećao da će ih izvući iz Kupresa, ali se priča da ih je pobio.

18. Poznato mi je da je 25.05.1992. formiran 2. KK. Formiranje je obavljeno u Drvaru, i komanda je bila smeštena u hotelu „Beograd.“ Oficiri koji su formirali korpus su došli sa raznih strana, pa je tako Načelnik Štaba (NŠ) pukovnik Mićo Vlasisavljević došao iz Sinja.



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dosta njih je došlo iz Šibenika, dok je komandant, general Grujo Borić došao iz Bihaća, gde je ranije stigao sa Banije. Korpus je nastao na ledini. Na ovoj teritoriji nije bilo vojnih infrastrukturnih objekata. Korpus je pokrivao zonu od Kupresa do Bihaća, te od Glamoča i Grahova do Livna. Graničio je sa Republikom Srpskom Krajinom.

## PRVE AKCIJE

19. Prve vojne akcije 2. KK su bile na Pudín Han-Velagići i Kulen Vakuf na Bihaćkom ratištu. Napad na Velagiće je bio na organizovane muslimanske jedinice koje je organizovao i obučio Amir Avdić, profesionalni oficir JNA. Napadu na Velagiće je prethodilo ubistvo policajca u Krasuljama i ubistvo 6 vojnika koji su završili vojni rok i vraćali se kućama nenaoružani. Bili su u civilnoj odeći. Ubijeni su u napadu na autobus.

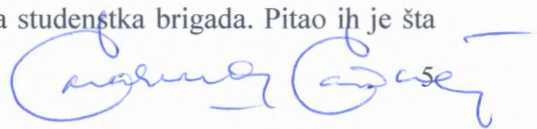
20. Generala Mladića srećem tek polovinom septembra 1992. Bio je sastanak svih predstavnika opština, i komandi brigada. Samo se nije odazvao predsednik opštine Drvar Drago Knežević. Kasnije se udostojio da ipak dođe. Sastanak je bio posvećen problemima logistike, odnosno šta bi opštine trebalo da rade za svoje jedinice. Uticaj opštinskih struktura na jedinice je bio veliki. Hteli su da se za sve pitaju i da odlučuju o svemu pa i o vojnim pitanjima.

21. Opštinske strukture Drvara su isterale jedinice VRS iz Drvara na Oštrelj, zato što im komanda nije dozvolila da se mešaju u komandovanje. Osećao se raskol između VRS i političara, iako su počev od generala Mladića pa do najnižeg oficira svi poštovali Radovana Karadžića.

22. Jedne prilike smo general i ja sreli rezervnog vojnika Baburu, koga su svi tako zvali u jedinici. Bio je sa bradom a na glavi je nosio šubar sa kokardom. General Mladić Ratko mu je naredio da skine kokardu te da obrije bradu i da nosi ono što i svi, srpsku trobojku, jer je tako naredio njegov vrhovni komandant, Karadžić.

## RANJAVANJE GENERALA RATKA MLADIĆA.

23. Bio sam prisutan 30.10.1994.g. kada je general Ratko Mladić ranjen, na Kužetovoj poljani na Grabežu. Došao je do položaja na kojoj je bila studentska brigada. Pitao ih je šta



rade tu gde su se nalazili. Naredio je da se premeste napred u šumu, gdje je bio za njih bezbjedniji položaj. General Mladić je krenuo ispred svih studenata kako bi im lično pokazao gdje treba da zaposjednu novi položaj. U tom napredovanju je pala granata i ranila generala Mladića, pukovnika Bearu i jednog od generalovih pratilaca. Granata je pala iza leđa grupi u kojoj se nalazio General Ratko Mladić.

24. Ja sam prišao i hteo da o ranjavanju napravimo priču, ali on to nije dozvolio. Otišao je do doktora Kerkez Milovana, hirurga u vojnoj bolnici u Petrovcu i on mu je pružio pomoć.

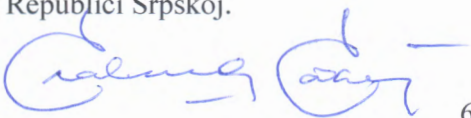
#### **SASTANAK U DRVARU PRED PAD KNINA**

25. Poznato mi je da je 01.08.1995, u Radničkom domu u Drvaru, održan sastanak dve vrhovne komande – Republike Srpske i Republike Srpske Krajine. Bili su prisutni Karadžić, Krajišnik, Biljana Plavšić i general Milovanović.

Sa druge strane su bili: Martić, Babić, Čeleketić, Mrkšić i još jedan čovek. Razgovor se odvijao u jednoj od prostorija Radničkog doma i trajao je oko 3 do 4 sata. Ovo se desilo samo tri dana pre pada Knina. Sat vremena poslije početka sastanka pridružio im se i general Mladić.

26. General Mladić nije hteo da da izjavu oko tog sastanka. Bilo mi je to čudno, pošto smo bili u dobrim odnosima. Nešto kasnije došao je vojnik iz pratnje Generala Mladića i kaže da me traži general Mladić. Kada sam došao do njega reko mi je da sednem. Prilikom toga razgovora general Mladić je potencirao samo pitanje naroda, odnosno kako narod spasiti. Objasnio je vrlo loše stanje sa municijom, sa položajima, reko da je sve napušteno. U to vreme snage Republike Hrvatske su već osvojile Grahovo i Glamoč u Bosni i Hercegovini, 26.07.1995. Zbog toga nije postojala mogućnost da civili iz hrvatske Krajine izađu preko tih gradova. Pored njih moralo je da izađe i oko 115.000 ljudi u ovim opštinama iz Krajine u Republici Srpskoj.

27. Bio sam svedok i kada su 06.08.1995. krenule kolone izbeglica iz Republike Srpske Krajine. Kada je to video, general Mladiću je bilo vrlo teško. Pokušao je da ubedi ljude da se vrate i govorio im da će on da ide na čelu kolone u povratku. Niko ga nije poslušao. Tu su se sretale kolone izbeglica iz Hrvatske i iz palih opština u Republici Srpskoj.



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**BOMBARDOVANA KOLONA IZBEGLICA**

28. Sedmog avgustovskog dana 1995. godine hrvatski MIG bombardovao je izbjegličku kolonu civila kod sela Janjila, u opštini Bosanski Petrovac. Samo 5 do 6 sati poslije toga došao sam na lice mjesta na kome je bombardovana izbjeglička kolona civila. Prije mene događaj je snimio moj kolega Milorad Zorić. U pitanju su bile izbjeglice iz Republike Srpske Krajine. Tada je ubijeno 11 civila od čega šestero djece. Na licu mjesta sam video zapaljeni kamion šleper sa konzerviranom hranom koji je još uvijek bio u plamenu te kamion i putničko vozilo koji su bili direktno pogođeni u kojima su bili nastradali civili.

**GLAMOČ – DECEMBAR 1992.**

29. General Mladić je nas novinare zvao da idemo u Glamoč. Tamo je bila postrojena četa muslimana, koji su bez ikakvog pritiska odlučili da idu u srpsku vojsku. Naoružani su i dobili zadatak da idu na Kupreško ratište. Ja sam uzeo izjavu jednog od njih. Rekao je da idu dobrovoljno i da se samo brinu za svoje porodice, koje su ostale u Glamoču.

30. Jedinica je otišla na Kupres, obavila zadatak, i svi se vratili živi i zdravi svojim kućama.

31. Pratio sam i procese razmene, koje je u ime 2.KK vršio Milan Ivančević, koji sada živi u Novom Sadu. Milan je i posle rata radio na tim poslovima u okviru Komisije za razmenu Republike Srpske.

**RUPERT SMITH**

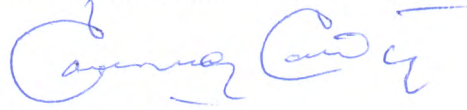
32. Bio sam prisutan kada se Rupert Smit, general, žalio generalu Mladiću da su ga gađali Srbi iznad Turbeta, što je inače bila muslimanska teritorija. General mu je rekao: „Da su te moji gađali ne bi sada bio sa mnom.“ O ovome postoji i video snimak. Ovo pokazuje kako su stranci okrivljivali Srbe za sve, čak i za ono što je svima bilo jasno da nije moguće da se pripiše Srbima.



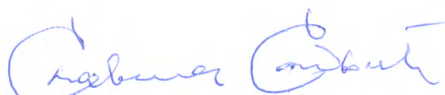


**BOMBARDOVANJE NATO PAKTA**

33. Registrovao sam u svom dnevniku da je 21. 22. i 23. novembra 1994. godine izvršeno bombardovanje NATO avijacije. Ja sam išao da snimim jednu raketu NATO avijacije koja nije eksplodirala.

**POTVRDA SVEDOKA**

Pročitao sam ovu izjavu od 8 strana i ona sadrži sve što sam rekao, po svom znanju i sećanju. Izjavu sam dao dobrovoljno i svestan sam da se može upotrebiti u sudskom postupku pred Međunarodnim sudom za krivično gonjenje osoba odgovornih za teška kršenja međunarodnog prava počinjena na teritoriji bivše Jugoslavije od 1991, kao i da mogu biti pozvan da javno svedočim pred Sudom.

Potpis: 

Datum: 17 jul 2014.

**THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL  
FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA**

**Case No. IT-09-92-T**

**THE PROSECUTOR**

**v.**

**RATKO MLADIĆ**

***PUBLIC***

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**ANNEX B**

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<b>SABLJIC Slavisa</b>			
<b>Witness Statement to be admitted pursuant Rule 92ter</b>			
Statement	Date	65ter Number	Closed Session / Under seal
Witness Statement of <b>SABLJIC Slavisa</b>	17 July 2014	<b>1D01748</b>	/
<b>Associated Exhibits wich the Defence seeks to tender pursuant to Rule 92ter</b>			
Description	Paragraph Number	65ter Number	Doc ID (BCS/ENG)
Signed Witness Statement of SABLJIC Slavisa	/	<b>1D01748</b>	1D18-1794 1D18-1802