

**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 Flüge

Registrar: Mr. John Hocking

Date Filed: 18 August 2014

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

RATKO MLADIĆ

PUBLIC

With Public Annexes A and B

**DEFENSE MOTION PURSUANT TO RULE 92TER TO ADMIT THE WRITTEN
TESTIMONY OF OBRAD BUBIĆ**

The Office of the Prosecutor:

Mr. Dermot Groome
Mr. Peter McCloskey

Counsel for the Accused:

Mr. Branko Lukić
Mr. Miodrag Stojanović

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The Accused, **RATKO MLADIĆ**, by and through his counsel of record, respectfully submits 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 Obrad Bubić is currently scheduled to testify within approximately 30 days and thus the Defense 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, as the witness does not require protective measures.

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

3. The Defense 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 or transcripts of a proceeding 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.¹

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.²

III. DISCUSSION OF ARGUMENTS

A)The Chamber Should Admit the Witness Statement

6. Witness Bubić's statement is relevant, reliable and probative, as set forth in greater detail herein below.

¹ Rule 92*ter* of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence.

² *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. 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. Thereby the requirements of Rule 92*ter* will be fulfilled, and fairness to the Prosecution will be observed.

8. The Defence submits that due to the nature of the Witness's evidence 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 Defense case.

9. Witness Bubić was born in Maslovare village in the Municipality of Kotor Varoš. He was mobilized in 1992 and made Commander of the Territorial Defence platoon in Bregovi. He was later appointed Commander of the Logistics Platoon in the 1st Kotor- Varoš Light Infantry Brigade.

10. Witness Bubić's testimony is relevant to and probative of salient and material issues pertaining to the Indictment. The Defense is confident in that it will, among other things, establish the following:

- a. The creation of national parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kotor Varoš marked the rise of interethnic intolerance in the region and as a result the people began arming themselves. The 22nd Infantry Brigade was deployed in the region of Kotor Varoš to prevent interethnic conflict.³
- b. The mobilization of Serbs occurred before 11 June 1992. It was not pre-planned but occurred in response to the events at the time.⁴

³ Statement para. 2

⁴ Statement para. 4

- c. Muslims and Croats invited Serbs to a celebration at Borje on 11 June 1992, however it was discovered that they were planning to kill the Serbs who attended.⁵
- d. Given these planned attacks and the military and geographical location of Kotor Varoš, which was encircled by Muslims, the Serb leadership called a meeting of the Municipal Assembly on 11 June 1992 and decided to place the municipality under their control.⁶
- e. Muslim and Croat personnel who were involved in the arming of the Muslim and Croat population and the planning of the liquidation of Serbs were dismissed from their employment. The army did not take part in this dismissal, nor did they arrest any non-Serbs.⁷
- f. While traveling towards Kotor Varoš along the Teslić- Kotor Varoš road with Colonel Milan Stevilović and others, Bubić's vehicle was ambushed by uniformed soldiers from the ABiH. He was taken into captivity for 15 days, during which he was severely beaten, tortured and starved. He was also paraded through Muslim villages.⁸
- g. While in captivity Bubić personally witnessed the Muslims preparing for war. He observed fortified concrete facilities in Muslim villages and a large number of well-armed soldiers who had automatic rifles, light machine guns and handheld rocket launchers, among other weapons.⁹
- h. Not all Muslims and Croats supported the war. For example, the Croat village Zabrđe and the Muslim village Garići did not attack Serb forces throughout the war.¹⁰

B)The Chamber Should Admit the Associated Exhibits

11. Each associated exhibit is directly relevant to the case, and is inseparable and indispensable to the witness's statement, and can be contextualized and explained

⁵ Statement para. 5

⁶ Statement para. 5

⁷ Statement para. 5, 6

⁸ Statement para. 10, 11, 12, 16

⁹ Statement para. 7, 14

¹⁰ Statement para. 8

most effectively through this witness. They constitute an essential component of the witness' evidence, and also are of importance to the Defense case, and therefore it is submitted that it is in the interests of justice that they be admitted.

III. CONCLUSION

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

- a. Granting the Defense leave to call Obrad Bubić as a witness pursuant to Rule 92*ter*.
- b. Granting the Defense leave to admit the proffered statement, (attached hereto as Annex A) under Rule 92*ter*.

Word Count: 986

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED BY:



Branko Lukić
Lead Counsel for Ratko Mladić



Miodrag Stojanović
Co-Counsel for Ratko Mladić

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Case No. IT-09-92-T

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PUBLIC

ANNEX A

**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: BUBIĆ

Name: Obrad

Father's name: Boško

Date of birth: 14 May 1949

Ethnicity: Serb

Date(s) of interview(s): 25 January 2013 and 14 February 2014

Interview(s) conducted: Mikajlo Mitrović and Lukić Branko

Language used during the interview: Serbian

Signature of the witness: _____

WITNESS STATEMENT BY OBRAD BUBIĆ

PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. My name is **ObradBUBIĆ, the son of Boško**. I was born on 14 May 1949, in Maslovare village, the Municipality (SO) of Kotor Varoš. I now live in Kotor Varoš. I am a Serb by ethnicity, married and a father of two. I have no criminal record. In 1967, I completed the military technical school in Zagreb, the mototechnics department. Upon completion of the school I was awarded the rank of sergeant. I was engaged in the professional military service until 1973. After completing the secondary military school, I worked at the garrisons of Maribor, Celje and Pula. Upon leaving the active military service I returned to Kotor Varoš, where I performed commercial activities in a state-owned company. Immediately before the war, I was engaged in a private business.

THE SITUATION IN KOTOR VAROŠ BEFORE THE WAR

2. The creation of national parties in BiH and Kotor Varoš itself marked the rise of interethnic intolerance and subsequently the arming of people. In order to prevent interethnic conflicts, after the withdrawal from the war theatre in Croatia, the 22nd Infantry Brigade, which was at the time composed of companies, was deployed in the region of Kotor Varoš. That task of the Brigade was to prevent the interethnic conflict. The Commander of the Brigade at the time was Lieutenant Colonel Boško Peulić.

3. I was mobilised on 10 June 1992 and appointed Commander of the TO */Territorial Defence/* platoon in the settlement of Bregovi, in the centre of the city. The TO Commander was Manojlo Tepić, the Head of the local Military Department and the Commander of the TO Detachment. He was later replaced by Gojko Stolić, who was in turn replaced by Colonel Dušan Novaković.

4. The mobilisation was performed before 11 June 1992, but it had not been planned or organised by the Serbian side, and was simply a response to the events that had preceded it.

5. On 11 June 1992, the Muslims and the Croats were preparing a celebration at Borje to which they invited all prominent Serbs. The Serbs did not respond to the call since they had learned that they were to be killed there. Even a list was found specifying which Muslim and which Croat were supposed to liquidate which Serb. In view of such a plan of the Muslims and the Croats, and taking into account the position of Kotor Varoš, which was in such geographic and military surroundings that it was encircled by the Muslims, the Serbs had to organise themselves in order to prevent the repetition of the genocide the Muslims and the Croats had committed against the Serbs in World War II. The Serb leadership called a meeting of the Municipal Assembly and decided to place the municipality under their control. They did this on 11 June 1992, with the help of police forces from Banja Luka, when the Muslim and Croat personnel were dismissed due to their involvement in the arming of the Muslim and Croat population and the planning and organisation of liquidation of prominent Serbs.

6. The army did not take part in the above dismissal, nor did they arrest non-Serbs; they only relocated a part of their forces to Vrbanjci village, where the Muslims had set up a barricade on 10 June, cutting off the Banja Luka - Teslić road and thus blocking Kotor Varoš.

7. I never assumed that there would be a war; yet, while I was in captivity, I saw fortified concrete facilities in Muslim villages, which was another indication that the Muslims and the Croats had been preparing for the war. The Muslim and Croat formations had been arming themselves intensively, which I personally witnessed while I was in captivity. They had huge amounts of military automatic weapons. At that time, the Muslims and Croats had more automatic weaponry than the Serbs. Večići village was well fortified. My estimate is that there were more than 500 well-armed soldiers of the A RBiH /*Army of the Republic of BiH*/.

8. Not all the Muslims and Croats supported the war. The Croat village Zabrđe, led by Ilija Marić, did not attack Serb forces and throughout the war no one touched them. The same situation was with the Muslim village Garići. A large Muslim settlement of Šiprage also did not attack the Serb forces, and the inhabitants of Šiprage even joined the ranks of VRS /*Army of Republika Srpska*/.

COMBAT ACTIVITIES IN VEČIĆI VILLAGE

9. On 29 June 1992, there was an intensive combat action in the direction of Večići village. Twenty-one soldiers and police officers were killed then. The Muslims did not allow the VRS to take out their bodies until 4 July 1992. My neighbours and friends were among those killed there. On the approval of my brigade commander, I attended their funeral. The funeral was to be organised in Dabovci village, but it could not be performed because of the activity of Muslim snipers from Večići village. The funeral was performed only after a tank had arrived and fired at the Muslim army.

10. At this funeral I met Colonel Milan Stevilović, the Chief of Security Department of the 1st Krajina Corps, and Inspector Stevan Marković of the Banja Luka CSB */Security Services Centre/*. We agreed to return together to Kotor Varoš and were joined by Novo Petrušić; Novo Petrušić attended the funeral of his brother-in-law on that same day, who had also been killed in the fights around Večići village. Novo was a driver at TSU Jelšingrad.

THE MUSLIM AMBUSH, THE KILLINGS AND MY APPREHENSION

11. On leaving the funeral, we started our journey towards Kotor Varoš in a passenger vehicle. In the area of Rujevica, on the Teslić - Kotor Varoš road, we came across an ambush and fire was opened at us from automatic military weapons from both sides of the road. Novo was killed on the spot, while Stevilović and Marković, although they had been wounded, managed to get out of the car and respond to the fire; but they were also killed. I also got out of the car and opened fire from my rifle. After I had used up the ammunition, I was surrounded by armed uniformed soldiers of the A RBiH, and they started beating me brutally. I knew all of them.

12. After that I was brought to Srednje Brdo village, and then to Sokoline village, and from there to the settlement of Kotor. On our way, we met Stipe Marić, also known as Spržo, who ordered them not to touch me and to leave me alive. Marić had participated in the war in Croatia before joining the ABH */Army of BiH/*. In the next 15 days I spent in captivity I was beaten and tortured physically and psychologically on a daily basis. Within those 15 days my weight was reduced by 31 kg. Not a single day did I get food. They would take me from one

village to another and showed me off to the villagers as if I had been an animal. They also took me to the hilltop of Glog, where their command was stationed.

13. I survived thanks to Stipe Marić aka Spržo, and Zlatko Hadžiselimović, who guarded me. I did not see any other imprisoned Serbs during my captivity.

14. While we were passing through Muslim villages I saw a great number of well-armed soldiers. They had automatic rifles, as well as semi-automatic rifles (PAPs), light machine guns, M-84 machine guns, and handheld rocket launchers, and I also saw a mortar which was located in the settlement of Kotor. In my presence they said that the mortar was brought from Travnik. I was present when that mortar fired the first bomb on the city, but luckily it missed the target in the city.

THE EXCHANGE AND THE PERIOD AFTER THE EXCHANGE

15. I was exchanged after the negotiations between representatives of the 1st Krajina Corps (KK) and the Muslim and Croat military representatives of Kotor Varoš, on 19 July 1992.

16. When I came home, none of my family members, not even my two children or my wife recognised me since I was disfigured from the beating and had drastically lost weight.

17. After my recovery and the end of captivity, I was appointed Commander of the Logistics Platoon in the 1st Kotor-Varoš Ipbr /*Light Infantry Brigade*/. I remained in this position until the end of the war.

18. I wrote a book about the horrors I suffered during my captivity. I now work as the secretary of the Association of Prison Camp Detainees of Republika Srpska.

19. On one occasion I found myself in Zabrdje village. At that moment, a convoy from the direction of Kotor Varoš was passing towards the territory controlled by A BiH. I then saw one of their soldiers who was part of the group that captured me. When he saw me, he got really scared. Since he never tortured me and he treated me fairly, I told him he should not be frightened. On that occasion I saw several acquaintances from Kotor Varoš whom I greeted

and even kissed with some of them. At that moment, a van carrying bread for the army was passing and I stopped it, took a bag with about 12 loaves of bread and gave it to Emina Zaklan, an acquaintance of mine, and told her to distribute it to the people in the group.

20. Several years ago in Kotor Varoš I met Nisab Kovačić, one of the men who had tortured me.

21. I also made a documentary film about the crime in Serdare, when 17 Serb civilians were killed. They were aged between four and 60 years. This happened on 17 September 1992.

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 1992, and that I may be called to testify publicly before the Tribunal.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

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

IZJAVA SVEDOKA

PODACI O SVEDOKU:

Prezime: BUBIĆ

Ime: Obrad

Ime oca: Boško

Datum rođenja: 14.05.1949.

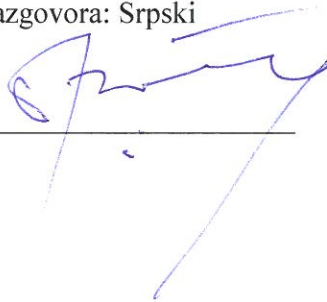
Nacionalnost: Srbin

Datum(i) razgovora: 25.01.2013. i 14.02.2014.

Razgovor(e) vodili: Mikajlo Mitrović i Lukić Branko

Jezici korišćeni u toku razgovora: Srpski

Potpis svedoka: _____



IZJAVA SVEDOKA – OBRAD BUBIĆ

LIČNI PODACI

1. Zovem se **BUBIĆ Obrad, sin Boška**, rođen 14.05.1949. godine u selu Maslovare, SO Kotor Varoš. Danas živim u Kotor Varoši. Po nacionalnosti sam Srbin, oženjen, otac dvoje dece, neosuđivan. Završio sam srednju vojno-tehničku školu, smer mototehnika u Zagrebu 1967.godine. Po završetku škole, dobio sam čin vodnika, a u profesionalnoj vojnoj službi sam bio do 1973.godine. Po završetku srednje vojne škole radio sam u garnizonima Maribor, Celje i Pula. Kada sam prekinuo aktivnu vojnu službu, vratio sam se u Kotor Varoš gde sam radio komercijalne poslove u jednoj državnoj firmi, a pred rat sam se bavio privatnim poslom.

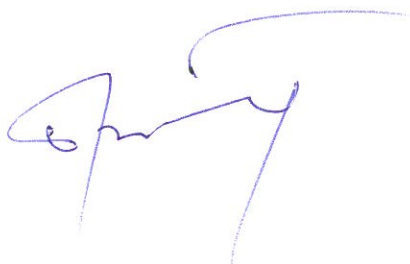
STANJE U KOTOR VAROŠI PRE RATA

2. Stvaranjem nacionalnih stranaka u BiH a samim tim i u Kotor Varoši je počela da raste međunacionalne netrpeljivosti, a sa tim počinje i naoružavanje ljudi. Da bi sprečili međunacionalne sukobe, u jesen 1991.godine, nakon povlačenja sa hrvatskog ratišta 22. pešadijska brigada, tada četnog sastava, se razmešta u rejon Kotor Varoši. Zadatak te brigade je bio da spreči međunacionalni sukob. Komandant te brigade je tada bio ppukovnik Boško Peulić.

3. Mobilisan sam 10.juna 1992.godine i raspoređen za komandira voda TO u naselju Bregovi u centru grada. Komandant TO je bio Manojlo Tepić, šef Vojnog Odseka i komandant Odreda TO, a kasnije ga je zamenio je Gojko Stolić, a njega je zamenio pukovnik Dušan Novaković.

4. Mobilizacija je prethodila 11. junu 1992. godine, ali ona niti je bila pripremana niti je bila organizovana sa srpske strane, vec predstavlja reakciju na događaje koje su prethodili mobilizaciji.

5. 11. juna 1992. godine Muslimani i Hrvati su pripremali slavlje na Borju I na to slavlje su pozvani svi viđeniji Srbi. Srbi se nisu odazvali tom pozivu jer su doznali da su na tom



slavlju, trebali biti likvidirani. Čak je i pronađen spisak u kojem je navedeno koji Musliman i Hrvat je trebao da likvidira kog Srbina. Zbog takvog plana Muslimana i Hrvata, kao i zbog položaja Kotor Varoši koji je bio u prirodnom, a i vojnom okruženju od strane muslimana, Srbi su morali da se organizuju kako im se ne bi ponovio genocid koji su muslimani i Hrvati počinili nad Srbima u II svjetskom ratu. Srpsko rukovodstvo je sazvalo Skupštinu opštine i odlučilo da opštinu stavi pod svoju kontrolu. To su i uradili 11. juna 1992. godine uz pomoć policijskih snaga iz Banja Luke i tada je došlo do smene muslimanskih i hrvatskih kadrova zbog njihove umešanosti u naoružavanju muslimanskog i hrvatskog stanovništva i zbog planiranja i organizovanja likvidacija vidjenijih Srba.

6. Vojska nije učestvovala u smenama, niti je hapsila nesrbe, samo je deo svojih snaga izmestila u selo Vrbanjci gde su Muslimani 10. juna postavili barikadu, čime su presekli putnu komunikaciju Banja Luka-Teslić, i na taj način su izvršili blokadu Kotor Varoši.

7. Nisam mogao ni da pretpostavim da će biti rata, ali dok sam bio u zarobljeništvu video sam betonske fortifikacijske objekte po muslimanskim selima što mi je bio još jedan pokazatelj da su se Muslimani i Hrvati pripremali za rat. Muslimansko-hrvatske formacije su se intenzivno naoružavale, što sam lično video dok sam bio u zarobljeništvu. Oni su imali ogromne količine vojnog automatskog naoružanja. Muslimani i Hrvati su u tom period imali više automatskog naoružanja od Srba. Selu Večići je bilo dobro fortifikacijski uređeno. Po mojoj proceni u tom selu je bilo preko 500 dobro naoružanih vojnika A RBiH.

8. Nisu svi Muslimani i Hrvati bili za rat. Hrvatsko selo Zabrđe, na čelu sa Ilijom Marićem, nije napadalo srpske snage i ceo rat ih niko nije dirao. Ista situacija je bila i sa muslimanskim selom Garići. Veliko muslimansko naselje Šiprage takođe nije napadalo srpske snage, čak su se stanovnici Šipraga uključivali u redove VRS.

BORBE U SELU VEČIĆI

9. 29. juna 1992. godine je bila velika borbeno akcija ka selu Večići. Tada je poginulo 21 vojnik i policajac. Muslimani nisu dozvoljavali da VRS izvuče njihova tela sve do 04. jula 1992. godine. Među poginulim su bile i moje komšije i prijatelji. Uz odobrenje mog komandanta brigade prisustvovao sam njihovoj sahrani. Sahrana je trebalo da bude organizovana u selu Dabovci, ali nije mogla da se obavi zbog dejstava muslimanskih



snajperista iz sela Večići. Sahrana je obavljena tek kada je došao tenk i ispoljio dejstva ka muslimanskoj vojsci.

10. Na toj sahrani sam se sreo sa pukovnikom Milanom Stevilovićem, Načelnikom odeljenja bezbednosti 1. Krajiškog Korpusa i inspektorom Stevanom Markovićem iz CSB Banja Luka. Sa njima sam se dogovorio da se zajedno vratimo u Kotor Varoš, a pridružio nam se i Novo Petrušić, koji je taj isti dan bio na sahrani svoga šurjaka koji je takođe poginuo u borbama prema selu Večići. Novo je inače bio vozač u TSU Jelšingrad.

ZASEDA MUSLIMANSKIH SNAGA, UBISTVA I MOJE ZAROBLJAVANJE

11. Napuštajući sahranu krenuli smo putničkim vozilom prema Kotor Varoši. U rejonu Rujevica, na putu Teslić-Kotor Varoš, naišli smo na zasedu i na nas je sa obe strane puta otvorena vatra iz automatskog vojnog naoružanja. Novu su ubili na licu mesta, dok su Stevilović i Marković uspeli, iako ranjeni, da izađu iz kola, da odgovore na vatru, ali ubili su i njih. Ja sam takođe izašao iz kola i otvorio vatru iz svoje puške. Kada sam potrošio municiju, opkolili su me naoružani, uniformisani vojnici A RBiH, i tada su počeli besomučno da me tuku. Sve sam ih poznavao.

12. Nakon toga su me odveli u selo Srednje Brdo, pa u selo Sokoline, a odatle u naselje Kotor. Na putu smo sreli Stipu Marića, zvanog Spržo, koji je naredio da me ne diraju i ostave živog. Marić je inače ratovao u Hrvatskoj pre nego se angažovao u ABH. U toku narednih 15 dana, koliko sam proveo u zarobljeništvu, svaki dan su me tukli, te fizički i psihički maltretirali. Za tih 15 dana sam izgubio 31 kg telesne težine. Ni jednog dana nisam dobio hranu. Vodili su me od sela do sela i pokazivali me stanovnicima tog sela kao da sam životinja. Vodili su me na vrh Glog, gde se nalazila njihova komanda.

13. Preživio sam zahvaljujući Stipi Mariću zvanom Spržo i Zlatku Hadžiselimoviću, koji me je čuvao. Tokom mog boravka u zarobljeništvu nisam video druge zarobljene Srbe.

14. Pri prolasku kroz muslimanska sela video sam veliki broj dobro naoružanih vojnika. Imali su automatske puške, kao i PAP i puškmtraljeze i mitraljeze M-84, ručne raketne bacače, a video sam i minobacač koji se nalazio u naselju Kotor. Predamnom su pričali da su



minobacač dovezli iz Travnika. Bio sam prisutan kada je taj minobačac ispalio prvu minu na grad, ali na sreću nije pogodio cilj u gradu.

RAZMENA I PERIOD POSLE RAZMENE

15. Razmenjen sam nakon pregovora predstavnika 1. KK i muslimansko-hrvatskih vojnih predstavnika iz Kotor Varoši, 19. jula 1992.godine.

16. Kada sam došao kući niko od ukućana, ni dvoje dece ni supruga, me nisu prepoznali, pošto sam bio izobličen od batina i drastično smršao.

17. Posle oporavka i izlaska iz zarobljeništva, raspoređen sam na dužnost komandira pozadinskog voda u 1. kotor-varoškoj lpbr. Na toj dužnosti sam bio do kraja rata.

18. O pretrpljenim strahotama u zarobljeništvu sam napisao knjigu. Sada radim kao sekretar u Udruženju logoraša Republike Srpske.

19. Jednom prilikom sam se zadesio u selu Zabrđe. U tom momentu je tu prolazio konvoj koji je iz Kotor Varoši išao prema teritoriji pod kontrolom A BiH. Tom prilikom sam video jednog njihovog vojnika koji je bio u grupi koja me zarobila. Kada me je ugledao jako se uplašio. Obzirom da me on nije mučio i da je prema meni bio korektan rekao sam da se ne plaši. Te prilike sam sreo nekoliko poznanika iz Kotor Varoši sa kojima sam se pozdravio, a sa nekima i izljubio. U tom mometu je tu prolazio kombi sa hlebom za vojsku i ja sam ga zaustavio, uzeo jednu vreću sa oko 12 hlebova i dao istu Zaklan Emini, inače mojoj poznanici, da ga podeli ljudima u toj grupi.

20. Pre nekoliko godina, u Kotor Varoši, sam sreo Kovačić Nisaba, koji je bio jedan od ljudi koji su me mučili.

21. Snimio sam i dokumentarni film o zločinu u Serdarima. Te prilike je ubijeno 17 srpskih civila. Ubijeni su osobe starosti od 4 do 60 godina. To se desilo 17.09.1992.



POTVRDA SVEDOKA

Pročitao sam ovu izjavu od 1 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: 14.02.14. _____

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

Case No. IT-09-92-T

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

RATKO MLADIĆ

PUBLIC

ANNEX B

BUBIĆ Obrad			
Witness Statement to be admitted pursuant Rule 92ter			
Statement	Date	65ter Number	Closed Session / Under seal
Witness Statement of BUBIĆ Obrad	14 February 2014	1D01706	/
NO Associated Exhibits wich the Defence seeks to tender pursuant to Rule 92ter			
Description	Paragraph Number	65ter Number	Doc ID (BCS/ENG)
Signed witness statement of BUBIĆ Obrad		65ter 1D01706	1D18-1207 1D18-1213