

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

WITNESS STATEMENT

DETAILS OF WITNESS

Last name: ZLATKOVIC

First name: Radovan

Father's name: Stojan

Date of birth: 19 November 1948

Ethnicity: Scrb

Date(s) of interview: 10, 11, 12 and 13 April 2008

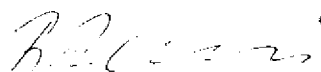
Interview(s) conducted by: Dragan Ivetic, Counsel, and Boris Zorko, Legal Assistant

Language used during interview: Serbian

Signature of witness: 

RADOVAN ZLATKOVIC - STATEMENT

1. I am called Radovan Zlatkovic, Father's name Stojan, born 19 November 1948, in the village of Lepcinac, municipality of Vranje.
2. My career in the Ministry of Internal Affairs progressed as follows: 1972 with completion of the Middle school for machinists, I was accepted in the position of policeman, within the SUP Vranje. In December 1972, I was sent on a specialization course for policemen, sector and patrol method of work, in the school of Internal Affairs in Zemun. After two years, upon completion of the specialization course for operative work in the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Republic of Serbia, I became a general crime inspector. Considering that I was interested in the subject matter of Homicide and Sexual Crimes, I was sent to the Higher School of Internal Affairs, which I successfully completed in 1982. Upon completion of the Higher School of Internal Affairs, I worked on prevention of Property Crimes until 1988 in the SUP Vranje, at which point I was assigned to the position of Inspector for Homicides, Sexual and Traffic Crimes. On 1 November 1997, by Decision of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, I was sent to work in SUP Djakovica, which duties I performed all the way up to 15 May 1999, when I returned to my original Secretariat in Vranje. From 1 July 1999, I was assigned to the OUP Bujanovac, at the position of Chief of the Criminalistic Police, a position that I held until my pension 1 January 2001.
3. Orders (nalog) for operative work and instructive Dispatches in the nature of the work of the Criminalistic police before, during and after my stay on the territory of KiM, always arrived either directly from the Chief of the OKP of the SUP Djakovica or from the UKP of the MUP of Rep. of Serbia in Belgrade, via the Chief of the OKP. The line of work to which I belonged (criminalistics) was ordered (nalog) and directed from Belgrade. When we prepared a report on our work, within the confines of the department, we submitted the same through our line of work directly to the UKP in Belgrade, and then for information to the MUP Staff in Pristina. 6D 129; 6D 1055



4. Upon being sent to KiM I eyewitnessed a difficult security situation. The Police were not in a position to fulfill completely their regular assignments and undertake all measures aimed at preventing crimes, uncovering and collecting evidence relating to crimes committed and the search for perpetrators. The foregoing applies to the entire territory that stretched from Pec to Djakovica and then from Djakovica to Prizren and from Djakovica to the Border Crossing with Albania.
5. The consequences of the foregoing were that terrorists and terrorist groups spilled over the border from Albania with weapons and various mines/explosives for purposes of perpetrating the crime of terrorism and terrorist acts against civilians, VJ and MUP. The Border Belt with the Republic of Albania, covers 62 km with the security in the width provided by members of the border units of the VJ. Given the length of the border and configuration of the terrain, the border could not be closed and across the same there was a constant flow of terrorists and weapons.
6. During the course of my work in KiM, through operative information, I came to know that individuals of the Albanian nationality organized first of all para-institutions in regards the Police and Government, etc. which were made up of former officers of the JNA, members of the Provincial SUP, volunteers from Armed Conflicts in Croatia and Bosnia, as well as various criminal groups made up of persons that were convicted for various crimes. In general these people were centered in Germany, Albania, and Turkey, and were trained for conducting diversionary and terrorist work. As an example I can point out that one of the leaders in 1997, was the terrorist Ramush Haradinaj, and his brothers Daut, Enver, Rasim and Ljuan (who died in the course of smuggling weapons in combat with border units of the VJ.)
7. During the end of 1997, and beginning of 1998, terrorists prepared increased actions against civilians, border organs of the VJ, and the MUP of RS. The first group of terrorists undertook terrorist acts, armed robbery upon the territory of SUP Djakovica, which were all documented. I am familiar with the following instances: a) Uksina Hazirija from the village of Morina, municipality of Djakovica, whose flock of sheep was stolen by a group of Albanian terrorists on 20 August 1997, after physical mistreatment and torture, the flock being driven towards the border for the use of the so-called KLA; b) Bajram Isenija, of the village of Ponosevac, municipality of Djakovica, whose 7 cows were stolen by force by the terrorists and they mistreated and tortured him, said cows being taken in the direction of the

Republic of Albania for the use of the KLA; c) 12 October 1997, an armed group of terrorists with rifles and grenades mistreated and tortured Albanian Osman Musi in the village of Morina and took his 7 cows to bring the same to the Albanian border for use of the KLA; d) on 14 November 1997, an armed terrorist group burst into the village of Ramoc and took Albanian Salcaj Rustema out of his home half naked and mistreated him and deprived him of 70.000 DEM, and then shot the same in front of his family home, then shot 2-3 bursts towards his home before leaving the scene; e) on 24 November 1997, an armed group of terrorists burst into the village of Ramoc, and under threat of arms demanded of Albanian Pepaj Kolja technical goods which they took to the base of the KLA in R. Albania for their use after mistreating and torturing him; f) on 24 February 1998, an armed group of Albanian terrorists, using physical harm and torture upon Albanian Ademi Isuf, in the village of Malic, stole 11.000 DEM and valuables and took them to their base in the R. Albania for use of their members.

8. During the beginning of 1998, the terrorists continued with the same activities with the aim of frightening the population, without regard to nationality, with the intent to deport the non-Albanian residents and forcibly mobilize persons of Albanian nationality, gathering of resources for the terrorist movement, removal of opponents, etc. I am familiar with the following details in this regard:

- a) 2 March 1998, terrorists conducted an attack on the house of Tomislav Lukic in the village Erec, Djakovica Municipality; b) On 2 March 1998, terrorists in the village Bec attacked Bosko Lukic, Milun Fatic and Miroje Babovic in the village of Crmljane, Djakovica Municipality; c) On 7 March 1998, terrorists attacked the house of Stevan Maslavarovic in the village of Pljancar, Djakovica Municipality; d) on 12 March 1998, an attack was undertaken on the house of Petar Delic, in the village of Ljus Bunar, Djakovica Municipality, as well as upon his neighbors, Albanians Nikaj Deda and Nikaj Uka, and other incidents that occurred on the territory of Djakovica and Decane, and aimed against civilians. During February and March 1998, organized terrorist groups mistreated and stopped civilians of Serb, Roma nationality from the village of Glodjane, Dubrava and Rznic. Based upon complaints and operative information on the foregoing, a police patrol out of Decane set out for the village of Glodjane. Upon approaching the village of Glodjane at a distance of 100 meters from the house of Ramush Haradinaj, fire was opened upon the police patrol, from the house of Hilmije Haradinaj, the father of Ramush Haradinaj, as a result of which a policeman was killed, Miodrag Otovic, commander of the Police Station

Rznic. During the attempt to perform an on site investigation following this incident, additional fire was opened upon the police, from a stone house, and after prolonged attack an additional 3 members of the Police were wounded. This incident additionally unsettled residents, and as an example I can cite to the departure of the family Stojanovic and other families from the villages of Dubrava, Donji and Gornji Ratis, from which families completely left their homes.

9. Already in May 1998 there began a massive departure of residents of Serb and Montenegrin nationality, resulting from pressure, threats and attacks from the terrorists, from the territory of the municipalities of Decane and Djakovica. As an example of attacks on civilians I can give an example of the murder of the Radunovic family, Vlahovic family and then of Slobodan Radosevic, who were all from Dasinovac, and the murder of Dara Kovac and Vukosava Vujosevic, all from Ljumbarda.
10. As it known to me that in individual villages in the municipality of Djakovica there existed members of local security, who were predominately members of the Albanian national community, alongside with members of the Roma, and Egyptian ethnic communities. Terrorist specifically exerted pressure upon members of local security. During 1998 and 1999 several terrorist attacks were carried out upon members of local security, of which I can give an example: Murat Hadjosaj from the village Prekoluke, whom the terrorists killed while wounding his son; also the shooting death of Rustem Alidemaj and aggravated beating of Agim Ljulzim.
11. During 1998, terrorists abducted over 50 civilians of Albanian, Serb and other national identities. Working on gathering operative information, workers of SUP Djakovica came to information of the possibility of the existence of a mass grave in the region of the Canal Ratis - "Radonjic Lake". At the beginning of September 1998, at the aforementioned place there in fact existed and was discovered a mass grave with 37 bodies. Later upon identification of the bodies, these were persons of varied nationality, Serb, Albanian and Roma. After confirmation of operative information shown to be true, the OKP SUP Djakovica informed the investigative judge and deputy public prosecutor who were only able in subsequent days to come to the scene and perform an investigation (due to the fact that terrorists on that territory opened fire on members of the Police). At the site an investigation lasting several days was undertaken, under the direction of the investigative judge and Public Prosecutor, with the participation of several criminalistic inspectors, and 3

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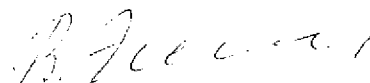
to 4 criminalistic technicians who memorialized the entire investigation via video recording. Among the discovered bodies signs of torture were established, and among certain bodies there was evidence of severe puncture marks from wire, as well as bound hands and feet with nooses around the neck consisting of wire or electrical cables. At the scene bullet casings were found, for which ballistic expertise confirmed that they were a match to bullet casings found at the site of terrorist attacks in Glodjane, the villages of Pljancor and Stepenice. 6D 491 After this occurrence I was a witness for the Prosecution before the ICTY in the case against Ramush Haradinaj and others.

12. With regards to Exhibit 6D 490, I can say that at issue is a Report as a supplement to a criminal denunciation which evidences a terrorist attack carried out on the territory of Djakovica and Decane municipalities, against civilians, without regard to their nationality, and VJ and MUP on the part of the terrorists. The aim of these terrorist attacks was to cut off and block the communication route Djakovica - Pec, Djakovica - Klina, Djakovica - Prizren, so as to prevent normal life and functioning of the country on this part of its territory (for instance residents could not be supplied with electricity, basic life necessities, medicines, medical assistance, nor could the police undertake its regular activities and constitutional and legal duties), and in that manner entice and force remaining antagonists in thought to abandon their opposition and join the terrorist cause on their side, and force the non - Albanian citizens to flee, which in fact did in part come to pass, such that from the territory of Metohija, mainly women and old and the infirm left that part of Metohija and went towards the interior of Serbia and Montenegro.
13. With regard to the aforementioned and previous paragraph, I can cite several examples. On 7 May 1998, on the road Decani - Kozar terrorists attacked a motor vehicle in which the passengers were workers of "Elektrodistribucija" who had travelled from Pec towards Decani so as to repair some transformers and transfer stations (which terrorists had damaged so as to disrupt the supply of electricity to all settlements in the region of Decani), during which instance fire was opened from an ambush upon the said motor vehicle and Albanian Mustafa Vebi was killed, while an individual of Roma nationality, Bosko Mustafovic was seriously wounded as were Miso Mijovic, Dragan Djuricic, both of Serb nationality and Ernand Muminovic, of Muslim nationality.
14. On 23 May 1998, terrorists committed an attack on a column of motor vehicles of the MUP of Serbia, on the road Djakovica -Pec. The said attack was carried out from snipers, light

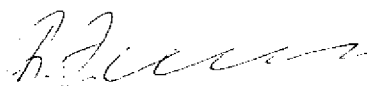
machineguns, machine guns, hand held launchers and recoilless canon. The motor vehicle column was traveling upon the communication route Djakovica - Pec and in this instance policemen Srdjan Andrejevic, Sladjan Cimbalevic, Mladen Tanasijevic, Predrag Djordjevic, Mladen Vujovic and Predrag Rakovic were seriously wounded.

15. On 24 May 1998, during the morning hours, terrorists from the village of Rastavica spilled salt on the main communication route, and then herded a flock of sheep to the location and then hid themselves among the sheep, so that when policemen Rade Popovic and Nikola Jovanovic arrived, traveling the communication route Djakovica - Decani, they had to stop their vehicle at the intersection towards Junik due to the flock of sheep and in which instance they were abducted by the terrorists. Recently, at Merdar /administration boundary from Kosovo and Metohija to Serbia/, the body of Nikola Jovanovic was turned over to his family, while the fate of Popadic is still unknown.
16. It occurred that terrorists undertook multiple synchronized attacks with the aim of cutting off communication routes. As an example I can state that on 25 May 1998 three such terrorist attacks were undertaken on the same route during different times of day and different sections of the road Djakovica - Pec. The first attack was undertaken such that from an ambush site fire was opened upon a passenger vehicle, a "Golf" during which several persons were injured. The second attack was in the vicinity of the village Rastavica during which a "Opel Kadet" passenger vehicle was fired upon from an ambush and one person seriously wounded. The third incident was when a police convoy was moving in the direction of the village Junik when terrorists opened fire from multiple directions, and that was from the directions of the villages of Babaloc, Prilep, Glodjane, Slupa, Voksa and Drenovac.
17. During the course of 1998 and 1999, aside from civilian buildings, terrorists also used and staged attacks from religious sites, upon the VJ and MUP. On 10 July 1998, in Prilep, municipality of Decani, I was called upon to undertake an onsite investigation following the wounding of policeman Petar Rajkovic, who was hit by sniper fire in the upper head and then transferred to the surgical department in Pec, where he was pronounced dead. Further, policeman Dragoljub Ristic on 10 May 1998 was killed by a shot to the back of the head, after fire was opened up from the mosque in Babaloc, municipality of Decani.

18. The end of 1998 and beginning of 1999, smaller groups of terrorists on the territory of Glodjane village, that is to say the location where the main staff of the so-called KLA was, began to infiltrate urban areas and thus incidents of urban terrorism began appearing. In regards to the foregoing, terrorist actions were undertaken in the cities of Djakovica and Decani themselves, from which terrorists ambushed and killed civilians, police and VJ.
19. On 8 December 1998 armed terrorists, dressed partly in camouflage uniforms and part in civilian clothes in the city itself of Djakovica in the street of Grezda Gazmeda forcibly took a motor vehicle for their use.
20. On 3 February 1999, terrorists in Djakovica abducted a civilian of Albanian nationality, Imer Kujtima and afterwards a criminal denunciation was issued against "NN" perpetrators and sent to the Pec Public Prosecutor. An onsite investigation was not able to be undertaken because of the presence of terrorists (6D 614/424/661).
21. On 4 February 1999, terrorists abused Albanian civilians from Djakovica. Mustafa Fadilj and Mehmet Hisena, before taking the vehicle situated on the property of Mustafa Fadilj.
22. Terrorists on 4 February 1999, undertook an attack on vehicles in the very center of Djakovica City, in which Milan Stevanovic, Dejan Malesic, policemen and Srdjan Razic and Aleksandar Leskovic, civilians were traveling. During the attack Milan Stevanovic died. The onsite investigation was conducted on the part of the Pec Public Prosecutor (6D614/662/427). On 22 November 1998, at the taxi station in Djakovica City, a girl of 12 years approached a taxi driver of Ethnic Albanian nationality and requested transport. After that, about 100 meters away 2 NN persons stopped this vehicle such that afterwards all traces of this taxi driver were lost, although the taxi itself was discovered at the KLA Staff in Glodjane (6D 491, page 15 BCS).
23. On 7 February 1999, a terrorist attack was committed during which persons of Roma nationality, Djemailja Smaci and Sabaneta Zeka were killed. These persons were returning from the Hospital in Djakovica City towards their homes, when they were ambushed and killed. The onsite investigation was conducted on the part of the Pec Public Prosecutor, an external examination of the bodies was undertaken upon order of the investigative judge by Faton Hodza, a doctor in the Djakovica Hospital (6D614/665/437).

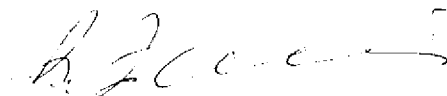


24. On 8 February 1999, the duty doctor in the Djakovica Hospital informed the duty service of the SUP Djakovica that Skender Ljekaj had sought medical care after being seriously wounded in a terrorist attack in Nikola Tomic Street in Djakovica itself. During the terrorist attack, two persons of Albanian nationality were killed while passengers in the motor vehicle of Luidji Mateja (6D 614/665/439).
25. I am aware of the murder of civilian Saljiuka Arben, 20 February 1999, arising out of an ambush from close proximity when the same tried to enter the gateway of the home of his uncle, when automatic rifle fire was opened from an ambush point near the gate, resulting in his death. This event was reported by the father of the deceased and an onsite investigation was undertaken within the presence of OSCE verifiers. During the investigation into this murder, we came to possess information that Arben Saljiuka had "violated" the orders of the terrorists with regards to a "curfew" and that the terrorists had made threats afterwards to his employer such that the same dared not even offer condolences to the family of the deceased (6D 614/670/462). The same day in Istinic, in the municipality of Decani, terrorists attacked the house of Albanian Eljez Baljala, who was a member of local security in that village (6D 614/670/461).
26. During 1998 and 1999, terrorists from Albania constantly transported weapons and munitions using their strongholds located in villages which were predominately or completely Albanian, and were next to or nearly the Albanian border. They organized already by the end of January 1999 and had strongholds in Jablanica, Grgoc, Rogovo, Batusha, Nivokaz, Kraljane, Marmule, Molic, Dobros, Meja, Ramoc. Villages such as Batusha, Nivokaz, Molic, Ponosevac, Meja, Ramoc are in the valley "Reka Kec". Terrorists planned to move their Main Staff out of Glodjane to the village of Dobros.
27. In the municipality of Decane, in the village of Glodjane, the Staff was located of the main commander of terrorists for the Metohija territory, Ramush Haradinaj, and operative information showed that there were about 1000 armed and organized terrorists in the villages of Istinic, Streoc, Gornji Ratis, Donji Ratis, Maznik, Vranovac, Papracane, Dobovik and others, whereas on the territory of Djakovica municipality, in villages such as Jablanica, Zabelj and Bardonic subordinate staffs existed also under the command of Haradinaj. This Terrorist Staff was likewise at one point relocated during the end of January 1999 to the hamlet of Dodic - Rznic in which the associates of Haradinaj were terrorists from the villages Prilep and Beleg, which also had sub staffs on their territory. On the territory of



Jablanica, and other surrounding villages there were about 500 terrorists, primarily infiltrators from Albania.

28. The terrorists held control over the heights by Ereca - Erecka Crag, near the place Crmljane, better known as Crmljanska Crag and near Kraljena. These places were of extreme importance to terrorists because in that manner, utilizing these vantage points for observation, these heights being surrounded by a network of trenches, and from there could see and control movement on the communication route Pec - Djakovica, Djakovica - Klina, even at a great distance.
29. After the withdrawal of the Verifiers and immediately upon the commencement of bombings, on 25 March 1999, in the vicinity of the center of Djakovica City, for purposes of sealing the premises, an inventory was conducted of materials left behind by the members of the verification mission when they vacated the building, an inspection was performed of the premises. On this occasion we memorialized that within the premises was one "locator", and one topographical map of the territory of Kosovo, with drawn in movements.
30. With the commencement of commencement of bombings the security situation in the municipalities of Decani and Djakovica, was made worse by terrorist activity as well as power outages, blockade of communication routes, difficulties in the work of waste and hygiene services, access to essential goods and life essentials effected by the NATO bombing. Already 25 March 1999, the City of Djakovica was struck, during which a large number of work and apartment buildings were destroyed, or damaged, due to fire or direct hits, alongside which there were civilian casualties of Albanian nationality (6D 538). The first day of the bombings, civilians mostly of Albanian, but also a smaller number of Serb nationality hid themselves in the shelter located within the Hotel "Patrik", where I myself occasionally was situated, when I would see my Albanian friends and acquaintances. The NATO bombings brought about great fear amongst certain of my colleagues. Very often onsite investigations were conducted upon the prior authorization and order of the Investigative Judge, having in mind that often the circumstances were such that it was often unsafe due to terrorist activity and NATO bombings, so that in some circumstances onsite investigations, due to the risk, could not even be completed (6D 614/699/581).
31. Terrorists, as well as other criminals, with the commencement of bombings, increased their activities, making use of power outages, communication outages and the overall difficulties



caused by the NATO bombing. On 1 April 1999, terrorists attacked and opened fire upon a vehicle which was visibly marked "Red Cross" in Rakovina (6D 614/704/603).

32. As an example of urban terrorism during the war, I can cite to the example that in 7 May 1999, acting per previously received information that in a part of Djakovica, called Cabrat, a large number of terrorists was situated, a joint patrol of the MUP and VJ was attacked by the terrorists, who opened fire from windows and rooftops. In this incident, several policemen were wounded, among them Milutin Novakovic, Mladen Tanasijevic, Miodrag Spasic, Momir Dodic, and Bojan Barzut, as well as Radovan Bogavac, a VJ captain (6D 614/734/740). On 9 May 1999, an employee of the SUP Djakovica, Stanko Tomovic, and VJ members, Aleksandar Rakovic, Dejan Milanovic, Ljubomir Miric, Srdjan Krstic and Ivica Mitrovic were seriously wounded as a consequence of an ambush attack by the KLA, also in the Cabrat neighborhood.

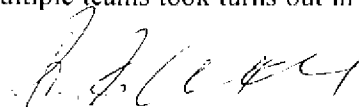
33. Air attacks from NATO were everyday. The security situation was already alarming enough due to the fact that all settlements surrounding the City of Djakovica from the commencement of the bombing were under the control of the terrorists. Terrorists controlled a significant part of Djakovica City, and the entire neighborhoods of Novo Naselje, Cabrat, the part beneath the Hospital toward the river Erenik, as well as the neighborhoods in vicinity to the bus station. This grave security situation was made worse by the un ending bombing of NATO, and casualties not only among VJ and MUP, but also civilians and damage to civilian structures. Along with the aforesaid, I can state a few more examples known to me - the incident involving the tragic demise of 2 persons of Albanian nationality, Sefceta Pruthi and Avnija Ferizi, who perished during the outbreak of fires in neighboring buildings, when the MUP building in Djakovica was bombed; on 26 March 1999, the fuel station in the City of Djakovica and weapons depot of the VJ were bombed, as a result of which, multiple buildings and homes caught fire or were damaged, belonging to persons of all nationalities. The daily bombing of Djakovica and Decani municipalities caused frequent fires in buildings which could no longer be controled. Along with the commencement of NATO bombings, a larger group of terrorists came across the Cabrat peak, lead by Arben Shkupi "Zifa", Aljbin Docaj, and Lekaj aka "Pinco", entering into Djakovica and the Cabrat neighborhood and there mobilized additional youth into their terrorist cause, issued threats to the population.

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34. Witness Merita Deda, in her statement at page 4, paragraph 1 mentioned that at a checkpoint men were separated from the remainder of the column of civilians. Around the time of this event that the witness describes in this paragraph, I had occasion to go to the place where this joint MUP VJ checkpoint is located. I noted a group of civilians resembling that described by the witness, led by a Catholic priest, attired in a white frock. I greeted the priest, and remained until his group had passed. There was no separation of men as described by the witness. Also, prior to their arrival at the checkpoint, they were not escorted by either the VJ or MUP.
35. Looking at the statement of Lulzim Vejsa, I can state that it presents one great untruth. At page 2, paragraph 5 the witness incorrectly describes Novak Pitulic. Firstly, the witness describes him as a "Chief of the MUP" - the same was in fact only a shift leader in the duty office. Novak Pitulic did not wear mustache, and further he had an apartment in Predrag Rakovic Street, not Milos Gilic Street. At page 3, paragraph 3, the witness describes burned houses, and 3 policemen "guarding" the burnt home, and in his testimony described plain blue uniforms. Such uniforms, without camouflage pattern, were only worn by the firefighting service.
36. With regard to K 72's written statement and paragraph 11 of the same, I can say that I am not familiar that such an individual ever, from 1997 to my departure in May 1999, performed any rig machinery work, or other work for the MUP - SUP Djakovica. Rig machinery work for the SUP Djakovica was done exclusively by one person of Roma nationality, heavysset, whose name I cannot remember, but who in fact was a member of the Reserve structure of the SUP Djakovica. This person of Roma nationality undertook all Rig machinery work on behalf of the SUP Djakovica, including for clearing roads, clearing auto wrecks, transport and repair of official vehicles, and he was the sole such person serving the SUP Djakovica. I am not aware of anyone from SUP Djakovica ordering K 72 to do any work for the MUP, let alone rig machinery work, since we already had a specified SUP employee for operating such machinery. Further untrue, which K 72 ought to know if he truly worked for the SUP, is the claim that Milan Stanojevic was a member of the DB, rather he was Chief of the OKP of SUP Djakovica, whereas Zoran Zmugic was an inspector in the department for border affairs and foreigners and not a member of the DB.

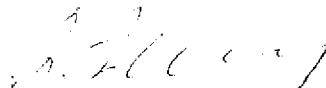
D. Deda

37. Witness K 72, in paragraph 13 claims that his rig was parked at the SUP Djakovica parking lot. I can state that the only such rig that would from time to time be parked on that parking lot was indeed the one utilized by the SUP employee I have described in the foregoing paragraph of my statement. In paragraphs 13 - 14, witness K 72 describes a mass grave at Bistrazin. The area by Bistrazin is a large, open area, near a Catholic Church and near private homes such that of such a grave existed it would be readily noticed and reported, which wasn't the case. Indeed the Police did not have any information regarding the existence of any such mass grave. On the contrary, it is known to me that the area surrounding Bistrazin bridge was regularly bombed by NATO, and that in instances, when there were civilian casualties, whose bodies were identified and given over to relatives, whereas unidentified bodies were buried at the Muslim cemetery in Djakovica. Further, the witness describes that the rig machinery made noise and had a light (which he would have to use in the course of digging), and that at 22 h at night he would begin his work, which I submit is not possible under the circumstances of constant surveillance of NATO airplanes and that this is a wide open area and given that same night NATO was bombing.
38. It is known to me the NATO bombings led to movement of civilians, without regard to their national or religious affiliation. I recall a person of Albanian nationality, Muj Dujake, a worker of "Lutrija" and a professor of People's Defence who spoke with me during the commencement of the bombings and said he was going to Bujanovac to stay with his friend, Dr Stojance Arsic, a Serb, which he later did. I also know that the Albanian family Pozega, upon commencement of the bombings, decided to relocate to the region of Paracin.
39. From the Duty Service and Chief of the OKP, at the end of April, at one morning meeting I was informed about the existence of bodies in the Valley known as "Reka Kec" and as soon as conditions permitted I was sent to do on scene investigations as part of one of several criminalistic teams.
40. This time, as in all other circumstances when I would come to have knowledge of deaths, via report through other means we informed the investigative judge and public prosecutor in Pec.
41. This activity was undertaken over approximately 7 days. The investigative judge was advised of the investigations, but was not present on the terrain with any specific team. Insofar as the activities lasted several days, multiple teams took turns out in the field. These



investigations could not be done every day due to NATO bombings and the presence of terrorists in that area.

42. In these investigations, when the discovered bodies were identified, the family would be notified and would do the funeral. In the case of unidentified bodies, the same would be buried at the Muslim cemetery in Djakovica, or in the local cemetery of the village where the decedent died. In every circumstance those grave sites would be marked with numbers and then recorded, and photographed. Some bodies were in civilian garb, others in black uniforms or partly in camouflaged uniforms.
43. The area where investigations were undertaken is about 15 km from Djakovica, next to the border with R. Albania, such that the entire time we had problems transporting teams to the area, not only due to risk of attack from the so called KLA and constant NATO bombings, but also because terrorists had mined the area. I was in the field several days, participating in these investigations. After 15 May 1999, I was again assigned to SUP Vranje and thus left the territory of KiM. Approximately one week after I left, the SUP Djakovica was hit by NATO.
44. With regard to the indictment as it relates to Milos Gilic Street, and Qerim district, I can say these events were not reported to the SUP Djakovica, by any party whatsoever nor did I have any knowledge of the same.
45. It is known to me that in many instances we participated in processing even suspects of Serb nationality, including members of the MUP. I personally participated in the arrest of the Serb perpetrator of the crime against Albanians: Shabani Osaj, Causha Bajraktari, Ajra Zumeri and Tima Bajraktari, for the killing of several Albanian families in Decani. The Perpetrator of this crime, in accord with the law, was held in detention. A criminal denunciation was issued against the Serb perpetrator and I personally testified in this matter against him before the District Court in Pec, relocated to Leskovac. From the media I know he was sentenced to 15 years jail for this crime (6D 614 - 21/29).
46. I personally know that the management of SUP Djakovica, at all collegiums and in all instances stressed our duty to act according to the law, act humanely towards civilians and not to tolerate any illegal activity including on the part of the Police of SUP Djakovica. In all circumstances in which the police had any information, without regard to nationality or



identity of victim or perpetrator all legal measures were undertaken (6D614 - 143/70;
143/71; 147/92; 17/11; 20/20; 271/548; 289/656; 290/659; 292/672; 292/674; 299/711;
303/731; 371/804; 332/881; 387/1218; 388/1223; 393/1253)

Not a

CONFIRMATION BY WITNESS

I have read this statement of 16 pages and it contains all I said to the best of my knowledge and recollection. I gave the statement voluntarily and I am aware that it may be used in legal proceedings before the International Tribunal for the Criminal Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Law in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, and that I may be called to testify before the Tribunal.

Signed: A. Zecic

Date: 13.04.2007