

14 July 2006

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

**CASE NO: IT-04-83-PT**

**THE PROSECUTOR OF THE TRIBUNAL**

**AGAINST**

**RASIM DELIĆ**

**AMENDED INDICTMENT**

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, pursuant to her authority under Article 18 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (“Statute of the Tribunal”), charges:

**RASIM DELIĆ**

with **VIOLATIONS OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR**, as set forth below:

**THE ACCUSED**

1. **Rasim DELIĆ**, son of Rašid, was born on 4 February 1949 in Čelić, Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Bosnia and Herzegovina”). Čelić, Čelić Municipality, was, at the time of the birth of the Accused, in Lopare Municipality.
2. **Rasim DELIĆ** is a former professional military officer of the Yugoslav People’s Army (“JNA”). Additional information concerning the professional career of **Rasim DELIĆ** is set forth in Annex A.

3. On 8 June 1993, the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina issued a decision on the restructuring of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina ("ARBiH") Supreme Command Headquarters to include establishing the post of Commander of the Main Staff of the ARBiH. By the same decision, **Rasim DELIĆ** was appointed Commander of the Main Staff of the ARBiH ("Main Staff", also referred to as "Supreme Command Staff" and, later, the "General Staff"); Sefer HALILOVIĆ was appointed Chief of the Main Staff, but was subordinate to **Rasim DELIĆ**.
4. According to the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the event of a state of war, an expanded Presidency included the Chief of Staff of the Territorial Defence ("TO") of the Republic. In the event of war or the imminent danger of war, the Presidency was empowered to exercise legislative power. On this basis, **Rasim DELIĆ**, as Commander of the Main Staff, became a member of the Presidency.

### **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

5. The events alleged in this Indictment took place against the background of the break-up of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.
6. On 9 January 1992, the self-proclaimed "Assembly of the Serbian People in Bosnia and Herzegovina" established the "Republic of the Serbian People of Bosnia and Herzegovina" (at times also referred to as the "Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina", the name of this entity was changed, on 12 August 1992, to "Republika Srpska"). The territory of this entity was declared to include "the territories of the Serbian Autonomous Regions and Districts and of other Serbian entities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the regions in which the Serbian people remained in the minority due to the genocide conducted against it in World War Two"; it was declared to be part of the Yugoslav Federal State.
7. Between 29 February-1 March 1992, Bosnia and Herzegovina held a referendum on the question of whether Bosnia and Herzegovina should be independent. According to government figures, more than 99 percent of those voting cast their ballots in favor of independence, though it was widely understood that Bosnian Serbs boycotted the referendum. By 7 April 1992, both the European Community and the United States had officially recognized the

independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 20 June 1992, President Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ proclaimed a state of war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

8. Early in the morning of 7 April 1992, the self-proclaimed “Assembly of the Serbian People in Bosnia and Herzegovina” declared the independence of the “Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina”. Around this date, an armed conflict began between the forces of this entity and those of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This conflict continued until the conclusion of peace under the Dayton Peace Accords, signed in Paris in December 1995.
9. On 12 May 1992, the self-proclaimed “Assembly of the Serbian People in Bosnia and Herzegovina” voted to establish the “Army of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina” (“VRS”), effectively transforming the JNA units remaining in Bosnia and Herzegovina into commands of the VRS.
10. From May 1992 until at least March 1994, the ARBiH participated in an armed conflict with the Croatian Defence Council (“HVO”). Between 7 and 13 June 1993, units of the ARBiH 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps launched an attack within the municipalities of, among others, Travnik and Zenica.
11. During 1995, the ARBiH and the VRS continued their armed conflict along various fronts in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In particular, the ARBiH and the VRS conducted offensive operations in the municipalities of Zavidovići, Maglaj, Lukavac and Banovići. The general ARBiH military objective was to capture VRS-controlled terrain in the Mount Ozren-Vozuća salient, thereby opening a secure road and line of communication between Zenica and Tuzla.
12. Foreign Muslim fighters, who referred to themselves as “Mujahedin” or “Holy Warriors”, began arriving in Bosnia and Herzegovina sometime during the middle of 1992. The “Mujahedin”, who were principally from Islamic countries, were prepared to conduct a “Jihad” or “Holy War” in Bosnia and Herzegovina against the enemies of the Bosnian Muslims.
13. After its formation on 19 November 1992, the 7<sup>th</sup> Muslim Mountain Brigade of the ARBiH 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps incorporated and subordinated “Mujahedin” within its structure, as did other units of the ARBiH 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps. The “Mujahedin” were involved in the

combat activities of units of the ARBiH 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps, including the 7<sup>th</sup> Muslim Mountain Brigade, and occasionally spearheaded ARBiH 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps combat operations. By early June 1993, at least 60 Bosnian Muslim males had joined a group of foreign “Mujahedin” commanded by Abu HARIS aka Abul HARIS aka Dr. Abul HARITH al Liby at their base near Poljanice, Travnik Municipality.

14. On 13 August 1993, **Rasim DELIĆ** ordered the establishment within the ARBiH 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps area of responsibility of the “El Mujahed” Detachment comprised of foreign volunteers, with immediate effect, but not later than 31 August 1993. The detachment was subordinated to the ARBiH 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps, whose commander ordered its subordination to units under his command for specific combat operations. The El Mujahed Detachment remained part of the ARBiH 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps until its disbandment, by order of **Rasim DELIĆ**, on 12 December 1995. The first Commander of the detachment was Abu HARIS; and the first Deputy Commander was Abu MAALI aka Abu El Maali. From at least August 1994, Abu MAALI was the Commander of the detachment and MUATEZ BELLAH aka MUATAZ BILLAH aka AL MU’TAZI-BILLAH was Deputy Commander.

## INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

### Position of Accused/Superior Responsibility

15. As Commander of the Main Staff, **Rasim DELIĆ** was the most senior officer of the ARBiH, subordinate only to the Presidency/President of Bosnia and Herzegovina. As such, he had overall authority and responsibility for the functioning of the ARBiH. **Rasim DELIĆ** was responsible for planning and directing all ARBiH operations and for monitoring the activities of all subordinate officers and units to ensure that his orders were implemented. He exercised command and control through the ARBiH Main Staff, Supreme Command Staff and, during 1995, the General Staff.
16. In particular, as Commander of the Main Staff of the ARBiH, **Rasim DELIĆ** exercised military command and control over the regular ARBiH forces throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina,

including the ARBiH 2<sup>nd</sup> Corps and 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps. Each ARBiH corps had a corps commander and command staff, all of whom were subordinated to **Rasim DELIĆ**.

17. At all times relevant to this Indictment, the following units were under the subordination of the ARBiH corps, which were subordinate formations under the command and effective control of the Accused **Rasim DELIĆ**:
  - a. 21<sup>st</sup> Division (2<sup>nd</sup> Corps)
  - b. 22<sup>nd</sup> Division (2<sup>nd</sup> Corps)
  - c. 25<sup>th</sup> Division (2<sup>nd</sup> Corps)
  - d. 306<sup>th</sup> Mountain Brigade (3<sup>rd</sup> Corps)
  - e. 328<sup>th</sup> Mountain Brigade (3<sup>rd</sup> Corps)
  - f. 35<sup>th</sup> Division (3<sup>rd</sup> Corps)
  - g. 37<sup>th</sup> Division (3<sup>rd</sup> Corps)
  - h. 7<sup>th</sup> Muslim Mountain Brigade (3<sup>rd</sup> Corps)
  - i. El Mujahed Detachment (3<sup>rd</sup> Corps)
  
18. By virtue of his authority as set out in military regulations and instructions, **Rasim DELIĆ** controlled the work of the Main Staff; made decisions for the Main Staff and its subordinate units; assigned tasks to subordinates; issued orders, instructions and directives; ensured the implementation of these orders, instructions and directives and bore full responsibility for their completion; monitored the military situation throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina; and was responsible for the overall state and conduct of the ARBiH.

### Article 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal

19. **Rasim DELIĆ**, while holding the position of Commander of the ARBiH as set out in paragraphs 15-18, is criminally responsible for the acts or omissions of his subordinates, pursuant to Article 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal. A superior is responsible for the acts or omissions of his subordinate(s) if he knew or had reason to know that his subordinate(s) were about to commit such acts or had done so and the superior failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.
  
20. **Rasim DELIĆ**, as Commander of the Main Staff, exercised *de jure* and *de facto* command and control over the ARBiH forces that participated in the crimes alleged in this Indictment. **Rasim**

**DELIĆ** knew or had reason to know that the crimes alleged in this Indictment were about to be committed or had been committed by his subordinates and he failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or punish the perpetrators thereof. The duty of **Rasim DELIĆ** to punish included an obligation to investigate and establish the facts of the crimes alleged in this Indictment, to put an end to the criminal activity, to impose appropriate punitive measures and to report the crimes to competent authorities. **Rasim DELIĆ** knew that by failing to prevent or punish breaches of international humanitarian law, he would be personally liable for such breaches of the said law.

### **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

21. All acts and omissions alleged in this Indictment as violations of the laws or customs of war occurred between 8 June 1993 and 14 December 1995 in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
22. At all times relevant to this Indictment, an armed conflict existed in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
23. At all times relevant to this Indictment, **Rasim DELIĆ** was required to abide by the laws and customs governing the conduct of armed conflicts, including the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto. As the Commander of the ARBiH, **Rasim DELIĆ** was responsible for ensuring that military units under his command and effective control respected and applied these rules of international law. Moreover, **Rasim DELIĆ** was obliged by superior order to initiate proceedings for legal sanctions against individuals under his command and effective control who had violated the international law of war or international humanitarian law.

### **THE CHARGES**

**COUNT 1: MURDER**

**COUNT 2: CRUEL TREATMENT**

**Maline/Bikoši: June 1993**

24. On 8 June 1993, the day **Rasim DELIĆ** assumed the post of Commander of the Main Staff, units of the ARBiH 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps, including the 306<sup>th</sup> Mountain Brigade, 7<sup>th</sup> Muslim Mountain Brigade and the Mujahedin, launched an attack on the village of Maline in Travnik Municipality. Following the HVO surrender, more than 200 Bosnian Croat civilians and HVO soldiers were captured and ordered by the Military Police of the ARBiH 306<sup>th</sup> Mountain Brigade to march toward Mehurići, a village several kilometres from Maline. As this column approached the village of Poljanice, several hundred metres from Mehurići, a group of approximately ten Mujahedin and local Bosnian Muslim soldiers approached from the direction of Mehurići and ordered the column to stop. Approximately 35-40 Bosnian Croats and surrendered HVO soldiers were removed from the column and ordered to walk back in the direction toward Maline.
25. Shortly thereafter, this group met a smaller group that had also been captured in Maline, and the combined group proceeded toward Maline. When the group arrived at the junction that led to Bikoši, the detainees were ordered to turn toward that village; after arriving there, they were ordered to form a line. The Mujahedin then indiscriminately opened fire on the group, executing some of the survivors by shooting them in the head. Those victims whose identities are known are set forth in Annex B to this Indictment.
26. At least six people suffered serious gunshot wounds in this massacre but otherwise survived. They include Pavo BARAĆ, Marijan BOBAŠ, Berislav MARJANOVIĆ, Zdravko PRANJEŠ, Darko PUŠELJA and Željko PUŠELJA.
27. The Accused **Rasim DELIĆ** was put on notice of the murders and woundings in Maline/Bikoši, but nevertheless failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to punish the perpetrators.

#### **ARBiH Operations to Liberate the Mount Ozren-Vozuća Pocket: 1995**

28. The liberation of the Mount Ozren-Vozuća pocket from VRS forces was a prime objective of the ARBiH in 1994-1995, and the ARBiH Main Staff directed combat operations in that pocket.

29. As part of the preparatory steps to liberate the Mount Ozren-Vozuća pocket, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps in late 1994 ordered the transfer of part of the El Mujahed Detachment to the wider Mount Ozren-Vozuća region. By November 1994, the first group of El Mujahed Detachment members had arrived in the village of Livade, in the ARBiH-held region east of Zavidovići.
30. On 16 and 17 July 1995, **Rasim DELIĆ** ordered the ARBiH 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> corps to conduct combat operations in the Mount Ozren-Vozuća pocket. The General Staff of the ARBiH was informed that the El Mujahed Detachment was “the main unit in charge of the coming assignment” in the Mount Ozren-Vozuća pocket. **Rasim DELIĆ** knew that the El Mujahed Detachment had a reputation for criminal and uncontrolled behaviour.
31. On 26 August 1995, **Rasim DELIĆ** ordered the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> corps to liberate the Mount Ozren-Vozuća pocket. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Corps operation was code-named “Uragan” and the 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps operation was code-named “Farz”. **Rasim DELIĆ** signed the map of operation code-named “Farz”, officially approving the operation as Commander of the Main Staff. **Rasim DELIĆ** knew that the 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps operation “Farz” in the Mount Ozren-Vozuća pocket included the El Mujahed Detachment.
32. On 11 October 1995, **Rasim DELIĆ** ordered the cessation of combat activities in the Mount Ozren-Vozuća region and re-subordinated certain troops out of the region.

**Kamenica Camp and Livade: Victims from Krčevine-Livade, Zavidovići Municipality: July 1995**

33. In the early hours of 21 July 1995, the El Mujahed Detachment of the ARBiH 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps launched an attack in Krčevine, Zavidovići Municipality. Soldiers of the VRS were captured and taken to Livade village. Two captured VRS soldiers, Momir MITROVIĆ and Predrag KNEŽEVIĆ, were killed and decapitated by the ARBiH soldiers. The prisoners were subjected to daily beatings in Livade, and on 23 July 1995 they were taken to the Kamenica Camp. Although referred to in this Indictment as the “Kamenica Camp”, this compound was also known as the “Gostovići Camp”,



or simply as “13 Kilometre” or “12 Kilometre”, indicating the location of the camp in relation to Zavidovići.

34. The Kamenica Camp was located in the Gostović valley, next to the river Gostović, about ten kilometres south of Zavidovići. In the camp area near a football field and an improvised mosque, there was a partly demolished building, with a ground floor and a first floor. This building was used as a detention facility for captured VRS soldiers in 1995. This camp, including the detention facility, was operated by ARBiH soldiers from the El Mujahed Detachment.
35. On 24 July 1995, VRS prisoner Gojko VUJIČIĆ was decapitated in the Kamenica Camp and all the other prisoners were forced to kiss the severed head, after which the head was placed on a hook of the wall in the room where the prisoners were held.
36. The VRS prisoners held in the Kamenica Camp were mistreated and beaten; some received electrical shocks and others suffered terrible pain through the use of high pressure air hoses that were attached to their legs.
37. On 24 August 1995, this group of VRS prisoners was transferred from the Kamenica Camp to Zenica KP Dom (prison).
38. The Accused **Rasim DELIĆ** was put on notice that ARBiH soldiers from the El Mujahed Detachment had a propensity to commit crimes, and particularly crimes against captured enemy combatants and civilians and that the El Mujahed Detachment was operating the Kamenica Camp. Moreover, the Accused **Rasim DELIĆ** knew or had reason to know that soldiers of the El Mujahed Detachment under his command and effective control were about to commit or had committed the acts described in paragraphs 33-36 and failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent and punish these crimes.

**Kamenica Camp and Kesten: Victims from Vozuća, Zavidovići  
Municipality: September 1995**

39. On 10 September 1995, following a combined offensive approved by the Supreme Command Staff and under the command of the ARBiH 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> corps, units and elements of the 21<sup>st</sup> Division,

22<sup>nd</sup> Division and 25<sup>th</sup> Division of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Corps and units and elements of the 35<sup>th</sup> Division and 37<sup>th</sup> Division of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps conducted military operations against VRS forces defending the Mount Ozren-Vozuća salient, causing the VRS-held lines to collapse, resulting in the ARBiH conquering territory formerly held by the VRS. As Vozuća fell to the ARBiH on 10 September 1995, VRS soldiers fled through the forests in an attempt to find their way toward Doboј, a Bosnian-Serb-controlled area.

40. On 11 September 1995, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Company of the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the ARBiH 328<sup>th</sup> Mountain Brigade captured approximately 60 people, primarily VRS soldiers and a few civilians, including three females, who had remained after Vozuća was taken. ARBiH soldiers took the group to be briefly detained in a hall in the nearby village of Kesten, Zavidovići Municipality. Soldiers of the El Mujahed Detachment killed two of the captured soldiers on the road near Kesten; Zivinko TODORVIĆ was shot and Milenko STANIĆ, was shot or killed with a knife. Soldiers from the same detachment took away four others. The women and about 52 captured VRS soldiers were then delivered to the Kamenica Camp. As described in the following paragraphs, each of these approximately 52 captured VRS soldiers is missing and presumed dead. Their names are set forth in Annex C.
41. Beginning on the evening of 11 September 1995, soldiers from the ARBiH El Mujahed Detachment beat and otherwise mistreated the detainees. Between 11 and 17 September, El Mujahed soldiers murdered most of the approximately 52 captured VRS soldiers. By 17 September 1995, fewer than a dozen of the VRS soldiers remained alive. At least some of these men were shot; the rest were murdered in other ways. Each was murdered in or around the Kamenica Camp. Some of the names of the murdered men were read out over the camp's internal loudspeaker system.
42. On or about 17 September 1995, a group of ten VRS soldiers surrendered to the ARBiH forces a few kilometres northwest of Vozuća on the main road between Vozuća and Zavidovići on account of physical exhaustion and an inability to return to Bosnian-Serb controlled territory. Upon surrendering to ARBiH forces this group was initially taken to a building in Brezik, Zavidovići Municipality, that was then occupied by soldiers of the ARBiH El Mujahed Detachment, and from there they were transported to the Kamenica Camp. They were placed in a cell on

the ground floor of the partly demolished building described in paragraph 34.

43. During their captivity, the ten VRS soldiers were beaten and otherwise mistreated by soldiers of the El Mujahed Detachment, who hit the men with shovels, pieces of iron and police batons, shocked them with wires attached to a car battery and stomped on them. The names of these ten VRS soldiers are set forth in Annex D.
44. On or about 18 September 1995, soldiers from the El Mujahed Detachment beat and then took away approximately seven of the survivors of the initial 52 captured VRS soldiers, who were being held on the first floor of the partly demolished building. Twenty minutes later, about ten shots rang out, apparently from the direction of the camp's football field. The seven never returned.
45. A few days after the ten VRS soldiers were delivered to the Kamenica Camp, Nenad JOVIĆ, an elderly Bosnian Serb man, was also detained in the same room. He was beaten, stripped of his clothes and given water mixed with petrol to drink; he died in the camp after a few days.
46. On 29 September 1995, the Military Police of the ARBiH 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps transferred the group of ten VRS soldiers from the Kamenica Camp to Zenica KP Dom. By then, only three or four of the approximately 52 VRS soldiers captured on 11 September 1995 remained alive in the Kamenica Camp. These three or four soldiers subsequently went missing and are presumed dead.
47. The Accused **Rasim DELIĆ** was put on notice that ARBiH soldiers from the El Mujahed Detachment had a propensity to commit crimes, and particularly crimes against captured enemy combatants and civilians and that the El Mujahed Detachment was operating the Kamenica Camp. Moreover, the Accused **Rasim DELIĆ** knew or had reason to know that soldiers of the El Mujahed Detachment under his command and effective control were about to commit or had committed the acts described in paragraphs 39-45 and failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent and punish these crimes.

By all of these acts and omissions, **Rasim DELIĆ** committed:

**Count 1: MURDER, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR**, punishable under Articles 3 and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal and recognized by Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

**Count 2: CRUEL TREATMENT, a VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR**, punishable under Articles 3 and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal and recognized by Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

**COUNT 3: RAPE**

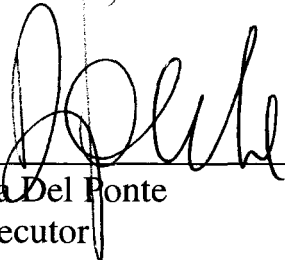
**COUNT 4: CRUEL TREATMENT**


**Kamenica Camp: Rape and Cruel Treatment of three women from Vozuća, Zavidovići Municipality: September 1995**

48. As described in the preceding section and paragraph 40 in particular, three women, DRW 1, DRW 2 and DRW 3, were captured during the attack on Vozuća and taken to the Kamenica Camp on 11 September 1995. The women, who were kept separate from the male prisoners, were beaten and kicked, hit with metal sticks and rifle butts and subjected to sexual assaults, including rape.
49. On or about 13 September 1995, the three female civilians were transferred from the Kamenica Camp to the Vatrostalna Building in the village of Podbrežje, near Zenica, which was serving as the headquarters of the El Mujahed Detachment. On 28 September 1995, these three women were transferred by the Military Police of the ARBiH 3<sup>rd</sup> Corps from the Vatrostalna Building to the Zenica KP Dom, where they were kept until released on 15 November 1995.
50. The Accused **Rasim DELIĆ** was put on notice that ARBiH soldiers from the El Mujahed Detachment had a propensity to commit crimes, and particularly crimes against captured civilians and that the El Mujahed Detachment was operating the Kamenica Camp. Nevertheless, the Accused **Rasim DELIĆ** failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent the crimes that occurred in this camp as described above.

**Count 3: RAPE**, a **VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR**, punishable under Articles 3 and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal.

**Count 4: CRUEL TREATMENT**, a **VIOLATION OF THE LAWS OR CUSTOMS OF WAR**, punishable under Articles 3 and 7(3) of the Statute of the Tribunal and recognized by Article 3(1)(a) of the Geneva Conventions.

  
Carla Del Ponte  
Prosecutor



Dated this 14<sup>th</sup> day of July 2006  
At The Hague  
The Netherlands

**Annex A:**  
**Rasim DELIĆ Background Information**

1. **Rasim DELIĆ** studied at the Military Academy for Land Forces from 1 October 1967 until 31 July 1971, at which time he commenced service with the JNA. In the 1970s **Rasim DELIĆ** held positions in different JNA artillery units. From 15 October 1980 until 20 September 1984 he was the Commander of an Artillery Battalion. From 21 September 1984 until 27 August 1985 he was the Chief of Staff and Deputy Commander of the Joint Artillery Regiment. From 28 August 1985 until 31 August 1988 and from 1 August 1989 until 15 July 1990 he was Commander of the Joint Artillery Regiment. From 16 July 1990 until 13 April 1992 **Rasim DELIĆ** was Assistant Chief of the Department for Operational and Training Services in the Command of JNA 4<sup>th</sup> Corps in Sarajevo. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on 22 December 1987. Between 1 September 1988 and 31 July 1989 he attended the Command Staff School. **Rasim DELIĆ** officially requested to leave the JNA on 13 April 1992.
2. Shortly after 13 April 1992 **Rasim DELIĆ** was appointed Head of the Training and Operations Organ of the TO of Bosnia and Herzegovina. On 16 April 1992, **Rasim DELIĆ** was ordered to leave Sarajevo and on 19 April 1992, he arrived in Visoko, where he worked with a group of TO officers on the formation of TO units in Central Bosnia. Eventually, the Visoko Tactical Group was formed with **Rasim DELIĆ** at its head. By 12 May 1992, **Rasim DELIĆ** was also a member of the Main Staff of the TO, and on that date he was officially tasked with organising and commanding armed combat activities in the territory of the municipalities of Fojnica, Kreševo, Kiseljak, Visoko, Ilijaš, Vogošća, Breza, Vareš and Olovo.
3. On 20 May 1992, the forces of the TO became the ARBiH and on 17 October 1992 Sefer HALILOVIĆ, then the Chief of the Main Staff, ordered the appointment of **Rasim DELIĆ** as Acting Head of the Department for Operations Planning and Training of the ARBiH, within the Main Staff.
4. On 27 April 1993, Sefer HALILOVIĆ appointed the ARBiH members of the Joint Command of the ARBiH and HVO, including **Rasim DELIĆ**, Mustafa HAJRULHOVIĆ, Stjepan

ŠIBER and Vehbija KARIĆ representing the ARBiH. The Joint Command was effectively dissolved on 9 June 1993.

5. In June 1993, **Rasim DELIĆ** was one of the members of the Presidency who boycotted peace negotiations in Geneva, the others being Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ and Ejup GANIĆ.
6. On 29 February 2000, the Chairman of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Alija IZETBEGOVIĆ, announced that **Rasim DELIĆ** would be retired as Commander of the Joint Command of the Army of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The official date of his retirement was 1 September 2000.

**Annex B:  
Known Victims Killed During Massacre at  
Maline/Bikoši on 8 June 1993:**

1. **Anto BALTA**, son of Franjo, born 1959, Postinje
2. **Ivo BALTA**, son of Niko , born 1964, Postinje
3. **Jozo BALTA**, son of Franjo, born 1971, Postinje
4. **Luka BALTA**, son of Mate, born 1969, Postinje
5. **Nikica BALTA**, son of Franjo , born 1968, Postinje
6. **Bojan BARAĆ**, son of Zvonko, born 1974, Podovi
7. **Davor BARAĆ**, son of Zvonko, brother of Bojan, born in 1976
8. **Goran BOBAŠ**, son of Niko, born 1972, Podovi
9. **Niko BOBAŠ**, son of Pero, born 1940, Podovi
10. **Slavko BOBAŠ**, son of Fabijan, born 1948, Podovi
11. **Srećo BOBAŠ**, son of Franjo, born 1963, Podovi
12. **Pero BOBAŠ-PUPIĆ**, son of Mijo, born 1970, Podovi
13. **Dalibor JANKOVIĆ**, son of Stipo, born 1974, Podovi
14. **Stipo JANKOVIĆ**, son of Frano, born 1948, Podovi
15. **Slavko KRAMAR**, son of Mijo, born 1973, Maline
16. **Anto MATIĆ**, son of Mijo, born 1958, Orašac
17. **Tihomir PEŠA**, son of Drago, born 1976, Podovi
18. **Ana PRANJEŠ**, daughter of Drago, born 1974
19. **Ljubomir PUŠELJA**, son of Barisa, born 1958, Podovi
20. **Predrag PUŠELJA**, son of Kazimir, born 1972, Podovi
21. **Jakov TAVIĆ**, son of Ivo, born 1970, Maline
22. **Mijo TAVIĆ**, son of Ivo, born 1962 ,Maline
23. **Stipo TAVIĆ**, son of Pero, born 1972, Maline
24. **Ivo VOLIĆ**, son of Jozo, born 1953, Maline



### Annex C:

#### Known Identities of VRS Soldiers Captured on or about 11 September 1995 and Murdered in the Kamenica Camp:

1. **Neđo JOVIĆ**, born 1949 or 1950, Želeća
2. **Nenad GLIGORIĆ**, born 1941, Vozuća
3. **Savo or Slavko TODOROVIĆ**, born 1940, Vozuća
4. **Slobodan MARKOVIĆ**, born 1937, Vozuća
5. **Dragutin LUKIĆ**, born 1964, Vozuća or Stog
6. **Cvjetko or Svetko KAURIN**, born 1946, Mr. Grad or Mrkonjić/Barači
7. **Mirko ČUPELJIĆ**, born 1954, 6 km or Zavidovići/Gostovići
8. **Mitar JOVIĆ**, born 1940, Vozuća or Zavidovići
9. **Radovan RADOJČIĆ**, born 1942, Vozuća
10. **Božidar TODORIĆ or TODOROVIĆ**, born 1973 or 1974, Doboj
11. **Milivoje ILIĆ**, born 1944, Vozuća
12. **Jovan VASIĆ**, born 1947 or 1949, M. Grad/Podgorja
13. **Vlado PILJAGIĆ**, born 1957, Banja Luka
14. **Nedeljko RAUKOVIĆ or RANKOVIĆ**, born 1959, Banja Luka or Doboj/Jelanjska
15. **Neđo KOPANJA or KAPONJA**, born 1966, M. Grad
16. **Čedo DABIĆ**, born 1952, Vozuća
17. **Veljko VASILIĆ or VASILJEVIĆ**, born 1944, M. Grad
18. **Obrad PETRUŠIĆ or PETROVIĆ**, born 1954, Kotor Varoš
19. **Sveto RISTIĆ**, born 1960, Banja Luka
20. **Drago MARKOVIĆ**, born 1956, Vozuća
21. **Simon PIRC**, born 1949, Kikinda
22. **Nedeljko VUČIĆ**, born 1949, Banja Luka
23. **Miodrag ĐAKOVIĆ**, born 1972, M. Grad
24. **Zoran ŠALIĆ**, born 1970, Banja Luka
25. **Slobodan PETROVIĆ**, born 1974, Maglaj
26. **Radojica JOTIĆ**, born 1972, Doboj
27. **Milanko or Milenko LAZAREVIĆ**, born 1966, Doboj
28. **Milan VUČENOVIĆ or VUČANOVIĆ**, born 1955, M. Grad
29. **Radenko KODŽO or KADŽO**, born 1966, M. Grad or Banja Luka/Piskavica
30. **Miodrag or Mirko MATIČIĆ**, born 1975, Vozuća or Zavidovići
31. **Stevo RAJAK or DOJAK**, born 1943, M. Grad/Medina
32. **Bojislav or BORISLAV VASIĆ**, born 1964, Sarajevo
33. **Drago STJEPANOVIĆ**, born 1940, Maglaj
34. **Branko TODOROVIĆ**, born 1947, Maglaj
35. **Miloš JOVIĆ**, born 1935, Stošnica or Zavidovići/Milje

36. **Borislav KREKA**, born 1948, M. Grad
37. **Ranko ĐURIĆ**, born 1945 or 1941, Stošnica or Banovići/Miljevići
38. **Nevenko or Nedeljko ŽARIĆ**, born 1949, Čelinac
39. **Dejan PEJIĆ**, born 1939 or 1947, Vozuća
40. **Radomir or Radenko BLAGOJEVIĆ**, born 1965, Vozuća
41. **Novak ILIĆ**, born 1974, Doboj
42. **Sladjan PAVLOVIĆ**, born 1974, Vozuća or Zavidovići
43. **Jovica ĐUKIĆ**, born 1947 or 1957, Vozuća or Modriča/Riječane
44. **Milovan SAVIĆ**, born 1956, Vozuća
45. **Zdravko MARIĆ or NANIĆ**, born 1968, Doboj
46. **Mirko MATIČIĆ or MARIČIĆ**, born 1946 or 1952, Podvolijak or Zavidovići/Vozuća
47. **Dalibor JORGIĆ**, born 1974, Banja Luka
48. **Zdravko PANIĆ**, born 1939, Vozuća
49. **Miloš PEJIĆ**, born 1945 or 1946, Vozuća
50. **Ranko LAZIĆ**, born 1937 or 1932, Vozuća
51. **Mirko or Miodrag ČUPELJIĆ**, born 1954 or 1975, 6 km or Zavidovići/Gostovići
52. **Marko MARIĆ**, born 1946, Banovići/Podvol

**Annex D:**  
**Known Identities of VRS Soldiers Subjected to Cruel Treatment in  
the Kamenica Camp between on or about 17 September and 29  
September 1995:**

1. **Nebojša BANJAC**, born 1952, Gudovac, Bosanska Krupa
2. **Drago GAJIĆ**, born 1954, Banja Luka
3. **Boro GLAVIĆ**, born 1949, Banja Luka
4. **Mile GOJIĆ**, born 1957, Banja Luka
5. **Gojko MACANOVIĆ**, born 1962, Jajce
6. **Milorad PANJIĆ**, born 1963, Kotor Varoš
7. **Nedeljko PEĆANAC**, born 1954, Bosanski Petrovac
8. **Radivoje RAČIĆ**, born 1969, Banja Luka
9. **Ljubomir SIKIMIĆ**, born 1971, Zagreb
10. **Nedeljko VUČKOVIĆ**, born 1952, Čelinac