

## EVIDENCE - Exhibit A

**Christine Schmitz - Qualified nurse working with NGO Doctors Without Borders, Field co-Ordinator in Srebrenica.**

*“By 10 July the hospital was so full of wounded that the doctors had difficulty coping. On the 10th, shells began landing in town, including right across the street from the hospital. The population of Srebrenica was extremely frightened and seeking protection with the UN forces. The local Muslim medical staff feared for the patients and wanted to evacuate them and spoke of atrocities at the Vukovar Hospital earlier in the war.”*

*Witness Statement to the ICTY 2012*

## EVIDENCE - Exhibit B

**Saliha Osmanović – Husband and sons were all killed in Srebrenica.**

After my village was attacked and burnt down by Bosnian Serb forces in May of 1993, we fled to the UN safe haven, certain the world would protect us. The conditions were abysmal. We lived in a house with 60 people, without electricity or running water, and only one toilet.

On the night of 11 July, I heard the screams and cries of people who were being tortured and killed. All the refugees were paralysed with fear. The next morning, trucks arrived to take us to free territory. Later, I watched in horror at what had become of our men and boys. Video footage taken by Bosnian Serb forces emerged of my husband being captured with several others. He was calling up to Nermin, who was hiding in the mountains, to surrender. I cannot describe the excruciating pain I experienced watching that.

*Witness Statement to the ICTY 2012*

## EVIDENCE - Exhibit C



Photography Ron Haviv/VII Agency

## EVIDENCE - Exhibit D

**In video footage from the Hotel Fontana in July 1995 Ratko Mladic is seen saying the following to *a local school teacher Nesib Mandzic.***

*“In order to make a decision as a man and Commander I need to have a decision from you and your people whether you want to survive, stay, or disappear?”*

*Firstly I need you to lay down your weapons and I guarantee that all who lay down their weapons will live.*

*Have I made myself clear?”*

## EVIDENCE - Exhibit E

The following excerpt is from an article published in the New York Times in October 1995 by Stephen Engelberg and Tim Weiner.

After the town was overrun, the Dutch soldiers failed to relay crucial information to the United Nations, including a threat by the Bosnian Serb commander, Gen. Ratko Mladic, to massacre the Muslims.

As recounted by the few Muslims who survived, the killing was chillingly methodical, part mass slaughter, part blood sport.

The Muslim men were herded by the thousands into trucks, delivered to killing sites near the Drina River, lined up four by four and shot. One survivor, 17-year-old Nežad Avdić, recalled in an interview this week that as he lay wounded among the dead Muslims, a Serbian soldier surveyed the stony, moonlit field piled with bodies and merrily declared: "That was a good hunt. There were a lot of rabbits here."



## EVIDENCE - Exhibit F

**Jean-Rene RUEZ - Lead Investigator of the Srebrenica investigation for the Prosecution.**

*The total crime scene is 70 kilometers long and 40 kilometers wide and scattered with concentration spots of [dead] prisoners. Execution sites [and] mass graves that have been disturbed by the perpetrators who . . . exhumed all of these bodies to scatter them in smaller mass graves hoping we would never find these sites.*

## EVIDENCE - Exhibit G

**Joseph KINGORI** - was a United Nations Military Observer (UNMO) who was present in Srebrenica between March 1995 and July 1995.

*On 12 July, Colonel Kingori estimated approximately 30.000 refugees in Potocari. He encountered General Mladic near the compound with whom he briefly conversed.*

*Mladic said that the army would provide buses for the evacuation of the refugees. Almost immediately buses arrived and soldiers began making women and children board them. In the presence of senior officers Kingori saw men and boys ages 14, 15, and 16 years old separated from their families*

*On 13 July, the army continued to remove refugees from Potocari. Colonel Kingori accompanied MSF staff to evacuate patients from Srebrenica hospital to Potocari. Although some expressed their desire to remain at the hospital, soldiers warned Kingori that if the patients were not removed they would be killed.*

## EVIDENCE - Exhibit H

Evidence presented to the ICTY regarding changes in Muslim population

	<u>1991 Muslim population</u>	<u>1993 Muslim population</u>
Bišćani	1421	0
Čarakovo	2324	2
Hambarine	2768	2
Kamičani	3014	0
Kozarac	3740	3
Kozariša	2853	0
Rakovčani	1406	1
Rizvanovići	1551	1
Tmopolje	2667	2
Kevljani	1893	0
Zecovi	701	0