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FINDING AND OPINION

PROFESSIONAL AND EXPERIMENTAL CONSIDERATION OF THE EVENT WHICH OCCURED ON TUZLAN KAPIJA ON 25 MAY 1995 AT 20:55

Reconstruction of circumstances, under which the crime on Tuzlan Kapija has happened, has been done by request of attorney Ivošević Milorad from Banja Luka, head of the defense team of of accused general of RSA Novak Đukić from 06 March 2014

**In Belgrade
2014**

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I. GOAL OF THE EXPERTISE

Goal of the expertise is to, based on available evidence from case records in front of B&H Court against the Republic of Srpska Army general Novak Đukić, No. X-KR-07/794, as well as other relevant facts, experimentally determine:

- a) If the traces caused by explosion on “Kapija” square in Tuzla, on 25 May 1995 at 20:55, match the traces which are formed after artillery projectile explosion.
- b) If all the registered traces were caused by artillery projectile action
- c) If all the registered traces were caused by a single Center of Explosion.
- d) If 130mm artillery projectile acted on “Kapija” square in Tuzla on 25 May 1995 at 20:55.
- e) If artillery projectile did act, to determine the angle under which it acted.

This expertise contains two parts which are interconnected, the first part, which is given in **Chapter 1** of this Finding, is critical review on key **document of Prosecution expert “ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS WHICH LED TO MASSACRE OF PEOPLE ON “KAPIJA” SQUARE ON 25 MAY 1995 AT 20:55“, date of document 21 December 2007**, by authors: *Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević, Higher assistant M.Sc. Jasmin Terzić and Higher assistant M.Sc. Alan Čatović*, based on which the sentence was passed upon general of RSA Novak Đukić. In this document it is claimed that a 130mm projectile fired from RSA positions **undoubtedly** exploded on Tuzlan “Kapija” square.

The second part, given in **Chapter 3** of this Finding, experimentally proves that 130mm projectile was not fired upon "Kapija" square, but that it was a simulated explosion and that not only one explosive device exploded, but that several Centers of Explosions existed which were simultaneously activated and so contributed to the large number of casualties and wounded.

The entire, complex experiment, which, along with material evidence, refuted B&H Prosecution claims that 130mm projectile exploded on "Kapija", was completed in late July, August and September 2014 on Nikinci proving grounds. All experiments were documented with film footage and photographs from the scene are shown in document "*Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours - Testing ground report- No. TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014*".

II. STUDIED DOCUMENTS

Due to needs of investigation of crime which happened at the "Tuzlan Kapija" location, in the center of Tuzla, documents which relate to this case from documentation of defense team of general Đukić were studied, and those:

- Record of investigation, Higher Court in Tuzla No. Cri. 29/95 from 25 May 1995,
- Photo-documentation, shelling Tuzla- Kapija No. 20-1/02-3-9-7-175/95 from 25/26 May 1995,
- Official note by First police station Tuzla from 26 May 1995, Official note by First police station Tuzla from 26 May 1995,
- Official note by First police station Tuzla from 26 May 1995,
- "02 Office of commander" (Report by general Hagrup Haukland),
- "03 Annex A" (Sketch of the site 20-1/02-3-9-7-195/95),
- "06 Annex F" (Report research about shelling of Tuzla- Mixed commission by MIA Sarajevo and UNPROFOR),
- "07 Annex F appendix 1 BSC",
- "10 Annex F appendix 4" (Calculation of minimum Angle of Fall)
- **"Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on "Kapija" square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55."**, by authors Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević, Higher assistant M.Sc. Jasmin Terzić, Higher assistant M.Sc. Alan Čatović, from 21 December 2007.
- **"Ballistic expertise of the events and circumstances in case of explosion on "Kapija" locality in Tuzla on 25 May 1995 and explosions on area of Tuzla on 28 May 1995 in the case of B&H Court in Sarajevo No. X-KR-07/394, Report and opinion, in Belgrade on 21 January 2009"**. Authors: Expert for weapons and ballistics, B.Sc.M.E. in cooperation with qualified person for ballistics Branka Luković, B.Sc.M.E.,
- **"Expertise of material action of 130mm HE artillery projectile, Report TTC-12-1320, 31 March 2010"**

1. FINDING

during consideration of “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55.”, by authors Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević and associates

1.1) In this consideration of “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55.” (in further text “Analysis”) we shall base on considering the effects of the explosion, i.e., effects which alleged explosion of 130mm artillery projectile could have caused on “Kapija” square in Tuzla on 25 May 1995. Also, we shall consider if all Findings and all actions during the investigation were unquestionable, as well as evident all inconsistencies which were done during the investigation and later presented in “Analysis”.

1.2) In consideration of the document “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55.” when “at least 195 casualties were caused during mentioned shelling, and out of that at least 72 lost their lives”¹, we shall consider **exclusively** those parts of the analysis which relate to the explosion and effects of 130mm artillery projectile, (as was concluded during the investigation²) considering that the expert which signed this Finding is explosives expert. Other annexes which are shown in Analysis and which were downloaded from Internet, and do not relate closely to subject case, will not be considered (page 18 to 51 and 81 to 92 of the “Analysis”).

1.3) On page 3 of the “Analysis” – “Available data about the massacre of young people caused by the action of artillery projectile on Tuzlan “Kapija” square on 25 May, 1995 at 20⁵⁵” the Report³ is considered (given in Annex of this Finding), in which deputy commander of Sector North-east Brantz C.I. gives his opinion on the event. He determined that projectile which exploded on the Square was:

1. 130mm projectile with contact detonator,
2. “M46 Artillery system” weapon system,
3. Azimuth 270 degrees +/- 10 degrees,
4. Location of the weapon 20km to 27km.

1.4) On page 4 on Fig.1 (“Minimum Angle of Fall”), a sketch⁴ is shown, which was drawn by hand on bank memo most probably by sergeant Cheshire, (Fig.5 of this Finding) artillery specialist (“Report about UNPROFOR investigation Tuzla incident” 25 May 1995) without any indication about which building it was about (only on page 60 of the “Analysis”, first paragraph, it was told that projectile flew past “Obuća” store and then hit granite cubes surface) where the distance from the base of the building to

¹ “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55”, date of document 21 December 2007. Authors: Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević, Prosecution expert, Higher assistant MSc Jasmin Terzić, Higher assistant MSc Alan Čatović, page 6

² Higher Court in Tuzla, No. Cri. 29/95, Tuzla 25 May 1995 “Record of investigation”

³ Deputy Commander of Tuzla airport, 270595, Sector North-east, Report about UNPROFOR investigation of “Tuzla incident” 25 May 1995

⁴ 10- Annex F, Appendix 4

projectile impact point is 16.7m, and (assessed) building height is 10.1m. (Fig.1 of the “Analysis”⁵).

In “Remark” below Fig.1 (page 4 of the “Analysis”) it is emphasized that “*Building height was not accurately determined, and also data about the range of 130mm OF 482 projectile for given Angle of Fall do not match the data from Firing Tables for 130mm M46 artillery system and 130mm OF 482 projectile*”. In listing the arguments for the claim that 130mm OF 482 projectile fell on “Kapija” square OF 482 in “Report” from 26 May 1995 (given in Annex of this Finding) which was made by combined team comprised of members of MIA Sarajevo and UN military observers it is stated⁶:

1.5) (quote) “Clause 5. *Facts confirm that 130mm artillery projectile fired from a distance of at least 20km onto inhabited area of Tuzla city.*” These “facts” are not substantiated by material evidence, and are of very questionable truthfulness, because height of building “*was not accurately determined*“. Inconsistent, because for determining parameters it is needed to accurately measure building, over which the alleged projectile flew past, height. (Remark in “Analysis”, page 4 below Fig. 1 “*Minimum Angle of Fall*”).

(quote) Clause 6. “*M46 weapon system was located west of confrontation line on stronghold Ozren*”. There is no explanation **based on what is this claimed**, nor how they **immediately knew** that “*distance from which the projectile was fired measured from Point of Detonation is higher than 20000 meters*”, (as was drawn and presented, by hand, on a piece of paper, artillery-man Cheshire from UNPROFOR, Fig.5 of this Finding, without the date when it was drawn) **and that way determined the exact Firing Position** of the weapon which fired the projectile, no matter the doubt that it was fired from RSA artillery positions.

(quote) Clause 7. “*Observing the quality of M46, 130 mm projectiles and parameters, it can be confirmed that the old center, in general, was a precise target. Therefore, direct firing at the area of “Kapija” cannot be excluded.*“. So, one single projectile on that day was **certainly** on target “Kapija” and it is stated⁷, (page 6 of the “Analysis” 17th row from above) that “*in early morning hours on 26 May as well as 27 May and even today on 28 May more projectiles similar to the one which caused so much pain and losses of lives on 25 May fell on Tuzlan area. Many of these later shellings were close to the location where massacre happened...*” In previous text it is CLAIMED (page 3 of the “Analysis”, clause 7) “*that old center, in general, was a precise target. Z Therefore, direct firing at the area of “Kapija” cannot be excluded*”, therefore, how is it possible that projectiles from 26, 27 and 28 May, for which it is claimed that they can choose “*precise target*”, this time failed to do so, even by the claim that this was intentional⁸ (“Report” given in Annex of this Finding). This denies the claim about the “accuracy” of the weapon which fired the projectile.

⁵ “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55”, date of document 21 December 2007. Authors: Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević, Prosecution expert, Higher assistant MSc Jasmin Terzić, Higher assistant MSc Alan Čatović, page 6

⁶ Deputy Commander of Tuzla airport, 270595, Sector North-east, Report about UNPROFOR investigation of “Tuzla incident” 25 May 1995.

⁷ **Report IUP HAUKLAND** brigadier general, Commander, Sector North-east, directed to general-major Rupert Smith, Commander of UNPROFOR Sarajevo, on 28 May 1995

⁸ **Report IUP HAUKLAND** brigadier general, Commander, Sector North-east, directed to general-major Rupert Smith, Commander of UNPROFOR Sarajevo, on 28 May 1995

1.6) On page 4 of the “Analysis” under *clause 2*, second paragraph from above (quoted is report by sergeant Cheshire, G2 artillery- “*Analysis of crater/identification of fragments*”, sub-clause “*c*”, it is claimed that the projectile⁹ exploded, “*ident (projectile) OF -482 M (used with stronger charge)*”. In this ascertainment it is not clear based on what did Cheshire assess that projectile was fueled by “*stronger charge*”? This claim was not proven unquestionably- that it was “*stronger charge*”. It is a free estimate of sergeant of G-2 artillery Sector North-east, Cheshire (Cheshire 07- Annex F, appendix 1, given in Annex of this Finding). At that, one should bear in mind that if it was “*stronger charge*” which relates to gunpowder charge, efficiency of fragmentation action of destructive projectile is not dependant on gunpowder charge, but first of all on type of explosive, its density and type of material from which projectile body is made, which characterizes types of fragments formed by fragmentation of projectile body.

1.7) 130mm OF-482 projectile is of Russian origin, and 130mm M79 projectile is from “Tito-Vogošća” factory and both projectiles had, as filling, cast trotyl. Difference of these projectiles in the quality of material from which the body is made (steel), which eventually reflects on number of fragments at explosion. In the reports quoted in “Analysis” (page 1 of the document from 1 to 10) **it was not unquestionably determined** which projectile it was: 130mm TFG M79 (from Vogošća) or 130mm OF 482 (Russian). Investigators of UNPROFOR determined it was 130mm OF 482 right after the explosion¹⁰.

1.8) No parts were found on the scene, which would undoubtedly confirm that it was 130mm OF-482 projectile (or 130mm M79).

1.9) If no pieces of the bourrelet of the projectile were found on the scene, it means that the projectile did not have a bourrelet, so it wasn’t fired from 130mm cannon.

1.10) It is not possible to not find pieces of bourrelet, and find “*details of bourrelets bearing (Fig. 78, page 65)*”¹¹ and totally 198 fragments of projectile were found, of different mass, and two with mass over 100 grams? (according to number from Fig.78 page 66 of the “Analysis”)¹². On Figure 2 (page 5) of the “Analysis” are shown “*Basic characteristics of 130mm OF-480 projectile*”, and in brackets beneath Figure 2 “*special attention should be paid to the segment around bourrelet, and which is specific for this projectile when identifying the projectile*” but parts of the bourrelet itself were not found. On that Figure 2, (page 5 of the “Analysis”), are given sketches of Russian projectile in English language. Only on Fig. 78, page 65 of the “Analysis” are shown (quite unclear) “*photographs of pieces of fragments from the zone of bourrelet bearing*” i.e. “*Detail of bearing for bourrelets of HE projectile 130mm M79*”, projectile fragments (Fig. 79 of the “Analysis”) and “*parts of 130mm M79 projectile bottom (outer diameter was assessed approx. 120mm)*”, Fig. 80 (page 67 of the “Analysis”) and only there

⁹ **G2 Artillery, Sector North-east**, 27 May 1995

Facts about shelling on 25 May 1995. sergeant G2 artillery, Cheshire 07-Anex F, appendix 1

¹⁰ Deputy Commander of Tuzla airport, 270595, Sector North-east, Report about UNPROFOR investigation of “Tuzla incident” 25 May 1995.

¹¹ “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55”,. Authors: Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević, Higher assistant MSc Jasmin Terzić, Higher assistant MSc Alan Čatović. from 21 December 2007

¹² “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55”,. Authors: Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević, Higher assistant MSc Jasmin Terzić, Higher assistant MSc Alan Čatović. from 21 December 2007

dilemma is “resolved” whether it was 130mm M79 or 130mm OF 482, but parts of bourrelet were not found, which can imply to a fact that this projectile was not fired from the cannon.

1.11) From Fig. 3 (page 7) of the “Analysis” it can be seen that glass of “NIK” store shopwindow is broken, but dolls remained in place. According to Figure 3 of the “Analysis” (page 7) alleged explosion happened on the left side of shopwindow (facing “NIK”), ad on the front right side of “Golf” car which was parked there. “Golf” which was in immediate proximity of the explosion sustained disproportionately low damage from alleged 130mm projectile explosion.

1.12) Projectile containing 3.64kg of high-explosive TNT explosive (of which the velocity of detonation for density 1.60g/cm^3 is 6900m/s , pressure of detonation is 210kbar)¹³ and which, according to Figure 61 and 62 of the “Analysis” (pages 53 and 54) acted from the front right side of “Golf “ car, by its explosion (from that side) would move the vehicle across the pavement towards “NIK” building, and make more damage by fragment and shockwave across whole right side of vehicle, as well as building, and not only narrowly located on the right fender as seen on photographs No. 9 and 12 from Photo-documentation No.: 20-1/02-3-9-7-175/95, shown on Fig.1 and Fig. 2 of this Finding.



Fig.1. Photograph No. 9 (from photo-documentation No.: 20-1/02-3-9-7-175/95)
Date of photographing: 25/26 May1995



Fig.2. Photograph No. 12 (from photo-documentation No.: 20-1/02-3-9-7-175/95)
Date of photographing: 25/26 May 1995

¹³ “Initial and high explosives” Z. Bajić, M. Anđelković Lukić, Belgrade 2014 (pages 23 and 24)

1.13) Bending of “Golf” front right fender indicates that lower force acted on the vehicle than the one which can be produced by destructive shockwave of 130mm projectile. On photographs 10 and 13a of Court documentation (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 of this Finding)¹⁴ it is noticeable that in the immediate proximity of explosion action there is a certain amount of material (cubes, sand, dust) which was possible to eject from the crater (“with diameter Ø50”¹⁵) which is shown on Figure 3 (yellow arrow) of this Finding. By analyzing photograph 10, shown on Fig. 3 of this Finding, it is noticeable that, from available photographs, it is hard to count the cubes and measure the volume of ejected material, because the Figure shows that they were moved later in order to get to crater. It was an omission in investigation. Experiment on Nikinci proving grounds has shown that cubes are thrown out of the crater and that their fracture and shattering occurs only at explosion of uncoated explosive. On Fig.3 from the right side, marked by a red arrow, there are clearly visible broken granite cubes. Detail with broken cubes is shown on Fig.3-a.

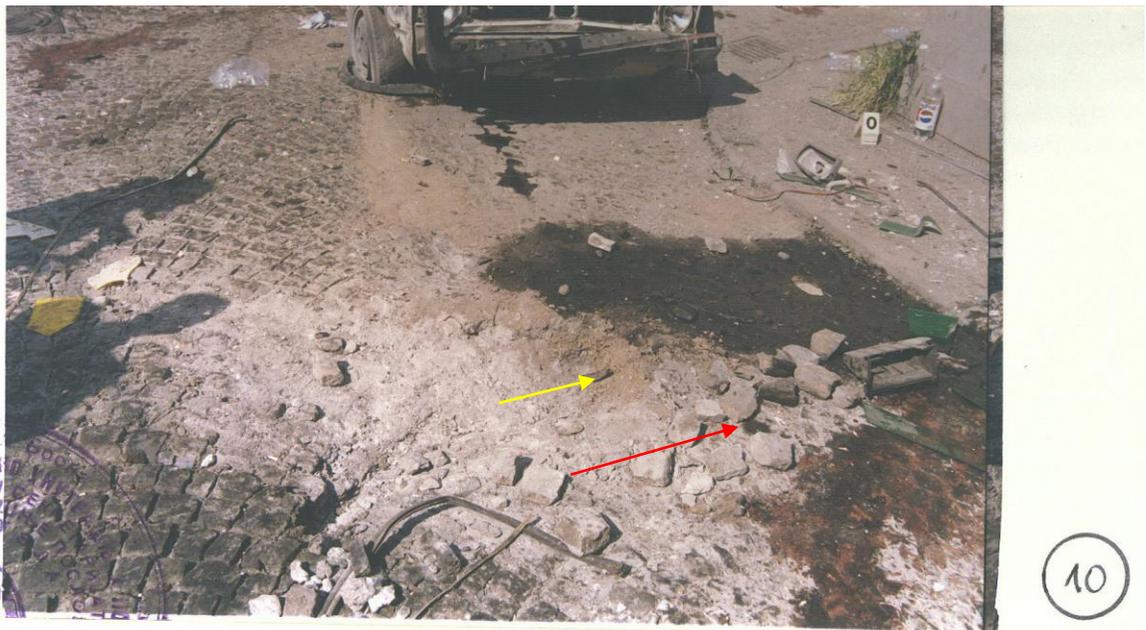


Fig.3 Photograph No. 10 (from photo-documentation No.: 20-1/02-3-9-7-175/95)
Date of photographing: 25/26 May 1995
Yellow arrow marks the crater, and red a group of granite cubes shown on Fig.3-a.

¹⁴ Center of Security Services Tuzla, Photo-documentation No.: 20-1/02-3-9-7-175/95)
Date of photographing: 25/26 May 1995

¹⁵ Higher Court in Tuzla, No. Cri. 29/95, Tuzla 25 May 1995 “Record of investigation”



Fig.3-a. Detail from Figure 3, from the place marked by red arrow.

On Fig.3-a there are clearly noticeable broken and fragmented granite cubes, which were caused by explosion action on the granite cubes surface. Also on Fig.4 granite cubes shattered by explosion are noticeable, marked by red arrow.

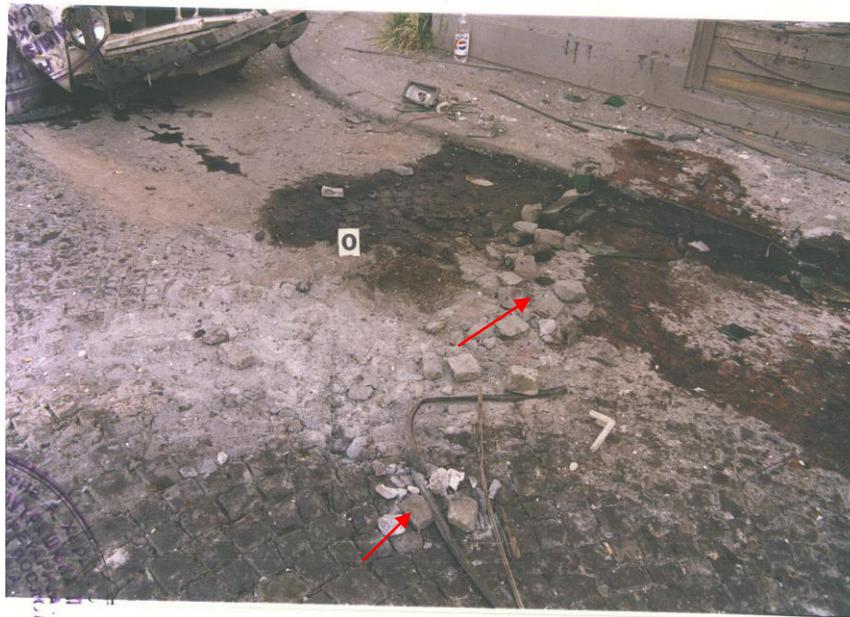


Fig.4. Photograph No. 13A (from photo-documentation No.: 20-1/02-3-9-7-175/95)
Date of photographing: 25/26 May 1995 ("O" marks crater location)
Group of broken granite cubes, marked by red arrows.



Fig.4-a. Detail from Fig.4. Broken and shattered granite cubes

Fig.4-a shows broken, but also shattered, fragmented granite cubes, the fragments of which can act as fragments due to shockwave action of explosion. Broken cubes are visible in middle of Fig.4-a towards right top of image, and shattered, fragmented granite cubes are visible in lower left corner of Fig.4-a.

1.14) Explosion happened on the street *“which is paved by stone cubes at a distance of 2.65 meters from corner of building containing “NIK” store, looked in direction of city market, next to first right wheel of “Golf” car, plates TZ 110-777 and exploded there¹⁶”*. Width of building containing “NIK” is 6.55 meters. After alleged projectile explosion, glass of “NIK” store shopwindow was broken, but dolls remained in place.

1.15) Projectile containing 3.64kg of High Explosive TNT, by its explosion would move “Golf” vehicle towards the store and damage it much more. Also, “NIK” store would sustain much more damage.

On Figure 4-1 of this Finding, photograph No. 39 is shown, according to photo-documentation “Shelling of Tuzla”, No.: 20-1/02-3-9-7-175/95, 25/26 May 1995, Center of Security Services, Tuzla.

¹⁶ Higher Court in Tuzla, No. Cri. 29/95, Tuzla 25 May 1995, “Record of investigation”



Fig. 4-3 Appearance of shopwindow and interior of “NIK” store after explosion of 130mm projectile.

130mm projectile with 3.64kg of explosive acted much more devastatingly on shopwindow and interior of “NIK” store than the one which allegedly exploded in front of “NIK” store on 25 May 1995.

So, next to “Golf” car, parked in front of “NIK” store, based on Figures 4-1 and 4-3, on 25 May 1995 on Tuzlan “Kapija” a 130mm projectile **did not** explode.

1.16) If a 130mm projectile truly acted, explosion shockwave, with fragment action, would blow up the dolls and destroy the front part of the store (as can be seen on Figure 4-3). None of that is seen on Fig. 3 of the “Analysis”¹⁷ (page 7). On the contrary, by comparative considering of Figures 4-1 and 4-3 of this Finding, which show appearances of shopwindows after alleged explosion of 130mm projectile in front of “NIK” on 25 May 1995 and explosion of 130mm projectile on 04 September 2014 in front of “NIK” store replica, they are mutually different by the amount of destruction. In first case (Fig.4-1, from 25 May 1995) glass is broken, there are shallow, low damage by fragments on the wall, dolls in shopwindow remained where they were, and in the other case (Fig.4-3, photographed on 04 September 2014 Nikinci) all dolls from shopwindow, as well as inside of the shop, were destroyed, there are large, deep damage to “NIK” store building which are different from those on Fig.4-1. Level of damage in “NIK” object shows that at the Center of Explosion there was lower amount of explosive. Experiment has undoubtedly shown the level of destruction when using a real 130mm projectile. **This experiment has questioned whether 130mm M79 projectile (or 130mm OF 482, as claimed in UNPROFOR report¹⁸) really exploded or was it some explosive device with lower amount of explosive.**

1.17) From the photograph on Fig. 3 of the “Analysis” (page 7), and on Fig.4-1 of this Finding, a sooted wall is visible on the right side of shopwindow. It indicates the proximity of explosion and presence of carbon in hot products of the detonation, caused by explosion, which have reached the wall and left soot. Soot on the walls of objects and

¹⁷ “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55”, Authors: Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević, Higher assistant MSc Jasmin Terzić, Higher assistant MSc Alan Čatović, from 21 December 2007

¹⁸ 07 –ANNEX F, APPENDIX 1 BSC G2, Artillery Sector North-east, 27 May 1995, “Facts about shelling on 25 May 1995”, sergeant Cheshire, G2, artillery

bodies of victims should have been analyzed and its origin should have been determined. It was an omission of the investigation. Soot, i.e. solid products of explosives detonation, is formed in smaller amounts and at distances closer to Center of Explosion (several diameters of explosive charge). Soot can be formed also by incomplete decomposition of some components on basis of oil derivatives of used explosive charge. Action of detonation pressure, considering the proximity of explosion site, is disproportionately low to the damage that would have been caused if 130mm projectile with 3.64kg of High Explosive trotyl explosive really exploded. This is obvious by print on the right side of “Golf” car and on disproportionately low damage to the wall and “NIK” store shopwindow.

1.18) On page 8 (last sentence) and page 9 (first line on upper side) of the “Analysis”¹⁹, damage to “NIK” store is described: *“On the store Modna kuća “NIK” glass on shopwindow and entrance door are broken, clothing which was in shopwindow is thrown around and completely destroyed, and store interior is damaged (as well as goods that were in it).”* Here, it is **consciously disregarded** the fact (visible on Fig. 3 of the “Analysis”, page 7 and on Fig. 4-1 of this Finding) that dolls from shopwindow were not thrown out of it and destroyed, and that *“clothing which was in shopwindow”* was not completely destroyed and thrown around as claimed in Dr. Berko Zečević’s “Analysis”. Considering the claim that a projectile with 3.64kg of High Explosive allegedly exploded, the detonation pressure of which is about 200kbar, and detonation speed 6900m/s **everything from shopwindow and in the store behind shopwindow would be destroyed, as is visible on Fig. 4-3 of this Finding. This indicates to possibility that some explosive device with lower amount of explosive exploded in front of “NIK” store at “Golf” car right wheel, and not a 130mm projectile.**

1.19) In document, “Record of investigation”²⁰, Which B. Zečević uses in “Analysis”, “Description of the scene” on page 2 (last line) and page 3 (first paragraph) in considering traces of explosive on the ground, it is written: *“Projectile hit the pavement-street which is paved with cubes, place which is 2.65meters away from corner of building containing “NIK” store looked in direction of city market, next to first right wheel of Golf car with license plates TZ 110 777 and exploded there. On the pavement there is visible damage in the form of a crater with 50cm diameter. Within the crater itself several metal fragments were found from exploded projectile, they were all taken and stored... Experts determined that it was a 130mm cal. projectile which is filled with High-Explosive, fired from M-46 cannon and direction from which it arrived is 270 degrees.”*

1.20) Here was not undoubtedly proven that exactly 130mm M79 projectile exploded next to the car. Considering that right after going out on the scene it was “determined” that it was 130mm projectile, none of *Center of Security Services- Tuzla* investigators didn’t think it necessary to take a sample from part of car that was hit, in order to prove type of explosive which detonated there. It indicates the shortcomings in

¹⁹ “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55”,. Authors: Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević, Higher assistant MSc Jasmin Terzić, Higher assistant MSc Alan Čatović. from 21 December 2007 (pg.8 and pg.9)

²⁰ Higher Court in Tuzla, No. Cri. 29/95, Tuzla 25 May 1995 “Record of investigation”

the investigation, because presence of trotyl was not confirmed (or any other explosive), because **a priori** was accepted it was a projectile, filled with High Explosive, trotyl.

1.21 One of the most important characteristics of detonation is that it fragments projectile coating in a large number of small fragments with high flight velocity (from several hundred to several thousand meters per second), with releasing high temperature which adds to the effect of combustion at certain distances²¹. In the “Analysis” (pg. 30), it is stated that *“Initial velocity of fragments formed by fragmentation of warhead depends on the ratio of explosive charge mass and mass of metal (coating) of warhead as well as on some mechanical characteristics of coating material, and type and density of explosive charge.”*

On page 17 authors of “Analysis”²² describe mechanisms of warhead or projectile action which cause following wounding mechanisms:

- wounding due to thermic effects
- wounding due to shockwave action (blast-effect)
- wounding due to fragments kinetic energy

Further, in second paragraph from below *“shockwave spreads radially in all directions equally from Center of Explosion. As the shockwave spreads, so pressure drops suddenly with cubic degree of distance from Center of Explosion and waste of energy of shockwave into surrounding atmosphere occurs. Change of pressure at certain distances from CoE changes in function of time very quickly (measured in 1/1000 of second- milliseconds).*

###On page 20 of the “Analysis” a rough error was made (in typing?), because from next sentence: *“assessed distance at explosion of 10kg PTN and at which peak of overpressure will be 0.28bars is 1.39m”* nothing can be understood. As written, blast-effect is expressed at **1.39m from CoE for amount of 10kg of explosives, which is 2.7 times higher than the amount in projectile. From that it follows that 2.7 times lower amount of explosive, (3.64kg in projectile), peak of overpressure would be proportionately lower.**

1.22. If we continue upon text *“evaluation of damage caused by shockwave overpressure”* (pg. 23 of the “Analysis”) it is obvious that reflection of overpressure is considered. In text it is very generally spoken about overpressure which subject 130mm M79 projectile or 130mm OF 482 causes. Namely, in third paragraph below title (pg. 23 of the “Analysis”) it is stated that *“At action of 130mm M79 artillery projectile which has 3.6kg of TNT explosive shall occur wounding of persons due to overpressure in the open or in the building if they are at a distance of a few meters from CoE, and deadly outcome shall ensue if person is exposed to overpressure of 7-13 bars”*. It is not stated how much is *“a few meters”*? Answer was not given at which distance 7-13 bars pressure is expected, which is caused by explosion of projectile with 3.6kg of TNT. Our calculations

²¹ La sécurité et l’hygiène du travail dans l’industrie des substances explosives” J. Quinchon, R.Amiable, P. Fontain et collaborateur Paris, 1980, p.24

²² “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55”,. Authors: Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević, Higher assistant MSc Jasmin Terzić, Higher assistant MSc Alan Čatović. from 21 December 2007

in Tables 1, 10 and 11 give specific data. In this case, large number of casualties was on the open so reflected shockwave of detonation pressure couldn't have acted on them.

1.23 In conclusion of his "Analysis"²³ on page 93, professor Dr. Berko Zečević with associates determined the following (quote):

1. Projectile which hit Tuzla city, locality called Kapija on 25 May 1995 at 20⁵⁵ was fired from artillery weapon for indirect firing, 130mm M46 cannon.

2. Projectile caliber is 130mm, type HE projectile 130mm M79 or OF-482 (Russian label for the same type of projectile).

3. Probable direction of projectile arrival was $Az = 271 \pm 2,5$

4. Angle of Fall of 130mm HE projectile at the moment of explosion was determined in range: $62^\circ \leq \theta \leq 67^\circ 41'$ "

This opinion Court accepted as credible by its own free assessment, even though two more opinions existed, which were different by Angle of Fall and arrival direction, so, there were totally three different opinions.

a) UNPROFOR opinion (given very scarcely and not substantiated enough by evidence, as can be seen from documents given in Annex of this Finding) about minimum Angle of Fall given right after the explosion, is shown on Fig. 5 of this Finding, which was most shortly explained,

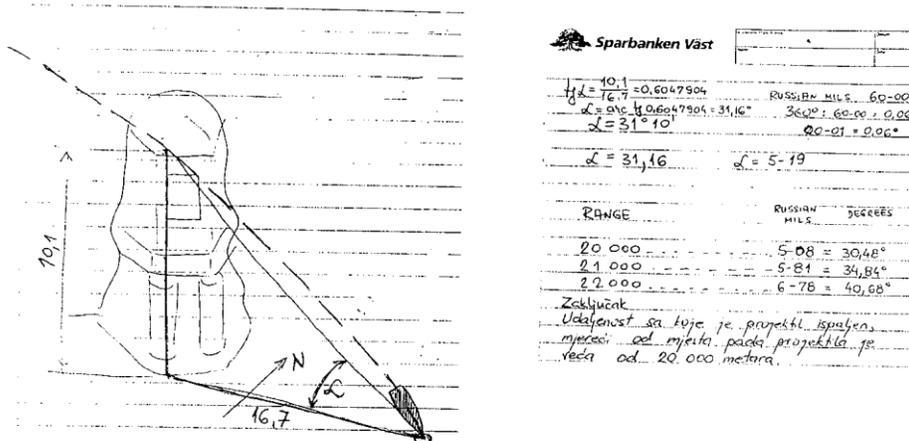


Fig.5 Angle of Fall from Report of UNPROFOR military experts, $\alpha = 31^\circ 10'$

As Fig. 5 shows, Angle of Fall, according to UNPROFOR²⁴ calculation is:

$\alpha = 31^\circ 16'$, and

b) According to Dr. Berko Zečević's calculation Angle of Fall of HE projectile is: **$62^\circ \leq \theta \leq 67^\circ 41'$** .

²³ "Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on "Kapija" square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55",. Authors: Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević, Higher assistant MSc Jasmin Terzić, Higher assistant MSc Alan Čatović, from 21 December 2007

²⁴ Deputy Commander of Tuzla airport, 270595, Sector North-east, Report about UNPROFOR investigation of "Tuzla incident" 25 May 1995.

c) In this Court case, there was a **third opinion** of defense Court expert, Mr. Vlada Kostić, B.Sc.M.E., in cooperation with qualified person Branka Luković, B.Sc.M.E., given in document “Ballistic expertise of the event”²⁵ in which he states that it is ***“in case of activation angle which is significantly (more than two times) lower than minimum possible angle of projectile arrival from direction of the East from 43°.”***

Based on Finding (Chapter 1) during considering **“Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55” from 21 December 2007, Dr. B. Zečević and others, can be given following**

²⁵ Ballistic expertise of events and circumstances in case of explosion on “Kapija” locality in Tuzla on 25 May 1995 and explosions on area of Tuzla on 28 May 1995 in case of B&H Court in Sarajevo No. X-KR-07/394, Report and opinion, in Belgrade on 21 January 2009, Authors: Weapons and ballistics expert, B.Sc.M.E. in cooperation with qualified person for ballistics Branka Luković, B.Sc.M.E. (clause 3.3 of Opinion, pg. 60, third paragraph from above)

2 OPINION

after considering “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55” from 21 December 2007, Dr. B.Zečević and others

Even by professionalism of all investigators and experts, as shown in this Finding, there is undeniable evidence that on TK 130mm projectile activation did not happen:

2.1 Report of UNPROFOR representatives given right after the event on Tuzlan Kapija on 25 May 1995 is short and superficial (clauses 1.3 to 1.6 of this Finding).

2.2 No parts of bourrelet were found, which are always found after 130mm projectile explosion, and there were found parts of bourrelets bearing, so it can be considered that no projectile arrived at this location (clauses 1.8 to 1.10).

2.3 Projectile containing 3.64kg of High Explosive TNT (the detonation velocity of which is 6900m/s for density 1.60g/cm³, detonation pressure is 210kbar) and which acted from front right side of “Golf” car, by its explosion would move the vehicle across the pavement towards “NIK” building and do more fragment and shockwave damage across whole right side of vehicle, as well as building, and not just narrowly located on car right fender (clauses 1.12 and 1.13).

2.4 After alleged projectile explosion, pile of granite cubes remained on the ground, some of which were broken and shattered, the fragments of which, due to explosion shockwave action, can act as projectile fragments (clause 1.13 of this Finding).

2.5 Damage sustained by “Golf” car and “NIK” store shopwindow after alleged 130mm projectile explosion are not proportionate with effects of explosion which would have been caused in relation to type and amount of explosive in projectile (clauses 1.14 and 1.15).

2.6 If 130mm projectile really acted, shockwave, together with fragment action, would blow apart the dolls and destroy store front, which is not visible in “Analysis” by Dr. B. Zečević. On the contrary, by comparative overview of Figures 4-1 and 4-3 of this Finding, which show appearances of shopwindows after alleged 130mm projectile explosion in front of “NIK” on 25 May 1995 and 130mm projectile explosion on 04 September 2014 in front of “NIK” store replica, are mutually different by destruction level. In first case (Fig.4-1, from 25 May 1995) glass is broken, there are shallow, low fragment damage on the wall, dolls in shopwindow remained in place, and in other case (Fig.4-3, photographed on 04 September 2014 Nikinci) all shopwindows dolls, as well as store interior were destroyed, there are large, deep damage on “NIK” walls which are diametrically different to ones from Fig.4-1. Level of damage in “NIK” object shows that at CoE there was a lower amount of explosive. Experiment has undoubtedly shown the level of destruction when using real 130mm projectile. **This experiment denies the claims that at subject place really exploded 130 M79 projectile (or 130mm OF 482), but it indicates to reasonable doubt that it was some explosive device with lower amount of explosive** (clauses 1.16 and 1.18 of this Finding).

2.7 On “NIK” store wall after alleged 130mm projectile explosion presence of soot was noticed. Soot, i.e. solid products of explosives detonation, are formed in lower amounts and at distances close to Center of Explosion (several diameters of explosive charge). Soot can also occur due to incomplete decomposition of some components of basis of oil derivatives of used explosive charge (clause 1.17 of this Finding).

2.8 One of the most important characteristics of detonation is that it fragments projectile coating in a large number of small fragments with high flight velocity (from several hundred to several thousand meters per second), with releasing high temperature which adds to the effect of combustion at certain distances. In Prosecution expert’s expertise is not given an answer at which distances is expected the pressure of 7-13bars which is caused by explosion of projectile with 3.6kg of TNT and causes death. Our calculations give specific data. In this case, large number of casualties was on the open so reflected shockwave of detonation pressure couldn’t have acted on them (clauses 1.21 and 1.22 of this Finding).

2.9 During analysis and research of fall of alleged projectile on Tuzlan Kapija, three different values for Angle of Fall of 130mm projectile were achieved:

- Angle of Fall was firstly determined by UNPROFOR military experts on the scene, $\alpha = 31^{\circ}10'$, then in his “Analysis” Dr. B. Zečević determined the range for second Angle of Fall $62^{\circ} \leq \theta \leq 67^{\circ}41'$, and third opinion was given by defense Court expert, Mr, Vlada Kostić, B.Sc.M.E., **from direction of East from 43°** (clause 1.23 of this Finding).

2.10 Differences in determining the Angle of Fall indicate that there were no valid, non-doubtful material evidence on the ground in order to determine at least approximate Angle of Fall (clause 1.23 of this Finding), so abovementioned values of AoF cannot be observed as objectively determined facts but only as hollow guessings and speculations.

2.11 During reconstruction of the event on Nikinci proving grounds, it was undoubtedly proven that 130mm projectile did not explode in front of “NIK” store and next to “Golf” car right wheel, parked in front, which will be presented and proven in further text in Chapter 3.

3. FINDING
DURING RECONSTRUCTION OF THE EVENT ON “TUZLAN KAPIJA”
LOCALITY WHICH HAPPENED ON 25 MAY 1995 AT 20:55

3.1 Reconstruction of circumstances under which the crime occurred on Tuzlan Kapija was done according to request of defender of accused General Novak Đukić from 06 March 2014. Methodology of research and organization of experiments in conditions which match the layout of buildings on “Kapija” square at the time of the event from May 1995, as well as experiments results are shown in **Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014**“**Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours**” (in further text “Report-TTC-12-1385“)²⁶

On proving ground a replica of Tuzlan Kapija square was built, on which from solid material was built “NIK” fashion store building with exact dimensions- width, height and length, as well as sidewalk width in front of store- as it was at the time of the event.

All other buildings, i.e. their replicas, were made from wooden constructions, and all of them match dimensions of real objects which were on Tuzlan Kapija square, as shown on photographs given in Fig..6-1 and 6-2.



Fig. 6-1 –Central part of Kapija square
“NIK” store in background,
“Kapija” store and “B&H Lottery” left
“Samoizbor”



Fig. 6-2 “Seljanka” store, “Gulam” cafe and
“Kapija” cafe (in background)

Mutual distance of buildings and layout of objects on Kapija Square is given on sketch given on Fig.7.

²⁶ “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014

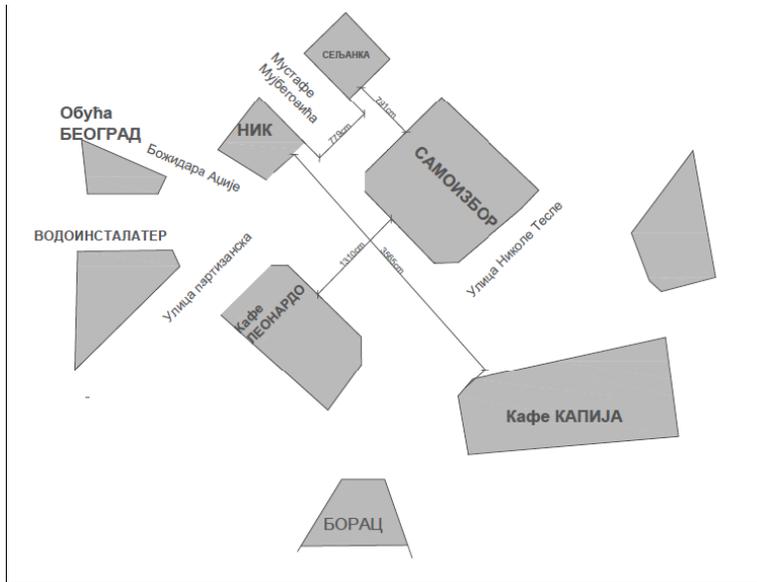


Fig.7 Dimensions of the square and objects layout

Distance from “NIK” store, in front of which explosive device exploded, to “Kapija” caffe-confectioner is 35.65 meters, from “Leonardo” caffe to “Samoizbor” is 13.10 meters, from “Seljanka” store to “NIK” store distance is 7.79 meters, and from “Seljanka” to “Samoizbor” is 7.91 meters.

3.2 With the goal of research needs in Center for Research NGO Nikinci, in area of “Pancir” placement, temporary objects were built, scene with eight objects identical to real objects on “Kapija” square in Tuzla. Dimensions of the square and objects layout are shown on Fig. 6-3 of this Finding (and in “Report-TTC-12-1385” in Annex 1, page 6)²⁷

3.2.1 Considering that in Chapter 1 was shown that 130mm projectile did not explode next to white “Golf” on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995, assumption is that some explosive device of lesser destructive power did explode. In order to prove that explosive device acted on “Kapija” square, experiments were conducted with different amounts of explosive activated on the pavement from granite cubes. This was in order to analyze the appearance of the crater on the road from granite cubes after explosion of different amounts of explosive.

3.2.2 For need of experiments trotyl was used, which is found in 130mm projectile, and plastic explosive on PETN PEP-500 base, because it is a type of explosive most often used in sabotage purposes. Plastic explosive is easy to shape, and its advantage is that it is

²⁷ “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014, page 6

easy to stick to some object which is meant to be torn-down or to place it anywhere, without it being very noticeable.

3.2.3 Figures 3 and 4 in Chapter 1 of this Finding show pushed out granite cubes from the road on the place where explosion occurred. Some cubes were broken and shattered due to explosion. Therefore on Nikinci proving grounds tests were conducted, with using different amounts of explosive on granite cubes road in order to prove that explosive, due to detonation, pushes (throws out) cubes out of the crater and breaks granite cubes.

3.2.4 During conducting experiments with explosives, on certain distances from Center of Explosion wooden figures were placed, so effects of explosion and fragments (blast-effect) would be noticed on them. Around explosive itself granite cubes were placed and other metal objects, nails, nuts, screws, in order to observe effects of their action on figures placed around Center of Explosion at different distances.

3.2.5 In order to prove that effects of bare, uncased explosive charge set up below the car, are different than effects of alleged 130mm projectile on the car in front of “NIK” store, achieved by initiating the projectile at military proving grounds Nikinci, plastic explosive was placed, with lower mass than the one in 130mm projectile, at “Golf”, which was on granite cubes road.

3.2.6 All these experiments will be shown in following clauses, and with the goal of proving that 130mm projectile did not explode at white “Golf”, parked in front of “NIK” store, car right wheel, but instead some explosive device with lower energy power which simulated projectile action.

3.3 Blast-effect for different amounts of explosive

3.3.1 On Tuzlan Kapija many persons were casualties of blast-injuries, who were at different distances from Center of Explosion (right wheel of “Golf” car, parked in front of “NIK” store, Table 5 of this Finding). Authors of the “Analysis”²⁸ say the following about overpressure action caused by 3.64kg of TNT: *“At 130mm artillery projectile M79, which has 3.6kg of TNT explosive, action, wounding of persons shall ensue due to overpressure on the open or in the building if they are at a distance of a few meters from Center of Explosion, and deadly outcome shall ensue if person is exposed to overpressure of 7-15bars. That overpressure is shown at distance a bit higher than **one meter from Center of Explosion** (bolded by M.A.L.) on open space”, further in the same text on page 23: “So in case of effects of overpressure action on Kapija square, critical area was **between the car and building vertical wall** (bolded by M.A.L.). Persons who found themselves on that area were exposed to reflected overpressure which can be up to ten times higher than basic overpressure and human bodies were exposed to blast-effect even at higher distances than 1.4m from Center of Explosion”.* From this text it is seen that

²⁸ “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55”,. Authors: Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević, Higher assistant MSc Jasmin Terzić, Higher assistant MSc Alan Čatović. from 21 December 2007 (pg. 23, last paragraph)

(according to “Analysis” authors opinion) blast-effect for amount of 3.6kg of explosive acts on **1.4 meters from Center of Explosion, but that only persons between “NIK” wall and parked “Golf” car in front, were exposed to much higher pressure due to reflection.**

3.3.2 In all cases of detonation of some explosive, destructive effects are sensed at different distances in relation to amount of explosive and shockwave spread in surrounding area. Effects of explosion are the result of pressure discontinuity characterized by a shockwave in the atmosphere created by the explosion. Shockwave, combined with intense but short light phenomenon is an important characteristic of detonation. These physical phenomena cause injury to living beings if they are exposed to them, and also destructive effect on buildings and materials. The amount and type of explosive, charge density and charge confinement (existence of coating/body) are the parameters which determine the destructive effects of explosive and its impact on living creatures. On the basis of empirical data it is possible to determine minimum distance for survival and specify physiological effects of shockwave- blast.

This distance is given by the formula $d = K (Q)^{1/3}$, where **d** is the distance in meters from the Center of Explosion, **Q** the amount of explosives in kilograms (TNT equivalent), **K** is the empirical coefficient that determines the maximum pressure in bars for deadly, lethal conditions, severe and light injuries to persons who are exposed to blast. Numerous experiments carried out in France²⁹ and other countries, made it possible to determine and specify minimum distance of survival or injury, based on physiological effects (of blast), of the shockwave as a function of K.

If $K < 1.2$ (or = 1.2) maximum pressure is over 6bar, effect is 100% fatal.

For $1.2 < K < 3.6$ (or = 3.6), pressure is between 6bar and 1bar and effect is fatal (lethal) between 100% and 30% of the cases.

For $3.6 < K < 8$ (pr = 8) pressure is between 1.0 and 0.2bar, in that range only slight injuries occur.

When K is in range $15 < K < 22$ (or = 22) very small injuries are possible.

3.3.3 Shockwave also destroys buildings, depending on the distance of the building from Center of Explosion. Shockwave (blast), created after the explosion begins by increasing air pressure in duration of several milliseconds as a result of air compression.

Shockwave pressure is caused by thick wall of air which compresses frontal air front, and does destruction at that.

²⁹ Quinchon J., Amiable R., Fontaine P., et collaborateurs: “**La securite et l’hygiene du travail dans l’industrie des substances explosives**”, Technique & documentation, Paris, 1980, p. 20, et 21

Dynamic pressure of the explosion is the driving force that arises from the strong starting wave which is combined with moving the air mass which forms shockwave. These forces are called dynamic, because they are pushing compressed air and destructively act on objects in space. Most material damage is a consequence of combined effect of dynamic and static pressure. Shockwave depends on the characteristics of explosives, so

- *type of explosive and height of explosion*- conditions velocity of shockwave,
- *type of explosive and distance from Point of Detonation*- conditions shockwave duration, (timeframe in which objects and persons on shockwave movement direction are exposed to heightened pressure).

Our calculations for different amounts of TNT explosive, as well as for 3.64kg (amount of explosive which 130mm projectile contains), are shown in Table 1 and Tables 10 and 11. Table 1 shows calculated distances (based on empiric formula³⁰ shown in upper text) on

³⁰ Quinchon J., Amiable R., Fontaine P., et collaborateurs: “**La securite et l’hygiene du travail dans l’industrie des substances explosives**”, Technique & documentation, Paris, 1980, p. 20, et 21

Table 1. Safe distances from Center of Explosion for different amounts of TNT

Explosive TNT (kg)	K	Distance d (m)	Pressure (bar)	Injuries	Building damage
3.64	1.2	1.845	6.0	Lethal 100%	Very significant demolition
	3.6	5.535	1.0	Severe wounding	Significant damage
	8	12.301	0.2	Numerous easier woundings	Medium to light damage
	15	23.064	80mbar	Not many easier wounds	Numerous lighter damage
	22	33.827	50mbar	Very low number of easier wounds	Low number of light damage
2.40	1.2	1.47	6.0	Lethal 100%	Very significant demolition
	3.6	4.82	1.0	Severe wounding	Significant damage
	8	10.71	0.2	Numerous easier woundings	Medium to light damage
	15	20.08	80mbar	Not many easier wounds	Numerous lighter damage
	22	29.45	50mbar	Very low number of easier wounds	Low number of light damage
1.0	1.2	1.2	6.0	Lethal 100%	Very significant demolition
	3.6	3.6	1.0	Severe wounding	Significant damage
	8	8	0.2	Numerous easier woundings	Medium to light damage
	15	15	80mbar	Not many easier wounds	Numerous lighter damage
	22	22	50mbar	Very low number of easier wounds	Low number of light damage
0.50	1.2	0.953	6.0	Lethal 100%	Very significant demolition
	3.6	2.858	1.0	Severe wounding	Significant damage
	8	6.352	0.2	Numerous easier woundings	Medium to light damage
	15	11.91	80mbar	Not many easier wounds	Numerous lighter damage
	22	17.468	50mbar	Very low number of easier wounds	Low number of light damage
0.25	1.2	0.756	6.0	Lethal 100%	Very significant demolition
	3.6	2.268	1.0	Severe wounding	Significant damage
	8	5.04	0.2	Numerous easier woundings	Medium to light damage
	15	9.45	80mbar	Not many easier wounds	Numerous lighter damage
	22	13.86	50mbar	Very low number of easier wounds	Low number of light damage

which are possible fatal injuries from blast-effect and other injuries to people, well as the destruction of buildings that were located in zone of explosion action, and in Tables 10 and 11 based on calculation by program BECV³¹ is shown probability of survival in relation to overpressure on front of primary shockwave, duration of overpressure and body position.

These calculations for different amounts of explosives show the distance at which a person can get killed by injuries sustained from shockwave (blast) caused by initiation of certain amount of explosive.

3.3.4 Table 1 shows that lethal distance from blast injuries for 3.64 kg of explosives which is the amount in 130mm projectile, equals 1.845m, i.e.~ 2m, and distance at which it is possible to get severely and fatally wounded is 5.535m, i.e.~ 6.00m. Pressure for lethal conditions is 6bar and those are mainly injuries from shockwave, blast, which throws fragments (in this case cubes and parts of cubes from the ground (Fig.20 in this Finding³²)) and injures during that. Blast-injuries are among very severe injuries and are mostly lethal.

In Tables 9 (given in the Annex), 10, 11 and 12 of this Finding, calculated values of the shockwave parameters of 130mm projectile explosion are presented, effects of shockwave on the human body, probability of survival of a man weighing 70kg depending on the overpressure at the front of shockwave, duration of overpressure and position of body in relation to an obstacle.

3.4 Action of 2.4kg of PEP-500 plastic explosive

3.4.1 Table 2 shows the effect of 2.4kg of explosives on the figures placed at different distances from Center of Explosion. Plastic explosive PEP-500 was applied for this experiment, which is suitable for sabotage actions. Characteristics of this explosive are as follows (according to the military technical terms, standard of former YPA):

- Flegmatizer polyurethane binder content 15±2% of weight
- Density 1.50g/cm³
- Detonation velocity 7400m/s
- Detonation pressure (calculated) 205.35kbar

Organization of the experiment is shown on Figures 8 and 9 of this Finding, layout of figures is shown in Figures 8a and 8b, and their distance from Center of Explosion is given in Table 2.

³¹ Physics of explosion, Fizmatlit, Moscow, 2002

³² “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014, page 71, Fig. 59.



Fig.8a. Figures layout for experiment of 2.4kg PEP explosion action, before the experiment



Fig.8b. Figures layout for experiment of 2.4kg PEP explosion action, before the experiment
Photographed from other direction

Lowest distance of a figure from Center of Explosion was 2 meters, and furthest placed figure was at 46.80 meters.

Table 2. Explosive action on figures placed at different distances³³

Organization of experiment	Amount of explosive 2.40kg PEP-500		
Figures arranged at distance according to real conditions.	Figure No.	Distance from Center of Explosion CE (m)	Damage to figures
Explosive in shape of cuboid, placed with deflector of sheet metal. Around it placed 20 granite cubes, (10x10x8cm) covered by nails, hunting gunpowder and used engine oil. Directed action with metal barriers. Initiation by middle of longer side. Dangerous (lethal) zone is from 1.50m to 5.00m. Crater: 60x45, pushed out cubes	0.	7.50 (behind explosive)	Pierced by nails across whole surface, exit holes on figure back part, knocked down
	0.	8.10 (behind explosive)	Pierced by nails across whole surface, knocked down
	1.	2.00	Complete destruction of figure
	2.	3.40	Broken legs, hit to stomach lower part and left shoulder
	3.	7.20	Hit by cube in neck, knocked down
	4.	7.30	Hit by cube in body, knocked down
	5.	13.80	Two hits in area of stomach and two in leg, with oil traces
	6.	13.40	Two hits in body
	7.	20.00	Two hits in body with oil traces
	8.	20.40	No hits, sprayed by oil on two places
	9.	26.50	Sprayed by oil in lower part
	10.	26.60	Two hits, one in middle, stomach, with oil, one in lower part of stomach, groin
	11.	31.60	One weak cut in stomach area
	12.	35.90	Hit in left part of head by cube, and in lower part of left leg by cube, knocked down
	13.	37.90	-
	14.	42.50	One hit in head without penetration
15.	45.80	No damage	
16.	46.80	Easier scratch in lower part	

On granite cubes surface 2.4kg of PEP 500 was placed, and above the explosive, deflector made of sheet metal was placed, which was supported on the back by a metal wedge³⁴ (Fig. 8).

Results of explosion action are shown in Table 2.

³³“Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014, page 66, Fig. 51 and 52.

³⁴“Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014, page 65, Fig. 51 and 52.



Fig.8c. Rejected figure No.3 with cube hit in neck.

Figure on Fig. 8c, labeled with number 3, according to Table 2, was placed at about 7.20m from Center of Explosion and it was thrown to a ditch next to road, at about 2m further from where it was placed. It is noticeable that the cube hit the neck and caused a large hole in the figure.



Fig.8. 2.4kg of explosive immediately before initiation,
1- sheet metal deflector (Figure 51 from “Report TTC-12-1385”)

In front of the explosive, at a distance of about 25cm, a metal wedge was pinned with a part above ground about 4cm (Fig.9). Granite cubes on which a certain amount of nails, nuts, bolts, etc. was placed, were placed in front of the explosive, and over all that old motor oil has been spilled and 250g of hunting gunpowder, in order to see the effect of oil and gunpowder on figures..



Fig. 9. In front of explosive, at about 25cm, a metal wedge was placed
(Figure 52 from “Report TTC-12-1385”)

3.4.2 After the explosion was conducted an analysis of hits, damage to figures, as shown in upper Table 2. Experiments with explosive and cubes around it showed that granite cubes were hitting the figures and leaving footprints on the figures, even at greater distances from the Center of Explosion (Table 2 of this Finding, N^o 3, 4 i 12).



Fig.10. Crater caused by explosion of 2.4kg of PEP-500

Fig. 10 shows crater, detail of Figure from “Report TTC-12-1385”³⁵. Visible are broken and shattered granite cubes on right part of image, marked by yellow arrow.



Fig.10-1 Crater caused by explosion of 2.4kg of PETN, PEP- 500.

Fig.10-1 shows the same crater after explosion of 2.4kg of PETN, PEP-500, but photographed from above. Figure shows broken and fragmented granite cubes, as well as white dust from shattered granite cubes from the ground. Surrounding cubes are released and can be easily pulled by hand. Granite cubes placed in front of explosive, (Fig.8 and Fig.9) were thrown to different distances and some couldn't be found. One nut from the pile put over explosive was found at 40m away from Center of Explosion³⁶.

³⁵ “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014, (page 67, Fig. 53)

³⁶ “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014, (page 67, Annex 13)

Similar phenomenon of cube fracture was observed in Fig. 3-a (clause 1.13 after alleged 130mm projectile explosion), and here is shown on Fig. 10-2.



Fig.10-2. Broken cubes after alleged 130mm projectile explosion

Cubes on Fig.10-2 were subsequently pulled from the crater, but nevertheless a certain number of broken and shattered granite cubes is visible, which happens after activating explosive on the granite cubes road.

3.5 Action of explosive on “Golf” car

3.5.1 Experiments on military proving grounds of TTC in Nikinci³⁷ have shown that 130mm projectile with 3.64kg of explosive would do significantly higher level of destruction to “NIK” store shopwindow (Fig.4-1 and 4-3 of this Finding), and that damage to “Golf” car would be much higher than the one visible on Fig.1 and 2 of this Finding.

To demonstrate that effect of explosive with lower mass (2.4kg PEP-500, the equivalent of 2.64kg of TNT) than that of 130mm projectile (3.64kg of TNT), is different, we placed plastic explosive PEP-500 in front of the car, at right wheel. Destruction of the car was very high, as can be seen in “Report TTC-12-1385”³⁸, and in this Finding on Fig.11-5.

3.5.2 Organization of the experiment was as follows:

³⁷ “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014, (page 61 and 62, Figure 44/53, 45)

³⁸ “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014, (page 59-62, Fig.42, 43, 44/53, 45, 46)

On granite cubes surface, in front of “Golf” car, 2.4kg PEP 500 was placed, and next to explosive lateral deflector of sheet steel was placed. Around explosive, granite cubes were placed randomly, on which a certain amount of old motor oil was spilled. On such a formed pile, a bag with 250g of hunting gunpowder was placed (Figure 44. in “Report TTC-12-1385”), in this Finding organization of experiment is shown on Fig.11-1.

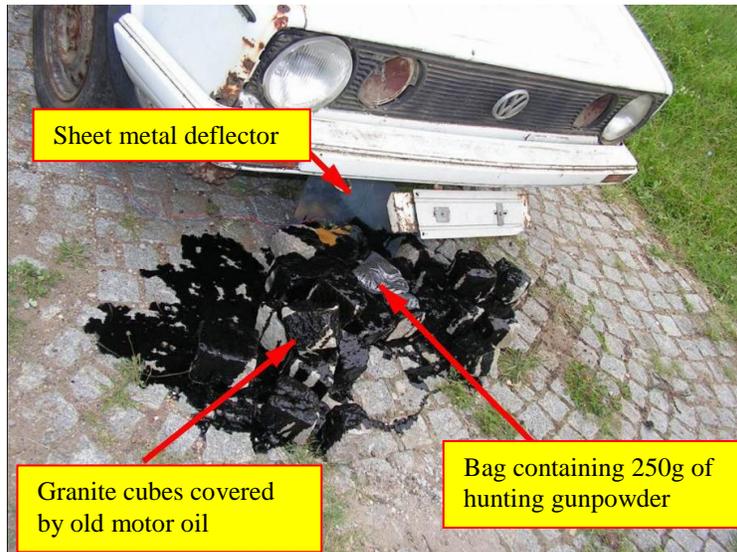


Fig.11-1. Organization of the experiment

Fig. 11-2 – left, shows figures layout around the car, and Fig.11-2 - right, distance of figures from Center of Explosion is graphically displayed.



Fig.11-2 “Golf” car and figures layout before explosive activation



Fig.11-3 Moment of explosion of PETN in front of “Golf”



Fig.11-4. Appearance of car and surrounding figures after explosion of 2.4kg of PETN

Figures 11-1, 11-2, 11-3 and 11-4 show order of the experiment, placing the explosive in front of white “Golf”, explosion and effects of explosion. After the explosion, front part of the car was completely destroyed, and surrounding figures (Fig.11-2, right) which were about 5m away were knocked down.



Fig.11-5. (Figure 45 from “Report TTC”) – The car after the explosion of 2.4 kg PEP 500 placed beneath bumper (photograph *PICT0125*)

3.5.3 The upper Figure shows that front part of the car was completely destroyed, that wheels are pulled apart, engine destroyed, and windshield and other glass surfaces broken, and that the car was pushed back 2.5m in direction of longitudinal axis in relation to starting position.



Fig.12. Damage to “Golf” from alleged 130mm projectile explosion (Photograph No.. 9 from photo-documentation No.: 20-1/02-3-9-7-175/95, Date of photographing: 25/26. 05.1995)³⁹.



Fig.13. Appearance of “Golf” car after activating 130mm projectile, experiment conducted on 04 September 2014 on NIKINCI military proving grounds

By comparing the above images (Fig.11-5 and Fig.12) it is shown that the effect of plastic PETN explosive weighing 2.4kg, caused much larger destruction on the car from alleged explosion of 130mm projectile as presented on Fig.12 of this Finding (Fig. 9 Photo-documentation). Fig.13 shows 130mm projectile action placed on 04 September 2014 at an angle as determined by Prosecution expert Dr. Berko Zečević (Analysis⁴⁰, pg. 64, Fig.77). By comparing Fig.13 with Fig.12, it is obvious that destruction of “Golf” on Fig.13 is much higher than the one shown on Fig.12, which excludes the claim that 130mm projectile containing 3.64kg of trotyl exploded on “Kapija” locality on 25 May 1995.

³⁹ Center of Security Services Tuzla, Photo-documentation No.: 20-1/02-3-9-7-175/95
Date of photographing: 25/26 May 1995

⁴⁰ “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55”,. Authors: Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević, Higher assistant MSc Jasmin Terzić, Higher assistant MSc Alan Čatović. from 21 December 2007 (pg. 64, Fig.77)

Comparing Fig.11-5 and Fig.12 proves that explosive device with lower mass was activated at “Golf” on “Kapija” square in Tuzla, but with a certain directing. Also can be seen that action of uncoated explosive on the car is different than when projectile explodes. Explosive acted mostly on the part in front of which it was placed, cut off front bonnet of the car from back part, as seen on Fig. 11-4.



Fig. 12-1 “Golf” car after the explosion. Detail from photograph 12 from Photo-documentation No.: 20-1/02-3-9-7-175/95 (CSS Tuzla)



Fig.12-2 “Golf” car after the explosion. Detail from photograph 14 from Photo-documentation No.: 20-1/02-3-9-7-175/95 (CSS Tuzla)

On “Golf” car on Fig.12-1, and 12-2, explosive damaged front part, and back part remained almost intact, even tires are not deflated or ripped. Fig.12 shows that front tire on right wheel is deflated, wheel rim wasn’t bent, and upper, left part of tire (labeled by yellow arrow) looks burned. Based on Figures 12, 12-1 and 12-2 of this Finding and comparing them with Fig.13, where 130mm projectile exploded, it is obvious that projectile did not explode in front of “NIK”, because damage would be much higher.

3.5.4 Experiments on military proving grounds⁴¹ have shown that activating uncoated explosive causes pushing out the cubes, fracture of cubes which have all characteristics of

⁴¹ “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014, (clause 2.6, pages 63-73)

fragments, as shown in “Report TTC-12-1385”⁴². On Figures 3 and 4 of this Finding (photographs 10 and 13a from photo-documentation⁴³) granite cubes are thrown around, similar to experiment with explosion of 1.0kg and 2.4kg of PEP-500 explosive, shown on Figures of “Report TTC-12-1385”⁴⁴.

3.5.5 It was experimentally proven that **explosion of explosive contributes to pushing cubes out of ground-** road paved with granite cubes, and granite cubes placed around explosive are rejected far from Center of Explosion and some are broken into small pieces, which have fragments effect, as shown on Fig. 14 of this Finding.



Fig.14. Explosion site of 2.4kg PEP 500 placed beneath bumper of the car (Figure 46, page 62 from “Report TTC-12-1385” - detail from photograph *DSCN0027*).

Fig. 14 shows ejected granite cubes from road, white powder is from grained, shattered granite cubes, and free crater surrounding, formed at a place where explosive was placed at “Golf” car. **Such phenomenon on granite cubes, broken and shattered, is registered on cubes after explosion next to white “Golf”** (clause 1.13 and Fig.3-a and 4-a of this Finding), **but at 130mm projectile explosion pushing cubes out of ground never happens, which was experimentally confirmed during this reconstruction.**

3.6 Trotyl action on granite cubes surface

Research was done on 05 August 2014.

⁴² “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014, (page 62, Fig.46, page 64, Fig.48, page 71, Fig.58 and 59)

⁴³ Center of Security Services Tuzla, Photo-documentation No.: 20-1/02-3-9-7-175/95)

Date of photographing: 25/26 May 1995

⁴⁴ “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014, (page 64, Fig.48, page 71, Fig.58)

3.6.1 For this experiment pressed trotyl, amount of 2.4kg, was used, detonated on granite cubes base.

Granite cubes surface was constructed 24 hours before checking action of explosive. On gravel base, 30cm thick, granite cubes were placed, and around them concrete wall was made. For base stabilizing- vibrator compaction was done. Organization of the experiment is shown on Figures 15, 16 and 17 of this Finding, and crater formed after explosion on Fig.18.



Fig. 15 Granite cubes base on which 2.4kg of TNT was activated



Fig.16. Placing 2.4kg of TNT explosive on cubes base
Pressed TNT, package of 200g with plastic coating



Fig.17. Explosive and granite cubes around it



Fig.18. Pushed out cubes after explosion of 2.4kg of TNT
Appearance of the scene where 2.4kg of TNT was activated, plank over crater
was later put to measure crater depth

Fig.18 shows granite cube surface, which became loose after explosion of 2.4kg of explosive, and cubes are pushed out of place and scattered.

Figure 19 shows cubes pushed out of the crater after explosion on 25 May 1995 in Tuzla, next to “Golf” car (“Analysis”⁴⁵).



Fig.19 Cubes pushed out of crater after explosion on 25 May 1995 at “Golf”
Arrow labels place of crater (labeled by author of this Finding)

Cubes on Fig.19 were pulled out after the explosion, but it can be noticed that some of them are broken and that there is white powder from shattered cubes around some of them, which indicates that there was an explosion of some other explosive device, and not 130mm projectile, because 130mm projectile explosion does not manifest such phenomena.

3.6.2 After the explosion of TNT (Fig.16 of this Finding) within a radius of about 10 m from explosion site several pieces of granite cubes were found (Fig. 20), which indicates the fact that explosion rejects cubes and its broken fragments, which could cause injuries as seen on Fig. 8c, figure 3 (Table 2 of this Finding).

⁴⁵ “Analysis of conditions that led to massacre of people on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995 at 20:55”,. Authors: Prof. Dr. Berko Zečević, Higher assistant MSc Jasmin Terzić, Higher assistant MSc Alan Čatović. from 21 December 2007 (pg. 55, Fig.65)



Fig. 20 Found pieces of granite cubes after the explosion
(Figure 59, page 71 from “Report TTC”)

Figure 20 shows smaller, thrown around pieces of granite cubes which may have properties of fragments.

3.7 Action of different amounts of plastic explosive on granite cubes surface.

3.7.1 For explosion experiment, lesser weight was prepared, 1.00kg PEP-500, and placed on granite cubes surface. Organization of experiment was similar as with the amount of 2.4kg (clause 3.4 of this Finding).

14 granite cubes were set on the surface in two rows as shown on Figure 21a, left. In front of this row of cubes backpack with 1kg of PEP 500 plastic explosive was placed, and in front of backpack was placed pile of stones, nuts, screws. This pile was covered with old motor oil. Human figure models were placed at a distance from 1.5 to 15m away from Center of Explosion.



a)



b)

Fig.21. Placing explosive on granite cubes base (a) and Explosion site of 1.00kg of PEP-500 plastic explosive (b) arrow labels crater (Figure 48 and 49 from “Report TTC-12-1385”⁴⁶)

⁴⁶ “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014 (page 64, Fig.48, page 71, Fig.58)

3.7.2 Also in this case, explosion of 1.0kg of PEP-500 explosive, was shown that granite cubes lined up around the explosive were thrown to higher distances from Center of Explosion. After the explosion on granite cubes base, a crater was formed, with radius 26.50cm and depth 0.50m (Fig.21-b of this Finding), and human figure models which where closest to explosion site were rejected.

3.7.3 For comparing experimental results with calculations of safe distances, tests were conducted with PEP-500 explosive of different masses: 0.25kg, 0.50kg and 1.00kg. Figures were placed at the same distances for all these amounts. Experiment was conducted on 26 August 2014 on Nikinci military proving grounds. From Table 1 it can be seen how safe is the distance at explosion of these amounts of explosive. Experiment has shown that there is mostly very small damage on figures at distances of about 10m away from Center of Explosion, as Table 3 shows. According to Record of investigation⁴⁷ it was noted that “the pavement has visible damage in the form of a crater with 50cm diameter” (page three, fifth row from above), and experiment from 26 August 2014 has shown that such crater, “with 50cm diameter” is formed by PEP explosive with amount of 0.5kg (Table 3 of this Finding, middle of Table, used amount of 0.5kg of explosive). Footage of crater is given on Fig.21-2 of this Finding.

Table 3. Action of different amounts of explosive on figures placed at different distances

Granite cubes placed behind explosive. Explosive shaped as cuboid, initiation from front side Crater: 10x20cm Around it white dust from shattered stone	Figure label	Distance from CE, (m)	Damage to models
Amount of 0.25kg of PEP-500 explosive			
	K-1	9.20	All figures have cuts and hits from stones, without penetrations Ejected cubes Crater 10x20cm
	K-2	8.65	
	K-3	7.30	
	K-4	9.45	
	K-5	10	
	K-6	9.75	
Amount of 0.5kg of PEP-500 explosive			
Granite cubes placed behind explosive. Explosive shaped as cuboid, initiation from front side Crater: 50x50cm Around it white dust from shattered stone	K-1	9.20	Cubes thrown around at 2.5 meters from Center of Explosion. All figures have stone prints, no penetrations Crater 50x50cm
	K-2	8.65	
	K-3	7.30	
	K-4	9.45	
	K-5	10	
	K-6	9.75	
Amount of 1.00kg of PEP-500 explosive			
Granite cubes placed behind explosive. Explosive shaped as cuboid, initiation from front side Crater: 50x65cm Around it white dust from shattered stone	K-1	9.20	All figures have cuts and hits and stone hits without penetrations Crater 50x65, cubes loose from base, easy to pull out. 38 pulled out cubes from the crater
	K-2	8.65	
	K-3	7.30	
	K-4	9.5	
	K-5	10	
	K-6	9.75	

⁴⁷ Higher Court in Tuzla, No. Cri. 29/95, Tuzla 25 May 1995 “Record of investigation”

3.7.4 Tests were made at distances at which numerous minor injuries and some light injuries according are possible to the calculation in Table 1. All figures have been set at the same distances from 7.30 to 10 meters and all have received very few weak hits, which can be considered as "several light injuries" (according to Table 1 of this Finding,).

For 0.25kg, distance in the zone of easier and very easy wound is 5.04m, 9.45m to 13.86m,

For 0.50kg, this distance is 6.35m, 11.91m and 17.468m, and

For 1.00kg this distance is je 8m, 15 m and 22m.



Fig.21-1. Crater after explosion of 0.25kg of PEP-500, ejected cube from crater

Figure 21-1 shows that the mass of 0.25 kg of explosive made a small crater on granite cubes road. There was a single cube ejected, and two adjacent broken, and there was white powder from crushed granite cubes (Table 3 of this Finding).

After explosion of 0.50 kg of explosive bigger crater was achieved and it's shown on Figure 21-2.



Fig.21-2. Crater caused by 0.50kg of PEP-500 explosion

Figure 21-2 shows pushed out, ejected from crater and broken cubes, as well as a white powder of crushed granite, a phenomenon that has been observed after the explosion on 25 May 1995 (Fig.3a and Fig.4a of this Finding). Figure 21-3 shows the setting before the explosion of 1.0 kg of explosives, and Figure 21-4 shows appearance of the crater created by explosion of 1.0 kg of PEP-500.



Fig.21-3. Organization of the experiment before the explosion of 1.0kg of PEP-500 explosive

The following Figure, 21-4 shows layout of figures at a safe distance from Center of Explosion, before explosion. The distances are given in Table 3. The crater after initiation of 1.0 kg of explosive is shown on Fig. 21-5.



Fig.21-4 Figures layout before the explosion of 1.0kg of explosive



Fig.21-5 Crater after explosion of 1.0kg of PEP-500 explosive

Figure 21-5 white powder and powdered granite cubes can be seen in the middle of the crater. Cubes that have been placed around the explosive are scattered at a distance of 3 meters and further away (bottom picture) from the crater.



Fig.21-5a Rejected cube at a distance of 3m away from the crater

3.7.5 All craters formed after the explosion of different amounts of explosives on granite cubes road (base), have a common characteristic: ejected cubes, broken cubes and white dust in the center of the crater of shattered granite. These occurrences aren't found at explosion of 130mm projectile, which was proven by experiment during this reconstruction (Fig.13, Fig.21-7, Fig.21-8, Fig.21-9 of this Finding).

These experiments with three different amounts of explosives were made at distances which according to Table 1 are safe and were the same for all three amounts of explosives.

The experiment has shown high agreement with calculations shown in Table 1, all the figures were in the zone of light and very light injuries and exhibited no correlation with effects of 130mm projectile explosion.

3.7.6 Following experiment with explosives was placing figures at distances from Center of Explosion which is, according to calculation from Table 1, lethal. This experiment was conducted in order to check calculation in Table 1 and to determine distance at which lethal woundings occur. Experiment was conducted on 29 August 2014 on Nikinci military proving grounds. Figures were placed at distances from CE where lethal injuries surely occur. Figure 21-6 shows what was placement of figures during this experiment.



Fig. 21-6 Placement of figures at lethal distances.
Distance from CE given in Table 4
Explosive placed for experiment (0.25kg PEP)

Results of different amounts of explosives influence on figures using charges of 0.25kg and 0.50kg are shown in Table 4.

The experiments has shown high agreement with calculations shown in Table 1, all the figures were in the zone of fatal and very severe injuries.

Table 4. Influence of amount of explosive on figures in dangerous reaction zone

Organization of experiment	Amount of explosive 0.25kg PEP-500		
	Figure label	Distance from CE (m)	Damage on figures
Explosive initiated horizontally, around it placed 14 granite cubes. Crater 10x11cm	K-1	2.00	Hit on legs, cube hit, white powder on figure
	K-2	2.40	Two hits in the lower body parts
	K-3	1.35	Fell into the ditch, turned upside down, hit in lower stomach
	K-4	1.80	Two hits in the chest
	K-5	2.30	Fell over, five chest hits, cube in chest
	K-6	2.45	Six hits in upper body parts
Organization of experiment	Amount of explosive 0.25kg PEP-500		
	Figure label	Distance from CE (m)	Damage on figures
Explosive initiated aslope, gravel and cubes behind explosive. Crater 20x30cm. 5 cubes ejected from the ground and surrounding loose.	K-1	2.05	Rock hit in stomach
	K-2	1.10	Bent, hit in the middle of the body
	K-3	2.05	Rejected, one hit in head height, a lot of hits in the legs
	K-4	2.26	Rejected and rotated, many hits on the legs
	K-5	2.86	Rock in chest and hits in legs and stomach
	K-6	2.69	Hits in legs, head, neck and chest

3.7.7 Experiments with different amounts of plastic explosive 0.25kg, 0.50kg and 1.0kg have shown that all the craters formed after the explosion are similar, but their dimensions are different depending on the amount of explosives that detonated. **In all the craters after explosion on the granite road, noted are ejected cubes, broken cubes and the appearance of white powder that comes from the crushed granite cubes due to explosion.** Fig. 21-2 shows the crater formed after explosion of 0.50kg plastic

explosive that looks very similar to the crater created by the alleged explosion of 130mm projectile. Crater dimensions are like the one's next to "Golf" on "Kapija": Ø50, (Fig. 3 and 4, clause 1.4 of this Finding). **Such phenomena are nowhere noted during experiment at explosion of 130mm projectile.**

3.7.8 The experiment was aimed at checking the calculations from Table 1 that the danger zone for amount of explosive **0.25kg equals 0.75m to 2.26m**, and **for 0.50kg of explosive it equals 0.95m to 2.85m**, which was experimentally confirmed. Explosion action on humans in danger zone and have different effects, which depends on proximity of person to Center of Explosion. If that distance is shorter- injuries shall be higher, and mostly those will be blast-injuries, i.e. injuries caused by shockwave pressure. Based on appearance of fatal wounds of casualties, Table 5 shows persons who were killed by injuries from shockwave (blast), and were in immediate vicinity of the explosion.

3.7.9 Experiments with different explosive charges at the Nikinci military proving grounds have shown that that explosion of any quantity of explosives **knocks out (ejects) cubes from the crater on the road, thus destroying the sequence of embedded cubes and removes them from the crater into surroundings. This phenomenon has been observed in all experiments of explosive initiation on granite cubes road.**

3.7.10 Experiments with 130mm projectile activation next to "Golf" car, at approximate conditions which were on "Kapija" square in Tuzla⁴⁸, have shown that phenomenon of pushing cubes out of crater was **absent, there is no pushing out or rejection of cubes from the crater on granite cubes paved road, as seen on Fig. 21-7**, which shows explosion site of 130mm OF-482M projectile, labeled by red circle and pointed to by arrow. Car was pushed towards the wall, as seen on Fig. 21-8.

⁴⁸ "Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the "Kapija" City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours", Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014 (page 45, Fig.33)



Fig.21-8. Comparative photographs



Fig.21-7. "Golf" after 130mm projectile explosion, arrow points towards CE

This phenomenon, experimentally proven, can be seen also on Fig.13 of this Finding, as well as on lower Fig. 21-8 which shows "Golf" after activating 130mm projectile on 04 September 2014. 130mm projectile was allegedly activated next to "Golf" right wheel, according to starting data by B. Zečević.



Fig.21-9 "Golf" after projectile explosion (04 September 2014)

From the Fig. 21-9 it is obvious that in front of car, which was pushed on the wall of "NIK" building after the explosion, right wheel THERE ARE NO pushed out cubes, and even the crater is not visible.

Figure 21-8 gives comparative photographs of two events, one from 25 May 1995, when alleged 130mm projectile explosion occurred, and other when on 04 September 2014 130mm projectile was activated on Nikinci proving grounds. Upper photograph shows "Golf" at the front right wheel of which a 130mm projectile allegedly exploded, beneath

the wheel there is visible pile of sand and pulled out cubes from the road, and crater is visible next to right wheel. Lower image (Fig.21-8), shows the situation after activating 130mm projectile on granite cubes road. It is visible that “Golf” was pushed towards “NIK” store wall, while on the upper image it is not visible. Beneath the “Golf” on lower image there are no ejected cubes from the road, and no crater is visible.

This phenomenon was experimentally confirmed and it proves that 130mm projectile did not explode on Tuzlan Kapija, but that it was explosion of some explosive device, which formed a crater in granite cubes road after explosion, and thrown cubes out of crater and broke them, as visible from Figures 3-a and 4-a of Finding.

3.8 Blast-injuries

3.8.1 Blast injuries or injuries from shockwave pressure fall into very severe and mostly fatal injuries. The phenomenon of shockwave in French literature is referred to as "L'effet de souffle," and in English it's "Air Blast". These injuries can be divided into three groups: first group includes internal injuries caused by the action of overpressure with longer duration. Second group, as a consequence of high pressure to which body is exposed, can hurt the whole body, or body parts. This group includes injuries caused by the influence of fragment hits, which can result in penetrating, ballistic or blunt injuries, bone fractures in the affected part of the body. Third group of blast injuries include injuries caused by impact of body (person) on a solid surface (wall, rock, etc.) due to the effect of shockwave on the body. These impacts can cause bone fractures and traumatic amputations, open and closed brain injuries⁴⁹.

According to sketch on Fig. 22 of this Finding, and according to testimonies of witnesses who survived the explosion, killed and injured persons were located on the entire area of “Kapija” square. For analysis of casualties’ locations, video-footage No. 3 of Prosecution was used. Video-footage No. 3 delivered by Prosecution is on a CD as a DVD format which, when opened on computer, holds VOB files labeled VTS_01_1, VTS-01_2, VTS_01_3, VTS_01_4, VTS_01_5. Each of these files is separately opened, so timeframe written in the analysis relates to labeled file seen in text.

Distance of particular casualties from alleged explosion site (of projectile) can vary \pm 1-2 meters.

⁴⁹<http://emergency.cdc.gov/masscasualties/explosions.asp>

Figure 22 shows places of demise and places where witnesses who were wounded and who gave their statements to Higher Court in Tuzla, Cri. 31/95⁵⁰ were located.

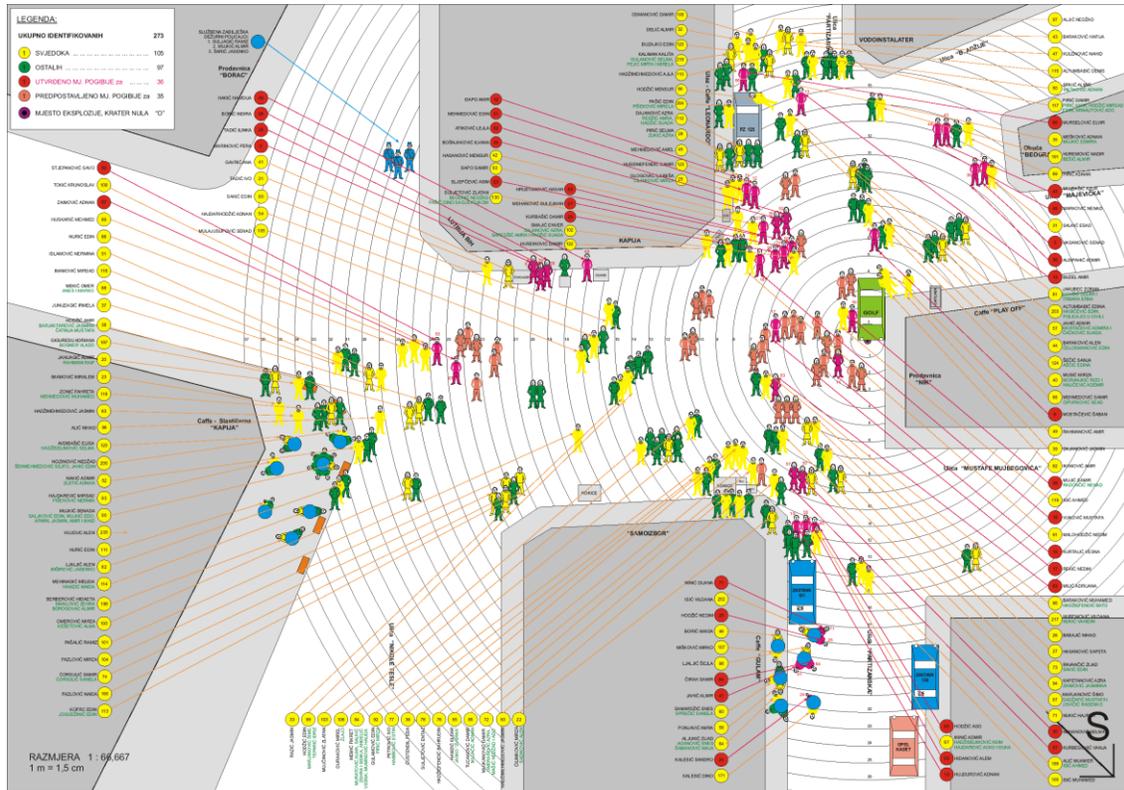


Fig. 22. Sketch of Tuzlan Kapija, red and orange color label killed, (red – determined place of demise, orange – assumed place of demise).

The distance between the arcs of a circle the center of which is "Golf" car next to which the alleged 130mm projectile explosion occurred, equals one meter. Enlarged "Sketch of Tuzlan Kapija" is in Annex of this Finding.

3.8.2 Among fatalities on "Kapija" square on 25 May 1995, according to medical records, blast-injuries can be recognized. Based on witnesses' statements⁵¹, who survived the explosion, killed and injured persons were located across whole area of "Kapija" square. For analysis of location of casualties, video-footage No. 3 of Prosecution was used⁵². It was not possible to reconstruct place of demise for each casualty, list by which Table 5 was made is given in Annex of this Finding. In this analysis locations where

⁵⁰ Higher Court in Tuzla, No. Cri. 29/95, Tuzla 25 May 1995 "Record of investigation" (pg.3, fifth row from above)

⁵¹ Record of witness hearing, Higher Court in Tuzla, Cri. 31/95

⁵² Video-footage No.3 was delivered by Prosecution, it is located on CD as DVD format, which when opened on a computer contains VOB files labile as VTS_01_1, VTS_01_2, VTS_01_3, VTS_01_4, VTS_01_5

casualties were are important, as well as their distance from explosion site, which was reconstructed based on testimonies of survivors.

3.8.3 Table 5 lists casualties, on which, based on medical documentation, blast-injuries on body or soot traces are noted, which indicates that casualty was in immediate proximity of the explosion. Distance of some casualties from explosion site can vary by 1-2m.

Table 5. Distance from Center of Explosion for fatalities by blast⁵³

No	Name and surname and number of fatality according to medical documentation of CSS Tuzla	Type of injury	Distance from Center of Explosion (CE) m, place where fatality was, according to witnesses' statements
1.	Mujić Samir, 39	Both legs cut-off	About 3.5 m in front of "NIK" store, near white "Golf".
2.	Bošnjaković Ivana, 35	Injury on left side of thigh, both legs cut-off, soot on legs	5m , at the corner of "NIK" store
3.	Nuhanović Selma, 30	Injuries to both legs and upper body, shoulder and neck with fragments, right leg looks cut-off below knee	about 5-6m , at entrance to "Samoizbor" store
4.	Kurbegović Vanja 57	Part of head blown-off, right hip broken-off, broken right leg, left pulled-off below knee	about 5.5-6m , at entrance to "Samoizbor" store, across "NIK" store
5.	Milić Andrijana, 63	Broken-off neck, large injury on right side around waist and large injury on lower back, many injuries to right leg	about 7-8m in front of "Samoizbor" store, across "NIK" store
6.	Mujanović Nešet, 62	Large injuries on left shin, stomach, left hip, upper part of face	About 8m , was at the corner next to entrance to "Samoizbor" store, in front of Zastava 101.
7.	Čirak Samir, 64	Large injury on left side of back around waist	about 15m , in "Gulam" caffe garden
8.	Ramić Fahrudin, 4	Fracture from the right side and piercing on the back	about 17m , in front of "Gulam" caffe
Other than blast-injuries, visible soot on body			
9.	Hasanović Senad, 3	Sooted face, also left arm, fragments on left side	about 2.0m , in front of "NIK" store entrance, on left side of white "Golf"
10.	Alispahić Admir, 36	Wounds on upper part of body above waist, across chest and neck, left side holds many circular wounds, right leg in wounds from fragments, face sooted, like burned	about 3m , in front of "NIK" store entrance

⁵³ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Center of Security Services, Tuzla, Record of identification, 26 May 1995.

11.	Kurtalić Vesna, 14	Large wounds on both legs, thigh on right side with large laceration, sooted stomach	about 3.5m , in front of “NIK” store
12.	Bošnjaković Ilvana, 35	Large injuries on left thigh, both shins very pressed and broken, sooted legs	about 5m , at corner of “NIK” store towards “Seljanka” store
13.	Mostačević Šaban, 6	Face sooted on left side (like a burn), left leg fractured above knee, fragments on shoulder back right side	about 6m , behind back part of “Golf”, in front of “NIK” store
14.	Hidanović Alem, 55	Large injury on left side as from granite cube, same on the right at foot height, lateral right sooted forehead and part of face	about 8.5m , at corner of “Samoizbor” store towards caffe
15.	Ninić Dijana, 71	Whole back sooted, large injuries on the left side at waist	about 16-17m , in “Gulam” caffe garden

3.8.4 Table 5 shows that the persons under No. 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, and 13 (**six people**) were killed in front of "NIK" fashion store at a distance of **2.5 meters to 6 meters** from the Center of Explosion, persons under No. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 14 (**five people**) were killed in front of the "Samoizbor" store at a distance of **5 to 8.5 meters** from the Center of Explosion, persons under No. 7, 8, and 15 (**three persons**) were killed in "Gulam" caffe garden at a distance of **15 to 17 meters** from Center of Explosion. For killed people numbered as No. 9 to 15 in Table 5, distinct soot on the body is visible. Killed person under No. 15 in Table 5, was located at about 16-17 meters from Center of Explosion (front right wheel of white "Golf"), in "Gulam" caffe garden, which is a too large distance to have soot all over her back. Her burns, soot on the back indicates that she was close to the explosion, but definitely not so far from white "Golf". This indicates to a suspicion that at the area where she died **there was some other explosive device at the vicinity of which this person found herself**. All killed (seven people) who had soot on their body at the moment of death were located, according to eyewitnesses, at different distances from white "Golf", as the Center of Explosion, where allegedly projectile exploded. Based on experiments that were carried out on Nikinci military proving grounds, presence of soot on the figures was registered during only one experiment performed on 25 August 2014⁵⁴. Distances from Center of Explosion, when soot appeared were: **1.4 to 1.9 meters and 4.89 to 5.36 meters**, as shown in mentioned Annex.

3.8.5 Table 6 presents killed persons (40 of them) for which, according to the testimonies of witnesses, is known where they were at the time of death. For the remaining 31 killed it is unknown where they were in the time of death, so they could not be taken into consideration.

⁵⁴ “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014 (Annex 10, page 99)

Table 6. Distance from Center of Explosion for fatalities^{55, 56}.

No	Name and surname and number of casualty according to CSS Tuzla medical documentation	Type of injury and sides of wounding.	Place where casualty was located, according to witnesses' statements, - distance from Center of Explosion CE (m)
1.	Hasanović Senad, No.3	Injuries to left side of body, as from fragments, face and left arm sooted	About 2.5m from CE, in front of "NIK" store entrance
2.	Alispahić Admir, No. 36	Fragments wounds on upper body part above waist, on chest and neck many dot-wounds, right leg in wounds from fragments, face burned	About 3m from CE, in front of "NIK" store entrance on "Golf" left side
3.	Kurtalić Vesna, br.14	Large injuries to both legs, traces of fragments, on right thigh from front side large laceration, sooted stomach	About 3.5m from CE, close to "NIK" store
4.	Mujić Samir, No.39	Both legs cut-off	About 3.5m from CE, at "NIK" store
5.	Bošnjaković Ilvana No. 35	Large injuries on left thigh, both shins very pressed and broken, sooted legs	About 5m , at corner of "NIK" store, towards "Seljanka" store
6.	Kurbegović Vanja, No.57	Part of head blown-apart, right hip broken-off, right leg broken, left ripped-off below the knee	About 5.5-6m , at entrance to "Samoizbor" store, across "NIK" store
7.	Nuhanović Selma No.30	Injuries to both legs and upper part of body, shoulder and neck with fragments, right leg as if cut below knee	About 5-6m , at entrance to "Samoizbor" store
8.	Kurbašić Damir, No.28	Large injuries on right side of body, fragments on right side of arm, right leg above the knee, from the right side on back 3 fragments injuries	About 5-6m from CE, at the corner of building at "Leonardo" caffe, in direction of "NIK" store
9.	Mostačević Šaban No.6	Face sooted on left side (as a burn), left leg broken above knee, fragments on back right side of shoulder	About 6m , behind back part of "Golf", in front of "NIK" store
10.	Mehanović Sulejman, No.27	Large injury, hit from right side, shoulder, head, left body side holds large wound	About 6-7m at corner of building at "Leonardo" caffe, in "NIK" store direction

⁵⁵ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Center of Security Services, Tuzla, Record of identification, 26 May 1995.

⁵⁶ Video-footage No.3 was delivered by Prosecution, it is located on CD as DVD format, which when opened on a computer contains VOB files labeled as VTS_01_1, VTS_01_2, VTS_01_3, VTS_01_4, VTS_01_5

11.	Rosić Jasminko, No.37	Right shoulder ripped-off (as a cube hit)	About 6-7m from CE, at corner of “Samoizbor” store in front of sidewalk.
12.	Hrustanović Hasan No. 59	Large head injury	About 7m from CE, at corner of building at “Leonardo” caffe, in direction of “NIK” store
13.	Vuković Mustafa No. 18	Right leg lacerated below knee, fragments across whole front body above the waist to neck	About 7m from CE, at the very corner of building at boutique leading to “Leonardo” caffe
14.	Milić Andrijana No.63	Broken-off neck, large injury on right side around waist and large injury on lower back part, many injuries to right leg,	About 7-8m in front of “Samoizbor” store, across “NIK” store
15.	Slijepčević Asim No. 23	On right side of chest large wound, around groin fragments injuries, large fragment wound on right shin, penetration from back side	About 8m from CE, at corner of building at “Belle amie” boutique
16.	Hodžić Nedim, No.25	Injured left side of body, large wound on back, large laceration on left side of leg	About 8m from CE, in front of “Samoizbor” store, across “NIK” store
17.	Čaušević Selma, No.61	Broken-off part of face on the right side, on the back and left arm large wounds	About 8m from CE, in front of “Samoizbor” store entrance, in front of sidewalk
18.	Mujanović Nešet, No.62	Injuries to left forearm, stomach, left hip, right hip, upper part of face	About 8m from CE, at the corner in front of entrance to “Samoizbor” store, in front of “Zastava 101”
19.	Đapo Amir, No.12	Both legs injured by fragments, below knees, left thigh holds a penetration	About 8m from CE, at several steps from “Leonardo” caffe entrance
20.	Hidanović Alem, No.55	Large injury on the left side as if from granite cube, also on the right side, leg in foot height, lateral right sooted forehead and part of face	About 8.5m , at the corner of “Samoizbor” store towards “Gulam” caffe
21.	Đuzel Amir, No.13	Large injury below right knee, large wound on left hip (as a cube hit)	About 8-9m from CE, in front of “Leonardo” caffe
22.	Mehmedović Edin, No. 31	Injuries: head, left shoulder from the back side, left arm, right leg above knee, left leg on thigh	About 8-9m from CE, at several steps from “Leonardo” caffe entrance.
23.	Hadžić Ago, No.60	Large injuries to right arm, on groin on the left side, right leg below hip with large wound	At about 8-9m from CE, on the corner of “Samoizbor” store towards “Gulam” caffe
24.	Mujbašić-Jogundžić Azur, No.43	Large wound on left side on hip and waist	About 9m from CE, in front of “Obuća Beograd”.
25.	Vantić Azur, No.44	Hit to face, many injuries across front of body above waist, one injury on right shin, on left side of body large injury as a cube print	About 9m from CE, at the corner in front of “Samoizbor” store entrance
26.	Marković Nenad, No.48	Large injury on right leg below knee	About 9-10m from CE, at the corner of “Samoizbor” store towards “Gulam” caffe

27.	Hujdurević Adnan, No.19	Back side of the body, legs and arms riddled by fragments, on right leg thigh laceration, on left shin two fragments injuries	About 10m from CE , at the corner of "Samoizbor" store towards "Gulam" caffe
28.	Ponjavić Rusimir, No.54	Front side of the body all pierced, and penetration on right shoulder blade	About 10m from CE, in front of "Seljanka" store
29.	Čirak Samir, No.64	Large injuries on the left side of back around waist	About 15m from CE, in "Gulam" caffe garden
30.	Stojičić Jelena, No.58	Blown-apart head from the left side, as a cube hit	About 15-16m from CE, in front of "Gulam" caffe
31.	Borić Indira, No.26	Wound on left leg, on right leg below knee	About 16m from CE, in front of "Loto" store (B&H Lottery)
32.	Jahić Almir, No. 41	Broken-off nose, hit to head and right arm	About 16-17m from CE in "Gulam" caffe garden
33.	Ninić Dijana, No.71	Whole back sooted, on the left side at waist large injuries	About 16-17m , in "Gulam" caffe garden
34.	Hakić Hamdija, No.49	Two hits on the left side on chest, above left knee two equal round wounds	About 17m from CE, in front of "Loto" store (B&H Lottery)
35.	Tadić Ilinka, No.29	Injuries to legs	About 17m in front of "Loto" store
36.	Ramić Fahrudin, No.4	Fracture from the right side and penetration on the back	About 17m , in front of "Gulam" caffe
37.	Kalesić Sandro, No.24	Large wound on left side below shoulder	About 18m from CE , in "Gulam" caffe garden
38.	Marinović Pera, No.5	Wound on stomach on the left side, leg injuries from fragments on the left side	About 18-19m from CE, in front of "Loto" store
39.	Rahmani Raif, No.40	Right leg cut above knee, wound on the back on right side	About 28m from CE, in front of "Kapija" caffe confectioner
40.	Stepanović Savo, No.50	Injury to left side of head as if from cube hit	About 30m from CE, in immediate proximity of entrance to "Kapija" caffe confectioner.

⁵⁵ Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Center of Security Services, Tuzla, Record of identification, 26 May 1995.

3.8.6 Table 6 shows that persons under No. 1 to 5 and No. 9 (**6 persons**), were killed around "**NIK**" shop at distances of **about 2.5 to 6 meters** from Center of Explosion (front right wheel of white "Golf").

Persons under No. 6, 7, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26 and 27 (**12 persons**) were located near or in the vicinity of "**Samoizbor**" store, at different distances from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf") **from 5 to 10 meters**, as shown in Table 6.

Persons under No. 8, 10, 12, 13, 19, 21 and 22 (**7 persons**) were located near or in the vicinity of "**Leonardo**" caffe, at different distances from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf") **from 5 to 9 meters**, as shown in Table 6.

Persons under No. 29, 30, 32, 33, 36 and 37 (**6 persons**) were located near or in the vicinity of “**Gulam**” **caffe**, **from 15 to 18 meters** from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf"), as shown in Table 6.

Persons under No. 31, 34, 35 and 38 (**4 persons**) were located near "**Lotto**" (B&H Lottery) store at a distance of about **16 to 19 meters** from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf"), as shown in Table 6.

Persons under No. 39 and 40 (**2 persons**) were in the immediate vicinity of "**Kapija**" **caffe confectioner** at about **28 to 30 meters** from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf"), as shown in Table 6.

The person under No. 15 (**1 person**) was in the corner of the building with boutique "Belle Amie" at about **8 meters** from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf"), as shown in Table 6.

The person under No. 24 (**1 person**) was located in front of "Beograd" shoe store at about **9 meters** away from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf"), as shown in Table 6.

The person under No. 28 (**1 person**) was located in front of "Seljanka" store at about **10 meters** from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf"), as shown in Table 6.

3.8.7 Based on this analysis of casualties from Table 6, a total of 40 individuals with, according to the testimonies of witnesses⁵⁷, rather accurately determined place of death, the **groups** of killed people can be distinguished around:

1. "**NIK**"
2. "**Samoizbor**"
3. "**Leonardo**" and
4. "**Gulam**"

but also those at higher distances from Center of Explosion, as is “**Kapija**” **caffe confectioner** where **two** persons died at a distance **from 28 to 30 meters from Center of Explosion**.

3.8.8 The following Table, Table 7 shows the persons with injuries of the lower extremities, which were at “**Kapija**” locality on 25 May 1995, based on their testimonies during the investigation. Injured, with severe and easier injuries, were located at different distances from Center of Explosion (white “Golf”), starting from 3 meters (at “**NIK**” store) up to 35 meters, (at “**Kapija**” **caffe confectioner**).

⁵⁷ Record of witness hearing, Higher Court in Tuzla, Cri. 31/95

Table 7. Injuries to lower extremities of persons who were on “Kapija” square on 25 May 1995⁵⁸

No	Name and surname and ordinal number of wounded person	Type of wound	Place where witness was located at the moment of wounding- distance from Center of Explosion (m)
1.	Dajanović Dejan, 39	Injured left leg in the region of the foot (minor injuries)	At about 3 m from CE, near “NIK” store, hidden behind “Golf”
2.	Rahmanović Amir, 49	Injury of the shin (minor injuries)	At about 4 m from CE in front of “NIK”, leaning on “Golf”
3	Hodžić Edin, 99.	Injury of the left upper arm and shin and right hip (!?) (Severe injuries)	At about 4 m from CE towards “Samoizbor” store
4.	Babajić Nihad, 26	Right ankle, knee and three injuries thigh muscles (severe injuries, fragment in the chest)	At about 5 m from CE between entrance to “NIK” store and entrance to “Samoizbor”
5.	Čačković Suada, 53	Wounded by fragment in the left leg shin (minor injuries)	At about 6 m from CE, 4 – 5 steps from “NIK” store, towards jewelry store “Celje”
6.	Jahić Amir, 57	Wounded in left leg (minor injuries)	At about 6 m from CE between white “Golf” and “Play off” caffe at 5 steps from “Golf”
7.	Sakić Edin, 80	Wounded in left leg (severe injuries)	At about 6 m from CE, in plateau middle from “Leonardo” towards “Kapija”
8.	Jakubec Zoran, 81	Wounded in left leg (severe injuries)	At about 6m from CE, between white “Golf” and “Play off” caffe
9.	Marijanović Šimo, 67	Injured right leg, shin (three fragments in left leg)	At about 6.5m from CE, corner of “Samoizbor” store, closer to “NIK” store
10.	Čilmaković Mirza, 22	Injury of left foot and one injury on stomach (severe injury)	At 7.5m on the entrance to “Samoizbor” store.
11.	Suljetović Zoran, 30	Injury of both shins, on right one perforating wound (severe injury)	At about 8m from CE, on the very entrance to “Leonardo” caffe
12.	Đapo Samir, 83	Injury of left shin, severe injury	At about 8m from CE on the corner of building towards “Leonardo” across “NIK”
13.	Altumbabić Denis 115	Perforating wound through right shin (easier wound)	At about 8m from CE stood in front of “Leonardo” caffe

⁵⁸ Record of witness hearing, Higher Court in Tuzla, Cri. 31/95

14.	Hamzić Elzar, 55	Injury of right arm and lower back, burns to right side of face (severe injury two fragments)	At about 8m from CE, at “Samoizbor” corner, closer to “NIK”
15.	Ćustendil Feđa, 36	Injured right foot and cut tendons on right leg (severe injury, multiple fragments in left shoulder)	At about 9m from CE in front of “Samoizbor” store, closer to “Kapija” caffe confectioner, where popcorn was sold
16.	Hasanović Mensur, 42	Injury of left leg, left thigh muscle, has fragments in muscle (easier wound)	At about 9m from CE in front of “Leonardo” caffe and boutique, owned by Mazalović Braca
17.	Pirić Damir, 117	Injury of right leg, right leg thigh (fragments in thigh)	At about 9m from CE, stood in front of “Leonardo” caffe
18.	Huseinović Damir 122	Injured left leg and middle finger of left hand (invalid)	At about 9m from CE, in front of “Leonardo” entrance
19.	Hadžiefendić Bahrudin, 76	Injury to left thigh and right shin (severe injury, has a fragment on right side of neck)	At about 10m from CE, at “Samoizbor” store corner, close to “NIK”, seen short-circuit on wires, flash and darkness on square
20.	Gulemović Edin, 92	Wounded in left leg in thigh area (severe injuries)	At about 10m from CE, in front of “Samoizbor”
21.	Tucaković Damir, 85	Injured right shin, injured artery (severe wound)	At about 10m from CE, in front of “Samoizbor” store entrance
22.	Petrović Ivo, 77	Injury of left shin (severe injury)	At about 10m , at “Samoizbor” corner, facing “NIK”
23.	Dajanović Azra, 112	Easier injury of left leg	At about 11m from CE in front of “Leonardo” caffe, leaning on “Pezejac” (PZ car)
24.	Hajdarhodžić Adnan, 54	Injury of left ankle (easier injury)	At about 11.5m from CE, between “Kapija” store and “Samoizbor” store
25.	Delić Almir, 32	Amputated right leg and severe injuries on left	At about 12m from CE, on the very entrance to “Leonardo” caffe
26.	Pirić Adnan, 69	Left shin (amputated) severe injury	At about 13m from CE, at “Obuća Beograd”
27.	Memić Fikret, 84	Injured right shin (severe injury)	At about 14m from CE, in front of “Samoizbor” shopwindow
28.	Ljaljić Šejla, 98	Right shin injury, left thigh and left shoulder (fragments in body)	At about 15m from CE sat in “Gulam” caffe garden
29.	Šačić Sanja, 124	Wounded in right leg (easier wound)	At about 16m from CE, was in front of “Leonardo” caffe
30.	Baraković Hafija, 43	Easier wounds on left hip	At about 16m from CE, in front of “Leonardo” caffe
31.	Baraković Alen, 44	Injuries to left shin, fragment stayed in muscle	At about 16.5m from CE, was located next to “Leonardo” caffe entrance
32.	Brkić Almir, 50	Injury to right thigh (fragment in right leg)	At about 16.5m from CE, in front of “Leonardo” caffe entrance
33.	Hodžić Mensur, 56	Flesh wound of right leg above knee (easier injury)	At about 16.5m from CE, behind “Pezejac” at “Leonardo” caffe
34.	Borić Maida, 46	Injury to left leg and left thigh, fragments in left thigh and right forearm	At about 18m from CE, sat in “Gulam” caffe garden

35.	Ponjavić Amra, 58	Leg injury (easier injury)	At about 20m from CE was located in “Gulam” caffe garden
36.	Tadić Ivo, 21	Larger injury of left leg below knee and one injury on stomach (severe injury)	At about 23m from CE, in front of B&H Lottery entrance
37.	Mehinagić Melida, 114	Injury of left foot, injured left leg tendon (easier injury)	At about 26m from CE, in “Kapija” caffe garden
38.	Alić Nihad, 96	Injury of left knee (severe injury)	At about 27m from CE, was located in “Kapija” caffe garden, where ice-creams were sold
39.	Mahmutović Alis, 29	Injury in area of kneecap (severe injury)	At about 28m from CE, was located in front of “Astra” store, in direction of “Kapija” confectioner
40.	Borogovac Almir, 95	Severely wounded in both legs, amputated left shin and injured right foot	At about 28m from CE, stood in front of “Kapija” caffe garden
41.	Mekić Omer, 88	Multiple injuries of spine, kidneys and liver (severe injury)	At about 28m from CE in front of “Kapija” caffe entrance
42.	Ljaljić Alen, 82	Both legs hurt, and arm nearly ripped-off (severe injury)	At about 28m from CE, sat in “Kapija” caffe garden
43.	Huskarić Mehmed, 89	Penetration of left shin muscles, fragment in right kneecap, and right leg ligaments (severe injury)	At about 29m from CE, on the entrance to “Kapija” caffe, facing “NIK” store
44.	Nakić Admir, 52	Injury of right ankle (easier injury)	At about 29m from CE nearby “Kapija” caffe, leaning against a flower pot, facing “NIK” store
45.	Hajdarević Mirsad, 93	Injury of right shin muscles (severe injury)	At about 30m from CE, sat in “Kapija” caffe garden
46.	Islamović Nermina, 51	Injury of left leg, shin muscle, perforation (easier injury)	At about 31m from CE, in front of “Kapija” confectioner entrance
47.	Zonić Fahreta, 118	Injury of right foot (easier injury)	At about 31m from CE, was located at “Kapija” caffe
48.	Jašarević Nevers, 79	Left thigh and stomach, fragment in left shin muscle and close to spine in small pelvis	At about 33m from CE, at the entrance to “Kapija” caffe
49.	Hadžimehmedović Jasmin, 63	Injury to left leg and left thigh which holds fragment	At about 35m from CE, at the entrance to “Kapija” caffe
50.	Hurić Edin, 111	Injury to left shin, with seven fragments	At about 35m from CE, sat in “Kapija” caffe

⁵⁸ Record of witness hearing, Higher Court in Tuzla, Cri. 31/95

3.8.9 Analyzing the distance and the place where injured persons were, certain places stand out for the frequency of injuries of **lower extremities**.

People in Table 7, under numbers 1 to No. 5 and No. 8 and 9 (**7 persons**) were **near "NIK" store at about 3 meters to 6.5 meters** from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf") in the moment of wounding.

Persons under No. 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 (**14 persons**) were located **nearby "Leonardo" caffe** at different distances from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf"): from **6 to 16.5 meters**, as shown in Table 7, at the moment of wounding.

Persons under No. 10, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24 and 27 (**9 persons**) were located **close to "Samoizbor" store** at different distances from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf "): **from 7.5 to 16.5 meters**, as shown in Table 7, at the moment of wounding.

Persons under No. 28, 34 and 35 (**3 persons**), were located in **"Gulam" caffe garden** at different distances from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf "): **from 15 to 20 meters**, as shown in Table 7, at the moment of wounding.

Persons under No. 37, 38 and No. from 40 to 50 (**12 persons**) were located **in garden or in front of "Kapija" caffe confectioner** at different distances from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf "): **from 26 to 35 meters**, as shown in Table 7, at the moment of wounding.

Person under number N^o 26 (**1 person**) was located at **"Obuća Beograd" store**, about **13 m** from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf ") as shown in Table 7, at the moment of wounding.

Person under number N^o 36 (**1 person**) was located **in front of B&H lottery**, about **23 m** from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf ") as shown in Table 7, at the moment of wounding.

Person under number No 39 (**1 person**) was located **in front of "Astra" shop**, towards "Kapija" caffe, about **28 m** from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf ") as shown in Table 7, at the moment of wounding.

As can be seen from this analysis, the largest number of injured (**14 persons**), were located in front of or near **"Leonardo" caffe**.

The next locality according to the number of injured (**12 persons**) is **"Kapija" caffe confectioner**, then around **"Samoizbor" store (9 persons)**.

On locality around **"NIK" store** in the vicinity of alleged Center of Explosion **7 persons were injured**, and near **"Gulam" caffe 3 persons** were wounded.

Injuries from fragments on lower extremities at a great distance from alleged Center of Explosion of 130mm projectile are possible, because Law of fragmentation clearly provides guidance of fragments depending on projectile Angle of Fall angle and rotation of projectile, but in our experiment it was shown that the fragments move to a much

greater height, so wounding the lower extremities at such distances from Center of alleged Explosion is impossible.⁵⁹

3.8.10 All the wounded in lower extremities were located at different distances from Center of Explosion, even at **35 meters** at “**Kapija**“ **caffe confectioner** which does not match achieved results in approximately real conditions on “Nikinci” military proving grounds⁶⁰. Most wounded in lower extremities was at the location of “**Kapija**” **caffe confectioner**, at a distance to CE of 25 to 36 meters. Such woundings and at this distance do not match experimentally achieved results:

3.8.11 According to Table 10 of this Finding, for alleged 130mm projectile explosion, with 3.64kg of trotyl, lethal (blast-injuries) are at a distance from CE (white “Golf” in front of “NIK” store) from **2.3-2.6 meters** for direct overpressure 420-490 kPa (4.2 – 4.9 bars) and **4.0 – 4.20 meters** for reflected overpressure. According to Table 1 lethal distance for the amount of 3.64 kg of explosives was **1.845 meters** and pressure of 6 bar, and the distance at which serious injuries are caused is **5.535 meters** and pressure of 1 bar.

3.9 Estimated directions from which explosive devices acted

3.9.1 Experiments at Nikinci military proving grounds, which were described in detail in the document “**Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours**”, **Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014**⁶¹ have shown that next to white "Golf" car on "Kapija" square **did not explode a 130mm projectile, but that it was the explosion with less amount of explosive**. It was shown in this Finding (clause 1.15, 1.16 and 3.51 of this Finding). Based on analysis of place where people were at the time of killing and wounding (**Table 5**, killed by blast injuries, **Table 6**, killed from various injuries, **Table 7**, wounded in lower extremities) it can be concluded with a maximum degree of certainty that at the Tuzlan location called "Kapija" on 25 May 1995, one explosive device did not explode at "**NIK**" store (near white "Golf" car), but that there were several more explosive devices deployed in certain places.

3.9.2 Given that exact location where explosive devices were placed cannot be located, but based on the number of killed and wounded it may be assumed from which side explosions came, the assumed directions of which are presented on Fig. 23, "Sketch of

⁵⁹ Poparić M. “Professional expertise of circumstances and earlier determined facts about the case of explosion on “Kapija” square in Tuzla on 25 May 1995- Finding and Opinion, clause 8.6, Fig.104. 2014.

⁶⁰ “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014 (Annex 7, page 90, Annex 10, page 98 and Annex 11, page 102)

⁶¹ “Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the “Kapija” City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours”, Testing ground Report, No.-TTC-12-1385, from 23 September 2014.

Kapija". Proven explosion near the right wheel of white "Golf" car in front of "NIK" store is marked with a red asterisk and the yellow arrows show possible directions of other explosions action.

Traces of these explosions were not registered (or no attention have been paid to them after the explosion), so it is assumed that the explosive devices had been raised above the ground. Simultaneous activation of explosive devices can be accomplished in several ways, and succession of explosions with a delay of a few milliseconds of one over the other cannot be distinguished by the human ear, so they are heard as one.

3.9.3 So, explosions have happened on following directions: a) from "NIK" store where Center of Explosion is confirmed – next to the right front wheel of white "Golf" car, marked with a red asterisk, b) from direction at shorter distance in front of "NIK" store, c) from direction of "Leonardo" caffe, d) from direction of "Gulam" caffe, from direction of "Samoizbor" store, e) the direction towards "Loto" store, from where was acted upon guests of "Kapija" caffe confectioner.

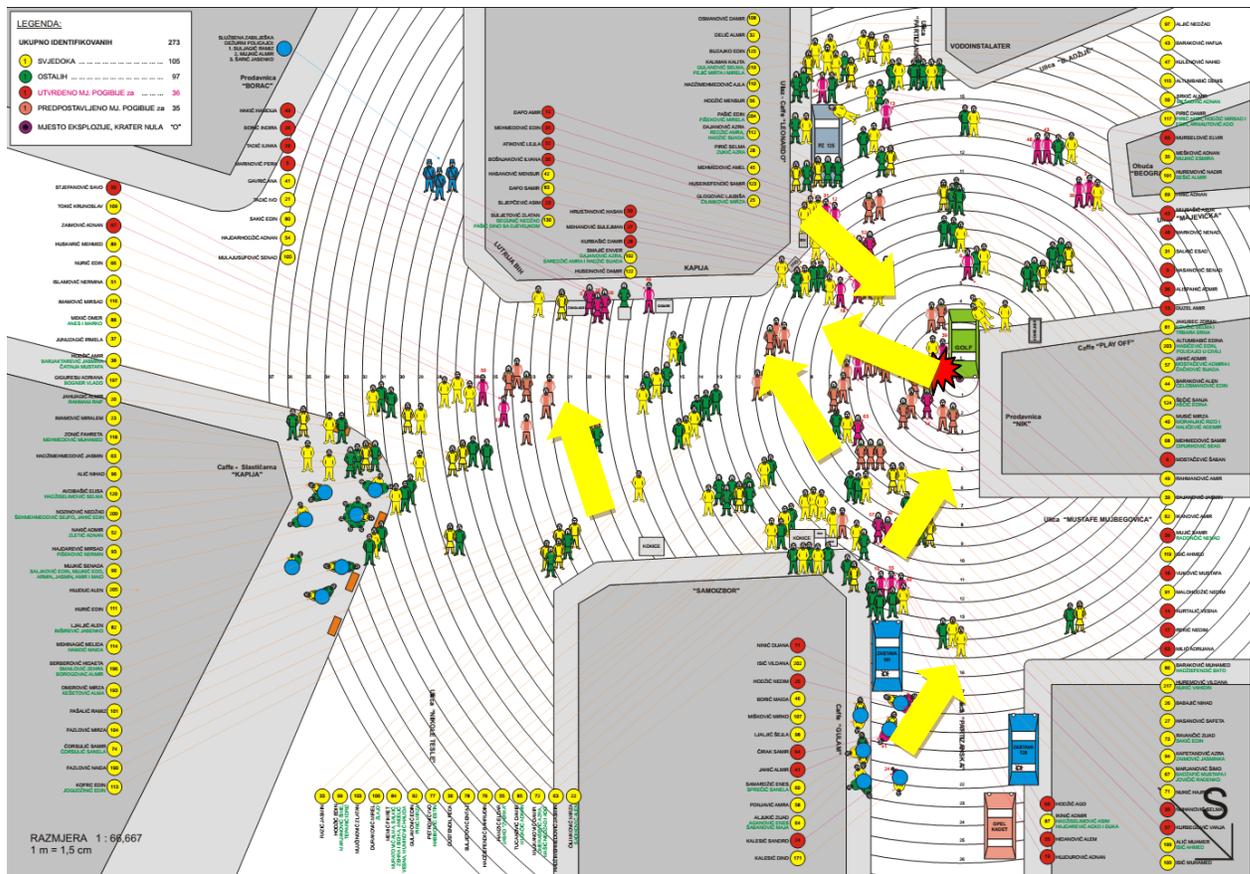


Fig.23. Assumed directions of explosions action are labeled by yellow arrows, and proven explosion site is labeled by red asterisk next to "Golf".

Directions of explosion are assumed based on the analysis of footage of the buildings after the explosion and by number of victims shown in Tables 5, 6 and 7 of this Finding. Table 8 shows the victims, killed and wounded in lower extremities, according to the place where they died, and distance from the explosion.

Table 8. Total number of victims from Tables 5, 6 and 7 of this Finding

Place where persons were wounded and killed casualties	Distance of place from CE (at "Golf" car) (m) wounded	Distance of the place from CE ("Golf" car) (m) killed	Number of killed persons	Number of wounded persons	Total: Number of wounded and killed
"NIK"	3-6,5	2,5 -6	6	7	13
"Leonardo"	6-16,5	5-9	7	14	21
"Samoizbor"	7,5-16,5	5-10	12	9	21
"Gulam"	15-20	15-18	6	3	9
"Kapija" caffe-confectioner	26-35	28-30	2	12	14
"Obuća Beograd"	13	9	1	1	2
B&H Lottery	23	16-19	4	1	5
"Seljanka"	10	1			
"Astra" store	28 m			1	

Table 8 shows that the largest grouping of killed and wounded persons was at the locations where they were sitting (caffe bars), so groups are distinguished with those killed and wounded around "NIK" store, "Leonardo" caffe, "Samoizbor" store, around "Gulam" caffe and "Kapija" caffe-confectioner and around B&H lottery.

3.9.4 Directing the effect of explosion indicates the main direction of the shockwave, but the effects of explosion are reduced with increasing distance from Center of Explosion, overpressure falls below the value of 1 bar significantly reducing the probability for serious injuries to occur, but they are not excluded due to primary and secondary and tertiary effects of the explosion.

3.9.5 Calculated parameters of shockwave of 130mm projectile are shown in Table 9 given in the Annex of this Finding. In case of activating 130mm HE projectile M79 (OF 482 M) in Center of Explosion (CE), effects of overpressure shockwave action (blast actions) on human body are given in Table 10. By examining the values for distance when taking into account the worst possible outcome, i.e. the case when you take into consideration reflected shock wave, 0 lethality probability of 99% is for distances up to **4.2 m from the CE**, and the limit for lung damage, which is taken as threshold of death is located at a distance of **6.5 m from the CE**. Most of victims on Tuzlan Kapija with blast injury of the first degree (Tables 5 and 6) are located at distances much greater than this calculated, so that only on the basis of this calculation 130mm HE projectile M79 (or OF 482) can be excluded as a cause of the explosion at locality Tuzlan Kapija on 25 May 1995, which was experimentally determined.

Table 10. Effects* of shockwave overpressure action on human body ⁶².

Overpressure (kPa)	Effect	The distance if direct overpressure is taken into account (m)	The distance if reflected overpressure is taken into account (m)
23.5	1% eardrum rupture	12	19
110	50% eardrum rupture	4.7	7.4
140-210 (duration 3 ms)	Lung damage limit	3.5-4	5.5-6.5
420-490 (duration 3 ms)	99% lethality	2.3-2.6	4-4.2

*(Effects are related to 130mm projectile)

3.9.6 Degree of shockwave action on a man, in addition to the parameters of shockwave, depends on the position of the body relative to the direction of movement of shockwave and the existence of barriers that generate the reflected shock wave and increase the destructive effect. Figures 24 and 25⁶³ show the probability of survival of a man weighing 70 kg, depending on the overpressure at the front of primary shockwave, the duration of overpressure and position of the body without the presence of obstacles in relation to it.

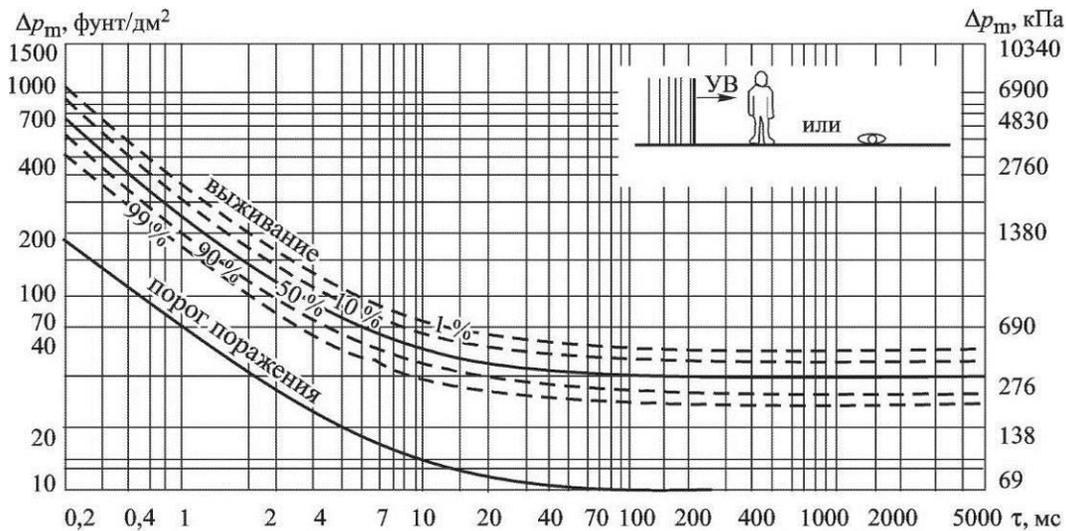


Figure 24. Effect of shockwave on a man in standing position in relation to lying position.

⁶² Physics of explosion, Fizmatlit, Moscow, 2002.

⁶³ Physics of explosion, Fizmatlit, Moscow, 2002..

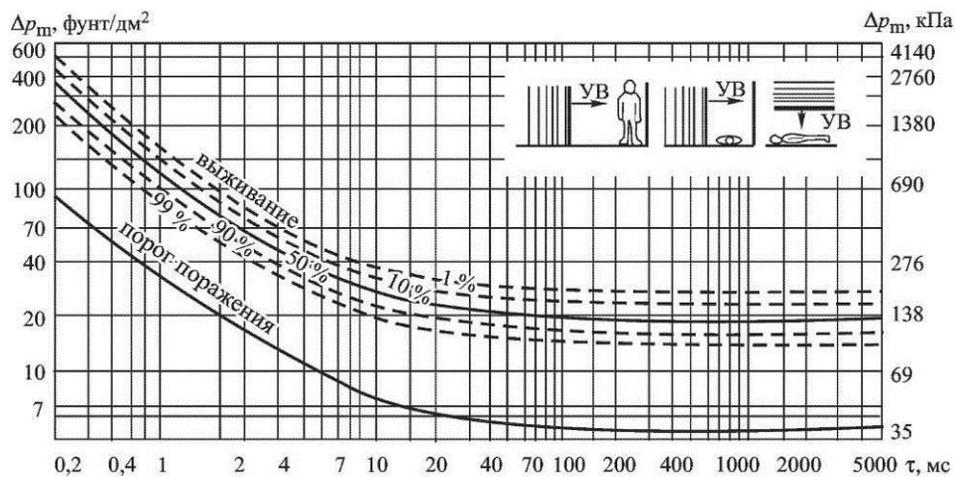


Figure 25. Effect of shockwave on a man located in front of an obstacle.

Note: Units for overpressure in kPa; time in ms

3.9.7 Most dangerous position for a man in relation to direction of shockwave is shown in Figure 25, when he is at the same time affected by overpressure from direct shockwave and reflected shockwave from the solid obstacle. For example, the critical value of overpressure (first signs of organ damage) is 80 kPa (0.8bar) for overpressure duration of 40ms (Figure 24). For body posture as shown in Figure 25 the critical value of direct overpressure is only 33 kPa, because the total overpressure value (together with reflected shockwave) is 80 kPa. By analyzing Figures 24 and 25 for distances from 1 to 38m from Center of Explosion obtained is duration of positive phase of overpressure from 0.7 to 9.69ms. Tables 11 and 12 show the probability of survival, depending on the duration of overpressure and position of the body.

Table 11. Survival probability for a man weighing 70kg depending on overpressure at the front of primary shockwave, overpressure duration and body position as on Figure 24*

Distance (m)	Reflected overpressure (kPa)	Duration of positive phase of shockwave (ms)	Survivability chance (%)
1.0	23150.90	0.70	<1
2.0	3881.48	3.41	<1
2.5	1996.81	3.23	<1
3.0	1138.43	3.14	5
4.0	487.10	3.71	99
5.0	267.90	4.64	99
6.0	172.29	5.20	99
7.0	122.63	5.60	99
8.0	93.48	5.92	100
9.0	74.79	6.18	100
10.0	61.98	6.41	100
14.0	36.15	7.15	100
16.0	29.77	7.47	100
18.0	25.24	7.76	100
20.0	21.87	8.03	100
25.0	16.28	8.61	100
30.0	12.84	9.08	100
38.0	9.42	9.69	100
50.0	6.48	10.40	100

*(calculated for 130mm projectile)

Table 12. Survival probability for a man weighing 80kg depending on overpressure at the front of primary shockwave, duration of overpressure and body position as given on Figure 25*

Distance (m)	Reflected overpressure (kPa)	Duration of positive phase of shockwave (ms)	Survivability chance (%)
1.0	23150.90	0.70	<1
2.0	3881.48	3.41	<1
2.5	1996.81	3.23	<1
3.0	1138.43	3.14	<1
4.0	487.10	3.71	<1
5.0	267.90	4.64	50
6.0	172.29	5.20	99
7.0	122.63	5.60	99
8.0	93.48	5.92	99
9.0	74.79	6.18	99
10.0	61.98	6.41	100
14.0	36.15	7.15	100
16.0	29.77	7.47	100
18.0	25.24	7.76	100
20.0	21.87	8.03	100
25.0	16.28	8.61	100
30.0	12.84	9.08	100
38.0	9.42	9.69	100
50.0	6.48	10.40	100

* (calculated for 130mm projectile)

3.9.8 By analysis of Table 11 and 12 for distances from 1 to 38m from Center of Explosion leads to a conclusion that for body position in relation to the explosion site as in Figures 24 and 25 the probability of survival was 100% at distances of **8m and 10m** from Center of Explosion respectively. **This means that at distances greater than 10m away from alleged Center of Explosion of 130mm HE projectile M79 (or OF-482) blast effect injuries are not possible.** Blast effect due to effect of shockwave for 130mm HE projectile stops at a distance of about 8m when for a given amount of explosive overpressure shockwave is about 1 bar. It all means that blast injuries on victims, especially those with a fatal outcome, could not occur beyond this distance, i.e. the probability of such thing is very small.

4 OPINION

4.1 Reconstruction of circumstances under which the crime occurred on Tuzlan Kapija was made at the request of the defense attorney of General Novak Đukić and the *Republic Center for Studies of War, War Crimes and Finding Missing Persons*, the Ministry of Justice of Republic of Srpska. Testing methodology and organization of the experiment under conditions that correspond to layout of buildings on "Kapija" square during the events of May 1995, as well as test results are shown in the **Testing ground Report, No.-TOC-12-1385 from 23 September 2014: "Determining the Impact of Explosive Ordnance under the Approximate Conditions of the "Kapija" City Square in Tuzla on May 25th at 20.55 hours"** (clause 3.1 of this Finding).

4.2 For the purposes of testing at Test Center NGO Nikinci in area of "Pancir", temporary facilities were built, the scene with eight objects identical to real objects on "Kapija" square in Tuzla (clause 3.2 of this Finding), and the aim of the research was to prove that at "Kapija" square under white "Golf" car 130mm projectile did not explode (clause 3.2.1 to 3.2.6 of this Finding).

4.3 Given that it is shown that at "Kapija" square 25 May 1995 next to a white "Golf" car 130mm projectile did not explode, it is assumed that some explosive device of less destructive power exploded there. In order to prove that at "Kapija" square explosive device has been activated, experiments were done with different amounts of explosives that were activated on pavement of granite cubes (clause 3.2.1 to 3.2.6 of this Finding).

4.4 At Tuzlan "Kapija" square many persons died from blast injuries, which were at different distances from Center of Explosion (right front wheel of "Golf" car parked in front of "NIK" store (clause 3.3.1 of this Finding)).

4.5 In all cases of the detonation of explosive, destructive effects are felt at different distances depending on the amount of explosives used and propagation of shockwave in surrounding environment. Effects of explosions are the result of pressure discontinuity characterized by a shockwave in the atmosphere created by explosion. These physical phenomena are causing injury to living beings organisms if they are exposed to them, and also have destructive effect on buildings and materials (clause 3.3.2 of this Finding).

4.6 Shockwave carries out destruction of buildings, depending on the distance of building from Center of Explosion. Shockwave (blast), created after the explosion begins by increasing the air pressure in duration of several milliseconds as a result of air compression. Here, the distances from Center of Explosion for different amounts of explosives are calculated for lethal, very serious injuries and light injuries (clause 3.3.3 and 3.3.4 of this Finding).

4.7 Here is shown the effect of explosive with mass of 2.4kg to figures placed at different distances from Center of Explosion. For this experiment plastic explosive PEP-500 was applied, which is suitable for sabotage (clause 3.4.1 and Table 2 of this Finding).

4.8 After explosion, damage to figures is analyzed. There were registered damage (perforation) on figures from ejected granite cubes. Experiments with explosives and cubes around it showed that granite cubes were hitting the figures, leaving prints on the figures, even at greater distances from Center of Explosion. After explosion on the ground of granite cubes there were found broken and fragmented granite cubes, as well as a white powder of powdered granite cubes from the ground. Around the crater cubes are loose and can be easily removed by hand. Granite cubes that were placed in front of the explosive were scattered at different distances and some could not be found. One nut from the pile that was put over the explosive was found 40m away from Center of Explosion (clause 3.4.1 and 3.4.2, Table 2 of this Finding).

4.9 Experiments on military proving grounds of TTC Nikinci showed that 130mm projectile with 3.64kg of explosive would have made much greater destruction to shopwindow of "NIK" store, and that the damage to "Golf" car would be much higher than those that are displayed in the Finding of Court expert of Prosecution Dr. Berko Zečević (clause 1.12, 1.16, 3.5.1 of this Finding).

4.10 Therefore it was experimented with plastic explosive PEP-500, weighing 2.4 kg, which was mounted under the car, near the right wheel. Organization of experiment showed that the destruction of the car was very high (clause 3.5.2, 3.5.3 and 3.5.4 Fig. 11-1 to 11-4, and Fig.12, 12-1, 12-2, and 13 of this Finding).

4.11 Experiments at proving grounds showed that the activation of unconfined explosives cause cube ejection, breaking of cubes that have all the characteristics of a fragment (clause 3.5.4 and 3.5.5 of this Finding).

4.12 During experiment, it was concluded that 130mm projectile does not eject cubes from the ground, and it has been experimentally proven that explosion of the bare explosive charge contributes to ejection of granite cubes from the ground - road, paved with granite cubes. Granite cubes around the placed explosive were ejected far from Center of Explosion and some break into small pieces, which have the effect of a fragment (clause 3.5.5 and Figure 14. this Finding).

4.13 Effect of explosion of cast TNT weighing 2.4 kg on a surface made from granite cubes was examined. After the explosion in a radius of about 10 m from explosion several fragments of granite cubes were found (Fig. 20), which indicates that the explosion ejects the cubes and its shattered pieces, which have the properties of a fragment (clause 3.6.1 and 3.6.2, Fig. 20 of this Finding).

4.14 Effect of 1 kg of TNT on granite cube surface has been examined (clause 3.7.1 of this Finding).

4.15 Explosion of 1kg of TNT ejects granite cubes that were placed around the explosive, at greater distances from Center of Explosion. After explosion on a base of granite cubes a crater was created with a radius of 26.50cm and depth of 0.50m, and the models of human figures that were closest to the blast were rejected (clause 3.7.2 of this Finding).

4.16 Experiments were carried out with various small quantities of plastic explosive, with figures set at safe distances and at lethal distances. In all craters, after explosion on granite base, the cube ejection is observed, along with the cube breaking and the appearance of a white powder that comes from the crushed granite cubes from explosion, a phenomenon that is observed on the cubes that have been knocked out of crater after the explosion at Tuzlan Kapija. Experimentally confirmed calculations for blast effects are presented in Tables 1, 3 and 4 of this Finding (clause 3.7.3 to 3.7.9 of this Finding).

4.17 All the craters formed after explosion of different amounts of explosives on the road (surface) of granite cubes have common characteristics: thrown cubes, shattered cubes and white dust in center of the crater of pulverized granite. These experiments with three different amounts of explosives were made at distances which according to Table 1 are safe and they were the same for all three amounts of explosives (clause 3.7.4 to 3.7.8 and fig 21-5 of this Finding).

4.18 Experiments with different explosive charges at military proving grounds Nikinci have shown that explosions of any quantity of explosives throw (eject) cubes from the crater on the road, mess up the sequence of embedded cubes and removes them from the crater into the surrounding environment. This phenomenon has been observed in all experiments of initiation of explosives on granite cube base. By activating 130mm projectile next to the "Golf" car in similar conditions which were on "Kapija" square in Tuzla, it has been shown that the phenomenon of the cube ejection from the crater is absent, there is no outbreak of any cube from crater on road paved by granite cubes (clause 3.7. 9 and 3.7.10, Fig.21-7 to Fig.21-9 in this Finding).

4.19 Blast injuries or injuries from shockwave pressure after explosion fall into very severe and usually are lethal (clause 3.8 of this Finding). These injuries can be divided into three groups, namely: the first group includes internal injuries caused by the action of overpressure with longer duration. The second group, as a consequence of the high pressure to which the body is exposed, it can hurt the whole body, or body parts. This group includes injuries caused by impact of fragments, which can result in penetration, ballistic or blunt trauma, and bone fractures in the affected part of the body. The third group of blast injuries includes injuries caused by impact of a body (of a person) on a solid surface (wall, rock, etc.) due to effect of shockwave on the body. These injuries can cause bone fractures and traumatic amputations, open and closed brain injury (clause 3.8.1 of this Finding).

4.20 Among the fatally injured persons at the "Kapija" square on 25 May 1995, according to medical documentation, blast injuries were recognized. Based on the testimonies of witnesses who survived the explosion, killed and injured persons were located on the entire surface of "Kapija" square. The analysis was made of the locations where they were killed, as well as their distance from the explosion site, which was reconstructed from the testimonies of survivors (clause 3.8.2 of this Finding).

4.21 Mentioned are killed people, for which medical documentation observed blast injuries to body and traces of soot, which indicates that the person has been killed near explosion site. A large quantity of soot excludes explosion of 130mm projectile. Soot occurs only at a short distance from Center of Explosion in a much smaller scale, which is proven by experiments (clause 3.8.3 of this Finding).

4.22 According to Table 5 of this Finding it is revealed that **six people** were killed in front of "**NIK**" store at a distance of **2.5 meters to 6 meters** away from Center of Explosion, **five people** were killed in front of "**Samoizbor**" store at a distance of **5 to 8.5 meters** away from Center of Explosion, **three people** were killed in the garden of "**Gulam**" caffe at a distance of **15 to 17 meters** away from Center of Explosion. Some of killed persons had **distinct soot on the body**. All of killed (seven people) who had soot on their body at the moment of death were located, according to witnesses testimonies, at different distances from white "Golf" car, as Center of Explosion, where allegedly projectile had exploded (clause 3.8.4 of this Finding).

4.23 Distance of killed from Center of alleged Explosion beneath the white "Golf" car was analyzed. Table 6 (of this Finding) shows killed persons (40 of them) for which, according to testimonies of witnesses, it is known where they were at the time of death. For remaining 31 killed it is unknown where they were in the time of death, therefore they could not be taken into consideration (clause 3.8.5 of this Finding).

4.24 Table 6 of this Finding shows that **6 people** were killed around the "**NIK**" store at distances of about **2.5 to 6 meters** away from the center of the explosion (right wheel of white "Golf" car), **12 injured persons** were located close to or in the immediate vicinity of "**Samoizbor**" store at different distances from Center of Explosion from **5 to 10 meters**, **7 killed** persons were located close to or in immediate proximity of "**Leonardo**" caffe at different distances from Center of Explosion from about **5 to 9 meters**, **6 persons** were killed in front or in the garden of "**Gulam**" caffe at around **15 to 18 meters** from CE, **4 persons** killed were in the vicinity of "**Lotto**" (Lottery) store at a distance of about **16 to 19 meters** away from CE, **2 killed** people were in the immediate vicinity of "**Kapija**" caffe confectioner at about **28 to 30 meters** from CE, **one person** was killed at the corner of the building at "**Belle Amie**" boutique at about **8 meters** from Center of Explosion, **1 killed** person was in front of footwear shop "**Beograd**" at about **9 meters** from CE and **1 killed** person was in front of "**Seljanka**" store at about **10 meters** from Center of Explosion (clause 3.8.6 of this Finding).

4.25 Based on the analysis of killed people (total of 40 for which place of death is exactly known according to eyewitnesses), there are following groups of **killed around**:

1. "**NIK**",
2. "**Samoizbor**",
3. "**Leonardo**" and
4. "**Gulam**",

But also there are those at greater distances from Center of Explosion, like "**Kapija**" caffe confectioner with known two killed from **28 to 30 meters** away (clause 3.8.7 of this Finding).

4.26 Analysis was carried out of wounded people locations which have had injuries to lower extremities. The injured, with severe and minor injuries, were located at different distances from Center of Explosion, ranging from 3 meters (at "NIK" store) to 35 meters (at the "Kapija" caffe confectioner) (clause 3.8.8. and Table 7 of this Finding).

4.27 Fourteen (14) persons were located at a distance of up to about 8m from Center of Explosion and were not killed. Several people were closer than three meters. At three meters direct overpressure is 3bar, for 130mm projectile, and no one can survive that. This indicates that explosion was not from a 130mm projectile. And the projectile has allegedly killed people at 20 and 30m from Center of Explosion from blast injuries. (clause 3.8.8 of Finding, Table 7 of this Finding).

4.28 Seven (7) persons were located at the moment of wounding close to "NIK" store at about 3 meters to 6.5 meters from Center of Explosion. 14 people at the moment of wounding were nearby "Leonardo" caffe at different distances from Center of Explosion (right wheel of white "Golf"): from 6 to 16.5 meters. 9 people in the moment of wounding were near "Samoizbor" store at different distances from Center of Explosion from 7.5 to 16.5 meters. 3 people at the moment of wounding were in the "Gulam" caffe garden at distances from Center of Explosion from 15 to 20 meters. 12 people at the moment of wounding were in the garden or in front of "Kapija" caffe confectioner at different distances from Center of Explosion from 26 to 35 meters. 1 person was at the moment of wounding at "Obuća" Beograd, at a distance of about 13m from Center of Explosion. One person at moment of wounding was in front of B&H lottery, about 23 m from Center of Explosion. One person at the moment of wounding stood in front of "Astra" store, in the direction of the "Kapija" confectioner, about 28m from Center of Explosion (Table 7 and clause 3.8.9 of this Finding).

4.29 Most of the injured (14 persons) were in front or at the entrance to "Leonardo" caffe, the next place by the number of casualties (12 people) is "Kapija" caffe, then around "Samoizbor" store (9 persons), around "NIK" store near Center of Explosion seven people were wounded, and around "Leonardo" caffe three people were wounded. Injuries from fragments on lower extremities at a great distance from Center of alleged Explosion of 130mm projectile are not possible, because Law of fragmentation clearly provides guidance of fragments depending on projectile Angle of Fall and rotation of projectile, so the fragments move towards the ground or upwards to the air. (clause 3.8.9 of this Finding).

4.30 Analysis of wounded in lower extremities showed that most of the wounded in lower extremities were at "Kapija" caffe, at distance from Center of Explosion of 25 to 36 meters. Such injuries, and at this distance do not agree with experimental results at Nikinci military proving grounds, and it could not happen that a large number of wounded in lower extremities are from 20 to 35 meters away from explosion site (Table 7 and clause 3.8.10 of this Finding).

4.31 According to calculation results, lethal injuries (blast-injuries), Table 10 of this Finding, are possible at the distance from Center of Explosion (white golf in front of

"NIK" store, the explosion of 130mm projectile with 3.64 kg of trotyl) of **2.3-2.6 meters** for direct overpressure 420-490kPa (4.2 to 4.9bar) and from **4 to 4.20 meters** for reflected overpressure. According to Table 1 of this Finding, lethal distance for the amount of 3.64kg of explosives was **1.845 meters** and the pressure of 6bar, and distance at which serious injuries are cause is **5.535 meters** and the pressure of 1bar (clause 3.8.11 of this Finding).

4.32 Experiments at Nikinci military proving grounds have shown that **next to white "Golf" on "Kapija" square did not explode a 130mm projectile, but that it was a simulated explosion as if it were a projectile.** Based on the analysis of the place where people were at the moment of death and injury, it can be concluded with a maximum level of certainty that at Tuzlan location called "Kapija" on 25 May 1995, did not explode only one explosive device at "NIK" store (next to white "Golf"), but that there were several Centers of Explosions, with smaller explosive charges that were simultaneously activated. Given that it is not possible to exactly locate place where explosive devices were set, based on the number of dead and injured, it can be assumed from which side the explosion came, the assumed directions of action of which were displayed in this Finding (clause 3.9.1 and 3.9.2, Fig.23).

4.33 Therefore, explosions have happened on directions: a) from "NIK" store where Center of Explosion is confirmed- next to right front wheel of white "Golf", b) in the direction from a close distance in front of "NIK" store, c) from the direction of "Leonardo" caffe, d) from the direction of "Gulam" caffe, e) from the direction of "Samoizbor", f) direction towards "Lotto" store, from where was acted upon guests of "Kapija" caffe confectioner. Directions of explosions were assumed based on analysis of photographs of objects after explosion and the number of victims shown in Tables 5, 6 and 7 of this Finding. Table 8 shows the victims, killed and wounded in lower extremities, according to the place where they died and distance from CE (clause 3.9.3).

4.34 Directing the explosion action marks main shockwave direction, but effects of the explosion diminish with the increase of distance (explosion radius), overpressure drops below 1 bar and the possibility of inflicting injuries significantly drops, but they are not excluded due to the action of primary, secondary and tertiary explosion effects. Because of this effect of the explosion there was a mass wounding of people in lower extremities at "Kapija" caffe (clause 3.9.4 of this Finding).

4.35 In case of activating 130mm HE M79 projectile in Center of Explosion (CE), the effect of overpressure of shockwave (blast-effect) on human body are given in Table 10 of this Finding. By analysis of values of distance when taking into account the worst possible outcome, when taking into account reflected shock wave, the probability of death is 99% for the distance up to 4.2m from CE, and limit for lung damage, which is taken as the threshold of death is at a distance of 6.5m from CE. Victims with blast-injuries of the first order are located at distances much greater than this calculated, so only on the basis of this calculation 130 mm HE M79 can be excluded as the cause of explosion on Tuzlan Kapija on 25 May 1995 (clause 3.9.5 of this Finding).

4.36 The degree of shockwave action on human, other than shockwave parameters, depends upon the position of the body relative to the direction of shockwave movement and the existence of barriers that generate reflected shockwave and increase destructive effect. The probability of survival of a man weighing 70kg depends on the overpressure at the head of primary shockwave, the duration of overpressure and the position of the body without presence of obstacle and in relation to it (clause 3.9.6 of this Finding).

4.37 Most dangerous position of man in relation to direction of shockwave movement is the position when upon him acts not only direct overpressure, but also reflected shockwave from solid obstacles. For example, the critical value of overpressure (first signs of organ damage) is 80kPa (0.8bar) at overpressure duration of 40ms (clause 3.9.7 of this Finding).

4.38 By analysis of Tables 11 and 12 of this Finding for distances from 1 to 38m from Center of Explosion leads to the conclusion that for positions of bodies in relation to explosion site, as in Figures 23 and 24 of this Finding, probability of survival is 100% at distances of 8m and 10m from Center of Explosion respectively. **This means that at distances greater than 10m from alleged Center of Explosion of 130mm HE M79 projectile there cannot be blast related injuries (clause 3.9.8 of this Finding).**

4.39 Blast-effect from shockwave action of 130mm HE projectile stops at a distance of about 8m when for the given amount of explosive shockwave overpressure is about 1 bar. It all means that blast-injuries to victims, especially not those with a fatal outcome, cannot occur after that distance, i.e. the probability of such a thing is very small (clause 3.9.8 of Finding, Table 11 of this Finding).

4.40 Based on experiments that were carried out on Nikinci military proving grounds it was shown that the explosion of explosives and 130 mm projectile on granite cube pavement give different effects. Explosions of different amounts of explosives create craters, cause the ejection of cubes from crater, break them and reject at greater distances from Center of Explosion, and the explosion of 130 mm projectile lacks this phenomenon, there is no crater formed, there is no ejection of cubes, so based on these experimentally proven events can be claimed that 130mm projectile did not explode next to white "Golf" on Tuzlan Kapija on 25 May 1995, but some other explosive the effect of which simulated explosion of 130mm projectile, as shown in previous Chapter 3 of this Finding.

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III ANNEX

Table 9. Calculated parameters of SW for the explosion of 130mm shell⁶⁴.

	Explosion site	Open ground			Ammunition	130 mm TFG M79	
	Explosive	TNT			Mass of HE (kg)	3.64	
Distance (m)	Time of SW arrival (ms)	Direct overpressure (kPa)	Direct impulse (Pa-s)	Dur. of SW positive phase (ms)	Reflected overpressure (kPa)	Reflected impulse (Pa-s)	Dynamic pressure (kPa)
1.0	0.34	3138.99	271.28	0.70	23150.90	2478.82	7439.44
2.0	1.16	763.42	310.08	3.41	3881.48	962.28	965.29
2.5	1.77	458.53	252.94	3.23	1996.81	723.88	438.48
3.0	2.49	300.75	212.10	3.14	1138.43	577.27	223.00
4.0	4.23	157.13	160.31	3.71	487.10	408.17	74.31
5.0	6.28	97.87	133.30	4.64	267.90	314.42	31.56
6.0	8.54	68.10	113.89	5.20	172.29	255.22	15.86
7.0	10.95	51.10	99.33	5.60	122.63	214.56	9.01
8.0	13.45	40.40	88.03	5.92	93.48	184.97	5.61
9.0	16.03	33.15	79.01	6.18	74.79	162.50	3.74
10.0	18.66	27.99	71.66	6.41	61.98	144.87	2.64
14.0	29.46	16.97	52.21	7.15	36.15	100.90	0.95
16.0	34.96	14.12	45.97	7.47	29.77	87.57	0.66
18.0	40.50	12.06	41.07	7.76	25.24	77.34	0.48
20.0	46.08	10.51	37.11	8.03	21.87	69.23	0.37
25.0	60.15	7.92	29.91	8.61	16.28	54.80	0.22
30.0	74.39	6.30	25.04	9.08	12.84	45.30	0.14
38.0	97.44	4.68	19.85	9.69	9.42	35.40	0.08
50.0	132.22	3.18	15.11	10.40	6.48	26.55	0.04

⁶⁴ Calculation according to the DDESB BLAST EFFECTS COMPUTER VERSION 4.0

IZVJEŠTAJ O ISTRAZI UNPROFOR-a

“TUZLA INCIDENT”

25 MAJ 1995

UVOD

1. Tuzla koja je od strane UN-a proglašena za zaštićenu zonu, bila je cilj artiljerijskog napada 25. maja 1995. U vremenskom periodu od 19.03 sati do 20.46 sati Aerodrom Tuzla i bliža okolina pogođeni su sa 13 granata, od kojih su 4 granate direktno pogodile područje Aerodroma.

U vremenskom razdoblju od 20.55 sati do 21.00 sat, grad Tuzla je pogođen sa 2 granate, od kojih je 1 granata (druga) eksplodirala u centru starog dijela grada. U momentu kad je granata eksplodirala, oko 800 ljudi se nalazilo na ovom području, od kojih je oko 400 ljudi bilo u neposrednoj blizini, na trgu gdje se desio udar. (Anex A). Broj žrtava odmah nakon eksplozije je bio 66 poginulih na licu mjesta, 240 ljudi teže je i lakše ranjeno. Većina poginulih je bila u dobi od 16 do 27 godina. Kompletan lista preminulih i ranjenih je u Anexu B.

OKOLNOSTI

2. Okolnosti pod kojima je započeto pružanje pomoći opisane su u izvještaju očevidca, majora G. Sands-Pigot, G5 Sektora SI, koji je bio na licu mjesta u vrijeme kad je granata eksplodirala (Anex C), i zabilježene na video-traci REUTER-a i 2. Korpusa Armije B-H (Anex D). Šteta koja je prouzrokovana udarom može se vidjeti na priloženim fotografijama (Anex E).

ISTRAGA

3. Dana 26. maja 1995 godine Ministarstvo unutrašnjih poslova u Tuzli je određeno da provede istragu i da odgovor o tipu granate, pravcu iz kojeg je ispaljena, tipu oružja i lokaciji sistema oružja. Dana 26. maja 1995. godine u 13.00 sati, zamjeniku Komandanta Sektora SI, pukovniku C. L. Brantzu, je naloženo da otpočne istragu u ime UNPROFOR-a. Svrha ove istrage bila je identična cilju istrage Ministarstva unutrašnjih poslova u Tuzli. Zbog toga je odlučeno da se sprovede zajednička istraga UNPROFOR-a (UN Vojni posmatrač i Komanda Sektora SI), i bosanskih civilnih i vojnih vlasti. Rezultati ove istrage su dati u Anexu F, zajedno sa svim relevantnim DODACIMA ovom izvještaju.

NAJVAŽNIJI REZULTATI ISTRAGE

- | | | | |
|----|----|-----------------|--|
| 4. | a. | Granata: | 130 mm (vidi DODATAK 2), sa kontaktnim detonatorom |
| | b. | Sistem oružja | M46 Artiljerijski sistem (vidi DODATAK 3) |
| | c. | Pravac | 270 stepeni plus/minus 10 stepeni (vidi DODATAK 5) |
| | d. | Lokacija oružja | 20 km - 27 km (vidi DODATAK 4 i 5) |

ZAKLJUČCI

5. Činjenice potvrđuju da je artiljerijska granata 130 mm ispaljena iz sistema oružja sa udaljenosti od najmanje 20 km na naseljeno područje grada Tuzle.
6. M46 sistem oružja bio je lociran Zapadno od linije konfrontacije (CL) na UPORIŠTU NA OZRENU.
7. Gledajući kvalitet M46, 130 mm granate i parametre, može se potvrditi da je stari centar, generalno uzevši, bio precizan cilj. Zbog toga se ne može isključiti direktno gadjanje područja "KAPIJE".

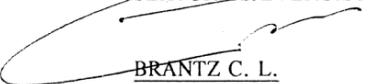
ANEX

- A MAPA CENTRA STAROG DIJELA TUZLE
- B SPISAK ŽRTAVA
- C IZVJEŠTAJ OČEVICA
- D VIDEO-TRAKA
- E FOTOGRAFIJE POSLJEDICA UDARA
- F KOMBINOVANI IZVEŠTAJ O ISTRAZI BH VOJNIH I CIVILNIH VLASTI I UNPROFOR-A.

DODATAK

- 1 IZVJEŠTAJ O UTVRĐENIM ČINJENICAMA KOMANDE SEKTORA SI
- 2 FOTO KOPIJA GRANATE 130 MM
- 3 FOTOGRAFIJA ORUŽJA M46
- 4 PARAMETAR UGLA
- 5 MAPA SA PRAVCEM I MOGUĆOM LOKACIJOM SISTEMA ORUŽJA

ZAMJENIK KOMANDANTA
SEKTORA SJEVEROISTOK



BRANTZ C. L.

G2 ARTILJERIJA SEKTOR SJEVERO-ISTOK
27 MAJ 1995

ČINJENICE O GRANATIRANJU 25 MAJA 1995

1. Udar Događaj se desio kada je artiljerska granata pala na trg u Tuzli, starom dijelu grada Koordinata CQ 152 344. (Tuzla je od strane UN proglašena za zaštićenu zonu, (Anex A)). Ovo je područje u kome se obično okuplja veliki broj ljudi, prosječne starosti od 20 godina, petkom i subotom uveče.

2. Analiza kratera/identifikacija glera Sprovedena je istraga i dokazane su sljedeće činjenice. Artiljerijska granata eksplodirala je na zapadnoj ivici trga prouzročivši da se većina glera rasprska naprijed i na sve strane unaokolo popunjavajući tako trg sa stotinama komadića metalnih fragmenata. Pokusno je izračunato da je pravac ispaljenja 270 stepeni Mag (4800 mils), nakon što su ovome dodane lokalne ispravke, to je 4870 mils koordinata (postoji i granica pogreške na analizi kratera od 100 mils). Vrsta municije je sljedeća:

a. kalibar	-	130 mm
b. tip	-	HE Frag
c. identificirano oružje	-	OF-482 M (upotrijebljen za jače naboje)
d. oružje	-	M 46 vučna haubica srednje veličine

O ovim pojedinostima vidi Anex B.

NB: Zbog tipa granate sa pojačanim punjenjem minimalno odstojanje sa koga je mogla biti ispaljena je 17 km. Priložena je mapa koja pokazuje područje gdje je granata pala u odnosu na smjer linije konfrontacije. (Anex D).

3. Detalji o tipu oružja su u Anexu C.

CHESHIRE
NAREDNIK
G2 ARTILJERIJA

ANNEX F

Mađ 1995.

IZVJESTAJ

ISTRAZIVANJE U VEZI SA GRANATIRANJEM TUZLE - 25. MAJ 1995.

1. Pozadina. Istrazni sudija Viseg suda u Tuzli, Halilcevic Emin nalozio je istrazivanje pod brojem 27/95 datirano 26. maja 1995. god. radi ispitivanja posljedica nakon granatiranja Tuzle u veceri 25. maja 1995. godine.
Sastavio je tim sastavljen od :

Vejzagic Nedžad	Nacelnik odjeljenja kriminalisticke tehnike MUP-a Sarajevo
Bosnic Nedim	Inspektor protiv-teroristicke zastitne grupe MUP-a Sarajevo
Turkusic Emir	Inspektor protiv-teroristicke zastitne grupe MUP-a Sarajevo
Jovicic Zlatan	Inspektor protiv-teroristicke zastitne grupe MUP-a Sarajevo

2. Vojni posmatraci Ujedinjenih Nacija.
Sudija se takodje slozio da Vojni posmatraci Ujedinjenih Nacija ucestvuju u istrazi. Ucesce su uzeli sljedeći navedeni:

Major Wright	Velika Britanija
Major Ong	Malezija
Kapetan Janssen	Holandija
K-dir eskad. Essien	Nigerija
Narednik Cheshire	Specijalista za artiljeriju

3. Kombinovana grupa sprovela je istrazivanje u podrucju "Kapija", na kom mjestu je i bila eksplozija, 25. maja 1995. god. u 20 sati i 55 minuta.
O zrtvama izvjesteno je sljedece: 66 podleglo, 150 ranjeno (podaci nisu konacni).

4. Sljedeći rezultati su utvrdjeni od strane istraznog tima objektivno i sa potpunim dogovorom medju svim stranama.

- a. Tijela poginulih i ranjenih su bila evakuisana. Bilo je mnogo dokaza o velikim zrtvama, nadjeni su dijelovi tijela, licne stvari i krv. Podrucje je obezbjedjeno a sacinjene su skice i fotografije.

- b. Plocnik je bio ostecen u standardnom obliku kratera prouzrokovano udarom artiljerijskog (ne minobacackog) projektila. Pogledati aneks A.

- c. Detaljno ispitivanje podrucja pokazalo je ostecenje unutar radijusa od 30 m, dakle veća šteta je bila koncentrirana izmedju

315 i 215 stupnjeva. To se manifestovalo u polomljenim prozorima i malim galerijama su ostavili tragove na zidovima. Krater je sam po sebi imao detonatorski otvor i nekoliko metalnih fragmenata unutar njega. Tragovi gaza su vidljivi u okolini kratera.

- d. Mnostvo fragmenata od granate je bilo pronađeno od strane članova tima, a dostavljeni su i fragmenti pronađeni od komisije koja je predhodno izvršila uvidjaj na licu mjesta. Sve što je bilo pronađeno i dostavljeno je korišteno u istrazi.
5. Rezultati. Kao rezultat gore navedenog, mogu biti izvedeni sljedeći zaključci:

a. Vrsta oruzja. Navedeni tragovi pokazuju da se na lokaciji "Kapinja" dana 25. maja 1995. u 20.55 sati dogodila eksplozija artiljerijskog projektila punjenog visokobrizantnim eksplozivom. Vrste povreda na zrtvama su one, koje se očekuju od eksplozije granata punjenih visokobrizantnim eksplozivom. Utvrđeno je da fragmenti potiču od municije tipa "OF 482-M" (kalibar 130 mm za top M-46).

Napomena: Ove granate se obično koriste u sistemu "TCP-charge", tj. sa maksimalnim pogonskim punjenjem. Ovo punjenje podrazumijeva punjenje tipa 1 i potpuno punjenje, i uobicajeno se koristi za domete između 17 i 27 km.

b. Pravac. Tragovi na pločniku odgovaraju onim tragovima koji nastaju prilikom eksplozije granate ispaljene pod malim uglom. Oštećenje na podlozi načinjeno udarom upaljaca od granate i "krila" su dovoljno jasni da se na osnovu toga precizno može odrediti iz kog je pravca granata doletjela. Utvrđen je pravac 270 +/- 10 stepeni.

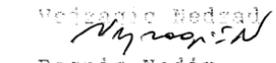
c. Padni ugao. Najmanji ugao pada iz pravca 270 stepeni je 31,16 ili 519 hiljaditih (podjela 60-00). Iz ovoga proistice da su tvrdnje u paragrafu a. tacne i da je korišteno maksimalno punjenje. Stoga, najmanja udaljenost sa koje je ispaljena granata je između 20 i 21 km.

d. Dometa. Top M-46 ima maksimalan dometa 27 km. Udaljenost od mjesta pada granate do linije konfrontacije u navedenom pravcu iznosi 18 km.

Aneksi: A: dijagram kratera

Tuzla, 26. maj 1995.god.

Potpisano od strane:

 Vedran Medžad Bosnia, Medim	 Major Wright, Velika Britanija
 Major Ong	Major Ong, Malezija
 Kapetan Janssen	Kapetan Janssen, Holandija
 Jensic Zlatan	k-dir odjeljenja Essien, Nigerija
	Narednik Cheshire, Spec za art.



UPRAVA SEKTORA SJEVERO ISTOK - TUZLANSKI AERODROM

URED KOMANDANTA

ZA: GENERAL MAJOR RUPERT SMITH
KOMANDANT, UNPROFOR
SARAJEVO, REPUBLIKA BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA

DATUM: 28. MAJ, 1995

REFERENCA: SEKTOR SJEVERO ISTOK, UNPROFOR-ov IZVJEŠTAJ O
ISTRAZI GRANATIRANJA TUZLE, 25. MAJA, 1995

Poštovani General majore Smith,

1. U prilogu ovoga pisma je konačni izvještaj vezan za uslove i događaje oko slučaja tragičnog granatiranja koje se dogodilo 25. maja, 1995. godine, u centru starog dijela Tuzle. Izvještaj sumira glavne dijelove istrage koju sam naredio, a koja je sagledala sve raspoložive dokaze iz svih raspoloživih izvora da bi se došlo do konkretnih i na činjenicama baziranih zaključaka. Kao takav, ovaj izvještaj ima cilj da potvrdi početne nalaze do kojih se došlo neposredno nakon granatiranja, i da posluži kao vjerodostojan zapisnik o ovom događaju tako da zaključci ovog izvještaja ne mogu biti predmet nikakve sumnje.
2. Slijede zaključci izvještaja:
 - a. Najmanje 195 žrtava je direktno izazvano prilikom pomenutog granatiranja, a od toga je bar 72 izgubilo živote.
 - b. Smrti i povrede su bile direktno izazvane jednom (1) 130 mm visoko eksplozivnom artiljerijskom granatom sa kontaktnim detonatorom, ispaljenom iz M46 artiljerijskog sistema koja je udarila u sred mase vojno neaktivnih civila, a koju je činilo nekoliko stotina ljudi oko 20:55 sati, 25. maja, 1995. godine.
 - c. Sistem oružja je bio lociran zapadno od linije sukoba u području poznatom kao Ozrensko uporište na najmanje 20 km udaljenosti od mjesta udara uz 270 stepeni (+ ili -10 stepeni) povratnog azimuta.
 - d. Lokacija udara granate, vrijeme kada je ispaljena, i vrsta upotrijebljene granate pokazuje da je svrha granatiranja bila izazivanje maksimalnog broja žrtava među ranjivim vojno-neaktivnim civilnim stanovništvom.

3. Mora se istaći da uprkos užasu i tragediji koju je izazvao ovaj događaj, teror neselektivnog artiljerijskog granatiranja vojno neaktivnog civilnog stanovništva i dalje traje u Tuzli. Tako je u ranim jutarnjim satima 26. maja, kao i 27. maja, pa čak i danas, 28. maja još granata, sličnih onoj koju je izazvala tako mnogo bola i gubitaka života 25. maja, palo na područje Tuzle. Mnoga od ovih kasnijih granatiranja su bila blizu lokacije gdje se desio masakr nedužnih civila - mjesta gdje su ljudi došli da izraze svoju žalost za njihovim voljenima. Zbog toga sam prisiljen da zaključim da se ispaljenje granate u veče 25. maja, 1995. godine, mora smatrati zločinačkim činom o kojem se i svjetska zajednica uopšte, a naročito Ujedinjene Nacije moraju oštro izjasniti u cilju progonjenja strana koje su krive, tako da se slični tragični događaji ne smiju ponovo desiti.

Potpis



HAGRUP HAUKLAND

Brigadni general

Komandant, Sektor Sjevero Istok

CASUALTIES FOR WHOM IT IS KNOWN WHERE THEY WERE LOCATED

Analysis conducted by

Branka Đuković and Jugoslav Petrušić

Label "A" - Witnesses testimonies

Label "B" – Video-footages of Prosecution from the scene

For the analysis of location where some of the casualties were found **video-footage footage of Prosecution No.3** was used.

Video-footage footage No.3 submitted by the Prosecution is on a CD in DVD video format, which when opened on a computer contains VOB files tagged as **VTS_01_1, VTS_01_2, VTS_01_3, VTS_01_4, VTS_01_5.**

Each of these files is opened separately, so that the timeframe entered in the analysis relates to the designated file, which you can see in the text below.

The distance of some of the casualties from the alleged explosion site can vary + - 1-2m.

Casualty No.3 - Hasanović Senad -

A- According to the testimony of witness No.31 Salkić Esad, he was located near “Obuća Beograd” store, with killed Alispahić Admir and witness Salkić Sead!? **Why does he say that he was in front of “Obuća Beograd” store when, according to video-footage, he was in front of “NIK” store entrance???**

B- In the video-footage footage submitted by the Prosecution (video-footage No.3-VTS_01_1 - timeframe 06:06 to 6:16, 6:25 to 6:28, 08:10 to 08:28) Hasanović Senad is located in front of “NIK” store entrance on the left side of white “Golf”, at about 2.5m away from the alleged explosion site along with killed Alispahić Admir No.36.

By comparing the external appearance of clothes and footwear from photo-documentation of casualties, footage from the hospital (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_2, timeframe 10:48 to 10:55) and from the scene on Tuzlan Kapija, it was found to be Hasanović Senad.

Casualty No.4 - Ramić Fahrudin -

B- On video-footage submitted by the Prosecution (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_1 – timeframe 03:51 to 03:54, 04: 17- 04:21) Ramić Fahrudin was in front of "Gulam" caffe. At about 17 meters away from the alleged explosion site.

By comparing the external appearance of clothes and footwear from photo-documentation of casualties, footage from the hospital (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_2, timeframe 11:19 to 11:26) and from the scene on Tuzlan Kapija, it was found to be Ramić Fahrudin.

Casualty No.5- Marinović Pera-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.41 Gavrić Ana, Marinović Pera was located in front of "Lotto" store, together with casualties: Borić Indira, Hakić Hamdija from Srebrenica, Tadić Ilinka where they were selling chocolates, cigarettes, etc., at about 21 meters away from the alleged explosion site.

At about 18-19m away from the alleged the explosion site.

Casualty No.6- Mostačević Šaban-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.68 Mehmedović Samir, Mostačević Šaban was located about 1 meter away from the rear part of "Golf" car, which was in front of "NIK" store.

At about 6m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.12- Đapo Amir-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.45 Mehmedović Amel, he was located at the corner of the building containing the boutique, several steps from the entrance to "Leonardo" caffè. About 8 m away from the alleged explosion site, together with Mehmedović Edin, who also got killed, Glogovac Ljubiša and Huseinefendić Samir, who were injured.

A- According to the testimony of witness No. 123. Huseinefendić Samir, they were located at the corner of the building containing the boutique, several steps from the entrance to "Leonardo" caffè.

A- Also, according to the testimony of witness No.25 Glogovac Ljubiša they were located on the sidewalk towards boutique at "Leonardo" caffè.

Casualty No.13-Đuzel Amir-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.191 Huremović Nadir, Đuzel Amir was located in front of "Leonardo" caffè after the explosion.

Casualty No.14- Kurtalić Vesna-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.202 Isić Vildana, after the explosion she saw Kurtalić Vesna near killed Mujić Samir i.e. near alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.18- Vuković Mustafa-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.91 Malohodžić Nedim, Vuković Mustafa was with him at the very corner of the building at boutique which leads to "Leonardo" caffè.

About 7 meters away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.19- Hujdurević Adnan-

A- According to the testimony of witness No. 87 Ikinić Admir, Hujdurević Adnan was located at the corner of “Samoizbor” store towards “Gulam” caffe together with Hidanović Alem, Hadzić Ago, Marković Nenad, Jogundžić Azur, who were also killed, and with Ramadanović Osman and Hajdarević Acko, who were injured on that occasion. They were standing in a circle and they were talking.

A- Also, according to the testimony of witness No.24 Ramadanović Osman, Hujdurević Adnan was on “Samoizbor” store corner which faces “NIK” store. About 10m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.23 - Slijepčević Asim-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.83 Samir Đapo, they were together at the corner of the building next to "Belle Amie" boutique, several steps from alleged explosion site.

About 8m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.24 - Kalesić Sandro-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.171 Kalesić Dino the father, they were sitting together in the garden of "Gulam" caffe, Sandro was sitting next to him on a chair. About 18m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.25- Hodžić Nedim-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.86 Baraković Muhamed, he was located in front of “Samoizbor” store, opposite to "NIK" store, together with Čustendil Feđa, Milić Adrijana and others.

About 8m away from the alleged explosion site.

B- In the video-footage submitted by the Prosecution (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_1 - timeframe 03:16 to 03:24), Hodžić Nedim was located at the corner of “Samoizbor” store, at the bar table with a beer. By comparing the external appearance of clothes and footwear from photo-documentation of casualties, footage from the hospital (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_3, timeframe 07: 07- 07:28) and from the scene on Tuzlan Kapija, it was found to be Hodžić Nedim.

Casualty No.26.Borić Indira-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.41 Gavrić Ana, Borić Indira was located in front of "Lotto" store, together with casualties: Marinović Pera, Hakić Hamdija from Srebrenica and Tadić Ilinka, where they were selling chocolates, cigarettes, etc.

About 16 meters away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.27. Mehanović Sulejman

A- According to the testimony of witness No.102 Smajić Enver, Mehanović Sulejman was located at the corner of building at “Leonardo” caffè in the direction of “NIK” store, with him, Kurbašić Damir and Hasan Hrustanović.

About 6 -7m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.28 Kurbašić Damir-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.102 Smajić Enver, Kurbašić Damir was located at the corner of building at “Leonardo” caffè in the direction of “NIK” store with him, Mehanović Sulejman and Hasan Hrustanović.

About 5-6m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.29 Tadić Ilinka-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.41 Gavrić Ana, Tadić Ilinka was located in front of "Loto" store, together with casualties: Marinović Pera, Borić Indira, Hakić Hamdija from Srebrenica, where they were selling chocolates, cigarettes, etc.

About 17 meters away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.30 Nuhanović Selma-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.71 Nukić Hajrija, Nuhanović Selma was located together with her and Kurbegović Vanja at the entrance to “Samoizbor” store, across from “NIK” store.

At about 5-6 m from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.31 Mehmedović Edin-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.45 Mehmedović Amel, Mehmedović Edin was located at the corner of the building where boutique is located, several steps from the entrance to “Leonardo” caffè. About 8m away from the alleged explosion site, together with Đapo Amir, who was also killed, Glogovac Ljubiša and Huseinefendić Samir, who were injured on that occasion.

About 8-9m from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.35 Bošnjaković Ilvana-

B- On the video-footage submitted by the Prosecution (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_1-timeframe 03:56 to 04:00, 06:20 to 06:24) Bošnjaković Ilvana was located at the corner of “NIK” store that is facing ”Seljanka” store.

By comparing the external appearance of clothes and footwear from photo-documentation of casualties, footage from the hospital (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_4,

timeframe 01:37 to 2:40) and from the scene on Tuzlan Kapija, it was found to be Bošnjaković Ilvana.

About 5m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.36 Alispahić Admir-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.31 Esad Salkić, he was located near “Obuća Beograd” store, with killed Hasanović Senad and witness Salkić Sead!? **Why does he say that he was in front of “Obuća Beograd” store when, according to video-footage, he was in front of “NIK” store entrance???**

B- In the video-footage submitted by the Prosecution Alispahić Admir is located in front of "NIK" store on the left side of the white “Golf”, at about 3m away from the alleged explosion site, together with killed Hasanović Senad No.3.

By comparing the external appearance of clothes and footwear from photo-documentation of casualties, footage from the hospital (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_4, timeframe 00:38 to 00:58) and from the scene on Tuzlan Kapija, it was found to be Alispahić Admir.

Casualty no.37 Rosić Jasminko-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.55 Eldar Hamzić, Rosić Jasminko and himself were located at the corner of “Samoizbor” store where beer was sold, towards “NIK” store.

B- On the video-footage submitted by the Prosecution (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_1 - timeframe 3:30 to 03:32, 05:16 - 05:21) Rosić Jasminko was located at the corner of “Samoizbor” store in front of the sidewalk.

By comparing the external appearance of clothes and footwear from photo-documentation of casualties, footage from the hospital (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_4, timeframe 03:25 to 03:43), and from the scene on Tuzlan Kapija, it was found to be Rosić Jasminko.

About 6-7m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.39 Mujić Samir-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.119 Isić Ahmed, Mujić Samir, together with himself and Radončić Nenad, was located about 3.5m away from the alleged explosion site. **By the way, witness Isić Ahmed said that he managed to stay on his feet and that he was just grazed by the fragments that resulted from the alleged projectile explosion 3.5m away from him.**

A- Also, according to the testimony of witness No.39 Dajanović Jasmin, Mujić Samir was located in front of “NIK” store near white “Golf”, together with Radončić Nenad. Radončić Nenad became an invalid, losing both of his legs below knees.

Casualty No.40 Rahmani Raif-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.20 Jahijagić Almir, Rahmani Raif and himself were located in front of “Kapija” caffe confectioner.

About 28m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.41 Jahić Almir-

A- According to the testimony of witness No. 98 Ljaljić Šejla, Almir Jahić was located together with herself and Čirak Samir in the garden of “Gulam” caffe at about 15m away from the alleged explosion site.

About 16-17m away from the alleged explosion site by Nedim Mutapčić’s measurements.

Casualty No.43 Mujbašić-Jogunčić Azur

A- According to the testimony of witness No. 87 Ikinić Admir, Mujbašić-Jogunčić Azur was located at the corner of “Samoizbor” store towards “Gulam” caffe together with Hujdurević Adnan, Hidanović Alem, Hadžić Ago, Marković Nenad, who were also killed, and with Ramadanović Osman and Hajdarević Acko, who were injured.

They were standing in a circle and they were talking.

A- According to the testimony of witness No. 69 and No.70 Pirić Adnan, **in his statement from 1997** he said that Jogunčić Azur was with him, Marković Nenad and Hajdarević Jasmin in front of “Obuća Beograd” store, **but in statement from 2007** he said that they were located next to purple “Stojadin” car near Fast food. The group consisted of 12 -13 guys.

About 9m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.44 Vantić Azur

B -On the video-footage submitted by the Prosecution (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_1 - timeframe 04:43 to 05:05) Vantić Azur is located at the corner in front of “Samoizbor” store entrance – right across of two chairs that were placed by the front door of the store.

By comparing the external appearance of clothes and footwear from photo-documentation of casualties, footage from the hospital (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_4, timeframe 09:49 to 10:10), and from the scene on Tuzlan Kapija, it was found to be Vantić Azur.

About 9m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.48 Marković Nenad

A- According to the testimony of witness no. 87 Ikinić Admir, Marković Nenad was located at the corner of “Samoizbor” store towards “Gulam” caffe together with Hujdurević Adnan, Hidanović Alem, Hadžić Ago, Jogunčić Azur, who were also killed, and Ramadanović Osman and Hajdarević Acko, who were injured.

They were standing in a circle and they were talking.

A- According to the testimony of witness No. 69 and No.70 Pirić Adnan, **in his statement from 1997** he said that Marković Nenad was with him, Jogunčić Azur and Hajdarević Jasmin in front of “Obuća Beograd” store, **but in statement from 2007** he said that they were located next to purple “Stojadin” car near Fast food. The group consisted of 12 -13 guys.

About 9-10m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.49 Hakić Hamdija-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.41 Gavrić Ana, Hakić Hamdija was located in front of "Loto" store, together with the victims: Borić Indira, Marinović Pera and Tadić Ilinka where they were selling chocolates, cigarettes, etc.

About 17m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.50 Stepanović Savo-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.109 Tokić Krunislav, Stepanović Savo was located together with him in immediate proximity of the entrance to “Kapija” caffe confectioner.

About 30m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.54 Ponjavić Rusimir-

B- In the video-footage submitted by the Prosecution (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_1 - timeframe 04:05 to 04:10) Ponjavić Rusimir is located in front of the “Seljanka” store.

By comparing the external appearance of clothes and footwear from photo-documentation of casualties, footage from the hospital (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_4, timeframe 16:52 to 17:37) and from the scene on Tuzlan Kapija, it was found to be Ponjavić Rusimir.

About 10m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.55 Hidanović Alem-

A- According to the testimony of witness No. 87 Ikinić Admir, Hidanović Alem was located at the corner of “Samoizbor” store, towards “Gulam” caffe, together with Hujdurević Adnan, Hadžić Ago, Marković Nenad, Jogundžić Azur, who were also killed, and Ramadanović Osman and Hajdarević Acko, who were injured on that occasion.

They were standing in a circle and they were talking.

About 8.5m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.57 Kurbegović Vanja-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.71 Nukić Hajrija, Kurbegović Vanja was located together with her and Nuhanović Selma at the entrance to “Samoizbor” store across from “NIK” store.

About 5.5 - 6m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty no.58 Stojičić Jelena-

B- On the video-footage submitted by the Prosecution (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_1 - timeframe 03:45 to 3:50) Stojičić Jelena was located in front of "Gulam" caffe, about 15 meters away from the alleged explosion site.

By comparing the external appearance of clothes and footwear from photo-documentation of casualties, footage from the hospital (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_4, timeframe 19:55 to 20:05) and from the scene on Tuzlan Kapija, it was found to be Stojičić Jelena.

About 16m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.59 Hrustanović Hasan-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.102 Smajić Enver, Hasan Hrustanović was located at the corner of the building near "Leonardo" caffe in the direction of "NIK" store, together with: Mehanović Sulejman and Kurbašić Damir.

About 7m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.60 Hadžić Ago-

A- According to the testimony of witness No. 87 Ikinić Admir, Hadžić Ago was located at the corner of "Samoizbor" store, towards "Gulam" caffe, together with: Hujdurević Adnan, Hidanović Alem, Marković Nenad, Jogundžić Azur, who were also killed, and Ramadanović Osman and Hajdarević Acko, who were injured on that occasion. They were standing in a circle and they were talking.

B- On the video-footage submitted by the Prosecution (video-footage No. 3 - VTS_01_1 - timeframe 3:43 to 3:45) Hadzić Ago was located at the corner in front of "Samoizbor" store in front of "Zastava 101" car.

By comparing the external appearance of clothes and footwear from photo-documentation of casualties, footages from the hospital (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_4, timeframe 23:01 to 23:19), and from the scene on Tuzlan Kapija, it was found to be Hadzić Ago.

About 8-9m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.61 Čaušević Selma-

B- On the video-footage submitted by the Prosecution (video-footage No. 3 - VTS_01_1 - timeframe 5:16 to 05:21, 06:30 - 06:32) Čaušević Selma was located at the corner in front of "Samoizbor" store, in front of the sidewalk next to killed Rosić Jasminko no.37.

By comparing the external appearance of clothes and footwear from photo-documentation of casualties, footage from the hospital (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_4, timeframe 23:20 to 23:41) and from the scene on Tuzlan Kapija, it was found to be Čaušević Selma.

About 8m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.62 Mujanović Nešet-

B- On the video-footage submitted by the Prosecution (video-footage No. 3 - VTS_01_1 - timeframe 03:32 to 03:42) Mujanović Nešet was located at the corner in front of the entrance to “Samoizbor” store in front of “Zastava 101” car, covered with small white tablecloth framed in red color.

By comparing the external appearance of clothes and footwear from photo-documentation of casualties, footage from the hospital (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_4, timeframe 21:53 to 22:25) and from the scene on Tuzlan Kapija, it was found to be Mujanović Nešet.

About 8m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.63 Milić Andrijana-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.86 Baraković Muhamed, Milić Andrijana was located in front of “Samoizbor” store across "NIK" store together with Ćustendil Feđa, Nedin Hodžić and others.

About 7 - 8m away from the alleged explosion site.

B- In the video-footage submitted by the Prosecution (the video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_1 - timeframe 07:33 to 07:52, 09:37 - 09 - 46) Milić Andrijana is located at the corner of "Samoizbor" store in front of the sidewalk.

By comparing the external appearance of clothes and footwear from photo-documentation of casualties, footages from the hospital (video-footage No.3 - VTS_01_5, timeframe 00:24 to 01:09), and from the scene on Tuzlan Kapija, it was found to be Milić Andrijana.

Casualty No.64 Ćirak Samir-

A- According to the testimony of witness No. 98 Ljaljić Šejla, Ćirak Samir was located together with herself and Almir Jahić in the garden of “Gulam” caffe.

About 15m away from the alleged explosion site.

Casualty No.71 Ninić Dijana-

A- According to the testimony of witness No.202 Isić Vildana, Ninić Dijana was located together with her in the garden of “Gulam” caffe.

About 16-17m away from the alleged explosion site.

-WITNESSES-

Analysis prepared by Branka Đuković and Jugoslav Petrušić

-Killed –

Invalids –

Severely injured –

Easily injured –

Witnesses which hold fragments

Remark: Distance of the injured from the alleged explosion site varies \pm 1 meter.

Witness No. 20 - Jahajagić Almir- “Kapija” caffe

He was located in front of “KAPIJA” caffe confectioner together with casualty **No.40 Rahmani Raif.**

Strong hit to left arm and leg (does not state about how injuries are).

Was located at about 26m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 21 - Tadić Ivo - Loto

I was sitting in front of entrance where Lotto is sold, which is not far from mixed goods store, where my wife Ilinka works. And i heard something burst. Close to me was my wife **Tadić Ilinka**, a certain **girl Pera and her sister Ana** as well as Mehmedalija who were selling cigarettes there. I saw my left leg blown-up below the knee and that I have one injury on the stomach. That is when I passed out and I regained consciousness in the hospital where I was kept for treatment and I remember nothing else.

Was located at about 23m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 22 - Čilmaković Mirza – Samoizbor

I was located in front of „Samoizbor” store entrance and my friend Sadiković Alema was next to me at that time, about 21 hours, I saw that from “NIK” store something strongly flashed, and it began buzzing in my head then. I was kept in hospital for treatment I had injuries of left leg in the foot and the right one below the knee which was broken.

Was located at about 7.5m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 23 - Imamović Miralem – entrance to “Kapija” caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 20:30 I was located in front of “KAPIJA” caffe confectioner when I saw only a flash of light from direction of “NIK” store after which I fell on the pavement.

Stomach injuries, treated in hospital, witness does not state details.

Was located at about 28m from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 24 - Ramadanović Osman – Samoizbor in front of Zastava 101

On 25 May 1995, about 20:50 I was located together with my friends on the very corner in front of “SAMOIZBOR” store immediately across “NIK” fashion house and suddenly out of nowhere a fireball showed up and whistling of fragments above heads. With me at that time were my friends **Asim, Alen, Aga**, for whom I do not know last names and **Hujdurević Adnan**. I was wounded in left shin, left thigh, left forearm and beneath of left arm armpit. I was taken into surgical department and I spent 14 days in the hospital.

Was located at about 7.5m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No.. 25 - Glogovac Ljubiša - Leonardo- sidewalk towards boutique

On 25 May 1995 about 20:10 I was located with company in front of “LEONARDO” cafe on the sidewalk in front, towards boutique. At that time, my friends were with me **Dapo Amir, Ćilimković Mirza, Mehmedović Amel and Huseinefendić Samir**. My leg was hurt ruined above knee, I had a hole in my stomach, my guts were going out and I held them by hand, and many other small injuries.

Was located at about 11m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 26 - Babajić Nihad – Between NIK and Samoizbor entrance

On 25 May 1995, about 20:30 I was located with my girlfriend **Hasanović Safeta** between entrance to “NIK” store and entrance to “Samoizbor” store and we stopped there. Immediately I heard firing and soon after also the detonation of projectile not far from place where we were. We both fell down from detonation. When I came to hospital help was given to me, I had injuries of right leg ankle, knee, and three injuries of thigh muscle, calf on left leg was injured, *and on the right side of chest there is a larger FRAGMENT*. In hospital they kept me for treatment.

Was located at about 5m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 27- Hasanović Safeta- Between NIK and Samoizbor entrance

On 25 May 1995, about 20:30 I was with my boyfriend **Babajić Nihad** in the moment of explosion between “NIK” store and “SAMOIZBOR” store entrance, I heard explosion and from detonation both me and my boyfriend fell on the ground. In hospital they gave me help and I was left for treatment.

Was located at about 5m from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 28 – Pirić Selma –Between boutique and Leonardo caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with my friend Zukić Azra I was located between boutique entrance and “Leonardo” caffe, when around 21 hours I heard explosion and saw dust not far from place where I was located.

Was located at about 10m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 29 – Mahmutović Alis- Astra ?

On 25 May 1995, about 21 hours, I was located in front of “Astra” store facing “Kapija” caffe confectioner with my friend Omer (it was very crowded and music was heard, SO NOTHING COULD BE HEARD).

Has injury in the area of kneecap.

Was located at about 28m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 30 Suljetović Zlatan – Mazalović Braca’s boutique

On 25 May 1995 I was located in front of Mazalović Braca’s boutique with Begunić Nećko, Pašić Dino his girlfriend and Husenović Damir.

Wounded in both shins and his right shin has a perforating wound.

Was located at about 8m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 31 Salkić Esad – Obuća Beograd

On 25 May 1995, about 20 hours I was located at “Obuća Beograd” store, with 36. Alispahić Admir and 3. Hasanović Senad??? at the time when projectile landed.

Was kept for treatment.

Remark: Alispahić and Hasanović, on video-footage delivered by the Prosecution, are located in front of entrance door to “NIK” store on the left side of white “Golf”.

Was located at about 13m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 32 Delić Almir – At entrance to Leonardo caffe

On 25 May 1995, about 21 hours I was standing in front of boutique at the very entrance to Leonardo caffe with Bulajko Edin, Aljić Nedžad, friend Elmir and friends Azra and Selma.

Amputated right leg and left has serious injuries.

Was located at about 12m from alleged explosion site

Witness No. 33 – First statement - Razić Jasmin- Between Kapija and NIK store

On 25 May 1995, about 21 hours, I was located somewhere between “Kapija” and “NIK” store with my friends Hodžić Edin and Senad.

Wounded in both legs and beneath right shoulder in armpit area, and in right thigh.

Was located at about 10m from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No.34- second statement- Razić Jasmin- Samoizbor

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was located somewhere at “Samoizbor” store with my friends Hodžić Edin and Senad, Marijanović Šimo, Teparić Idriz. I was maximum 10 meters from place where projectile landed. I remember that some car was parked (blue “Zastava”).

Wounded in both legs and beneath right shoulder in armpit area, and in right thigh. *Has fragments in him.*

- 3 months spent in hospital, then he was transferred to Ireland in Dublin for treatment for another 7 months.

Was located at about 10m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 35 Mešković Adnan - Leonardo

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was with my girlfriend Mujkić Esmira in front of “Leonardo” cafe, I was facing away from “NIK” store. I was hurt in right part of head next to ear and I noticed small fragments in my hair.

Was located at about 16m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 36 Čustendil Feđa – Samoizbor towards Kapija cafe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours, I was located in front of “Samoizbor” store closer to “Kapija” confectioner with my friends Suljetović Entaz and Hadžiefendić Bahrudin where popcorn was sold.

Was injured on right leg foot and has severed tendon on right leg. *I also have multiple fragments in area of left shoulder which were not pulled out.*

Was located at about 9m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 37 – Junuzagić Imrela – Closer to Kapiji

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was located at “Samoizbor” where popcorn was sold (No.2) closer to “Kapija” cafe with my friend Barjaktarević Jasmina. I heard explosion and I instinctively lay down on concrete and others did it also, while I was laying down on concrete I heard fragments whistling.

Wounded in left arm forearm and *has 3 fragments which were not pulled out.*

Was located at about 17m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 38 Hodžić Almir – Samoizbor closer to Kapija cafe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours, with my friends Junuzović Imrela and Barjaktarević Jasmina and my friend Čatinja Mustafa we were located at “Samoizbor” in front of popcorn (No.2) closer to “Kapija” cafe. Suddenly i felt all people suddenly lay down on the ground and then I fell on concrete.

Had squashed chest from fall on concrete.

Was located at about 17m from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 39 Dajanović Jasmin - NIK

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours, with my friends **Mujić Samir** and **Radončić Nenad** I was close to “NIK” store in front of which a white “Golf” vehicle was parked. Not even a minute has passed and I heard firing of projectiles and I warned my friends to run. I immediately hid behind “Golf” and my friends did not.

Hurt left leg in area of foot.

Was located at about 3m away from explosion site.

Witness No. 40 Musić Mirza – Between Leonardo and Plumbing shop

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours, I was located between “Leonardo” cafe and Plumbing shop with friends **Morankić Riza** and **Halilčević Admir**.

Remark: “I was at about 3m away from place where projectile landed.”?

Easier injury behind ear, was not in hospital.

Was located at about 13m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 24 –Gavrić Ana - Loto

On 25 May 1995 with my sister **Marinović Pera** I was in front of “Loto” store selling chocolates and candy. In my company also were **Borić Indira** and a certain **Hakić Hamdija** from Srebrenica and next to him **Tadić Ilinka**.

Many small fragments across head, *and 2 are still in her head even today.*

Was located at about 21m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 42 Hasanović Mensur – Corner Leonardo - Boutique

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was located in front of “Leonardo” cafe and boutique owned by **Mazalović Braca** I was selling beer with my friend **Damir**.

Injured in left leg, left thigh muscle *and has fragments in thigh muscle.*

Was located at about 9m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 43 Baraković Hafija - Leonardo

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours, I was with my colleague **Kulenović Nadir** we stood in front of “Leonardo” cafe.

Has an easier injury on left hip.

Was located at about 16m from alleged explosion site

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 44 Baraković Alen – Leonardo - Pezejac

On 25 May 1995, about 21 hours I was with my friend Čelosmanović Edin. I suggested my friend Edin then to get away somewhere so that projectile wouldn't accidentally hit the place where we were located, and we were located in front of "NIK" store. After I convinced Edin we went to entrance to "Leonardo" cafe behind "Pezejac" car.

Injury to left leg shin, bandaged in military hospital. *Tomorrow he went to orthopedist who told him there is a fragment in left shin muscle.*

Was located at about 16.5m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 45 Mehmedović Amel- Corner of building – boutique - Leonardo

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was located at the corner of the building where the boutique is, several steps from entrance to "Leonardo" cafe, with Mehmedović Edin, Glogovac Ljubiša, Čilmaković Mirza, Huseinefendić Samir, Đapo Amir and Ramić Amir.

Injuries to left leg and armpit below left arm, was in Gradina hospital for treatment for 30 days. Sent to treatment to Kingdom of Denmark.

Was located at about 8m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 46 Borić Maida - Gulam

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was located with my boyfriend Mirko Mitrović in "Gulam" cafe we were sitting in the garden.

Injuries to left leg and left thigh, *in muscle of left shin I have 2 fragments, and in thigh muscle of left leg 1 fragment and in right arm forearm also 1 fragment and all of them have pupated.*

Was located at about 18m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 47 Kulenović Nahid – Pezejac - Leonardo

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with my friend Baraković Hafija I was located in front of "Pezejac" several steps from the explosion.

Injuries to head, fragment entered inside his sinus and he has injured left arm.

Was located at about 15m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 48 Đug Haris – Kafe Kapija Ključ ?

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours, with my girlfriend Ahmedić Jasmina I was in front of "NIK" store where I met my brother. When I heard one projectile on outskirts of the city I went from there in direction of "Kapija" cafe. When I reached "Ključ" store I heard a detonation, we ran into "B" club.

Injury to the head, flesh wounds.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 49 Rahmanović Amir – In front of Nika – leaning on Golf

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with my friend Ikanović Amir I was located in front of “NIK” store leaning on “Golf”. Suddenly I saw a large flash and then detonation. Soon after that I raised and got up alone. From there, together with Ikanović Amir, I went to caffe. That is when I noticed that my left shin is bleeding. He was at Health center in Tuzla.

Was located at about 4m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 50 Brkić Almir - Leonardo

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with my friend Mešković Adnan I was located in immediate proximity of “Pezejac” at some point one detonation on outskirts of city was heard which was an alarm for all youth to move away from there. Soon after that everybody returned to “Kapija” plateau. I, with Adnan, also moved to “Leonardo” caffe. During second detonation I was in front of “Leonardo” caffe entrance.

His right leg thigh was injured, moved to military infirmary, *in the muscle of right leg has a fragment.*

Was located at about 16.5m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 51 Ismailović Nermina – Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was located in front of “Kapija” confectioner entrance with my friend Imamović Mirsad.

Her left leg was injured, shin muscle- perforation.

Was located at about 31m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 52 Nakić Admir – Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was located in immediate proximity of “Kapija” caffe with friends Zletić Adnan and Jašarević Nevres I was leaning on flower pot facing “NIK” store. Injured right leg ankle, I was in hospital treatment for a month and then i was to rehabilitation to Finland for 3.5 months.

Was located at about 29m from alleged explosion site

Witness No. 53 Čačković Suada- 4-5 steps from NIK towards Zlatarna Celje

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with cousins Mustačević Sadeta and Avdija I was 4 to 5 steps from “NIK” store in “Zlatarna Celje” direction.

Wounded by fragment in leg, in left leg shin wound 2.5x1.5cm.

Was located at about 6m from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 54 Hajdarhodžić Adnan – Between Samoizbor and Kapija store

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was with Razić Jasmin, Teparić Idriz, Hodžić Edin and friend Žuća. We were located between “Kapija” store and “Samoizbor” store when explosion happened.

His left leg ankle was injured.

Was located at about 11.5m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 55 Hamzić Eldar – Corner of Samoizbor towards NIK

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with Jasko Zverko (Rosić Jasmin casualty No.37) I was at corner of “Samoizbor” store (corner closer to “NIK”), we were drinking beer. After a short while second projectile was heard, another projectile firing was heard I crouched and Jasko remained standing. Jasko fell over me.

Remark: Burns to right side of face.

Has injuries of right arm and *2 fragments which were not removed* and in lower back part has a hit from a fragment that was pulled out.

Was located at about 8m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 56 Hodžić Mensur – Leonardo-Pezejac

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with company I was behind “Pezejac” at “Leonardo”.

Flesh wound in right leg above knee.

Was at about 16.5m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 57 Jahić Admir – Between white “Golf” and “Play off” caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with my friends Admir Mustačević and Čaković Suad I was located immediately between white “Golf and “Play off” caffe at 5 steps from “Golf”.

Left leg shin injured- easier injury.

Was located at about 6m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 58 Ponjavić Amra – Gulam caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with friend Sprečić Sanela and her buddy Samardžić Enes we were in “Gulam” caffe garden.

Injuries to leg, was in treatment for 2 months.

Was located at about 20m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 59 Nuhanović Almir- Behind Samoizbor building at Jasa store (we do not know where that is)???

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with friend Bećirević Jakub we were located behind “Samoizbor” building in immediate vicinity of “Jasa” store.

Flesh wound above left ear, fragment removed.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 60 Samardžić Enes - Gulam

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was located in front of “Gulam” caffe. I was with my girlfriend Sprečić Sanela and her friend Ponjavić Amra.

Only easier injuries on head and stomach.

Was located at about 19m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 61 Begunić Nedžad – Pašić attorney office – (corner towards Leonardo)

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with Pašić Edin, Suljetović Zlatan and Damir Kurbegović we were in front of Pašić attorney office.

Injury to left arm elbow and from lower part of neck 2 small fragments removed.

Was located at about 8.5m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No.62 Ikanović Amir – Nik - Golf

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours me and Rahmanović Amir were leaning on white “Golf” in front of “NIK” and eating popcorn. In one moment beneath my legs i noticed a flash and then dead silence followed.

Remark: I ran away from the scene several seconds later. When I came home i saw that my jeans were pierced by fragments but i was not hurt.

Hearing damaged.

Was located at about 4m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 63 Hadžimehmedović Jasmin- “Kapija” caffe entrance

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with my friend Rahmanović Irfan we were in front of “Kapija” caffe entrance.

His tendon was operated in length of 1.5cm, *one fragment hit his left leg thigh and is still in his muscle.*

Was located at about 35m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 64 and 65 Aljukić Zijad – Gulam caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with my cousin Aganović Enes and friend Šabanović Maja we sat in “Gulam” caffe garden at 10 meters from “NIK” store.

Remark: I did not hear firing of any projectile at it could not be heard because there was music all around. About 21 hours I felt that i fell to the ground.

Hurt head, forehead area, operation removed a fragment, spent 8 days in hospital.

Was located at about 17m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 66 Nukić Edin – Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours was located in front of “Kapija” caffe entrance, facing away from “NIK” store. Wounded in left hip, *two fragments are still in his hip*, 14 days spent in hospital.

Was located at about 30m from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 67 Marijanović Šimo – Samoizbor corner towards NIK

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours. With my friends Jovičić Radenko- Macan and Dzafić Mustafa we drove in white “Golf” property of Jovičić Radenko and parked in front of “NIK” store. All three of us stood at “Samoizbor” store corner and the part closer to “NIK” store.

Injured right leg, 10 days was in hospital. *Still I have a fragment in right leg toe, i.e. in muscle above ankle of right leg and 3 fragments in left leg.*

Was located at about 6.5m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 68 Mehmedović Samir – white Golf

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with my friend Mostaćević Šaban and Cipurković Sead we were about 1 meter away from rear part of “Golf” which was located in front of “NIK” store.

Multiple injuries on right side of body, 1 month in hospital.

Was located at about 5-6m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 69 Pirić Adnan – First statement – Obuća Beograd ?

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with Hajdarević Jasmin, Marković Nenad and Jogunčić Azur we were in immediate proximity of “Obuća Beograd” entrance.

Remark: My friends Jasmin, Nenad i Azur fell on me.

Severe injuries, left leg shin amputation, treated alone in Norway.

Was located at about 13m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 70 Pirić Adnan – Second statement – Purple Stojadin – we do not know what he means???

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with Hajdarević Jasmin, Marković Nenad and Jogunčić Azur we were next to purple “Stojadin” near Fast food.

Left shin amputated.

Witness No. 71- Nukić Hajrija – Corner of Samoizbor store towards NIK

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was with friends Kurbegović Vanja and Nuhanović Selma at “Samoizbor” closer to “NIK”.

Fracture of left hip and perforation of left thigh. 30 days in hospital and after that went to Ireland for treatment.

Was located at about 6m from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

*****Witness No. 72 Mujkanović Damir – Samoizbor towards NIK**

-Story of bricks above Samoizbor-

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours was with girlfriend Omerašević Azra and Mašić Nedžad at “Samoizbor” corner towards “NIK”. He was sitting on a bar chair while Ado and Nedžad sold beers, girlfriend stood next to me.

Remark: *“I have seen thick red smoke as well as smoke from brick and brick dust”.*

Injury of left arm, left leg, injuries on back, with lung injuries. 13 days in hospital. Was located at about 8.5m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 73 Ravančić Zijad – Samoizbor at NIK

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with Sakić Edin was at corner of “Samoizbor” store across “NIK”.

Injury above forehead several centimeters in length, shin of right leg and shin of left leg. 7 days in military infirmary.

Was located at about 6m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 74 Čorsulić Samir – Samoizbor corner towards Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours, I was with my sister Sanela at the corner of “Samoizbor” and “Kapija” caffe, on several meters from “Kapija” store.

One fragment in the head above left ear and second in left leg thigh. *Has a fragment in left leg thigh which was not removed.*

Was located at about 23m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 75 Dedić Enes – 100 meters from explosion ??? (either it is a typing error or this is completely wrong)

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was at 100 meters away from the place where I saw a flash of fire.

Left knee injured.

Remark: I was scared for the state of my health.

Witness No. 76 Hadžiefendić Bahrudin –Samoizbor towards NIK- Popcorn

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with my friends Suljetović Entaz, Čustendil Feđa, Gulamović Edin, we stood at corner of “Samoizbor” store closer to “NIK” where popcorn was sold.

Remark: We were at several meters from detonation. There was a lot of smoke and dust. After explosion on electric wires there was a short-circuit so some fire and flash occurred. Very Important! Which frightened me so I ran into “A” club.

Injury to left leg thigh and right leg shin *and in area of right side of neck I still have a not removed fragment.*

Was located at about 10m away from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 77 Petrović Ivo – Samoizbor towards NIK

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with **Habibović Estin** I was at “Samoizbor” corner and I was facing away from “NIK”.

Left shin injury.

Was located at about 10m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 78 Suljetović Entaz –Samoizbor towards NIK -Popcorn

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours. with **Hadziefendić Bahrudin, Ćustendil Feđa** we were in front of “Samoizbor” towards “NIK” at machine where popcorn was sold.

Injury of right arm, right side of back and right leg.

Was located at about 11m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 79 Jašarević Nevers – Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with my friends **Zoletić Adnan** and **Nakić Admir** I was located at “Kapija” caffe entrance.

Hit in left leg thigh and in stomach. 15 days was in hospital – *one fragment remained in left thigh muscle and one in immediate proximity of spine in small pelvis.*

Was located at about 33m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 80 Sakić Edin – Middle of plateau

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was with **Ravančić Zijad**. We were located on middle of plateau from “Leonardo” to “Kapija”.

Treated in Ireland for 4 months. Wounded in left leg.

Was located at about 6m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 81 Jakubec Zoran – Between white Golf and Play off caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with **Kovčić Selma** and **Trbara Erna** we stood between white “Golf” and “Play off” caffe.

Left leg injured, spent 19 days in Tuzlan hospital.

Was located at about 6m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 82 Ljaljić Alen- Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was in garden of “Kapija” caffe with **Imširević Jasenko** and **Borogovac Almir**. Both my legs were hurt and arm nearly torn-off I was in hospital for two months so I was transferred to Split and from Split to Norway.

Was located at about 28m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 83 Đapo Samir- Belle amie boutique (corner of building towards Leonardo across NIK)

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was with **Slijepčević Asim** in front of entrance to “Belle amie” boutique. Injury of left leg, left leg heel and left leg shin. Was treated for 20 days.

Was located at about 8m from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 84 Memić Fikret – In front of Samoizbor shopwindow

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with Muratović Alma, Salkić Zehra, Andelić Vesna, Salkić Sidika and Muminović Halid we stood in front of “Samoizbor” store shopwindow.

Injured shin of right leg. 13 days spent in hospital.

Was located at about 14m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 85 Tucaković Damir – In front of Samoizbor store entrance

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with Mujačić Adnan we were in front of “Samoizbor” store entrance where Adnan was selling beer, we sat on two chairs.

Treated in Germany, injured right leg shin, injured artery.

Was located at about 10m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 86 Baraković Muhamed – Samoizbor towards NIK

On 25 May 1995 6 minutes to 21 hours with Hadziefendić Bato, Mujić Samir, Milić Adrijana, Čustendil Feđa and Hodzić Nedim we were located at “Samoizbor” entrance.

1.5 months in hospital then sent to Germany. Injuries of both legs shins, left arm forearm, left side of chest, *1 fragment in head was not removed, 1 fragment in back was not removed.*

Was located at about 7m away from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 87 Ikinić Admir –Samoizbor corner towards Gulam

On 25 May 1995 about 21h with Hidanović Alen, Hujdurović Adnan, Hodzić Ago, Jogundzić Azur, Marković Nenad, Hadziselimović Asim, Hajdarević Acko, Đuka and Osman from Tower we were located at “Samoizbor” corner towards “Gulam” (in front of “Zastava 101”) we all stood in one circle and talked.

Injured left arm, severely wounded. 17 days in hospital so he was sent to Zagreb, 20 days stayed there.

Was located at about 10m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 88 Mekić Omer –Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was in front of “Kapija” caffe entrance me, Anes and Mirko.

Multiple injuries of spine, kidneys which was removed and liver. I was sent to Zagreb for treatment.

Was located at about 28m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 89 Huskarić Mehmed –Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was at entrance to “Kapija” caffe facing “NIK” store. Perforated left shin muscle and one fragment destroyed my right leg kneecap and right leg ligaments.

Was located at about 29m from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 90 Mujkić Senada – Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with Salihović Edin, Mujkić Edo, Armin, Jasmin, Amir, Maid. We sat in “Kapija” caffe i was facing away from “NIK” and facing “Kapija” caffe.

Remark: In one moment I saw some light and then something knocked me down. I was wounded in left hand and left breast. 15 days in hospital.

Was located about 26m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 91 Malohodžić Nedim – At corner of Mazalović Braca’s boutique

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was with Vuković Mustafa at corner at Mazalović Braca’s boutique.

Stomach injury, injury of right shoulder and left shin, back, head, buttocks, etc.

Was located at about 7m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 92 Gulemović Edin- Samoizbor

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours. With Pirić Mirza I was selling popcorn in front of “Samoizbor” at a place where projectile hit earlier.

Wounds on left leg in area of thigh. 1 month in hospital.

Was located at about 10m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 93 Hajdarević Mirsad- Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours. With my cousin Fišeković Nermin we sat in “Kapija” caffe garden.

Injured right shin muscle. 1 month in hospital.

Was located at about 30m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 94 Kapetanović Azra – Samoizbor – corner towards NIK

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours. With my cousin Zaimović Jasminka I was at “Samoizbor” corner towards “NIK”. I was wounded in stomach. 1 fragment was not removed in immediate proximity of spine.

Was located at about 6m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 95 Borogovac Almir – Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours. With Ljaljić Alen and Imširević Jasenko we stood in front of “Kapija” caffe garden, I was facing “NIK” store.

Severe injuries to both legs 1 month in hospital, left shin amputated and right foot injured. TREATED IN IRELAND FOR 6 MONTHS.

Was located at about 28m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 96 Alić Nihad – Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours, I was located in “Kapija” caffe garden where ice-cream was sold. Wounded in left leg knee. 22 days spent in hospital.

Was located at about 27m from alleged explosion.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 97 Aljić Nedžad – Pašić attorney office

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with friends **Bulajko Edin, Delić Almir, Murselović Elvir**, Zukić Azra and **Pirić Selma** we stood at Pašić attorney office.

Injured left leg foot and shin muscle on right leg.

Was located at about 8m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 98 Ljaljić Šejla – Gulam caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours. With **Čirak Samir and Jahić Almir** we sat in “Gulam” caffe garden. I was located about 15m away from explosion.

Right shin injury, left thigh and left shoulder *and fragments are still in my body.*

Was located at about 15m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 99 Hodžić Edin – 4m from explosion towards Samoizbor

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours. With friends **Razić Jasmin, Mulajusufović Senad, Marijanović Šimo, Teparić Idriz** and two more men whom I do not know we were at 4 meters away from explosion towards “Samoizbor”.

Left upper arm injury and left shin and right hip. Was treated in Germany in Munich even today (1998).

Was located at about 4m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 100 Isić Muhamed – Gulam caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours. With **Mujić Samir, Radojčić Nenad, Dajanović Jasmin**, brother Ahmed and friend Alić Partić Muamer we come in front of “NIK”.

Me, my brother Ahmed and friend Muamer continued towards “Gulam” caffe.

Injured in right arm elbow. 10 days in hospital.

Was located at about 14m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 101 Pašalić Ramiz – At popcorns closer to Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was located at popcorns closer to “Kapija” caffe.

Injuries to left arm and *injuries of nape area of head, where he still has a fragment.*

Was located at about 19m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 102 Smajić Enver – Corner at Leonardo building

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with **Mehanović Sulejman and Kurbašić Damir** and certain **Hasan Hrustanović** we stood at corner of building at “Leonardo” caffe in direction of “NIK” store 7 steps away from explosion.

Injury to nape area, 8 days was in hospital.

Was located at about 6m from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 103 Mujčinović Zlatan – Samoizbor 7-8m away from explosion

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours. I was located in front of “Samoizbor” 7-8m from explosion.

Injury of right leg and lung injury, fracture of bone in leg. 9 months was on treatment in Ireland in Dublin.

Witness No. 104 Fazlović Mirza - Samoizbor towards Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with my cousin Fazlović Naida and cousin Kofrc Edin I was located in front of “Samoizbor” closer to “Kapija” caffe.

Easier injuries, bandaged in infirmary.

Was located at about 22m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 105 Mulajusufović Senad –Samoizbor – 7-8m from explosion

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with friends Teparić Idriz, Razić Jasmin, Marijanović Šimo, Hodžić Edin we were located in front of “Samoizbor” 7-8 meters from projectile impact.

Has a metal bar in his leg. Treated in Denmark.

Was located at about 8m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 106 Duraković Mirel – Samoizbor – at 10m from explosion

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours, I was with Zlajo at 10m from explosion at “Samoizbor”.

Easily injured in right shoulder by one smaller fragment of projectile, was not in hospital.

Was located at about 10m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 107 Mišković Mirko – Gulam caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with girlfriend Borić Majda I sat at the beginning of “Gulam” caffe garden closer to “NIK”, about 8m away from “NIK”

Severely injured in stomach, *has a fragment in stomach.*

Was located at about 17m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 108 Osmanović Damir –Leonardo

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours. Was located in front of “Leonardo” caffe entrance facing with his left side to “NIK”.

Injury to left leg in thigh muscle area and in left side of chest, and injury to gluteus (buttocks).

Has a fragment in him which hit him in left side of chest, passed through lungs and stopped on right side of chest in a muscle and still hasn't been removed.

Was located at about 18m from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 109 Tokić Krunoslav – Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with friends Stjepanović Savo and Begić Mehmed we were in front of “Kapija” caffe.

Easier injuries, injured ankle and fibula burst.

Was at about 30m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 110 Hadzimehmedović Ajla - Leonardo

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with friend Vučiljević Ivana and friend Cifrić Mirza we were located in front of “Leonardo” caffe.

Wound on thigh muscle of left leg, fragment removed.

Was located at about 12m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 111 Hurić Edin –Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with four-year old sister’s daughter I sat in “Kapija” caffe.

Injury to left leg shin, hit by 7 fragments. 4 were removed and 3 remained. Via one humanitarian organization I was sent to treatment in Dublin.

Was located at about 35m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 112 Dajanović Azra –Leonardo- Pezejac

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with friends Redžić Amra and Hadžić Suada we were in front of “Leonardo” caffe leaning on “Pezejac”.

Easier injury of left leg

Was located at about 11m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 113 Kofrc Edin – 10m away from NIK

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with my cousin Fazlović Mirza and one acquaintance Mehić Omer we met cousin Naida and were at 10 meters from “NIK” when explosion occurred.

Flesh wounds.

Was at about 10m away from alleged explosion iste.

Witness No. 114 Mehinagić Melida – Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 I was located in “Kapija” caffe garden.

Left foot injury. Damaged left leg tendon.

Was located at about 26m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 115 Altumbabić Denis – Leonardo

On 25 May 1995 I was located at the plateau in front of “Leonardo” caffe.

Perforating wound in shin area of right leg, fragment passed through shin bone.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 116 Imamović Mirsad - Kapija caffe

With my brother's girlfriend Nermina Islamović I was in front of "Kapija" caffe. One fragment hit me in right temple, one in left shoulder, and other in right shoulder, upper arm and right side of chest.

Was located at about 29m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 117 – Pirić Damir - Leonardo

On 25 May 1995 with my brother Pirić Amir and friends Hodžić Mirsad and Edin and Arnautović Ado we stood in front of "Leonardo" caffe.

Injured right leg in area of thigh muscle, *and in right leg thigh has a fragment.*

Was located at about 9m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 118 Zonić Fahreta – Kapija caffe

With Mehmedović Muhamed I was located at "Kapija" caffe.

Left leg injury- foot.

Was located at about 31m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 119 Ahmed Isić – NIK – 2-3m from white Golf

On 25 May 1995 I was with **Mujić Samir** whom I hugged. We were 2-3m from projectile impact.

Remark: Instinctively I made a turn so fragments only grazed me. Did not fall on the ground. Very important!

Grazed by fragments, flesh wound from fragments.

Was located at about 3m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No.120 Avdibašić Elisa – Kapija caffe

With friend Selma Hadžiselimović we sat in "Kapija" caffe.

Squashed kidney on right side and some spine injuries.

Was located at about 34m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 122 - Husejnović Damir – Leonardo

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was located in front of "Leonardo" caffe selling drinks. With me were Damir Muhedinović, Enes Suljetović called Cico and Nedžad Begunić certain Mecko and owner of "Intermeco" caffe Dino and his girlfriend.

60% invalid.

Was located at about 9m from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 123 – Huseinefendić Samir – Leonardo – corner towards boutique

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was located next to building corner at “Leonardo” with Mehmedović Amel, Mehmedović Edin, Đapo Amir, Glogovac Ljubiša and one Amel’s friend. We were facing away from “NIK”.

Injury of spine and left arm.

Was located at about 10m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 124 - Šečić Sanja - Leonardo -

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with colleague Edina Aščić we were in “Leonardo” caffe.

Wounded in right leg, right leg operated.

Was located at about 16m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 125 Buzajko Edin – Leonardo

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was located beneath “Leonardo” caffe exactly at entrance, with Delić Almir, Murselović Elvir, Agić Nedžad and two friends Azra and Selma. At 10m away from us the projectile fell.

Remark: After explosion I stayed on my feet, I felt a strong pain in lung area, I felt that air from my lungs is getting out through that wound so i plugged that hole with my hand and moved towards “Kapija”.

Lungs injuries, stomach, right arm, 20 days treated in hospital and 6 months in Denmark.

Was located at about 10m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 171 Kalesić Dino - Gulam

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with son Sandro I was sitting in “Gulam” caffe garden, at 10m from explosion site. My son Sandro was sitting next to me on a chair. Injuries to left shoulder *and pelvis which still was not removed because it is close to the spine.*

Was located at about 15m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 190 Fazlović Naida – Samoizbor towards Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours with cousins Fazlović Mirza and Kofrc Edin and Jogunčić Edin we were at “Samoizbor” corner towards “Kapija” caffe.

Easily wounded in left shoulder blade.

Was located at about 15m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 191-192 Huremović Nadir- between Leonardo and Play off caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was at 7-8 meters from “Leonardo” towards “Play off” caffe. No injuries.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments

Witness No. 193 Omerović Mirza – Kapija caffe

Was with Kešetović Alma in immediate proximity of “Kapija” caffe garden facing “NIK”.

No injuries.

Was located at about 28m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 197 Grigureski Adrijana – Kapija caffe entrance door

With my friend Bogner Vlado I was located in front of entrance door to “Kapija” caffe.

No injuries.

Was located at about 30m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. Alić Partić Muamer – Gulam

With brothers Isić Ahmed and Muhamed and their sister Vildana I was in “Gulam” caffe.

No injuries.

Was at about 14m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 200 Nožinović Nedžad – Kapija caffe

On 25 May 1995 about 21 hours I was sitting in “Kapija” caffe garden turned with right side towards “NIK” store with 5-6 of us, Šehmehmedović Sejf and Jahić Edin.

No injuries.

Was located at about 30m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 202 Isić Vildana - Gulam

On 25 May 1995 I was located in “Gulam” caffe garden with Ninić Dijana and her boyfriend Nedim.

No injuries.

Was located at about 17m from alleged explosion site.

Witness No. 204 Pašić Edin – Leonardo behind Pezejac

On 25 May 1995 I was with Mirela Fišeković, we were located in front of “Leonardo” caffe behind “Pezejac”, Suljetović Zlatan was also there.

No injuries.

Was located at about 11m from alleged explosion site.

-Killed –Invalids –Severely injured –Easily injured –Witnesses who hold fragments