

After being informed on his rights the citizen gives to the authorised officer the following:

STATEMENT

I was called up to serve a regular military service and on April 11, 1994, I went to the VRS and the barracks which was located in an elementary school in Dušanovo, now Kasaba, Milići municipality. I served in the Military Regiment of VP¹ 7590 where I was a military police officer. On August 3, 1994, my unit was sent off and deployed to a fire line in the Nišićka Visoravan, near the village of Brgule. We were placed on this line solely with the task of preserving the existing positions, and in no way to carry out the attacks and actions on the positions of the FBiH army. We were deployed to this line of fire to assist the existing army, which could not resist the daily attacks of the FBiH army, and in my view, since we were new soldiers, we were not even trained to perform such tasks in the army. On August 5, 1994, at about 3.30 a.m., early fierce attacks by the FBiH Army from all available means into our positions began. This attack lasted all day so our line was broken in several places. At about 3 p.m. the same day, I noticed that I was left alone in the surroundings of the FBiH army, so I began to retreat to the villages of Mali Jasen and Okruglice which were controlled by the VRS. At about 4.15 p.m., the Muslim forces noticed me and started shooting at me from the infantry and artillery weapons, 60 mm mortars, and while the shells were falling around me, fired bullets caused the branches falling off the trees, I managed to hide in one ditch between the stump of coniferous tree and a stone covered with ferns, where, in my opinion, I laid for a long time, because I got numb and while lying down I saw when the members of the Muslim forces who had the “Black Swans” insignia on their overalls were passing by me. When all kinds of weapons ceased firing around me, and I could hear the fire not so far away from me, I began to retreat crawling to a safe place. In that retreat, I was spotted by two Muslim soldiers who had fallen behind in action and immediately started firing in my direction with a burst of fire and launched the rifle grenades saying, “Stop Chetnik, motherfucker, you’re done, Allahu Akbar, etc.” In fear and during my escape, I took shelter and opened fire in their direction from the rifle, and then it got stuck. After that I started running with the intention of running away from them or getting as far away from them as possible to make my weapon operational again and save my life, and as I ran at one moment I felt some jerk in the body that knocked me to the ground, I tried to get up and continue further, I failed to do that and at that time I saw that I was bleeding in the groin of my right leg, which I did not feel already as if my leg was a foreign body. Immediately, I took off my belt and tied my leg to stop the bleeding, after which I managed to get up and bounce behind a tree on my left foot,

¹ TRANSLATOR's NOTE: military post

trying to see if my pursuers had seen me, whom I did not see, and I continued walking on my left foot, when I felt severe stomach cramps, which slowed me down, produced by a single rifle grenade shrapnel that hit me in the stomach. In all that commotion, fear, shock and a scene I cannot describe, I saw my salvation in retreating into one stream and at that moment I felt familiar with the territory and terrain I was going through and I was sure that I was moving in the right direction. I began to crawl, dragging myself across the ground, when I heard somewhere in the distance that a grenade was fired, which resembled a 155 mm howitzer by sound, and which subsequently exploded in my immediate vicinity. That detonation threw me 4-5 metres in the air. Five pieces of shrapnel hit my body. I fell to the ground after hitting one tree, I broke my left collarbone and lost consciousness after I hit the tree with my head. After a while I came to a conscious state, I felt intense pain throughout my body, my breathing made me anxious because I saw bubbly blood on my right shoulder, and my breathing was difficult. After realising that my lungs were hurt, I took my left hand, put my palm on that wound, and after that I began to breathe much easier, while I had very severe pains all the time, and at some point I felt some warmth in my stomach, with my right hand I unbuttoned overalls and I saw that I have a large wound in the abdomen. Then I thought that this was my end, my whole life flew before my eyes, which I had behind me, and while I was thinking about it I heard some approaching voices, and I began to drag myself on the ground, pushing my body with my left arm and leg. During that crawling, I felt a strong blow to my left knee, and when I looked, I saw that it was actually my lower leg, that is, my foot, that was cut off by the burst fired from the rifle. Only then could I no longer move from that place. After a short time two Muslim soldiers came to me, one of them kicked me in the head and broke my three teeth, I didn't get the time to spit my teeth out, he put a gun in my mouth, swearing my Chetnik mother, etc. while the other soldier was pulling his shoulder saying, "Don't shoot, fuck him, don't you see he's almost dead, let's save my nephew", while the other said he had to shoot, when he cocked the weapon he pulled a gun from my mouth, fired one bullet into my neck, and then one shot into my left ankle when he moved up from my helpless body. After all of that, they took me by the shoulders and dragged me to the village of Brgule, which I heard, because I couldn't see by that time already. The moment they said that they caught a Chetnik, there were severe beatings all over my body with broken bones, chest and head, so I fainted. I came to a conscious state in a vehicle, where I was already tied up, they poured water on me, slapped me and asked personal information, how many soldiers there were, equipment, etc., while I heard a female voice mentioning the Vareš hospital, they were stabbing my hands with something and after that I lost consciousness. When I regained consciousness I found out I was in an operating room of the Zenica Hospital. Immediately after the surgery, and that same night, they put me in a bed, along

with seven Muslim patients, one of them hit me with at the stitch area on my stomach three times with a crutch and they re-stitched me in the operating room three times. The man who beat me in that room told me that it was a period of mourning in Zenica for fifteen days already, because 140 Muslim soldiers were killed in that part of the line where I was arrested and that he would revenge that army on me. After that horrible night, in the morning hours a Doctor came in, introducing himself as a doctor ČAK², speaking Serbian language not so well, but I understood him that he had operated my left leg, abdomen and placed fixators, and that he would bring the representatives of the Red Cross who would register me for the exchange of the captured soldiers. That same day, an old lady came into the room, who approached my bed, to which I was bound, and spat in my face, and after that came the soldier who arrested me, the one who restrained the other from shooting at me and said, "It's good, you stayed alive, there is hope" and left the room. I didn't have any food or hygiene at that hospital. On that same day, two men came and put me on a stretcher, tied my hands and feet and transported me by a Land Rover to the Zenica Correctional facility. When they brought me into that building in an office where a man was sitting at the table, the questioning began, what nation I was, religion, etc., and when I answered that I was a Serb, of the Orthodox confession, that man brutally beat me up while I was tied and he ordered the two men to take me to a room, which was like a classroom, in which there were already seven old men over 50 years of age, of Serb ethnicity from the Laktaši area and they left me on the floor of that classroom. I had been in that room from 18/08 until 23/08/1994 and I was interrogated daily and beaten, without medical aid, bandages, without food, etc. And one day I was interrogated by a man I know only by the name Hussein, who drilled my left tibia bone with a hand drill asking me for some information which I really did not know and I do not know that even today. I figured out that they thought that I was a very important person in the VRS, because my unit offered to exchange captured soldiers on the same day when I was captured. Regarding these interrogations I will not describe pulling hair, ears, nose, causing pain by pulling the fixers from the leg, etc., because it would take a very long time, and I do not consider it important, because it was normal to be done during these hostilities, when you were captured by a Muslim army. When that Hussein drilled my leg from I lost consciousness due to the enormous pain and it was also the last night of my life at the Zenica Correctional facility. On August 23, 1994, two men put me on a stretcher and tied my hands and feet, loaded me into one TAM truck and transported me to the suburbs of Zenica, where other two men took me, put me in a Land Rover and drove to the Sarajevo airport. There was one person in charge of me at the airport, and throughout my entire stay in Sarajevo, they carried me down on a stretcher to an underground corridor, a tunnel, they put me on some carts, which were on rails or wheels, I don't know what exactly

²TN: could be CHUCK

as they blindfolded me and drove me about a kilometre and they could barely get me out of the tunnel because there was a narrow part and a sharp bend there. When they took me out of the tunnel, they put me in an ambulance and drove me to the Military Hospital where they did not want to admit me, because I was a Chetnik according to them, so we continued our journey to the Koševo Plastic surgery hospital and they put me on some floor of the hospital in the room number 312. From that room, I could see the Hum repeater through a window that had no glass on it. I was admitted to the hospital by the so-called Doctor, if it can be said that Faruk Kulenović was a doctor, who put me in that room and he asked me two questions when we remained alone in the room:

1. Chetniks, what do you eat, so that every one of you whom we catch is two meters high, and with a cynical smile like a hungry wolf in a lamb torus, he said, but we're shortening you.
2. What did you need this war for?

When I immediately replied that we did not kill their member of the wedding party but they killed ours, this doctor approached my bed while I was tied up and beat me with open and closed hands. The doctor, when he got tired of hitting my body, walked out of the room and after a short time walked into the room holding a metal hammer in his hand, saying through laughter that my leg fixers, which had four screws, were not well placed on my leg and with the hammer he began to repair the fixator and I lost consciousness from the unbearable pain. This doctor never came to my room again. I was in this hospital until September 8, 1994, in which I had no medical help or bandaging, nor food. I was tied to the bed so I was lying in my own faeces, urine and the fluid that I vomited. Every day I spent in this institution, I was interrogated and brutally beaten several times by some unknown services, while the hospital staff sent members of the killed soldiers³ of the Muslim army who beat me and urinated over my wounds, beating me with open and closed fists etc. On September 8, 1994, in the afternoon, I was shot at by a sniper from Hum with three shots that hit the bed, and I was placed on that floor alone as a patient and an unprotected live target for the sniper. On that day, but now in the evening, some people dressed in black overalls stole me from my hospital room and carried me on a stretcher through the laundry and transported me to Hrasno, a hospital for mentally ill children by some vehicle, and they mentioned some ČELO and JUKA. These people were asking for 6,000 German marks at that time to take me to the Serb positions and they provided me with the phone services so I could call someone on the Serb side who would bring the money. As no contact was made, those same people brought me back in the same vehicle and left me at the front door of the Koševo Hospital on that stretcher, and I was found there in front of the hospital by the man who was supposedly in charge

³TN: word **families** probably missed in typing:

of my care in Sarajevo so he put me back into the same room where I was before the stealing. Maybe two hours later, a man came into the room who told me I was worthless and that he had an order to immediately transfer me to the Viktor Bubanj Barracks in Sarajevo, which at that time was a concentration camp and torture site for the Serb people, and now it is a disgrace that the same place is a court that was equipped by the donations of the foreign factors in BiH. That night, on September 8, 1994, when they brought me to the Viktor Bubanj concentration camp, they brought me into the building, the third or the fifth door to the right, on a stretcher and shook me on concrete floor out of the stretcher. There was a metal hoop on the ceiling of that room, or a ring through which a chain with handcuffs was put through (some tying up item) that they put around my hands and lifted me into the air and hung me. After that, two by two men were coming into this room with code names like thirteen, eight, nine, twenty two, two, etc., who hit me and kicked me all over the body, competing which one of them had a stronger punch and when they got over it, they brought wooden sticks with which they beat me for hours, they took out my blood with the syringes and were writing a letter to my mother in the text: "Dear mother we will see each other in heaven", after that one of them took a knife and he wanted to take my right eye out and when he cut the arcade and when blood came to my lips, I lost consciousness out of fear, not pain, because I was already used to the very severe pain that was present all the time. On 10/09/199?⁴ when they brought me out on a stretcher outside the entrance door of that prison camp and while they were arguing over whether I should be released or still detained in that camp, I heard some voices which resembled the crying of a child, and then I saw them taking out a whimpering old man who was over 70 years of age from one from the premises to the corridor, completely naked, poorly nourished, and two construction bricks were tied with a wire to his testicles and when one of the camp guards kicked him in the buttocks the wire did its thing, it tore off the old man's testicles, and the old man fell in the hallway and immediately died, while at that moment I vomited some fluid, which I do not know where it came from, because during my entire stay in this camp I had no food but only torture and interrogations. On that day, on September 10, 1994, I was transferred tied on a stretcher to the Sarajevo Central prison, brought into one room as they call it, a hearing room, and a secretary came in, and a little later, Judge Muhidin Kapo. An indictment has been filed against me and I have been remanded in custody for 30 days. While I was lying on a stretcher in that room, Kapo was walking around the room, gritting his teeth, telling that woman what to write, swearing my Chetnik mother and he used other swear words of abusive content, and at one point he tells me, "If you hadn't been like that, I would have swept the hall with you now." When he finished typing the decision, he went to the door, unable to resist his criminal act and nationalism, which he displayed all the time, he came back to me and the

⁴TN: number illegible, it is most likely 1994

stretcher, took my right hand and stabbed a ballpoint pen into my hand, piercing it, and while I screamed in pain he laughed and said, "I left you with a memory for your whole life of me", in which he succeeded, because that scar is in a visible place and he really succeeded in his intention. After this, I was transferred to a cell with one deserter from the Muslim army, whose name I would not mention, he was half a Serb and half a Croat child from a mixed marriage, and who had been cleaning my excrement in that cell for ten days. During this stay I removed the threads from wounds myself that were in a severe stage of infection. Three days after the indictment, there was a trial at which I was convicted as a VRS terrorist, with a proposed sentence to imprisonment of ten years and six months, which was immediately unanimously adopted by a judge and jury. And then comes the day of September 20, 1994, and finally my exchange for Ramiz Šalko, who was captured in Foča. All the things that I said can be a lot more detailed, but it is better that it takes hours for this and not days and I am also not remembering everything, because I have nightmares which prevent me from sleeping anyway.

Pursuant to Article 65 of the CPC of the Republic of Srpska, after making a statement, you have the right to read the statement or to have it read to you.

Will you read the statement or will we read it to you? I have read it.

Do you have any objections to the record? NO.

Is there anything else you would like to say? NO.

Will you sign the records? YES.

The interview ended at 23:00⁵

RECORD TAKER:

[REDACTED]

CITIZEN:

[REDACTED]

AUTHORISED OFFICER:

[REDACTED]

[signature illegible]

[signature

[REDACTED]

[signature

[REDACTED]

⁵ TN: 11 p.m.

SARAJEVO DISTRICT MILITARY COURT⁶

Number: [illegible]-1272/94

Sarajevo, 10/09/1994

Investigative judge of the Sarajevo district military court Muhidin Kapo in the investigative case against the suspect [REDACTED] on the basis of reasonable grounds that he committed the act from Article 119, paragraph 1 of the taken SFRJ [illegible]CC and pursuant to Article 159, paragraph 1 and 2 of the taken [illegible]CC on the 10/09/1994 rendered the following:

DECISION

AGAINST:

[illegible] [REDACTED], born on [REDACTED], in [REDACTED], resident of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], RBiH citizen,

on the basis of reasonable doubt that he, as the RBiH citizen, for the time of the proclaimed war situation in the country, from the beginning of May 1994, participated in the armed conflict against the legal armed forces of the RBiH Army, and on the side of the enemy military para-formations – the so-called army of the Republic of Srpska, so that he, during the armed conflicts in the area of Vrhovi, Zvijezda mountain, closer location Nišić plateau, after being heavily wounded, was captured by the members of the RBiH Army on 05/06 of August, 1994,

therefore as a citizen of the RBiH, who during the war took part in the war against the RBiH,

he committed the crime according to Article [illegible] taken from the SFRJ [illegible] CC.

Statement of grounds

⁶TN: the entire decision is barely visible, most of the translation is guessed

Sarajevo district military court made a request to the investigative judge of this court for conducting an investigation against the suspect [REDACTED] because of reasonable doubts that he committed the mentioned crime, and whose actions were described in the operative part of this decision.

Making a decision on the merits of the request for the conduction of the investigation, the investigative judge, after examining the [illegible] and the evidence which are in it, established that there are enough elements which [illegible] indicate that the suspect committed the incriminated acts.

During the investigation [illegible] needed to conduct [illegible] investigative judge on his example [illegible] paragraph 1 [illegible] and made a decision as in the operative part [illegible].

[illegible stamp: Sarajevo district military court, Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina]

[illegible 2nd stamp: clerk for ...]

At the request of the Committee for the collection of data on perpetrated crimes against humanity of international law, the examination was conducted on the 27th of March 1998 at the Institute of Forensic medicine in Belgrade, of [REDACTED] where he now lives, whose identity was established on the basis of [REDACTED]

ANAMNESIS

Mechanic locksmith, married, one child. Captured as a soldier of the Republic of Srpska by Muslims on 05/08/1994 in the Nišić plateau. Captured after being wounded by automatic weapons and shrapnel (right knee and right hip, abdomen, lungs) then two Muslims came near him and one put a gun in his mouth, swearing his Chetnik mother, saying that he would kill him. Then he fired two bullets to his left lower leg, which was already injured and fired one bullet through his neck on the left side. They put him on the tent wing and dragged him to the village of Brgole. There were 10-12 of their older people who came near and started hitting him with the butts, feet, fists. He was hit once with a butt in the head, he did not lose consciousness then⁷. Then they put him in a car, tied his right arm and questioned him about the deployment of our army. Due to his general malaise, he could neither speak nor see. They gave him some injection into his vein and transported him in an unknown direction again, when he lost consciousness again. He started waking up and the first thing he saw were some spotlights (operating room at the Zenica hospital). He heard some voices and saw the doctor stitching his guts. Then he lost consciousness again. When he woke up again he heard the voice “Chetnik woke up”. Then three doctors came in, one of whom was from Virginia (USA) and introduced himself to be a “doctor without borders”. Then he found out he had been in a coma for 7 days and had not been waking up. On that day, they decided to disconnect him from the apparatus (allegedly he was clinically dead). He told him he had a strong body. He was transferred to an eight-bed room where Muslims lay. Out of the seven, four were able to move and they repeatedly hit him at the stitches across the abdomen at night, so his stitches got torn. It happened three times so they stitched it again. Because of the pain he wailed. He lay there for a while, but he does not know for how long exactly and then he was transferred to the Zenica Correctional facility. In prison, he was once taken to some room with bars, they put him on and tied to a table and tortured him like that, one Muslim turned on the drill 5 cm away from his forehead, another a chainsaw just above his genitals, and the third one nailed the nails with wires into the bones of the lower leg. Then he took a baton, spilled a bucket of water on the tiles, and brought that stick to the spilled liquid, and then he saw some

⁷ TN: it is written that he DID NOT lose consciousness, but in the following sentences the word AGAIN implies this could be a typing mistake

bluish sparks (an electric baton), and he was naked during all that time. One approached him with a knife and said “well, now you will no longer be able to aim,” and was about to take his eye out, then he fainted. He regained consciousness in his cell. The following day some foreigners came and he was transferred to Sarajevo. He was on a stretcher the whole time (he had an external leg fixer and a left hip dislocation). He was refused admission at the Sarajevo military hospital because he was a Chetnik, after which he was taken to the Koševo hospital, guarded by four guards. One was hitting him, the other was spitting at him, and the third one was defecating over his body. They tortured him with hunger by throwing the food that the nurse brought out of the window right away. The windows were broken, so it was cold even during August. At the hospital reception, Dr Faruk Kulenović told him that the fixators were not done well⁸ in Zenica, so he had taken a hammer and hit the pins deeper into his bone while he was awake. From there, he was transferred to the Viktor Bubanj Barracks and then to Hrasno, a hospital for retarded children, which was turned into a private prison. He was returned to the Viktor Bubanj barracks again. This was his “longest night.” There, his nails on his right leg were ripped out with pliers, they put cigarettes down on his tongue, punched him with some needles, made his wounds bleed again, pulled blood from his veins with syringes, and wrote names on the wall with blood, and threatened to circumcise him and they broke-kicked out three of his teeth, one was punching him in the ribs only on the left side. When they were already getting tired at about 2 a.m., they sent him one guy who was told he could do “whatever he wanted” with him. When he saw how he looked all in blood and almost quartered, he just stopped, looked at him and “didn’t have the courage to approach him.” When the morning came, the same people who were doing it came, wiped the blood, cleaned everything in the room, put him in the car and took him to the central prison in Sarajevo. They put him in a cell there on the 5th floor. There he was registered by the Red Cross. Then they took the legal route to accuse him. Judge/lawyer Muhidin Capo began shouting and making some records with the typist. He was accused of being a “member of the Republic of Srpska Army and belonging to an enemy military formation.” During one moment of rage he stabbed the pen in his right fist. He was told he would do 10 years in prison, but he never got his judgement. He was exchanged on 21/09/1994 on the “Bratstvo jedinstvo” bridge in Sarajevo.

PERSONAL MEDICAL HISTORY

Before the war he was completely healthy. He had not been operated.

⁸ TN: translated as in original, although different versions of this show up in different statements and notes

MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION

- From medical records: st. post vulnus sclopetar tibiae sin.,pseudoarthrosis, st. post osteomyelitidem cruris 1. sin.

- From the discharge list of the traumatology clinic in Sarajevo reg.no. .566: "... date of admission 23/08/1994 Dg: Vul.sclop. reg. glutei. Fractura explosiva cruris sin. gen. dex. pubis dex. Ruptura intestini tenui pp. vul. sclopetaria.

- From the discharge list of the surgical ward of the Town Hospital in Sarajevo of the Republic of Srpska: "... Admission date September 20, 1994: ... UNPROFOR transferred him from the Koševo Hospital. Dg: Vul.sclop. reg. glutei. Fractura explosiva cruris sin gen. dex pubis dex. Ruptura intestini tenui pp. vul. sclopetaria ... operated at the Zenica hospital on 05/08/1994 when LP⁹ was made without stating what was done on the small intestine and an external fixator was fixed ... on the left lower leg ... discharged on September 20, 1994 ... out of family reasons wants to continue treatment in Milići or Zvornik.

- From the discharge list in Milići, reg.no. 90: "... was treated from 27/01/1995 until 31/01/1995 ... the patient was admitted ... for partial removal of ... fixator ..."

- From the discharge list of the hospital in Banja Koviljača reg.no. 312: "... he was treated from the 23rd of February until the 1st of May 1995: Dg: paresis n. peronei 1. dex.

- From the discharge list in Milići, reg.no. 518: "... was treated from the 1st of May 1995 until the 11th of May 1995 ... admitted ... because of pain, swelling, redness and purulent secretion from the left lower leg accompanied with fever external fixator removed, incision performed and removal of purulent drainage, high doses of AB¹⁰ are included ... wants further treatment ... VMA¹¹ ... "

CURRENT PROBLEMS

Main problems: constant pain in the right hip region, left lower leg, spine pain due to shorter left leg, suffocation attacks, stomach problems. He sleeps poorly, nightmares prevent him from sleeping. He sweats and cries in his sleep. He has problems in marriage because of this and "scares the child". He does not feel his right leg due to a nerve injury. Personal history: before the camp he was not treated neurologically or psychiatrically. Family history: negates elements of relevance to neurological and psychiatric heredity.

⁹ TN: most probably laboratory test

¹⁰ TN: unknown abbreviation, probably antibiotic

¹¹ TN: military medical academy

An objective examination of [REDACTED] established the following

FINDINGS:

1. A man about 182 cm tall, well developed and well fed. Cylindrical neck ordinarily movable. Chest cylindrical, symmetrically respiratory movable. Abdomen in line with the chest, soft during palpation. Secondary sexual characteristics well expressed.

2. The teeth are mostly preserved. The 5th and 6th teeth in the lower jaw on the left are missing (allegedly knocked out by the impact - the roots of the teeth extracted in Belgrade at the dental ward) and the 6th on the upper right. The dental pits are flattened at the sites of missing teeth, and the mucous membranes of the gums and lips are diffusely pale pink. Preserved teeth are firm in their roots, moderately cared.

3. In the hairy part of the middle frontal area, there is a transversely located whitish scar, 14x2 mm in diameter, hairless.

4. In the middle of the back of the right fist there is a whitish scar, oval in appearance, 10x8 mm in diameter above the skin.

5. On the left side of the neck, at the height of a large head rotator, at its front edge there is a whitish scar, 10x8 mm in diameter, and on the posterior edge of the muscle at the base of the neck, a whitish scar with a diameter of 8x9 mm, both oval-shaped scars and at a distance of 25 mm.

6. At 2 cm to the left of the midline of the back, at the root of the cervical region, there is an oval, whitish scar, 15x12 mm in diameter.

7. At the front of the right shoulder there is a whitish scar, about 3x3 mm in diameter, at the same level as the skin, and a small hardened part is felt underneath (allegedly he pulled out a piece of shrapnel from that location).

8. In the central line of the abdomen, below the apex of the xiphoid extension up to area below the navel in the total length of 22 cm, there is an operative whitish scar, with numerous

transverse brisket suture scars; up to 15 mm wide. In the area of the left spina iliaca anterior a whitish scar, 8x1 cm in diameter, was removed at the location from which a part of the bone was removed for implantation (this was done at the Zemun hospital).

9. In the area of the inner side of the upper one fifth of the right thigh, irregular whitish scar, 55x35 mm in diameter, recessed below the level of the skin, shrivelled as a spider web.

10. On the outside of the right knee, a whitish scar, oval-shaped, recessed below the level of the skin, wrinkled, 15x10 mm in diameter, a shrapnel left behind in soft tissue.

11. Left lower leg is deformed, bent, in the lower half arched inward. At the front of the lower half there is a visible longitudinal irregular whitish scar, 110x10 mm in diameter with transverse brisket extensions (from surgery), and an oval whitish scars up to about 10x5 mm in diameter (from the fixator) above the scars on the front inside and in the ankle area. On the back of the left lower leg, at the border of the middle and lower thirds, horizontally and partly obliquely downwards and inside there is an irregular, whitish scar, 85x22 mm in diameter (from shrapnel and subsequent firing). In the area of the inner ankle of the left foot, an irregular whitish scar, 45x25 mm in diameter, below the level of the skin. Partial limitation of movement in the hock joint and sensitivity to pain present in the area of the scar from the entrance wound and at light palpation in the area of the inner ankle of the foot. Left foot shorter by about 2 cm.

12. Apart from what has been described, there are no other changes on the outside part of the body.

NEUROLOGICAL FINDINGS

Skull and cranial nerves: neurological findings normal. Neck, torso and extremities: hypotrophy of the left lower leg and foot, weakened flexion and extension of the foot. Sensitivity: hypoaesthesia of the dorsal and plantar side of the foot. Spinal column: no peculiarities. Coordination tests: normal. Extrapyramidal signs: negative. Meningeal signs, disinhibitory phenomena and pathological reflexes: not obtained. Walking and standing: limp in the left leg. Speech, gnosis and praxis: intact. Sphincters: controls them without problems. Neurovegetative system: no signs of dysfunction.

PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS

Overall impression: acts tense and subdepressive; verbal contact is easily established and maintained. Consciousness: preserved alertness, oriented, with elements of the disintegration phenomena. Observation: Sensory deception are negated and he does not imply that there are any. Responsiveness: hypertenacity aprosexia. Remembering and memorising: elements of dissociative amnesia for periods of traumatic experiences. Intelligence: average, general knowledge inventory consistent with education. Opinion: in form normal, in content with frequent, coercive and disturbing reminiscences of traumatic experiences in hostile captivity, of negative anticipation. Emotions: anxiety-subdepressive syndrome, reacts to every loud noise, episodes of emotional anaesthesia. Voluntary and instinctive dynamism: hypobulia, frequent nightmares whose contents relate to traumatic experiences in hostile captivity with sequential insomnia, a decline in libido, withdrawal and a decline in efficacy in a family, professional and broader social context. Critical of his actions, discerning of his state of health. Pragmatic along with preserved moral sentiment, reasoning and behaviour.

DIAGNOSIS: according to the criteria of ICD¹²-10, the subjects have paresis of the tibial and peronellar nerve and post-traumatic stress disorder F43.1¹³.

X-RAY FINDINGS

On an X-ray of the left lower leg, done on 27/03/1998 a bone scar - callus is visible in the lower third of the left shinbone, where, through the bone callus, this part of the shinbone is completely fused with the fibulae in the length of about 15 cm. The longitudinal axis of the shinbone has been modified in terms of convexity the way forward.

On a pelvic X-ray done on 27/03/1998 (of poor quality) in the soft tissue of the right gluteal region, foreign bodies are seen up to the size of pepper grains, which have unclear boundaries and metallic transparency.

Based on the foregoing, one can give the following

OPINION:

- I. The scar in the hairy part of the frontal head region described under item 3 of the findings was made at the location of the previous injury, based on the appearance of the scar and anamnestic data, most likely at the location of the tear caused by the blunt mechanical tool which was in a swinging motion, which includes a buttstock, a baton, and the like.

¹² TN: International Classification of Diseases

¹³ TN: diagnosis code

- II. The scar on the right hand, described under item 4 of the findings, was formed at the location of the previous injury and, based on the appearance of the scar and anamnesic data, most likely at the point of stabbing, possibly applied with a pencil point.
- III. The scars on the left lateral side of the neck, described under item 5 of the findings, were formed at the locations of entry and exit wounds, inflicted by projectiles fired from hand-held firearms, and whose canal went through subcutaneous soft tissue only:
- IV. The scars in the root of the neck, on the right shoulder, right thigh and left lower leg, described under items 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11, as well as the bone scars on the bones of the left lower leg, were formed in the locations of previous injuries, and based on the way the scars look, X-rays and information from medical records, most likely at the locations of injuries caused by the explosive fragmentation agent (shrapnel).
- V. The scars on the abdomen and left thigh region described under item 8 of the findings occurred at the locations of surgery which, as indicated by the medical records, had to be done due to the injuries of the abdomen and abdominal organs caused by explosion
- VI. As a result of severe physical injuries on the left lower leg, paresis of the tibial and peroneal nerves developed, as well as noticeable deformation of the left lower leg. As a result of the severe psychic trauma suffered in captivity, [REDACTED] developed a post-traumatic stress disorder. All this significantly diminishes his general life and work ability.

Attachments:

- Photos
- Medical documentation
- X-rays