

Documenta, Civic Committee for Human Rights and Centre for Peace, Non-Violence and Human Rights Osijek:

Quarterly Report Highlighting Major Trends and Issues from the War Crimes Trials Monitoring¹

Reporting period: January – April 2012

Summary Introduction

During the reporting period significant progress was noted in the trying of war crimes in Croatia. The progress can be directly linked to the transfer of numerous cases from local county courts to special war crimes courts in 2011 and early 2012. Only a few cases are still pending trial before the local county courts.

With regard to partiality and bias in sentencing of war crimes convicts, it was for the first time made clear by the presiding judge in one case that no mitigating circumstances are to be applied in relation to the defendant's participation in the Homeland war².

Some of the major unaddressed war crimes trials against former members of the Croatian Army finally commenced during the reporting period, while some are about to start³.

However, despite numerous positive developments, some issues remained of equal concern while other issues further deteriorated.

In some instances, transferring cases to special war crimes courts caused problems for victims-witnesses who remain remote from the courts where the trials are taking place, given that no assistance was offered. In the Sisak case, for example, a local NGO had to drive victims-witnesses in their own car to the special war crimes court in Osijek (to which the case had been transferred from the Sisak County Court) since the Victims and Witnesses' Support Service failed to provide for their transportation.

In some of the most important war crimes cases, the size of the courtrooms did not correspond to the public interest in the trial, forcing judges to select and limit the number of persons allowed to follow the trial⁴.

Some very important trials will have to be restarted from the beginning due to too long periods that lapsed between hearings⁵.

Despite expectations that after the parliamentary elections in December 2011 and endorsement of the new government the so-called Nullity Act would be abolished, it has unfortunately

¹ This report is followed by a statistical breakdown contained in the Annex 1 to this report entitled War Crimes Trials Chart 2012.

² For details see the Gojak case below.

³ The Merčep case, the Kerestinec case, the Medak Pocket case, the Sisak cases. For more detail see the separate paragraphs on these cases below

⁴ See the separate paragraph on the Merčep case below.

⁵ See separate reports on this issue below.

remained in force⁶. With many sides pointing out that the said Act could jeopardize regional cooperation in the prosecution of war crimes (including the Chief State Attorney and the President of the Republic), the potential abolition of the Act remained in the hands of the Constitutional Court since the President of Croatia, Ivo Josipović, challenged the constitutionality of the Act soon after its passing in Parliament.

Even after the change of government, no progress has been made with regard to awarding non-pecuniary damages to close family members of the killed civilian victims of war. The close family members of the victims (injured parties / plaintiffs) are still exposed to the payments of litigation costs. These costs accrued due to lost lawsuits which aimed at obtaining non-pecuniary damages for the loss of their close family members who were killed as civilians in war. The government needs to issue a decision through which it would renounce its endeavours to collect debts based on litigation costs so that the victims' family members do not suffer such tremendous injustice.

However, improvements in regional cooperation continued with a worthwhile initiative of the President of the Republic, Mr. Ivo Josipović, who, at an informal meeting held in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) between the Serbian President and the President of the BiH's Presidency, suggested the signing of a (trilateral) international treaty between Croatia, Bosnia and Serbia with the purpose of achieving more efficient war crimes prosecutions and avoidance of further politicization of war crimes trials. Although the signing of such an agreement between Serbia and Croatia seems quite feasible, the Bosnian delegation so far hasn't shown any willingness to sign such an international agreement⁷. It is necessary to find a solution that would intensify cooperation in the prosecution of war crimes between all the states in the region in order to achieve more efficient war crimes prosecution, bring justice to all victims of war and avoid further *in absentia* trials⁸.

As mentioned, numerous war crimes cases have been transferred from local county courts to special war crimes courts in Zagreb, Split, Rijeka and Osijek. It is expected that the war crimes trials will soon be taking place exclusively at the four special war crimes courts. However, despite the amendments to relevant laws and stipulating the exclusive jurisdiction of special courts, real specialization is yet to come. Namely, the judges and prosecutors appointed to war crimes cases still deal with all sorts of other cases including, in particular, complex corruption and organized crime cases, but also a variety of all other criminal offences.

After years of advocacy activities pursued by our three NGOs for the continuation of investigations of crimes committed against Serbian civilians and prisoners of war in the so-called Medak Pocket area, in early March 2012 two persons were arrested and detained. However, yet again those in command remained untouched⁹.

⁶ At the War Crimes Roundtable organized by our NGOs in mid-March, the Chief State Attorney said that the Croatian judicial bodies actually avoid applying the Nullity Act, thus trying to prevent a potential obstruction of the cooperation brought about by this Act

⁷ The presidents of Croatia and Serbia took the stance that perpetrators of war crimes should stand trial in the countries of their current residence while Bosnia's stance was that the trials should take place in the territory of the country where the crimes occurred.

⁸ See the separate paragraph below reporting on this valuable initiative of President Josipović.

⁹ See the separate report on this below.

Major Trends and Issues from the Monitoring of War Crimes Trials

Litigation costs - rather than justice and satisfaction, to civilian victims of war!

The issue of charging victims of war crimes with litigation costs has not been resolved since the new government began its work. Of 118 cases recorded by Documenta, in which Croatian citizens - family members of civilian victims killed in the Homeland War - sought damage compensation from the Croatian state, 15 claims have been accepted, and 83 rejected. In 72 of the rejected cases the court ordered the plaintiffs to pay the litigation costs – totalling HRK 2,041,691.00. Hence they are threatened with enforcements of the court decisions to pay litigation costs whereas some of them are already paying these costs. The cases mainly involve pensioners on a minimum income. The main object of court enforcements for litigation costs is most frequently a rather modest pension, but also all other movable and immovable property.¹⁰

We would like to mention the case of Jasenka Borojević from Sisak, whose husband, Stevo Borojević, was arrested, tortured and killed in October 1991, and on 16 March 2011 the Municipal Court in Sisak sent her a writ to cover the litigation costs to the amount of HRK 26,950.00. Jasenka Borojević, like the majority of plaintiffs who lost their damage compensation lawsuits, lives on a modest pension. Perpetrators of crimes have not been convicted. The Republic of Croatia is seizing the income of victims' families, rather than providing material compensation and thus alleviating the suffering and demonstrating deserved respect for victims.

This problem is closely linked to the still large number of unprosecuted war crimes in Croatia. By failing to prosecute all perpetrators of war crimes, the State is 'punishing' the victims of war for the third time. The first time these people were punished was when they lost their close family members in the war, the second time was when they failed to obtain justice due to the non-prosecution of perpetrators of war crimes; the third time was when their country

required them to bear the costs of court proceedings after they tried obtaining compensation for the loss of their close family members.

We find it absolutely unacceptable that the surviving members of families of civilian victims of war continue to be 'punished' because the State keeps violating its obligations arising from established principles of international law, in particular from the UN Fundamental Principles of Reparation for Civilian Victims of War¹¹, as well as its obligation to prosecute all war crimes.

¹⁰ Within Documenta's project '*Needs of Civilian Victims of War*' and in the corresponding manual carrying the title '*The Rights of Civilian Victims of War*' the exact data was established concerning the amount of litigation costs which have to be paid by the plaintiffs - civilian victims of war – to the state, based on the rejection of their claims for damages for the loss of their close family members. During the research, 105 cases concerning requests for non-pecuniary damages for death of close family members were recorded. In 61.4% of the analyzed cases, family members of victims are obliged to cover the costs of proceedings for amounts between HRK 5,000.00 and HRK 107,400.00. 16% of plaintiffs are currently paying or have already paid the costs of proceedings (*The Rights of Civilian Victims of War*, Documenta, Zagreb, January 2012).

¹¹ Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law" - Adopted and proclaimed by the General Assembly Resolution 60/147 of 16 December 2005.

Therefore, we request an immediate response from those responsible for resolving this issue: to waive costs of all court proceedings for damages for the loss of close family members, to prosecute the perpetrators of these crimes and to award just compensation to survivors without discriminating on the basis of civilian victims' ethnicity.

The Presiding Judge in the Gojak case made it clear that the participation of the defendant in the Homeland War would not be considered as a mitigating circumstance.

On 28 February 2012, the War Crimes Panel of the Zagreb County Court sentenced Croatian Army member Željko Gojak to 9 years of imprisonment. The trial against Gojak started in 2010. He was charged with war crimes committed against Serb civilians in October 1991 in the vicinity of Karlovac. The indictment alleged that Gojak had killed Danijela Roknić (a minor) and her aunt Dragica Ninković in their home in the village of Sajevac. Upon the pronouncement of sentence in an oral address to the defendant and the public in the courtroom, Presiding Judge Ivan Turudić emphasized that the defendant's participation in the Homeland War will not be taken in mitigation of his sentence since he acted in a way soldiers should not act. The Presiding Judge also stressed that the defendant tarnished the reputation of the Croatian Army and the Republic of Croatia.

This is noted progress in the application of mitigating factors with regard to members of the Croatian Army convicted for war crimes: so far the widespread practice of Croatian courts was to regularly mitigate sentences of members of the Croatian Army when convicting them for war crimes.

Limited courtroom space in the Grubori case caused distress among representatives of the war veterans' organizations

At the hearing held in the above case on 23 March 2012 the Presiding Judge had to limit the number of those in the public who were allowed to follow the trial due to insufficient courtroom space. Monitors of the NGOs Documenta and Civic Committee for Human Rights were let into the courtroom to monitor the trial while, due to lack of free seats, the Presiding Judge had to ask a certain number of representatives of the war veterans' organizations to leave the courtroom. This caused distress among them and triggered inappropriate comments addressed to the NGO monitors.

The entire Grubori war crimes incident, including five (out of six) victims¹² was, among other charges, listed in both the ICTY indictment and judgement against the defendants in the Gotovina case¹³. The Croatian judiciary took concrete steps in the case only in December 2009, when the Croatian police referred five persons to the County State Attorney in Zagreb under suspicion of killing six elderly Serb civilians, as well as setting their houses on fire on 25 August 1995 in the village of Grubori. After a short detention, the charges against two persons were dropped (including against one superior¹⁴) whereas an indictment for war crimes was raised

¹² The ICTY verdict included the 5 victims of the Grubori incident, while the Croatian indictment included one more, Jovan Grubor, whose body has never been found.

¹³ The ICTY sentenced Ante Gotovina to 24 years of imprisonment, Mladen Markač to 18, whereas Ivan Čermak was acquitted. The judgement has been appealed by defendants' defense attorneys and is presently awaiting the appellate session.

¹⁴ Željko Sačić, the war-time special police deputy commander.

with regard to the others. However, they were released from detention. After the Supreme Court ordered re-detention of all defendants in January 2011, only one was located and arrested while the other two remained at large. In the meantime, one defendant voluntarily surrendered while another was found hanged in the woods near the crime scene. On 27 November 2011 the press reported that the police had issued a statement that defendant Igor Beneta committed suicide by hanging. After photos of the hanged defendant Igor Beneta appeared in the media in March 2012, the new Minister of Interior launched an internal investigation into the circumstances of his death and possible murder cover-up. Shortly after the investigation was completed the police reconfirmed the suicide.

Press conference held in The Human Rights House on the alleged suicide of the Grubori case defendant

On 2 April 2012 the NGOs Documenta, Civic Committee for Human Rights and Centre for Peace Studies held a press conference in the premises of the Human Rights House on the alleged suicide of defendant Beneta. At this press conference the NGOs expressed their doubts about the findings of the internal police report re-confirming suicide as the reason of Beneta's death. Due to the importance of this case, the controversies that followed the alleged suicide of defendant Beneta and the importance of war crimes trials in general, the NGOs publicly requested the Chief State Attorney to conduct a proper, independent and impartial investigation over this incident. Only a few days after the press conference, at the initiative of the State Attorney's Office, the body of Igor Beneta was exhumed in order to re-investigate the circumstances of his death.

Major delays with the commencement of war crimes trials before the Split County Court

In the three war crimes proceedings that are presently pending before the Split County Court, out of which two were transferred from the Šibenik County Court, no trials have yet been scheduled despite the fact that some of the cases have been pending trial for a couple of years.

In the so called Lora 2 case (in which five members of the Croatian forces were indicted back in 2008 for inhuman treatment and torture of prisoners of war in the war-time Military Prison Lora in Split), the trial has not been scheduled yet, although a decision to conduct the *in absentia* trial against two defendants who are at large has been passed. However, according to the latest information received from the court, the first hearing in the case is soon to be scheduled.

In early March 2011, the Split County State Attorney filed charges against four members of the Croatian military police for abuse of prisoners of war in the Kuline war-time prison in Šibenik but no hearings have been scheduled in the case¹⁵.

In June 2011 the Šibenik County Office of the State Attorney issued the indictment against two members of the Croatian forces for killing a member of the Serbian troops who was captured in the village of Nos Kalik. The case was transferred to the Split County Court but no hearings have yet been scheduled in the case.

¹⁵ In January 2012, the indictment was filed against the two persons for crimes committed against civilians in the same prison, but the extrajudicial panel of the Split County Court adopted the objection to the indictment, considering that there was no enough evidence against defendants.

Failure to bring the responsible commanders before the court in spite of circumstantial evidence (arising from other war crimes trials) of their command responsibility for war crimes

In the Grubori, Glavaš, Lora, Medak Pocket and the Norac – Ademi case trials¹⁶ no highly positioned superiors either from the army or political structures have been charged for war crimes despite the fact that the trials in all mentioned cases indicated that those in command or holding political power knew or should have known about committed crimes, did not prevent them and/or failed to take action to report or punish the perpetrators.

Cases presently ongoing before non-specialized war crimes courts

In 2011 and early 2012 a large number of cases has been transferred from other county courts to special war crimes courts in Zagreb, Split, Rijeka and Osijek. It is expected that in the near future no cases will be tried before other courts but special war crimes courts.

However, out of the overall number of ongoing trials, 3 cases involving a total of 16 persons of Serb ethnicity are presently being tried before non-specialized war crimes courts: one person in a case before the Zadar County Court¹⁷, one person in a case before the County Court in Karlovac¹⁸ and fourteen persons in a case before the Vukovar County Court¹⁹. All fourteen persons before the Vukovar County Court are being tried in absence.

The Serbian war crimes conviction against Croatian Army member Veljko Marić became final and conclusive

In March 2012, a 12-year conviction rendered by the War Crimes Chamber of the Belgrade Court against member of the Croatian Army, Veljko Marić, was upheld by the Serbian Appellate Court and thus became final and conclusive.

Veljko Marić was arrested by the Serbian police on 18 April 2010 on the border-crossing between Serbia and Bulgaria when he was returning to Croatia from an official trip as a professional truck-driver. The Serbian War Crimes Prosecutor charged Marić with the killing of one Serbian civilian in October 1991, in the area of Grubišno polje near Bjelovar. In September 2011 the War Crimes Chamber of the Belgrade Court found Marić guilty as charged and sentenced him to 12 years of imprisonment.

Upon confirmation of the sentence and pursuant to a written request by Marić's wife, in early April 2012 the Croatian Minister of Justice sent a formal request to Serbia to transfer Veljko Marić to serve his 12 years sentence in Croatia.

¹⁶ According to available information, in the Grubori case charges were dropped against Željko Sačić, the former special police deputy commander. In the Glavaš case no investigation was instigated into the responsibility of Vladimir Šeks, the former Head of the Osijek Defence Secretariat, in the Lora case no investigation was instigated into the responsibility of Mate Laušić, the former Military Police Commander, in the Norac – Ademi case no investigation was instigated into the responsibility of Davor Domazet – Lošo, the former envoy of the Head of the General Commander of the Croatian Army.

¹⁷ The Renato Petrov case.

¹⁸ The Marko Bolić case.

¹⁹ The so-called Tovarnik case.

The confirmation of the 12-year-long conviction of Veljko Marić rendered by the Serbian Appellate Court did not lead to major protests in Croatia. The Serbian trial against Veljko Marić has frequently been reported in the Croatian media within the context of 'unjustified persecution by Serbian authorities of Croatian defenders in the Homeland War', along with the arrest of Tihomir Purda and the ICTY's conviction of Croatian generals Gotovina and Markač. The same proceedings have also often been linked with the so-called Nullity Act.

Biased media reporting on the Marić case left most of the general public unaware of the fact that Veljko Marić was also indicted in Croatia for the same incident for which he had been indicted and convicted in Serbia.

New Medak pocket arrests

In early March 2012, under suspicion that in 1993 they had perpetrated war crimes against civilians and prisoners of war in the so-called Medak Pocket operation, five former members of the Croatian Army were arrested.

Only a day after their arrest, three suspects were released, while a month-long detention against the other two was extended.

This is a continuation of the prosecution of war crimes in the so-called Medak Pocket case in which Mirko Norac – Kevo has already been convicted on the basis of command responsibility and Rahim Ademi acquitted of all charges²⁰.

Three war crimes trials have together lasted for over 30 years with no final convictions yet rendered against defendants

The trial against former member of the Croatian Army charged with killing 13 Serbian prisoners of war, Mihajlo Hrastov, entered into its third decade of proceedings. The trial started back in 1992 before the Karlovac County Court. The Supreme Court quashed the trial court verdicts of acquittal three times, whereas in 2008 it even took the case over from the Karlovac County Court and conducted the trial on its own²¹ convicting Hrastov in late 2009 and sentencing him to seven years of imprisonment. Due to a procedural irregularity which, according to the Constitutional Court decision, violated the defendant's right to have a verdict of conviction declared in a public hearing, the Constitutional Court quashed the Supreme Court's conviction and sent the case back for another re-trial. In late 2011, the Supreme Court issued a schedule for a set of new hearings in the case for a three-month period.

The trial against former member of the Serb forces Rade Miljević, who is charged with aiding and abetting the killings of 4 Croatian civilians, has so far lasted for 6 years. During the course of this trial Rade Miljević spent 4.9 years in detention. This is the maximum amount of time a defendant can spend detained during a trial in Croatia. Miljević was released from detention in

²⁰ Upon indicting the two in 2005, the ICTY Prosecutor referred the case under Rule 11 *bis* ('Referral of the Indictment to another court') to the Croatian judiciary. In 2010, Mirko Norac - Kevo was finally sentenced to six years of imprisonment, while Rahim Ademi was acquitted.

²¹ Article 393 of the CPC stipulates that under very specific circumstances the Supreme Court can take over a case from a trial court and conduct the trial on its own.

2011 and is now standing trial, having been released on personal recognizance. In 2011 the defendant's health condition significantly deteriorated and he had to undertake heart surgery. In this case the Supreme Court quashed the trial court (the Sisak County Court) verdict of conviction on two occasions, ordering a new trial panel composition in the most recent decision, including the transfer of the case to the special war crimes court in Zagreb.

The trial against former member of the Serb forces Petar Mamula started back in 2001 before the Osijek County Court and has lasted for over a decade with no final conviction rendered so far from a total of five trials conducted. The trial started in 2001 against a number of defendants charged with war crimes committed during August and September 1991 in the town of Beli Manastir and surrounding villages. The Supreme Court quashed the trial court verdicts of conviction four times. The first conviction was rendered back in 2002, sentencing Mamula to 5 years and 6 months of imprisonment. This was followed by four more re-convictions in the re-trials ordered by the Supreme Court resulting in a slight

reduction of sentence every time (the last conviction rendered sentenced Mamula to 3 years and 6 months in prison). The case is currently pending yet another appeal before the Supreme Court.

Trial against war-time adviser to the Croatian Minister of Interior, Tomislav Merčep²², to restart from the beginning due to procedural irregularities and the Paulin Dvor case also to start again due to the time lapse between hearings in the case

In the indictment of 08 June 2011 Tomislav Merčep was charged, as a commander of a police unit, with personally ordering the unlawful arrest, torture and killing of civilians in the period from 8 October 1991 to mid-December 1991 in and around Zagreb and in the towns of Kutina and Pakrac in central Croatia. The indictment specified that his police unit illegally captured 52 people, out of whom 43 were killed, 3 disappeared and 6 survived torture.

The trial started on 10 February 2012 and already on 20 March 2012, after the second hearing, the trial was terminated and had to restart from the beginning as it was established that one of the trial judges, Jadranka Mandušić, had interrogated one of the witnesses during the investigation, contrary to the Criminal Proceedings Code (CPC)²³. The Croatian CPC does not allow a judge who has attended a preliminary interrogation to participate in the trial of the accused²⁴. The trial has formally restarted from the beginning on March 26 2012 before the new panel.

²² The Merčep case is known as the Category II case about which in 2006 the ICTY shared investigation evidence with the Croatian Chief State Attorney Office.

²³ Article 36 (4) of the CPC.

²⁴ Despite the fact that the trial in this case had to restart from the beginning, the jurisprudence in Croatia pertaining to the situation in which judges who participated in the preliminary interrogation of witnesses cannot sit on the panel trying the same case, varies and is not undergoing harmonization. Namely, in this case the interrogation judge, who later had to be replaced from the trial, panel, had questioned a witness in the so-called urgent pre-investigative motions when it wasn't yet known against whom the proceedings would subsequently be led.

Due to a period of a little less than six months which lapsed between the hearings²⁵, the Paulin Dvor case tried before the Osijek County Court will also have to restart from the beginning. The trial started back in 2003 against Croatian Army members Enes Viteškić and Nikola Ivanković, both charged with the killing of 18 Serb civilians in December 1991 in the vicinity of Osijek. While Ivanković was convicted to 12 years of imprisonment as early as 2004, Viteškić has been acquitted twice. The Supreme Court repeatedly quashed the Osijek County Court verdict of acquittal which led to the third trial in the case.

The presidents of Croatia, Bosnia and Serbia informally met in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) to discuss regional cooperation in the prosecution of war crimes

The informal meeting of presidents of Croatia and Serbia, including the President of the BiH Presidency, took place in early February on Jahorina Mountain in BiH. The presidents met to discuss how to enhance regional cooperation in the prosecution of war crimes among the states in the region.

At this meeting the President of Croatia, Ivo Josipović, introduced an initiative which aims to improve regional cooperation in the prosecution of war crimes. President Josipović suggested the signing of a (trilateral) international treaty with the purpose of achieving more efficient war crimes prosecutions and avoidance of further politicization of war crimes trials.

The most important outcome of the informal meeting was the agreement in principle reached by the presidents of Croatia and Serbia on the need to conclude a bilateral agreement between the two states which would be aimed at prosecuting perpetrators of war crimes as per their current residence. Due to a lack of internal consensus in BiH on this subject, BiH did not join this initiative.

The Kerestinec Case

On 27 March 2012, a long-lasting investigation finally resulted in a trial against five former members of the Croatian forces, charged with abusing a total of 26 prisoners of war in war-time detention camps in Zagreb and Kerestinec. Four defendants have been detained and one is standing trial while free.

A defendant charged with crimes committed within Operation Storm extradited from Germany

Božo Bačelić, charged with having ordered his subordinates to kill an elderly Serbian couple and burn their bodies in August 1995, was arrested in February 2012 in Germany and extradited to Croatia in April.

For the said crime, Bačelić already stood trial before the Šibenik County Court back in 2002 along with three more defendants but all four were acquitted and released from detention. It took five years for the Supreme Court to quash the Šibenik County Court's verdict of acquittal and to order re-detention of the defendants. In 2007 three defendants were re-detained but Bačelić escaped detention.

²⁵ Article 407 (3) of the Criminal Proceedings Code.

Following his arrest in Germany and extradition to Croatia in 2012, Bačelić was immediately re-detained. However, the other three defendants are now at liberty since they have spent the maximum legally allowed period in detention while awaiting the arrest of Bačelić and the reinstatement of the trial.

Despite the fact that several proceedings, including this one, have been led in relation to war crimes perpetrated during and after Operation Storm, no one in Croatia has yet been convicted for war crimes committed within this military operation.

At the Round Table on War Crimes the highest national and international officials in Croatia expressed their support for the prosecution of all war crimes

The necessity of more efficient war crimes prosecution by strengthening regional development and prosecuting those in command constituted the topic of the round table which took place on Wednesday, 14 March 2012 in the Press Club organized by the NGOs Documenta, Civic Committee for Human Rights and Centre for Peace, Non-violence and Human Rights Osijek.

‘It will be difficult to find a lasting peace if all those who committed war crimes are not punished. Each crime is a crime and must be punished, and it is important to separate politics from war crimes trials’, said President Ivo Josipović during the meeting.

Our three organizations, which have been systematically and jointly monitoring war crimes trials in Croatia and the region since 2005, presented at the Round Table the Annual Report on War Crimes Trials in 2011, which was the main reason for convening this public debate.

President of the Republic Ivo Josipović, Chief of the EU Delegation in Croatia Paul Vandoren, Chief State Attorney Mladen Bajić, Supreme Court President Branko Hrvatin and Deputy Minister of Justice Sandra Artuković-Kunšt gave their support to the efforts of our three organizations that deal with war crimes trials monitoring to achieve ever more successful and completely impartial prosecution of all those responsible for war crimes.