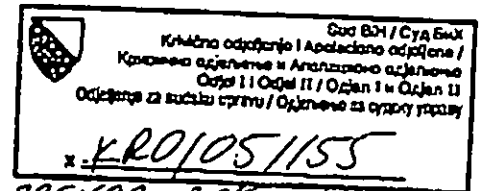


**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF BiH
S A R A J E V O**

Number: KT-RZ-23/08

Sarajevo, 3 March 2008



**COURT OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
S A R A J E V O
- Preliminary Hearing Judge -**

Pursuant to Article 35(2)(h), Article 226(1) and Article 227(1) of the CPC BiH, I hereby file the following

I N D I C T M E N T

AGAINST:

VINKO KONDIĆ, son of Mihajlo and mother Bosiljka, née Savić, born on 25 September 1953 in the village of Donje Sokolovo, Ključ Municipality, Serb, graduate lawyer by occupation, passed the bar examination, with permanent residence in Bijeljina, 7/15 Gavril Principa Street, married, father of two children, did his compulsory military service in the JNA /Yugoslav People's Army/, holds the rank of the JNA reserve forces lieutenant, employed as an attorney of the RS Bar Association, ID number: 2509953102998, currently in custody in the Doboj District Prison in accordance with the Decision of the Court of BiH number X-KRN-05/155, dated 7 December 2007,

because:

From early May 1992 until late December 1992, during the armed conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, when the Army of Republika Srpska and the police of the Ministry of the Interior of Republika Srpska directed a widespread and systematic attack against the Croat and Muslim civilian population with a view to realizing the Strategic objectives of the Serb people in the Republic of Bosnia and

Herzegovina and with the priority "to establish state borders with the other two ethnic communities", which would be achieved by linking Serb-populated areas together, taking control of those areas and creating a separate state of Bosnian Serbs, from which the majority of the non-Serb population would be permanently displaced, knowing that with his actions:

1. He participated in the preparation, organization and carrying out of a widespread and systematic attack directed against the non-Serb civilian population from June 1991 in the Ključ Municipality area in his capacity as a member of the Executive Committee of the SDS Municipal Organization in Ključ, Chief of the Ključ Public Security Station, member of the Ključ Crisis Staff and a member of the Town Defense Command, in complicity with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and other SDS members and leaderships in the military and civilian authorities in the Ključ Municipality, he participated in a joint criminal enterprise with a task to undertake all activities at the Ključ Municipality level so that Serbs completely take over the power in the municipal institutions, whereby the Municipality of Ključ would be included in the category of Serb municipalities and join the Autonomous Region of Krajina and the Republic of the Serb People of Bosnia and Herzegovina; fully aware that the joint criminal enterprise would necessarily or as a natural and acceptable consequence lead to the commission of criminal offenses against the Croat and Muslim civilian population, by his acts and omissions to act he planned, prepared, instigated, ordered and perpetrated or otherwise incited and aided and abetted in the planning, preparation and execution or failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent or punish his *de jure* and *de facto* subordinates, over whom he had effective control, for the perpetration of the criminal offenses, although he knew or had reason to know that his *de jure* and *de facto* subordinates would commit or had committed those offenses, he played one of the leading roles in the joint criminal enterprise in the way that he participated in the establishment of a new system of power in the Ključ Municipality, on behalf of which already on 18 November 1991 he undertook activities to stop a convoy of refugees from Slunj, the Republic of Croatia, when Vinko Kondić's police took out of buses and deprived of liberty Croat men fit for military service, and after the physical and mental torture in the Ključ Public Security Station, transported at least 30 of them to the already established military camp *Stara Gradiška*, he proceeded with the

preparation for the realization of the joint criminal enterprise, and from 7 to 21 May 1992, he formed a monoethnic police in the way that he disarmed and dismissed from their posts all Muslim and Croat police officers in the Public Security Station, he had effective control over the police of the Public Security Station, while together with other members of the Crisis Staff and the Town Defense Command he had control over the Territorial Defense, which participated in the joint criminal enterprise by planning, coordinating and ordering activities to displace the non-Serb population so that the creation and survival of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the unification of all Serb territories would not be threatened, which resulted in the following:

- 1.1. On 27 May 1992, as part of the power takeover by the Serb forces, the army and the police started unlawfully arresting and depriving of liberty non-Serb civilians in the town centre of Ključ, bringing them to the Public Security Station, where they were exposed to physical and mental abuse by police members and various investigators, and imprisoning them in the Public Security Station detention cells, while a day or two later at least 22 civilians, including [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] were transported to the Stara Gradiška camp, and [REDACTED] died as a result of beatings on the way to the camp, while others were beaten during their reception into the camp and their stay there, and approximately fifteen days later they were transferred to another camp on Manjača,

- 1.2. On 28 May 1992, the Serb forces launched an artillery attack on the Ključ settlements Pudín Han and Velagići, inhabited by the Muslim population, where there were no legitimate military targets, which lasted for at least two days, while the shelling caused death of at least 12 persons, including [REDACTED]

after the shelling, the population was called to gather near the Community Center in Velagići, and when several hundred women, children and men came in front of the Centre, they were ordered to go in front of the Ključ Public Security Station, and then they were stopped at a police checkpoint near the ROPS, where their property was seized from them, the men were

separated from the women and children, and then the women and children were released without a right to return to their homes, while the men were registered and interrogated, and some of them were released to go home from there, while more than 200 of them were unlawfully deprived of liberty and imprisoned in the primary school *Nikola Mačkić* in Ključ; during that time, the infantry entered their settlements and searched, looted and burned Muslim houses, while upon the return of part of the population to their settlements, with a prior approval from the authorities, searches, arrests and intimidation of the remaining population continued,

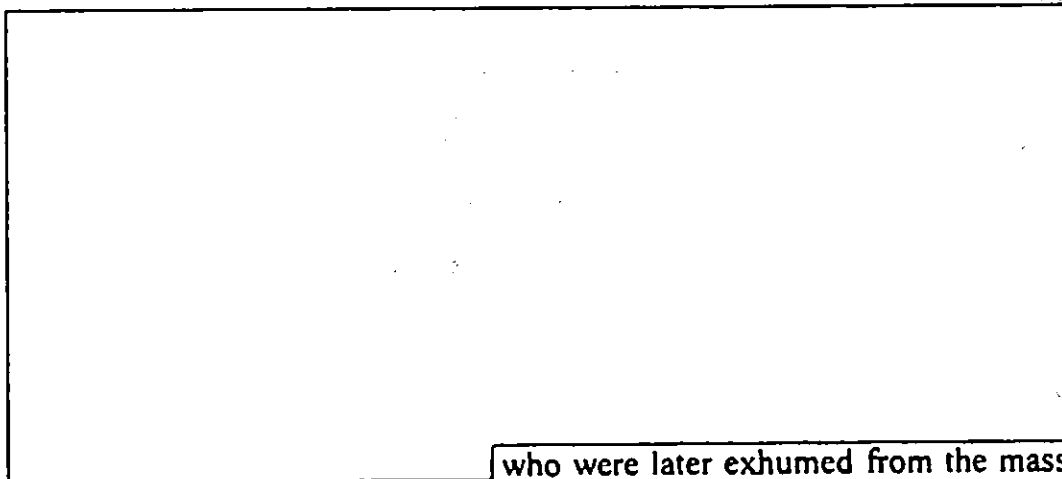
- 1.3. From 27 May until late August 1992, the army and the police searched villages and settlements in Ključ, Sanica, Hripavci, Krasulje, Ramići, Prhovo, Velagići, Pudín Han, and other villages and settlements inhabited by the Muslim population, made intensive unlawful arrests and brought civilians to the detention facilities established in the primary school in Sanica, the primary school *Nikola Mačkić* in Ključ, the former railway station in Sanica, and the Public Security Station in Ključ, while inhabitants of certain settlements were called via the radio *Ključ* to gather at designated locations, such as the machine factory in Halinovsko Vrelo, and the football stadium in Ključ, where the processing was done along with the physical and mental violence, including torture, beatings, and threats with weapons, and using such means of coercion, they interrogated civilians who were imprisoned and extorted statements about their alleged responsibility; after this processing, they released some of them, while at least 1161 men were transported under police escort to the camp on Manjača, where [REDACTED] died of blows he had already sustained immediately after the arrival there, while [REDACTED] died as a result of beatings in the camp,
- 1.4. On 1 June 1992, after Serb soldiers entered the undefended village of Prhovo, dragging [REDACTED] tied to a personnel carrier, they expelled inhabitants from their houses and ordered them to gather in front of a shop in the village, on which occasion they killed at least seven persons, including [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] after all those who happened to be in the village acted in accordance with the order, they separated a number of men, took them on foot in the direction of the Peći village, and on the way there killed at least 15 persons, including [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who were later exhumed from the mass grave *Ciganska dolina*, while those who survived were handed over to the police who beat them throughout the night, keeping them tied outdoors on the ground, as a result of which [REDACTED] while the others were transported to the premises of the *Nikola Mačkić* primary school in Ključ, where the police officers continued abusing them mentally and physically; a certain number of them was released, while the majority was transported to the *Manjača* camp,

- 1.5. On the same day, in the same village as mentioned under Count 1.4 – Prhovo, after soldiers forced all the inhabitants out of their houses, separated and took away twenty seven men, they drove the remaining men, women and children into the yard of [REDACTED] house and then fired at them and killed at least thirty civilians, mostly women and children, including [REDACTED]

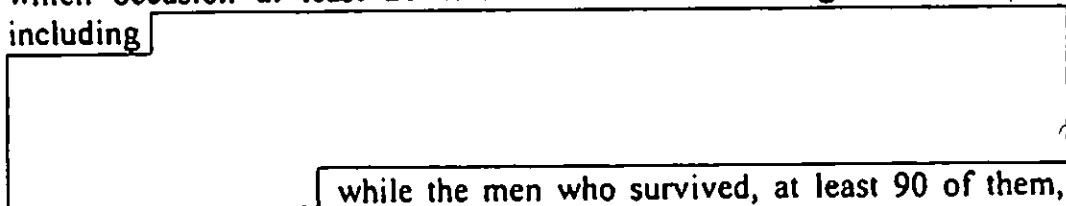
[REDACTED] were later exhumed from a mass grave in Prhovo; the police continued persecuting and unlawfully depriving of liberty the men from the village even after the inhabitants who had survived left the village out of fear; those who were arrested were transported to the camp in Manjača after the interrogation on the premises of the *Nikola Mačkić* primary school or the Ključ Public Security Station,

- 1.6. On 1 June 1992, after all Muslim men from the hamlets of Vojići, Hasići, Nezići, Hadžići and other settlements of the village of Velagići were called to come to the police checkpoint in Velagići, military police officers took personal belongings from those who responded to the call and forced them into the premises of the old school, where they unlawfully imprisoned them, and then in the late evening hours they forced them out and executed them, on which occasion they killed at least 78 persons, including [REDACTED]



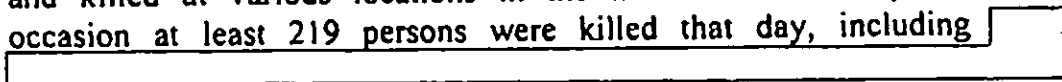
who were later exhumed from the mass grave *Lanište II*; Vinko Kondić's police searched for those who survived, and after a month they pressured the surrender of person A in the way that they threatened to hurt his family; he was released after being interrogated and requested to confess if he was present at the execution site, and then he was unlawfully arrested again and transported to the *Manjača* camp,

- 1.7. On 26 June 1992, the army and the police launched a joint attack on the undefended Muslim villages Ramići, Krasulje, Hripavci and Ošiljak, on which occasion at least 21 civilians from these villages were killed, including



while the men who survived, at least 90 of them, were unlawfully deprived of liberty, interrogated in the detention facilities while being mentally and physically abused, and then, after being processed by Vinko Kondić's police, transported to Manjača,

- 1.8. On 10 July 1992, after soldiers entered the undefended villages and hamlets of the Ključ Municipality - Donji Biljani, Bottonjići, Domazeti, Brkići and Jabukovica, with the police assistance, they brought all men whom they found there without any legal ground to the premises of the primary school in Donji Biljani, where the police registered the captives, and then they were taken out and killed; some men were loaded onto buses, taken in an unknown direction and killed, while some were hunted down and killed at various locations in the mentioned hamlets, on which occasion at least 219 persons were killed that day, including



[REDACTED] who were later exhumed from the mass graves *Lanište I* and *Crvena zemlja* and identified,

- 1.9. From late May 1992 until April 1994 at least, the army and the police raided the undefended villages and hamlets Biljani, Domazeti, Botonjići, Donja and Gornja Sanica, Donji Budelj, Gornji Budelj, Šljivari, and Bašići, intimidated, beat and looted, killing at least 30 Muslim inhabitants of these villages and hamlets, including [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who were later exhumed from graves found in the mentioned settlements and identified.

- 1.10. During July 1992 in the village of Velečevo, members of the police under Vinko Kondić's control unlawfully deprived of liberty [REDACTED] who was then taken in an unknown direction and killed, and then later exhumed from a grave at the *Vučije poljane* location and identified,
- 1.11. In early July 1992 in the village of Velečevo, members of the police under Vinko Kondić's control unlawfully deprived of liberty [REDACTED] who was then taken in an unknown direction and killed, and then later exhumed from a grave at the *Zableće* location and identified,
- 1.12. During July 1992 in the village of Velečevo, after members of the police had unlawfully deprived of liberty the Muslim civilians [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and brought them to the Public Security Station, on 8 July they were sent together with Refik Delalić to the *Manjača* camp under police escort, where they did not arrive, and they have been unaccounted for ever since,
- 1.13. On 6 August 1992, after members of the police had taken out of their houses and unlawfully deprived of liberty [REDACTED] in the village of Humići, they took them to the Public Security Station in Ključ, from where they were sent to the *Manjača* camp, then killed on the way to Manjača, and later found in the mass grave *Bunarevi I* and identified,

1.14. On 15 August 1992, after members of the police had seized from [REDACTED] a jeweler from Ključ, all gold he possessed, on the same day they unlawfully deprived him of his liberty and imprisoned him in the detention premises in the Ključ Public Security Station, and then on 18 August 1992 he was found dead in the cell where he was detained and it was established that he had committed suicide,

1.15. On an unidentified date in September 1992, the civilians – brothers [REDACTED] were unlawfully deprived of liberty by members of the police and then unlawfully detained in the Ključ Public Security Station, from where, escorted by two police officers, they were taken in the direction of the village of Sanica on 29 September 1992, since when they have been unaccounted for,

1.16. On 31 May 1992, in the hamlets and settlements of the village of Sanica, after members of the army and the police had forced men whom they found there out of their houses, they unlawfully deprived of liberty at least 200 of them and detained them in the premises of the primary school in Sanica, where they were interrogated and physically and mentally abused, and the following day the police transported them by buses to the *Nikola Mačkić* primary school in Ključ, where the police and the army continued with even more severe physical and mental torture along with other detainees found there, while the following day the transportation of the detainees to the premises of the primary school in Sitnica started under the police escort, where they spent at least five days under police control, without food and normal life conditions, and then they were lined up four by four and taken to the *Manjača* camp on foot on a dirt road which was at least around 20 kilometers long,

1.17. On 6 February 1993, after a group of 15 Muslim civilians, who were hiding in the area of the Galaja forest, surrendered, including [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] according to the order of the Chief of the Ključ Public Security Station, suspect Vinko Kondić, they were sent to be further interrogated in the *Kamenica* prison in Drvar, since when they disappeared without trace,

- 1.18. From late May 1992 to April 1994 at least, the Public Security Station police searched Muslim and Croat houses in the town centre of Ključ and took away male civilians, on which occasion an unidentified number of men were killed, including [REDACTED] and an unidentified number of men disappeared without trace after having been taken away by the police, including [REDACTED]
- 1.19. On 8 August 1992, after the Serb Army armed forces had entered the undefended hamlet Botonjići of the village of Biljani, they forced all the inhabitants who had survived 10 July 1992 out of their houses, then separated all the men, including two underage boys, and three women, and took them in the direction of the *Kamen* location; on the way they killed the old [REDACTED] and killed and burned the rest of them in [REDACTED] barn, while the remaining women were expelled to the village of Cmalici,
- 1.20. From 27 May 1992, during and after a joint attack of the Serb army and police forces, settlements and villages inhabited by the Muslim and Croat population were systematically destroyed or damaged, including the Muslim part of the town of Ključ, Pudín Han, Velagići, Biljani, Plamenice, Prhovo, Krasulje, Crljeni and Sanica, as well as the property, including homes, business premises and outbuildings, while the movable property of those who were killed, imprisoned in detention facilities and camps, and displaced from the municipality was looted in an organized manner, and then collected in war booty warehouses in an organized manner, and it was handled following the instructions and under the control of the Municipal Crisis Staff, under the control of Vinko Kondić's police,
- 1.21. From late May 1992, without any military need, activities were taken to demolish establishments designated for religious purposes, so that:
- on 29 May 1992, a mosque in Tičevići – Velagići was demolished,
 - on 31 May 1992, a mosque in Krasulje was demolished,
 - on 1/2 June 1992, a new mosque in Velagići was demolished,
 - on 10 July 1992, a mosque in Biljani was demolished,
 - in August 1992, the town mosque in Ključ was demolished,
 - in January 1993, the parish church of the Most Holy Virgin Mary in Ključ was burnt, and then demolished on 10 February

Therefore, he knowingly became a member of a group of people organized to commit the criminal offense of Crimes against Humanity, and called on and instigated the perpetration of these offenses, and aware of the objectives of the joint criminal enterprise, he participated in the preparation and organization, aiding and abetting in the planning and perpetration of a widespread and systematic attack directed against the civilian population, based on discrimination, which resulted in depriving another person of his/her life, extermination, deportation or forcible transfer of population, imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law, torture, enforced disappearance of persons, and other inhumane acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering or serious injury to body or to physical or mental health,

Whereby, under Count 1 of the operative part of the Indictment, he committed the criminal offense of Organizing a Group of People and Instigating the Perpetration of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes referred to in Article 176(2) in conjunction with paragraphs (1) and (4) of the same Article of the CC BiH, under Count 1, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 1.17, 1.18, 1.19, 1.20 and 1.21 of the operative part of the Indictment, he committed the criminal offense of Crimes against Humanity referred to in Article 172(1)(h), in conjunction with subparagraphs (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (i) and (k), in conjunction with Article 176(2) in conjunction with paragraphs (1) and (4) of the same Article of the CC BiH, all in conjunction with Article 180(1) and (2) of the CC BiH and in conjunction with Article 29 of the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Therefore,

I P R O P O S E

I. That, after the confirmation of the Indictment, the following persons be summoned to appear at the main trial before the Court of BiH, as the court having subject matter and territorial jurisdiction in this case:

- Prosecutor of the Prosecutor's Office of BiH
- Suspect Vinko Kondić, Doboj Penal and Correctional Institution, and his defense counsel, Attorney Duško Panić from Doboj

II. That the following evidence be presented at the main trial:

a) Examination of the following witnesses:

1. Witness *A*

2. Witness *B*

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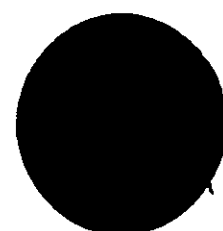
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b) Inspection of the following evidence:

1. Personnel questionnaire of the Ministry of the Interior number 14-25, dated 19 October 1995
2. Verdict of the Basic Court in Ključ number K:210/90
3. Ključ SDS Crisis Staff (photographs)

4. List of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Board of the SDS Ključ
5. List of members of the Ključ SDS Executive Committee
6. List of the SDS activists in charge of local boards
7. Decision on the establishment of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 05.01-98/92, dated 13 July 1992
8. Record of attendance at meetings of the Ključ SDS Executive Committee
9. Dispatch of the Prijedor Public Security Center, number 14-2276/95, dated 2 August 1995
10. Decision on the appointment of Vinko Kondić (RS Official Gazette 4/96)
11. Decision on the appointment of Vinko Kondić (RS Official Gazette 14/96)
12. Decision on the appointment of Vinko Kondić, number 02-1044/97, dated 8 May 1997 (RS Official Gazette 23/97)
13. Official note dated 16 March 1994
14. Decision of the RS Ministry of the Interior, number 6679, dated 27 April 1994
15. Document of the Prijedor Public Security Center, number 11-17-210-210, dated 27 June 1994
16. Decision on the appointment of Vinko Kondić (RS Official Gazette 13/95)
17. Decision of the RS Ministry of the Interior on the special promotion of Vinko Kondić, number 08/1-134-3525, dated 20 October 1995
18. Banja Luka Security Services Centre request, number 10-835, dated 30 December 1992
19. Document Vinko Kondić, Prijedor Public Security Center, number 14.pov.105, dated 30 October 1995
20. War criminals from the area of the Ključ Municipality (photographs)
21. CD-video recording, Ključ, year of 1992
22. Map of the town of Ključ
23. Maps of the Ključ Municipality
24. Topographic map of a part of Bosnia and Herzegovina
25. Document of the Executive Committee of the SDS BiH, number 804-02/91, dated 22 October 1991
26. Telex - Sarajevo SDS order, dated 29 October 1991
27. Official announcement of the MBO /Muslim Bosniak Organization/ and the SDA /Party of Democratic Action/, number 44/91, dated 31 October 1991
28. Instructions for the Organization and Activity of Organs of the Serb People in BiH, dated 19 December 1991
29. Conclusion of the ARK /Autonomous Region of Krajina/ Assembly, number 0309/92, dated 3 February 1992

30. Order of the Command of the 5th Corps, number 15-1, dated 7 January 1992
31. Decision of the Ključ Municipal Assembly on the Municipality of Ključ joining the ARK, number 05-023-3/92, dated 16 January 1992
32. Order of the Command of the 5th Corps, number 24-3, dated 18 February 1992
33. Opinion of the BiH SDS about candidates for judges and public prosecutors, number 01/1-2/92, dated 26 February 1992
34. Decision on the establishment of the Assembly of the Serb People in BiH, dated 24 October 1991 (Official Gazette of the Serb People in BiH, number 1/92)
35. Decision on the Serb people of BiH remaining in the common state of Yugoslavia (Official Gazette of the Serb People in BiH, number 1/92)
36. Recommendation of the 3rd session of the Assembly of the Serb People in BiH (Official Gazette of the Serb People in BiH, number 1/92)
37. Decision of the 4th session of the Assembly of the Serb People in BiH on the establishment of the Serb Republic of BiH (Official Gazette of the Serb People in BiH, number 1/92)
38. Decision on the strategic objectives of the Serb people in BiH, dated 12 May 1992 (Official Gazette of Republika Srpska, number 22/93)
39. Decision on the promulgation of the Constitution of the Serb Republic of BiH (Official Gazette of the Serb People in BiH, number 3/92)
40. Constitution of Republika Srpska (Official Gazette 21/92)
41. Declaration on the government and political system of the state (Official Gazette 14/92)
42. Decision on the return of displaced persons to the territory of the Serb Republic of BiH (Official Gazette 8/92)
43. Law on amendments to the constitutional law for the implementation of the Constitution of the Serb Republic of BiH (Official Gazette of the Serb People in BiH, number 7/92)
44. Decision of the ARK Secretariat of National Defense, number 03-282/92, dated 4 May 1992 (ARK Official Gazette, number 2/92)
45. Decision on the establishment of the ARK Crisis Staff, number 03-285/92, dated 5 May 1992 (ARK Official Gazette, number 2/92)
46. Conclusions of the ARK Crisis Staff, number 03-297/92, dated 8 May 1992 (ARK Official Gazette, number 2/92)
47. Conclusions of the ARK Crisis Staff, number 03-299/92, dated 9 May 1992 (ARK Official Gazette, number 2/92)
48. Conclusions of the ARK Crisis Staff, number 03-308/92, dated 11 May 1992 (ARK Official Gazette, number 2/92)

49. Conclusions of the ARK Crisis Staff, number 03-315/92, dated 13 May 1992 (Official Gazette, number 2/92)
50. Conclusions of the ARK Crisis Staff, number 03-319/92, dated 14 May 1992 (Official Gazette, number 2/92)
51. Conclusions of the ARK Crisis Staff, number 03-329/92, dated 18 May 1992 (Official Gazette, number 2/92)
52. Conclusions of the ARK Crisis Staff, number 03-338/92, dated 20 May 1992 (Official Gazette, number 2/92)
53. Conclusions of the ARK Crisis Staff, number 03-354/92, dated 26 May 1992 (Official Gazette, number 2/92)
54. Conclusions of the ARK Crisis Staff, number 03-358/92, dated 27 May 1992 (Official Gazette, number 2/92)
55. Conclusions of the ARK Crisis Staff, number 03-364/92, dated 29 May 1992 (Official Gazette, number 2/92)
56. Decision of the ARK Crisis Staff, number 03392/92, dated 3 June 1992 (Official Gazette, number 2/92)
57. Decision declaring the imminent threat of war (Official Gazette of the Republic of BiH 1/92)
58. Decision declaring the state of war (Official Gazette 7/92)
59. Shorthand transcript of the 14th session of the Assembly of the Serb people in BiH, dated 27 March 1992
60. Report of the Command of the 13th Partisan Brigade, number 60, dated 23 March 1992
61. Document of the Command of the 5th Corps addressed to the Command of the 2nd Military District, number 273-3, dated 3 April 1992
62. Document of the Command of the 30th Partisan Division, strictly confidential number 726-1, dated 19 April 1992
63. Excerpt from the instructions for the work of Crisis Staffs of the Serb people in municipalities of the Government of the Serb Republic of BiH, dated 26 April 1992, with basic information about the municipality
64. Record of the session of the National Security Council and the Government of the Serb Republic of BiH, dated 27 April 1992
65. Press release of the National Security Council of the Assembly of the Serb People in BiH, dated 4 April 1992
66. Record of the expanded meeting of the National Security Council and the Government of the Serb Republic of BiH, dated 22 April 1992
67. Decision of the ARK Regional Secretariat of National Defense, number 01-1/92, dated 4 May 1992
68. Regular combat report of the Command of the 5th Corps, number 44-1/130, dated 7 May 1992

69. Command of the Banja Luka Corps – Information about the situation in the Municipal Assembly of the Ključ Municipality, number 420-1, dated 8 May 1992
70. Order of the Command of the 6th Partisan Brigade, number 12/92, dated 18 May 1992
71. Record of the 16th session of the Assembly of the Serb People of BiH held in Banja Luka, dated 12 May 1992
72. Document of the Command of the 1st Partisan Brigade, strictly confidential number I-45/92, dated 14 May 1992
73. Order of the Command of the 30th Partisan Division, strictly confidential number 174-140, dated 16 May 1992
74. Record of the session of the Government of the Serb Republic of BiH, dated 23 May 1992
75. Instructions for the organization and work of presidencies in municipalities in conditions of the imminent threat of war of the Government of the Serb Republic of BiH, number 03-412, dated 24 May 1992
76. Organization and establishment of the 1st Krajina Corps of the Army of the Serb Republic of BiH, number 466-4, dated 27 May 1992
77. Regular combat report, number I-121/92, dated 28.0.1992 */as printed/*
78. Regular combat report, number 44-1/152, dated 29 May 1992
79. Decision on the establishment of war presidencies in municipalities during the imminent threat of war and the state of war, number 03-512, dated 31 May 1992
80. Approval upon the request of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipality
81. Decision of the War Presidency, number 05-01-715/92, dated 16 November 1992
82. Regular combat report, number 44-1/155, dated 31 May 1992
83. Command of the 30th Partisan Division – organizing the defense of Ključ, strictly confidential number 939-1, dated 31 May 1992
84. Regular combat report, number 44-1/158, dated 2 June 1992
85. Regular combat report, number 44-1/160, dated 3 June 1992
86. Criminal report of the Military Police, number KU 33/92, dated 5 June 1992
87. Complaint about unlawful deprivation of liberty, dated 12 June 1992
88. Statement of [REDACTED]
89. Statement of [REDACTED]
90. Statement of [REDACTED]
91. Official note dated 5 June 1992 VP /Military Post/ 4627- Mile Petrović
92. Official note dated 5 June 1992 VP 4627- Marinko Miljević

93. Official note dated 5 June 1992 VP 4627- Nikola Ćuk
94. Official note dated 5 June 1992 VP 4627- Zoran Banjac
95. Official note dated 3 June 1992 VP 4627
96. Conclusions from the meeting of the Sub-region, dated 7 June 1992
97. Decision of the ARK Secretariat of National Defense (Official Gazette, number 2/92)
98. Decision of the ARK Crisis Staff to establish the Radio and Television Krajina, dated 4 June 1992 (Official Gazette 2/92)
99. Order issued by the Commander of the 2nd Krajina Corps, strictly confidential number 90-1, dated 8 June 1992
100. Daily report of the Command of the 17th Light Infantry Brigade Ključ, number 01-25/92, dated 12 June 1992
101. Daily report of the Command of the 17th Light Infantry Brigade Ključ, number 01-31/92, dated 13 June 1992
102. Daily report of the Command of the 17th Light Infantry Brigade Ključ, number 01-12/92
103. Daily report of the Command of the 17th Light Infantry Brigade Ključ, number 01/5-92
104. Daily report of the Command of the 17th Light Infantry Brigade, strictly confidential number 01-31-5/92, dated 17 June 1992
105. Regular combat report of the Command of the 1st Krajina Corps, number strictly confidential 44- 1/180, dated 14 June 1992
106. Document of the Command of the 1st Krajina Corps, operational confidential number 505-2, dated 14 June 1992
107. Document of the Command of the 1st Krajina Corps, operational confidential number 482-1, dated 1 June 1992
108. Order of the Command of the 1st Krajina Corps, strictly confidential number 535-1, dated 19 June 1992
109. Command of the 17th Light Infantry Brigade Ključ – Combat report, number 01-31-8/92, dated 23 June 1992
110. Order of the Command of the 17th Light Infantry Brigade, strictly confidential number 01-93/92, dated 25 June 1992
111. Command of the 1st Krajina Corps – Combat report, strictly confidential number 44-1/201, dated 27 June 1992
112. Order for further operations of the Command of the VP /Military Post/ 2207 Ključ, strictly confidential number 03-135, dated 9 July 1992
113. Instructions of the Government of the Serb Republic of BiH for the implementation of the Decree on the mandatory surrender of war booty obtained in another manner to the republic commodity reserves, dated 13 July 1992

114. Report on the work and activities of the Command of the 17th Light Infantry Brigade Ključ, dated 28 July 1992
115. Command of the 1st Krajina Corps – Selection of prisoners of war of the Prisoner of War Camp *Manjača*, number 21-50, dated 6 August 1992
116. Report of the commission on the visit to the collection centers and other facilities for prisoners in the ARK on 17 August 1992
117. Order of the Command of the 1st Krajina Corps, strictly confidential number 765-1/92, dated 15 December 1992
118. Decision of the National Assembly of Republika Srpska repealing the decision on the establishment of war commissions in municipalities during the imminent threat of war or the state of war, number 02-1978/92, dated 17 December 1992
119. Report to the Command of the 1st Krajina Corps, confidential number 01-326-22/93, dated 16 February 1993
120. Analysis of the Command of the 2nd Krajina Corps, year of 1992, strictly confidential number 3-93, dated 7 March 1993
121. Contribution to the monograph of the 1st Krajina Corps
122. Analysis of activities by elements of combat readiness in 1992 of the Command of the 1st Krajina Corps (February 1993)
123. Analysis of combat readiness and activities of the VRS /Army of Republika Srpska/ in 1992 (Han Pijesak, 1993)
124. Regular combat report of the Command of the 1st Krajina Corps, operational confidential number 44-1/151, dated 28 May 1992
125. Handwritten diary, dated 5 February 1992
126. Conclusion of the ARK War Staff, number 03-297/92, dated 8 May 1992
127. Conclusion of the ARK War Staff, number 03-299/92, dated 9 May 1992
128. Record – number K-36/b, dated 26 March 1991
129. Record of official trips for the period from 1 April 1991
130. Press release from the sessions of the Executive Committee of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, dated 28 April 1991
131. First joint press release of the MBO /Muslim Bosniak Organization/ and the SDA /Party of Democratic Action/
132. Record of the meeting of the Executive Committee and presidents of local boards, dated 9 May 1991
133. Record of the meeting of the SDS Executive Committee and presidents of local boards, number K-36/9, dated 15 May 1991
134. Record of the 7th session of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, dated 5 July 1991
135. Record of the 1st session of the SDS Executive Committee, dated 11 September 1991

136. Record of the 2nd session of the Ključ SDS Executive Committee, dated 20 September 1991
137. Proposal of the Ključ SDS Executive Committee to the president of the Ključ National Defense Council, number 01/I-24/91, dated 15 October 1991
138. Excerpt from the record of the meeting of the SDS local boards, dated 14 February 1992
139. Record of the 3rd session of the Ključ SDS Executive Committee, dated 2 October 1991
140. Record of the 4th session of the Ključ SDS Executive Committee, dated 14 October 1991
141. Record of the 5th session of the SDS Executive Committee held on 24 October 1991
142. Record of the 6th session of the SDS Executive Committee, dated 23 December 1991
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144. Record of the 8th session of the Ključ SDS Executive Committee, dated 6 March 1992
145. Record of the 9th session of the Ključ SDS Executive Committee, dated 12 March 1992
146. Record of the 10th session of the Ključ Executive Committee, dated 23 March 1992
147. Record of the 11th session of the Ključ SDS Executive Committee, dated 30 March 1992
148. Record of the 12th session of the Executive Committee of the Municipal Board of the SDS Ključ, dated 14 July 1992
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150. Record of the 5th session of the Ključ SDS Municipal Board, dated 22 January 1992
151. Record of the 6th session of the Ključ SDS Municipal Board, dated 18 February 1992
152. Record of the 8th session of the Ključ SDS Municipal Board, dated 29 April 1992
153. Record of the SDS Municipal Board session held on 10 December 1992
154. Excerpt from the record of the SDS Municipal Board session, dated 23 January 1993
155. Press release of the Ključ SDA /Party of Democratic Action/ Town Board, number 33/91, dated 21 September 1991

156. Document of the MBO /Muslim Bosniak Organization/ Municipal Board, number 35/91, dated 23 September 1995
157. Document on informing the public about the sessions of the Municipal Assembly and the Executive Committee Ključ, dated October 1991
158. Information for the public on the Ključ Municipal Assembly sessions, dated 29 December 1991
159. Proposal of the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipal Assembly regarding the organizational scheme for work of municipal bodies in war conditions, May 1992
160. Handwritten list of members of the Ključ Territorial Defense made at the meeting held on 3 April 1992
161. Order of the President of the National Defense Council of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 05- 01-45/92, dated 5 May 1992
162. Press release of the Ključ Municipality Crisis Staff
163. Book of records of the sessions of the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipal Assembly
164. Press release of the Crisis Staff and the Defense Command of the Ključ Municipality number 6/92, dated 2 June 1992
165. Record of the session of the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, 13-14 May 1992
166. Order of the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, strictly confidential number 02/92, dated 15 May 1992
167. Order of the Crisis Staff, number 22/92, dated 25 May 1992
168. Order of the Ključ Municipality Crisis Staff, strictly confidential number 01/92, dated 27 May 1992
169. Order of the Ključ Municipality Crisis Staff, dated 28 May 1992
170. Order of the Ključ Municipality Defense Command, dated 29 May 1992
171. Conclusion of the Ključ Municipality Crisis Staff, number 66/92, dated 18 June 1992
172. Information dated 3 June 1992
173. Warning and information given by the Ključ Defense Command through the media
174. Announcement to citizens of the Ključ Municipality
175. Public announcement regarding the contents of the dispatch of the Banja Luka Security Services Centre
176. Order of the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 19/92, dated 4 June 1992
177. Announcement of the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 20/92, dated 4 June 1992

178. Announcement of the Decision on displacement of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipality
179. Information of the Crisis Staff, dated 8 June 1992
180. Information of the Crisis Staff, dated 9 June 1992
181. Brigade Command – warning of 15 June 1992
182. Public Security Station press release and the report of the 13th session of the Ključ Municipal Assembly
183. Press release of the Bosanski Ključ Municipality, dated 30 January 1992
184. Conclusion of the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 64/92, dated 17 June 1992
185. Press release “Mopping up the terrain” (2 X)
186. Radio broadcast of 27 June 1992
187. Press release of 6 August 1992
188. Press release regarding the convoys which were leaving
189. Address of the Banja Luka Bishop’s Ordinariate, number 577/92, dated 13 August 1992
190. Delivery of information of the Ključ Municipal Assembly concerning the managerial personnel, number 02-483/92, dated 21 June 1992
191. Delivery of information concerning the managerial personnel of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 01-737/92, dated 23 June 1992
192. Press release from the 13th session of the Ključ Municipal Assembly
193. Ključ Municipal Assembly – Overview of managerial positions held by Muslim employees, dated 26 June 1992
194. Regular report of the Command, dated 7 July 1992
195. Excerpt from the record of the session of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, dated 10 July 1992
196. Decision of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 05-01-93/92, dated 13 July 1992
197. Decision of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly on the appointment of the commission for the reception of war booty obtained in another manner, number 05-01-96/92, dated 13 July 1992
198. Conclusion of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 05-01-99/92, dated 13 July 1992
199. Conclusion made at the session of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, dated 10 July 1992
200. Conclusion of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 05-01-100/92, dated 15 July 1992
201. Decision of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 05.01./92, dated 21 July 1992

202. Excerpt from the record of the 2nd session of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly held on 21 July 1992
203. Decision on the dismissal of the President of the Executive Committee of the Ključ Municipality, dated 21 July 1992
204. Decision on the dismissal of the Director of the Municipal Administration for Land Survey and Property Rights and Land Registry, dated 21 July 1992
205. Decision on the dismissal of the Secretary of the Municipal Secretariat for General Administration, dated 21 July 1992
206. Decision on the dismissal of the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Ključ Municipality, dated 21 July 1992
207. Decision on the dismissal of the President of the Executive Committee of the Ključ Municipality, dated 21 July 1992
208. Decision on the dismissal of the Vice President of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, dated 21 July 1992
209. Decision on the dismissal of a judge of the Basic Court in Ključ, number 05.03-7/92, dated 2 July 1992
210. Decision on the dismissal of a judge of the Municipal Magistrate's Court in Ključ
211. Decision on the appointment of the acting President of the Basic Court in Ključ, number 05-03-5/92, dated 1 July 1992
212. Decision on the appointment of judges of the Basic Court in Ključ, number 0503-6/92, dated 1 July 1992
213. Decision of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly to terminate employments of all employees who did not respond to the general mobilization, dated 21 July 1992
214. Decision of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 05.01-118/92, dated 21 July 1992
215. Excerpt from the record of the 3rd session of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, dated 22 July 1992
216. Announcement of the session of the War Presidency, dated 22 July 1992
217. Excerpt from the record of the 4th session of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, dated 28 July 1992
218. Decision of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly on the criteria for the possibility of moving out of the area of the Ključ Municipality, dated 30 July 1992
219. Record of the 13th session of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, dated 31 July 1992

220. Record made by the commission for the collection of information for the displacement of population from the area of the Ključ Municipality, number 05-01-135-14/92, dated 31 July 1992
221. Report on the work of the Crisis Staff of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly in the period from 15 May 1992
222. Report on the work of the Executive Committee of the Ključ Municipal Assembly in the period from 31 May 1992
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224. Record made by the commission for the collection of information for the displacement of population from the area of the Ključ Municipality, number 05-01-135-40/92, dated 3 August 1992
225. Record made by the commission for the collection of information for the displacement of population from the area of the Ključ Municipality, number 05-01-135-130/92, dated 4 August 1992
226. Record made by the commission for the collection of information for the displacement of population from the area of the Ključ Municipality, number 05-01-135-183, dated August 1992
227. Record made by the commission for the collection of information for the displacement of population from the area of the Ključ Municipality, number 05-01-135-298/92, dated 7 August 1992
228. Record made by the commission for the collection of information concerning the displacement of population from the area of the Ključ Municipality, number 05-01-135-367/92, dated 10 August 1992
229. Record made by the commission for the collection of information concerning the displacement of population from the area of the Ključ Municipality, number 05-01-135-470/92, dated 10 August 1992
230. Record made by the commission for the collection of information concerning the displacement of population from the area of the Ključ Municipality, number 05-01-135-753/92, dated 17 August 1992
231. Record made by the commission for the collection of information concerning the displacement of population from the area of the Ključ Municipality, number 05-01-155-787/92, dated 19 August 1992
232. Record made by the commission for the collection of information concerning the displacement of population from the area of the Ključ Municipality, number 05-01-139763/92, dated 17 August 1992
233. Record made by the commission for the collection of information concerning the displacement of population from the area of the Ključ Municipality, number 05-01-135-784/92, dated 18 August 1992



234. Excerpt from the record of the 6th session of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, dated 7 August 1992
235. Order of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, dated 7 August 1992
236. Overview of decisions, conclusions and orders issued by the Crisis Staff – War Presidency
237. Decisions on the establishment of the disciplinary commission, number 103/92
238. Decision of the Basic Court in Ključ, number SU: 110/92, dated 18 August 1992
239. Decision of the Basic Court in Ključ, number SU: 109/92, dated 18 August 1992
240. Decision of the Basic Court in Ključ, number SU: 108/92, dated 18 August 1992
241. Request of the Basic Court in Ključ to initiate a proceeding of disciplinary accountability of the employee [REDACTED] and others, number 104/92, dated 17 August 1992
242. Forest Industry Company *Ključ*, enquiry to the War Presidency, number 01-934/92, dated 4 September 1992
243. Decision of the War Presidency of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 05-01-194/92, dated 7 September 1992
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251. Information from the Ključ SDS Municipal Board to the Pale SDS Executive Committee, number 01/I-32/93, dated 27 October 1993
252. Record of the 19th session of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, dated 28 September 1993
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254. Record of the Staff session, dated 5 October 1991

255. Order of the Ključ Crisis Staff, dated 30 May 1992
256. Decision of the Executive Committee of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 05-023-53/93, dated 24 February 1993
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258. Press release of the Ključ Municipality Crisis Staff
259. Conclusions of the Banja Luka Security Services Centre, number 11-128, dated 25 July 1991
260. Agreement to form an association of the community of municipalities of Bosanska Krajina, dated 29 April 1991
261. Scheme of the RS Ministry of the Interior structure
262. Order of the Ministry of the Interior, number 01-1/92, dated 15 May 1992
263. Conclusions from the expanded session of the center council held on 6 May 1992, dispatch number 11-144, dated 20 May 1992
264. Banja Luka Security Services Center dispatch, number 11-1/01-6, dated 1 July 1992, and number 03-531/92, dated 22 June 1992
265. Banja Luka Security Services Center dispatch, number 11-170, dated 20 July 1992
266. Banja Luka Security Services Center dispatch, number 11-1/02-1-301, dated 31 July 1992
267. Summary of the meeting of the Ministry of the Interior management, dated 11 July 1992
268. Banja Luka Security Services Center dispatch, number 11-1/01-OD-439, dated 19 August 1992
269. Instructions for the training and use of war units of the Banja Luka Security Services Centre, number 11-08-262/92, dated 25 August 1992
270. Record of the meeting held in Banja Luka on 11 February 1992
271. RS Ministry of the Interior dispatch, number 10-260/92, dated 24 August 1992
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273. Order of the Ministry of the Interior of the Serb Republic, number 10-293/92, dated 6 September 1992
274. Banja Luka Security Services Center dispatch, number 11-1/01-4, dated 1 July 1992
275. Banja Luka Security Services Center dispatch, number 11-183, dated 18 September 1992
276. Banja Luka Security Services Center dispatch, number 11-1/02-2-353, dated 19 September 1992

277. Banja Luka Security Services Center dispatch, number 11-140, dated 14 May 1992
278. Report on the work of the RS Ministry of the Interior for the period July-September 1992
279. Report on the work of the RS Ministry of the Interior for the period April-December 1992
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281. Report on the analysis of work and activities of the Public Security Station in 1992
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285. Ključ Public Security Station dispatch, number 46/91, dated 9 July 1991
286. Ključ Public Security Station dispatch, number 49/91, dated 10 July 1991
287. Ključ Public Security Station dispatch, number 1796/91, dated 20 September 1991
288. Ključ Public Security Station dispatch: 1518/91, dated 12 August 1991
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322. Request of the Ključ Public Security Station seeking consent from the SDS Executive Committee, number 11-8/01-01-20/92, dated 30 June 1992
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327. Ključ Public Security Station information for the Banja Luka Security Services Center, number 437/92, dated 5 August 1992
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329. Ključ Public Security Station dispatch, number 770/92, dated 25 September 1992
330. Information on committed criminal offenses in the area of the municipality since the outbreak of the armed uprising on 27 May 1992, number 17/92, dated 28 September 1992
331. Official note of the sector of the National Security of the war department Ključ, dated 29 September 1992
332. Banja Luka Security Services Center dispatch, number 11-1/02-1-441, dated 17 November 1992
333. Ključ Public Security Station Information regarding serious criminal offenses committed by unknown perpetrators for the Banja Luka Security Services Center, number 13/92, dated 23 November 1992, and the Banja Luka Security Services Center dispatch, number 11-1/02-2-441, dated 17 November 1992
334. Ključ Public Security Station dispatch, number 860/92, dated 24 November 1992
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336. Ključ Public Security Station - Plan of work for the detection of sabotage groups in the area of *Galaja*, strictly confidential number 3/93, dated 1 December 1992
337. Ključ Public Security Station dispatch, number 3/93, dated 6 February 1993
338. Report on the work of the Ključ Public Security Station in the first quarter, April 1993

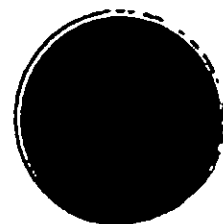
339. Ključ Public Security Station dispatch, number 36/93, dated 3 September 1993
340. Ključ Public Security Station – Contribution to a monograph about the participation of police employees in the war, number 1112/01-80-25/93, dated 1 October 1993
341. Ključ Public Security Station dispatch, number 14/93, dated 5 April 1993
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343. Ključ Public Security Station List of Muslims fit for work, dated 25 May 1993
344. Semi-annual report on the work of the Ključ Public Security Station, dated July 1993
345. Document of the Public Prosecutor's Office Ključ, KTA-3/93, dated 1 February 1993
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361. Ključ Public Security Station – List of persons from Ključ planned for transfer, number 11-12/01-01-7/94, dated 4 February 1994
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366. Ključ Public Security Station dispatch, dated 26 March 1993
367. Work plan for the seizure of passenger vehicles kept by Serb citizens which they were obliged to hand over to the Municipal commission for confiscated goods, dated 17 March 1994
368. Ključ Public Security Station official note, dated 16 July 1992
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370. Official note, dated 30 July 1992
371. Certificate of the handover of the item, number S1/92, dated 17 August 1992
372. Document of the Executive Committee of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, number 05-1-187/92, dated 27 August 1992
373. Report on the work of the Crime Prevention Group of the Public Security Station for Ključ in the third quarter, number S1/92
374. Information on the culturocide of religious facilities of the cultural and historic heritage of Bosniaks of the Ključ Municipality
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377. Document of the Command of the VP /Military Post/ 70383 Ključ, number 12/515-1, dated 18 November 1992
378. Document of the Command of the 3rd Partisan Division, number 174-238, dated 9 June 1992
379. Bosanska Krajina in the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, testimony of an expert witness before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia pursuant to Rule 94 *bis*
380. The Bosnian Serb Leadership, 1990 to 1992. Addendum. Governing Structures in the Autonomous Region of Krajina, 1991, 1992, research report by [REDACTED]
381. The Bosnian Serb Ministry of Internal Affairs: Genesis, Performance and Command and Control, 1990-1992, research report by [REDACTED]
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383. Military situation in Bosanska Krajina in 1992, situation analysis, military analyst [REDACTED]
384. ICTY Judgment in the Krajišnik case, number IT-00-39
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386. ICTY Judgment in the Kordić and Čerkez case, number IT 95-14/2
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397. Prhovo overview with a map of Ključ and photo-documentation
398. Sketch of the scene, *Prhovo*, Ključ Municipality, number 41/97, dated year */as printed/*
399. Photo-documentation, Prhovo, Ključ, dated 7 May 1997
400. Photo-documentation of Velagići, dated 21 July 2001
401. Photo-documentation, exhumation of 77 bodies, grave Lanište II, I and II part
402. Sketch of the scene, exhumation of 77 bodies, Ključ - Babina dolina, mass grave Lanište II, dated 6 October 1996
403. Decision of the Basic Court in Ključ, number KRI.58/96, dated 4 October 1996
404. Record on the on-site investigation and exhumation, number KRI.58/96, dated 5 October 1996
405. Record on the autopsy, number KRI-58/96, dated 8 October 1996
406. Decision of the Basic Court in Ključ, number Kri.52/96, dated 4 November 1996

407. Record on the on-site investigation and exhumation of the Basic Court in Ključ, number KRI-53/96, dated 5 November 1996
408. Record on the autopsy, number KRI-52/96, dated 6 November 1996
409. Record on the uncovering of the mass grave Ramići I - Ključ, number Kri. 41/95, dated 9 November 1995
410. Biljani map with photo-documentation
411. CD – *Lanište, Crvena zemlja and Biljani*, scanned documentation relating to decisions on exhumations, records on on-site investigation and exhumation, records on the autopsy of corpses and photo-documentation of the mentioned mass graves
412. Handwritten list of captured persons in the primary school in Biljani, 10 July 1992
413. Handwritten list, Biljani school, 10 July 1992
414. Record on the on-site investigation of the Municipal Court in Ključ, number KRI-54/98, dated 9 October 1998
415. Photo-documentation, exhumation, autopsy and identification, Vučija Poljana, Ključ, dated 9 October 1998
416. Kri.39/99 [REDACTED] Record on the exhumation and autopsy of [REDACTED]
417. Record on the on-site investigation of the Cantonal Court in Bihać, number Kri.31/97, dated 9 May 1997
418. Photo-documentation, Botonjići *Kamen*, Ključ Municipality, dated 9 May 1997
419. Sketch of the scene, Botonjići *Kamen*, Ključ Municipality, dated 9 May 1997.
420. Decision of the Cantonal Court in Bihać, number Kri.30, 31, 32/97, dated 7 May 1997
421. Record on the exhumation and on-site investigation of the Cantonal Court in Bihać, number Kri:30/97, dated 9 May 1997
422. Record on the identification of the Cantonal Court in Bihać, number Kri:30/97, dated 14 May 1997
423. Sketch of the scene, town cemetery *Luke*, Ključ Municipality, dated 9 May 1997
424. Photo-documentation, town cemetery *Luke*, Ključ Municipality, dated 9 May 1997
425. Sketch of the scene, gravesite *Donja Sanica V*, place Jezero, Ključ Municipality, dated 8 November 1996
426. Photo-documentation, gravesite *Donja Sanica V*, Jezero, Ključ, dated 8 November 1996

427. Sketch of the scene, gravesite *Sanica – VI*, hamlet Žežnica – Gornji Budelj, Ključ Municipality, dated 8 November 1996
428. Photo-documentation, gravesite *Sanica IV*, hamlet Žežnica – Gornji Budelj, Ključ Municipality, dated 7 November 1996
429. Sketch of the scene, gravesite *Sanica V*, Mahala hamlet, Ključ Municipality, dated 7 November 1996
430. Photo-documentation, gravesite *Sanica V*, Mahala hamlet, Ključ Municipality, dated 7 November 1996
431. Sketch of the scene, gravesite *Sanica IV*, Mahala, Ključ Municipality, dated 7 November 2006
432. Photo-documentation, gravesite *Sanica IV*, Mahala, Ključ Municipality, dated 7 November 1996
433. Sketch of the scene, gravesite *Sanica II*, Donji Budelj hamlet, Ključ Municipality, dated 7 November 1996
434. Photo-documentation, gravesite *Sanica II*, Donji Budelj hamlet, Ključ Municipality, dated 7 November 1996
435. Sketch of the scene, gravesite *Sanica I*, Donji Budelj hamlet, Ključ Municipality, dated 7 November 1996
436. Photo-documentation, gravesite *Sanica I*, Donji Budelj hamlet, Ključ Municipality, dated 7 November 1996
437. Decision of the Basic Court in Bihać, number KRI-48/96, dated 14 October 1996
438. Record on the on-site investigation and exhumation of the Basic Court in Ključ, number KRI.48/96, dated 14 October 1996
439. Record on the on-site investigation and exhumation of the Basic Court in Bihać, number KRI 48/96, dated 6 November 1996
440. Record on the autopsy of the Basic Court in Ključ, number KRI-48/96, dated 7 November 1996
441. Record on the autopsy of the Basic Court in Ključ, number KRI-48/96, dated 14 October 1996
442. Decision of the Basic Court in Ključ, number KRI.53/96, dated 7 November 1996
443. Record on the autopsy of the Basic Court in Ključ, number KRI-53-96, dated 8 November 1996
444. Decision of the Basic Court in Ključ, number KRI.54/96, dated 8 November 1996
445. Record on the autopsy of the Basic Court in Ključ, number KRI-54-96, dated 9 November 1996
446. Decision of the Basic Court in Ključ, number KRI.55/96, dated 9 November 1996



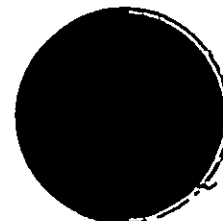
447. Record on the autopsy of the Basic Court in Ključ, number KRI.55/96, dated 10 November 1996
448. Sketch of the scene, gravesite *Krasulje I*, dated 9 November 1996
449. Photo-documentation, gravesite *Krasulje I*, dated 9 November 1996
450. Sketch of the scene, gravesite *Krasulje II*, dated 9 November 1996
451. Photo-documentation, gravesite *Krasulje II*, dated 9 November 1996
452. Sketch of the scene, gravesite *Krasulje III*, dated 9 November 1996
453. Photo-documentation, gravesite *Krasulje III*, dated 9 November 1996
454. Sketch of the scene, gravesite *IV*, dated 9 November 1996
455. Photo-documentation, gravesite *IV*, dated 9 November 1996
456. Sketch of the scene, mass grave *Krasulje V*, Ključ Municipality, dated 9 November 1996
457. Photo-documentation, gravesite mass grave *Krasulje V*, dated 9 November 1996
458. Sketch of the scene, gravesite *Krasulje VI*, dated 9 November 1996
459. Photo-documentation, gravesite *Krasulje VI*, dated 9 November 1996
460. Sketch of the scene, gravesite *Krasulje VII*, dated 9 November 1996
461. Photo-documentation, gravesite *Krasulje VII*, dated 9 November 1996
462. Sketch of the scene, gravesite *Krasulje VIII*, dated 13 November 1996
463. Photo-documentation, *Krasulje VIII*, dated 13 November 1996
464. Record on the exhumation of the Ključ Municipal Court, number KRI-47/2000, dated 13 September 2000
465. Record on the identification of a corpse, identification number: 04,01,05,06,13,16,17,24
466. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1658/08, dated 25 February 2008
467. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 05-13-3-95/08, dated 25 February 2008
468. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-396/08, dated 21 December 2008
469. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-393/08, dated 21 February 2008
470. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-392/08, dated 21 February 2008
471. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-398/08, dated 21 February 2008
472. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-394/08, dated 21 February 2008
473. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-400/08, dated 21 February 2008

474. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-399/08, dated 21 February 2008
475. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3397/08, dated 21 February 2008
476. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-395/08, dated 21 February 2008
477. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1665/08, dated 25 February 2008
478. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1666/08
479. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-370/08, dated 21 February 2008
480. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-371/08, dated 21 February 2008
481. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-372/08, dated 21 February 2008
482. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-373/08, dated 21 February 2008
483. Death certificate for [REDACTED], number 02/1-13-3-347/08, dated 21 February 2008
484. Death certificate for [REDACTED], number 02/1-13-3-375/08, dated 21 August 2008
485. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-376/08, dated 21 February 2008
486. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-377/08, dated 21 February 2008
487. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-378/08, dated 21 February 2008
488. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-379/08, dated 21 February 2008
489. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-380/08, dated 21 February 2008
490. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-381/08, dated 21 February 2008
491. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-382/08, dated 21 February 2008
492. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-383/08, dated 21 February 2008
493. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-384/08, dated 21 February 2008



494. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-385/08, dated 21 February 2008
495. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-386/08, dated 21 February 2008
496. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-387/08, dated 21 February 2008
497. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-388/08, dated 21 February 2008
498. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-437/08, dated 25 February 2008
499. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-389/08, dated 21 February 2008
500. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 05-13-3-1/08, dated 25 February 2008
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509. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1667/08, dated 25 February 2008
510. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1668/08, dated 25 February 2008
511. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1670/08, dated 25 February 2008
512. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1661/08, dated 25 February 2008
513. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-391/08, dated 21 February 2008

514. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-410/08, dated 21 February 2008
515. Death certificate for [REDACTED], number 02/1-13-3-403/08, dated 21 February 2008
516. Death certificate for [REDACTED], number 02/1-13-3-404/08, dated 21 February 2008
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518. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-406/08, dated 21 February 2008
519. Death certificate for [REDACTED], number 02/1-13-3-407/08, dated 21 February 2008
520. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-408/08, dated 21 February 2008
521. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-1-13-3-409/08, dated 21 February 2008
522. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-2-402/08, dated 21 February 2008
523. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-390/08, dated 21 February 2008
524. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-401/08, dated 21 February 2008
525. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-481/08, dated 26 February 2008
526. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-480/08, dated 26 February 2008
527. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-460/08, dated 26 February 2008
528. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-461/08, dated 26 February 2008
529. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-462/08, dated 26 February 2008
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532. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-465/08, dated 26 February 2008
533. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-466/08, dated 26 February 2008



534. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-467/08, dated 26 February 2008
535. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-468/08, dated 26 February 2008
536. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-469/08, dated 26 February 2008
537. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-470/08, dated 26 February 2008
538. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-471/08, dated 26 February 2008
539. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-474/08, dated 26 February 2008
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542. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-477/08, dated 26 February 2008
543. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-478/08, dated 26 February 2008
544. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/1-13-3-479/08, dated 26 February 2008
545. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1701/08, dated 26 February 2008
546. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1669/08, dated 25 February 2008
547. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/2-13-3-142/08, dated 25 February 2008
548. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02/2-13-3-141/08, dated 25 February 2008
549. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1671/08, dated 25 February 2008
550. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1672/08, dated 25 February 2008
551. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1673/08, dated 25 February 2008
552. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1674/08, dated 25 February 2008
553. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1675/08, dated 25 February 2008

554. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1676/08, dated 25 February 2008
555. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1664/08, dated 25 February 2008
556. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1663/08, dated 25 February 2008
557. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1662/08, dated 25 February 2008
558. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1660/08, dated 25 February 2008
559. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1659/08, dated 25 February 2008
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566. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1651/08, dated 22 February 2008
567. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1648/08, dated 22 February 2008
568. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1649/08, dated 22 February 2008
569. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1650/08, dated 22 February 2008
570. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1647/08, dated 22 February 2008
571. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-439/08, dated 25 February 2008
572. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-438/08, dated 25 February 2008
573. Death certificate for [REDACTED] number 02-13-3-1700/08, dated 26 February 2008

574. Death certificate for [REDACTED], number 02-13-3-1699/08, dated 26 February 2008

575. Death certificate for [REDACTED], number 02-13-3-9588/07, dated 27 December 2007

Investigation results

The suspect Vinko Kondić, lawyer by profession, held a number of managerial positions in political, police and economic structures in the Municipalities of Ključ and Prijedor and at the RS Government level.

The suspect Vinko Kondić was born on 25 September 1953 in Donje Sokolovo, Ključ Municipality. After he finished university and became a graduate lawyer, he held several managerial positions in Ključ until 1990, and then he also held the position of the Secretary of the Municipal Assembly. Judging by the record of the session of the Executive Committee of the Ključ Municipal Assembly held on 28 April 1991, Vinko Kondić was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Ključ Municipal Assembly.

Kondić's war record began as early as in 1991, when he illegally armed and was involved in organizing the Serb people for the purpose of defense from Muslims and Croats. In addition to his working in the Crisis Staff of the Serb Municipality of Ključ as its member, the suspect Vinko Kondić also went to the frontlines with the police forces.

He was a member of the Ključ SDS /Serb Democratic Party/ Municipal Board from 24 January 1991, and his name was also mentioned in the list of activists of the SDS local boards for the place Sokolovo.

At the meeting of the expert council of the CJB /Public Security Centre/ Banja Luka held on 25 July 1991, he was appointed as the Chief of the Ključ Public Security Station. During that term of office, on 27 October 1993, at the meeting of the SDS Municipal Board, which proposed all officials for municipal bodies at that time, the suspect Vinko Kondić was given a vote of confidence to continue performing the duty of the Chief of the Public Security Station, which he performed until April 1994. During that period of time, Kondić also stayed at the frontlines with the police as a senior officer.

In addition to being the Chief of the SJB /Public Security Station/ Ključ, he was among the first ones who became SDS members, and he was a member of the SDS Executive Committee in Ključ and the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipality, which was established later.

The suspect Vinko Kondić actively participated in the work of the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipality, given that the Chief of the Public Security Station, by virtue of his office, was a member of that body. At the Crisis Staff meetings, he regularly briefed on and put forward proposals relating to the security situation in the territory of Ključ.

The Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipality was disbanded by the decision on establishing the War Presidency in the municipality on 10 July 1992. The suspect Vinko Kondić was elected as a member of this body as well.

In April 1994, the suspect Vinko Kondić moved to the position of Deputy Chief of the CJB in the Prijedor Municipality. By the decision of the Minister of the Ministry of the Interior, Mićo Stanišić, the suspect Vinko Kondić, Deputy Chief of the CJB Prijedor, was given a pistol CZ99 *Smith & Wesson* as a present, although it is not known for what merits. Furthermore, the suspect Vinko Kondić was awarded a special promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel as a reward for the efforts he made in the functional and operative advancement of the CJB Prijedor.

The political career of the suspect Vinko Kondić includes high positions in the RS Government after the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. From the second half of 1995, he was appointed as the Assistant Minister of Work and Welfare in the Government of Republika Srpska, while eight or nine months later he became the Minister of Work and Welfare, and less than a year later he resigned from that position and became the Head of Office of the RS Government Prime Minister, who was Gojko Kličković at that time. Since the beginning of 1998, Vinko Kondić worked as a lawyer.

As for economic activities, the suspect Vinko Kondić, while holding the position of the Deputy Chief of the CJB Prijedor, was appointed as a member of the supervisory board of the Basic state-owned company *Šip Ključ* in Ključ, while in the second half of 1996, more precisely on 18 October, the suspect Vinko Kondić was appointed as a member of the supervisory board of the parent state-owned company *Unis-Holding* Sarajevo.

He did his military service in the JNA /Yugoslav People's Army/ and finished the school for reserve officers in Bileća. When the war in BiH broke out, he was a reserve forces lieutenant in the Yugoslav People's Army.

During the investigation which was conducted, the Prosecutor's Office of BiH collected evidence which showed that after the multiparty elections held in November 1990, the suspect Vinko Kondić had *de facto* and *de jure* power, which made him one of the most influential figures in the Ključ Municipality.

The power of the suspect Vinko Kondić derived from two sources. On the one hand, he had power because of the political positions he held at the municipal level, particularly as a member of the Crisis Staff, which was the highest body of the

civilian authorities in the Ključ Municipality. On the other hand, he had executive power as the Chief of the Ključ Public Security Station.

The Crisis Staff and the Public Security Station played an important role in the realization and implementation of the SDS strategic plan in Ključ, that is, in the takeover of control of the municipality by Serbs and its linking with other Serb-populated areas in BiH, and in this way participated in the creation of a separate Bosnian state, from which the majority of non-Serbs would be permanently removed.

After the disintegration of Yugoslavia, Bosnian Serbs became dissatisfied with the fact that Bosnia and Herzegovina might proclaim its independence, as already done by Slovenia and Croatia, which were constituent parts of the former Yugoslavia, and, through the SDS, they began preparations to organize the part which they thought belonged to Serbs in autonomous regions and districts, which would remain as federal units within Yugoslavia, in which Serbia and Montenegro still remained. In that respect, they undertook all activities to establish autonomous districts, and those decisions were verified in the Assembly of the Serb People, which was established later.

Under the right of people to self-determination, in October 1991 the Serb Democratic Party (the SDS) established the Assembly of the Serb People, and then in that Assembly they verified decisions, which had already been issued and which were not in accordance with the Constitution of the Socialist R BiH, relating to the proclamation of the Serb autonomous regions in BiH, including the Autonomous Region of Krajina (the ARK). According to the same decision, the Municipality of Ključ, among others, belonged to the Autonomous Region of Krajina. The decision on the establishment of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was made at the same session of the Assembly of the Serb People of Bosnia and Herzegovina. All decisions which were made in the then Assembly were published in the Official Gazette of the Serb People in BiH.

On 9 January 1992, they proclaimed the Serb Republic of BiH, and then on 12 August 1992 they renamed it Republika Srpska.

On 12 May 1992, the Assembly of the Serb People made a decision on the Strategic objectives of the Serb people in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in which the first strategic objective was "to establish state borders with the other two ethnic communities". In order to make preparations for the implementation of the mentioned decisions, the SDS Main Board issued the Instructions for the Organization and Activity of Organs of the Serb People in BiH, dated 19 December 1991. The Instructions contain preparations for the takeover of power by the SDS and the division of BiH along ethnic lines, which were made on the basis of the

Decision on the territories which should comprise the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Instructions dated 19 December 1991 provided for the takeover of power in municipalities depending on whether Serbs were in the majority in a certain municipality. While municipalities in which Serbs were in the majority should stop complying with the laws of the Socialist Republic of BiH and carry out tasks given by the parallel Serb authorities (Variant A), it was necessary to divide territories where Serbs were the minority and create new, exclusively Serb institutions (Variant B).

In order to realize this, the SDS was even ready to engage in an armed conflict and it established a structure of authority in municipalities which was characteristic of the functioning of governmental institutions in case of war and immediate threat of war.

For that purpose, Crisis Staffs were established throughout the territory of the Serb Republic of BiH which was created, namely Crisis Staffs of the autonomous regions and municipalities, within which the ARK Crisis Staff and the Ključ Municipality Crisis Staff were established.

The Municipality of Ključ is located on the part of the main road Sarajevo-Bihać, and it belongs to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Municipality of Ključ covered an area of 850 square kilometers and bordered with five municipalities: Mrkonjić Grad from the east side, Bosanski Petrovac from the west, Sanski Most from the north, Drvar from the south-west side, and Banja Luka from the north-east side, in the area of Manjača. Until 1992, the territory of the present Municipality of Ribnik, which is now located in Republika Srpska, was part of the Municipality of Ključ.

According to the report on ethnic affiliation in the territory of the Ključ Municipality made on the basis of the 1991 census, the population was 37,391, out of which there were 18,506 Serbs or 49%, 17,696 Muslims or 47%, 330 Croats or 1%, and 859 others or 2%.

The following settlements, among others, were predominantly or exclusively inhabited by Muslims: Donji Biljani with 1,552 inhabitants, out of which 1,509 were Muslims and 2 were Croats, Crljeni with 553 inhabitants, out of which 507 were Muslims, Dubočani with 304 Muslim inhabitants, Gornji Ramići with 647 inhabitants, out of which 614 were Muslims and 12 were Croats, Gornji Vojići with 275 Muslim inhabitants, Hadžići with 1,553 inhabitants, out of which 1,490 were Muslims and 38 were Croats, Hasići with 431 inhabitants, out of which 415 were Muslims, Krasulje with 1,821 inhabitants, out of which 1,815 were Muslims and one was Croat, Prhovo with 358 inhabitants, out of which 251 were Muslims, Sanica with 2,241 inhabitants, out of which 1,526 were Muslims and 4 were Croats,

Velagići with 676 inhabitants, out of which 631 were Muslims and 20 were Croats, Velečevo with 525 inhabitants, out of which 500 were Muslims, and Zgon with 690 inhabitants, out of which 678 were Muslims.

The fact that at least 500 Muslims and Croats were killed and at least 10,000 were expelled during the relevant period in the territory of the Ključ Municipality indisputably confirms that the Serb authorities undertook activities to realize the objectives stated in the strategic plan.

After the multiparty elections and the division of power among the SDS, the SDA /Party of Democratic Action/, the MBO /Muslim Bosniak Organization/ and the HDZ /Croat Democratic Union/ in the Ključ assembly structures, the largest number of seats were won by the SDS, which made it possible for Serbs in the Ključ Municipality to carry out the tasks of parallel Serb authorities in accordance with Variant A from the Instructions dated 19 December 1991. Decisions which suited the SDS policy and contributed to the realization of the strategic plan could be made in the Ključ Municipal Assembly by outvoting non-Serb representatives.

The SDS leadership handed out the Instructions of 19 December 1991 to SDS municipal officials, who then forwarded it to their municipal boards.

Following the policy of the Autonomous Region of Krajina and their guidelines, at its sixth session held in December 1991, the SDS Executive Committee in Ključ established the Crisis Staff in accordance with the *Instructions for the Organization and Activity of Organs of the Serb People in BiH in Extraordinary Circumstances*, dated 19 December 1991. The mentioned Instructions contained preparations for the takeover of power by the SDS and the division of BiH along ethnic lines. Pursuant to the Instructions dated 19 December 1991, a new organization was supposed to be made "by using a secret, previously established procedure". The result of that secret establishment in accordance with the SDS leadership instructions was that crisis staffs were originally exclusively SDS party bodies.

The role of Crisis Staffs / War Presidencies in the Serb R BiH

The transformation of crisis staffs from party to governmental bodies was finished in April 1992, when on 4 April 1992 the President of the National Security Council of the Serb R BiH ordered to start implementing the Instructions; then the Government of the Serb R BiH issued the instructions for the work of crisis staffs of the Serb people in municipalities, and after the Ministry of Defense declared the state of imminent threat of war on 16 April 1992, that activity did not change either

the composition of crisis staffs or their policy. Actually, those were the same bodies and the majority of them still considered them as bodies of the SDS, as much as of the newly proclaimed state.

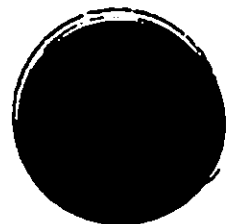
According to the Government Instructions, the Crisis Staffs were supposed to assume prerogatives and functions of the municipal assemblies, when they were unable to convene during the state of war. The Crisis Staff was supposed to coordinate the functions of authorities in order to ensure the defense of the territories, the safety of the people and property, the establishment of government and the organization of other areas of life and work. The Crisis Staff was supposed to collect information relating to the situation in the field, brief on that and consult with the relevant bodies of the Serb R BiH.

The need of the Bosnian Serb leadership to legalize and centralize the Crisis Staffs was the cause of the abolishment of the Crisis Staffs and the establishment of War Presidencies, and later War Councils, instead of them. On 31 May 1992, the Serb Presidency of BiH issued the *Decision on the Formation of War Presidencies in Municipalities in Times of War or the Immediate Threat of War*. The crisis staffs were supposed to stop their activities when the war presidencies were established. The Decision on the Formation of War Presidencies provides that the War Presidency should organize, co-ordinate and adjust activities for the defense of the Serb people, lawful municipal authorities, perform all the duties of the Assembly and the executive body, create and ensure conditions for the work of military bodies and units in defending the Serb nation, and carry out other tasks of state bodies if they are unable to convene.

The Decision of the Serb Presidency of BiH regarding the War Presidencies was implemented by the Ključ Crisis Staff in July 1992. The change of name from the Ključ Crisis Staff to the Ključ War Presidency was purely cosmetic. There was no change in the duties and functions of the Crisis Staff and no significant change in the membership. *De facto* it was the same body. Crisis Staffs were one of the most important instruments of the policy of the Bosnian Serb leadership, which exercised not only legislative, but also executive authority.

The central role of the Crisis Staffs was to ensure the coordination of operations of the police and military and paramilitary formations, which had their own command structure, with the party and government policy. The composition of the Ključ Crisis Staff is the best example which reflects the coordinating role of the body.

The Crisis Staffs were one of the most important instruments of the policy of the Bosnian Serb leadership, which exercised not only legislative, but also executive authority. They were the highest bodies of municipal authorities in the Bosnian Serb



claimed territories. The central role of the Crisis Staffs was to ensure the coordination of operations of the police and military and paramilitary formations, which had their own command structure, with the party and government policy. Different command structures were gathered in the crisis staffs based on their composition.

The composition of the Ključ Crisis Staff is the best example which reflects the coordinating role of the body. Its members were the President of the Municipal Assembly, Chief of the Public Security Station, Secretary of the Secretariat of National Defense, Commander of the Territorial Defense, President of the SDS Municipal Board, local delegate in the Bosnian Serb Assembly, and Vice President of the Executive Committee.

The SDS Crisis Staff for Ključ received the Government Instructions and acted in accordance with them. On 14 May 1992, the Crisis Staff expanded so as to include a certain number of representatives of local authorities and it was transformed into the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipal Assembly. Since then the Crisis Staff also included the position of the Secretary for economy, budget and public resources, which at time was held by Gojko Dakić, and the position of the Secretary of the Municipal Assembly, which at that time was held by Jovo Malbaša. In addition to these permanent members of the Ključ Crisis Staff, Marko Adamović and other brigade or unit commanders, among others, attended meetings.

The Ključ Crisis Staff was most active from April to August 1992. According to its own Work Report, it acted as the highest administrative body, which had all prerogatives of the Assembly and made all decisions and conclusions that were within the competence of the Assembly, with the obligation that its decisions be ratified by the Municipal Assembly. Evidence shows that in the period after the takeover of institutions in the Ključ Municipality by Serbs on 7 May 1992, the Crisis Staff met frequently, almost every day, and on that occasion they discussed the local political situation and considered orders and policy of higher bodies, such as the Crisis Staff of the Autonomous Region of Krajina and the RS Government. At its meetings, it adopted numerous decisions, orders and other acts relating to all segments of life in the Ključ territory, from mobilization, transportation of prisoners, to school enrolment and economic and agricultural activities, and all of them aimed at securing the control of the municipality and taking over the control of all life segments.

Regional bodies and the Presidency and the Government of RS issued orders to the crisis staffs, and the crisis staffs cited these orders as grounds for their actions, which also included the removal of the non-Serb population from the municipality.

In accordance with this, on 8 May 1992 the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipality announced that it was obliged to apply laws and decisions passed by the Bosnian Serb Assembly and the Assembly of the Autonomous Region of Krajina, since the Municipality of Ključ joined the ARK, which was part of Republika Srpska. It was stated that all administrative bodies in the Municipal Assembly should continue performing their regular duties, but that all decisions should be adopted and tasks carried out in accordance with the regulations and decisions of the ARK and the Assembly of the Serb People.

Following this announcement, the Ključ Crisis Staff adopted decisions and conclusions in accordance with the decisions of the ARK Crisis Staff and constantly emphasized that it supported the activities and decisions of the ARK Crisis Staff and that they were binding. It sent its members to the ARK Crisis Staff sessions and was briefed by them on decisions and conclusions of the ARK Crisis Staff. When deciding on the policy of employment and status of Muslims, it relied on the ARK Crisis Staff.

Regardless of this fact, the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipality did not only execute orders of the ARK Crisis Staff, but it was also a crucial initiator of the establishment and maintenance of Serb control over the Serb claimed territory in the Bosnian Serb state and they had discretion to implement orders, decisions and conclusions of the Serb leadership in the field.

By doing so, the Crisis Staff coordinated, supported and issued orders to various forces that were engaged, while its composition ensured the implementation of decisions. To that extent, the Crisis Staff functioned as a necessary part of the Ključ Municipality system in the creation and acknowledgement of authority, and it implemented the policy and shared objectives with the Bosnian Serb state system. In order to establish and maintain Serb control over the Ključ Municipality territory, which they claimed, the majority of non-Serbs were to be permanently removed from the municipality, and the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipality, as well as other Serb municipalities, took actions in at least three key areas:

- dismissals of non-Serb professionals
- disarmament of paramilitary units and individuals who illegally possessed weapons, selectively enforced against non-Serbs
- resettlement of the non-Serb population.

These objectives were crucial and vital to the success of the general strategic plan for the creation of the Serb R BiH. Measures that were taken by the Ključ Crisis Staff completely ensured Serb control over the entire Ključ Municipality. Therefore, crisis staffs decisions contributed to the commission of crimes against non-Serbs.

On 27 May 1992, the Ključ Crisis Staff made a conclusion that until 1 June 1992 all non-Serb staff that was at that time employed at various positions involving

possible independent decision making and the protection of property should be dismissed, while on 21 July 1992, the Ključ War Presidency decided that definitely only Serbs who were loyal to the Serb R BiH could be employed at strategically important positions, such as managerial positions involving a likely flow of information and protection of public property, and other positions of importance for the functioning of economic enterprises. After this decision, the War Presidency issued decisions on the dismissal of non-Serbs from positions in the municipality, including [REDACTED] President of the Municipal Executive Committee, and [REDACTED] of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, who tried to continue with the work of the legally elected municipal bodies of Ključ within R BiH, but on the premises of the Cultural Centre in Pudín Han, since they were denied access to the Municipal Assembly building and their offices. Serbs were chosen to occupy their positions. At the time when such a decision was issued, these and other persons who were dismissed in accordance with the decision of the War Presidency had already been unlawfully deprived of liberty.

Although from 27 May 1992 Muslims and Croats in Ključ lost their jobs, the War Presidency issued an additional decision on 7 August 1992 and requested from all state bodies, socially-owned companies, mixed and public companies, as well as public institutions in the territory of the Ključ Municipality, to terminate employments of those who took part in the armed uprising. It was a complete farce, which was to be satisfied in writing, since it is a fact that the majority of those whose employments were terminated at that time and in that manner had been unlawfully imprisoned in the *Manjača* camp or had fled from the area of the municipality much before the issuance of this decision. Although this decision formally referred to all citizens, it is a fact that it affected exclusively Muslims and Croats, who were arrested during the widespread or systematic attack against the civilian population, or who fled from the territory of the municipality before or during that attack.

On 27 May 1992, the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipality ordered that the movement from one part of the municipality into another should be prohibited without a special pass issued by the Ključ Public Security Station, while on 4 June 1992, it issued an order imposing a curfew and forbidding citizens from gathering in groups and moving from one village to another without a special pass.

The implementation of the Strategic Plan included disarmament, and on 9 May 1992, following the ARK Crisis Staff decision of 4 May 1992, the Ključ Crisis Staff issued an ultimatum that all paramilitary formations and individuals who illegally possessed weapons and ammunition should surrender them to the municipal Territorial Defense Staff or the nearest police station immediately, but no later than 15:00 hours on 11 May 1992. The deadline was extended several times until 28 May

1992, when the Ključ Crisis Staff issued the final ultimatum, ordering to all citizens who possessed illegally acquired weapons to surrender them to the Ključ Public Security Station, Ključ Territorial Defense Staff or the nearest police station, and if the order should not be complied with, rigorous measures would be imposed to carry out disarmament, which could have disastrous consequences for both public and property security.

At the same time, [REDACTED] *Green Berets*, was called to surrender, while the Muslim inhabitants of the local community Velagići and the local community Pudín Han were called to gather in front of a wood-processing company in Ključ.

Before the expiration of the ultimatum, Serb forces started shelling Velagići and Pudín Han, and for that reason inhabitants were leaving and running away from the village, hiding in the nearby forests; some civilians were killed while running away.

The policy of resettlement within the ARK municipalities was coordinated by the Crisis Staffs, in accordance with the ARK Crisis Staffs. That policy included different aspects, such as detention of Muslims and Croats, their removal from the municipal territories and the appropriation of their property, as well as its redistribution.

Although they referred to voluntary actions in accordance with the same and reciprocity, the resettlement took place because of the intolerable conditions imposed on them by the Serb authorities, such as shelling, looting, destruction of Muslim settlements and houses, dismissals from work and other crimes committed during the realization of the "ethnic cleansing" policy.

In order to implement the policy of resettlement of non-Serbs from the municipality in the best possible way, on 27 May 1992 the Ključ Crisis Staff established the Agency for the reception and resettlement of refugees from one region into another. A few days later, on 4 June 1992, it issued a decision on the criteria and conditions under which citizens who wanted to leave the municipality were allowed to do so. Then, at its session held on 30 July 1992, it established formalized criteria for moving out of the municipality. These criteria included a statement on voluntary permanent moving out, exchange of property within three months with other individuals who moved in the territory of the municipality or putting the property at the disposal of the Ključ Municipality as a "gift", certified list of movable property which they would take with them, approval of the Secretariat of National Defense to leave the municipality and, finally, the certificate of permanent resettlement, issued by the Public Security Station on the basis of the mentioned documents.



In accordance with the decision of the ARK Crisis Staff dated 3 June 1992, individuals leaving the territory of the municipality were allowed to take a maximum of 300 DM or the corresponding amount in other currencies.

The Ključ Crisis Staff supervised the systematic collection and redistribution of non-Serb property in the way that it forced those who were expelled to put their property at the state's disposal and declared abandoned private family houses state property. Special contingents were formed for the collection of seized property which belonged to Muslims and Croats, and then furniture and other important household items were allocated in accordance with the established conditions and procedure for allocation. Families of soldiers who were killed, disabled veterans, refugees and other Serbs had the right to take part in that allocation.

In order to ensure that non-Serbs would not return and claim their property again, on 27 May 1992 the Ključ Crisis Staff forbade families who left without a valid reason from returning.

All these facts, namely that they were forced to yield their property when they were leaving, that the amount of money which they could take with them was limited, and that they were not allowed to return, indicate that the Crisis Staff did not treat them as refugees or displaced persons, but rather it could be said that it took part in the policy of ethnic cleansing of the municipality of non-Serbs.

Representatives of the Ključ Municipality supported the policy of creating a predominantly Serb state and undertaking activities to move out Muslims and Croats, until reaching such a level that the Serb authority could be exercised and maintained in the municipality.

The Ključ Crisis Staff took over the control of the local radio station in order to ensure the execution of its orders, decisions and conclusions in the three key areas. In accordance with the Crisis Staff instructions, the radio station *Ključ* announced its orders and decisions, and the Crisis Staff requested that broadcasts be given in accordance with their orders and policy, that is, in accordance with the Crisis Staff instructions.

The military role of the Crisis Staff

The Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipality, as well as other crisis staffs, played a central role in the coordination of military activities. By the Instructions dated 19 December 1991, the crisis staffs were instructed to cooperate with commanding posts and JNA Staffs.

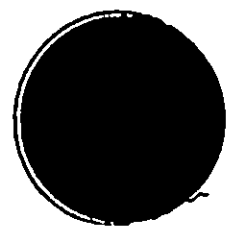
Commanders of the Serb Army regularly participated in the Crisis Staff sessions in Ključ and they had very good cooperation and coordination with the Crisis Staff.

[REDACTED] was appointed as a permanent member of the Ključ War Presidency, and members of the Crisis Staff were routinely briefed on the current military situation in the field and at the front and on the progress of combat activities. In addition, the Ključ Crisis Staff was involved in decisions and other issues relating to the army, such as the assistance in mobilization, establishment of new light brigades, finance and procurement issues, which included armament, removal of non-Serbs from the army, transfer of detainees to camps and of other non-Serbs from the municipality, and the surrender of weapons. Moreover, members of the Ključ Crisis Staff went to visit frontlines, where reports were submitted to them by military personnel in order to get an insight into the situation. Those Crisis Staff members later briefed other Crisis Staff members on military war campaigns. Therefore, it can be concluded that all important issues from the military domain were not decided on without the Ključ Crisis Staff. Although that relationship between the Crisis Staff and military authorities was not always perfect.

Thus, on 4 May 1992 the command of the 30th Partisan Division asked the command of the 5th Corps to intervene, because they thought that Serb extremism was increasing in Ključ and that the President of the municipality requested to have his own army. The situation was serious enough that Major General Talić requested a detailed report about Serb extremism in Ključ and after that requested from the ARK to exert pressure on the authorities in Ključ and stop extremists, in order to avoid further misunderstandings and conflicts with JNA units.

Talić explicitly noted that extremism and contempt for all that did not belong to Serbs existed in the Municipality of Ključ. He stated that "Chetnik units" were formed, that desertion from the JNA units was encouraged, and that the President of the Municipal Assembly tried to command the JNA units in that region.

On 27 May 1992, the Ključ Crisis Staff concluded that the military authorities would execute orders of the civilian authorities, that the civilian authorities would not interfere with the way these orders were executed, and on the same day it appointed personnel of the battalion command. The Ključ Crisis Staff directly interfered with the military commanding and operations, which included the engagement of companies, appointment of the brigade commander and municipal defense command, as well as approving orders issued by the brigade commander. Finally, members of the Ključ War Presidency publicly assigned themselves a military role by allowing themselves to wear uniforms and carry weapons.



On 16 June 1992, the Ključ Crisis Staff decided that it would remain the highest authority body and that it would cooperate with the military command.

Kondić's role in the Ključ Crisis Staff

The suspect Vinko Kondić, as the Chief of the Public Security Station, was a police officer with the highest authority within that service in the municipality. He represented the police in the Crisis Staff. He took the role of communicating with the municipal and regional police leaders and the role of communicating with persons in the field so as to ensure that police actions were coordinated with military forces actions and with the party and government policy at all levels.

As a member of the highest authority body in the municipality, the Crisis Staff, he was one of the leading political figures also by virtue of the key function he performed at that time.

He regularly met and worked with the highest leadership of Bosnian Serbs in the Municipality of Ključ. As a member of the Crisis Staff, he further implemented the Strategic Plan of the regional and republic leadership of Bosnian Serbs in the political authorities. The suspect Vinko Kondić consulted other members of the Crisis Staff and supported decisions, orders and conclusions made by the Crisis Staff, which significantly contributed to the perpetration of crimes against the non-Serb population.

The suspect Vinko Kondić attended almost all sessions of the Crisis Staff, and he submitted to the Crisis Staff several reports regarding the current political and security situation in the municipality, which included mopping up of the area, processing of arrested persons, looting of apartments and houses, searches and seizure of unlawfully possessed weapons, and activities of the regular and reserve police, as well as reports regarding the transformation of the armed forces in the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Hence, the suspect Vinko Kondić was a key figure at the Crisis Staff meetings and he showed interest for a wide range of issues, starting from the issues of general significance for the establishment of the Serb Municipality of Ključ, to personally setting a deadline for the surrender of weapons for [REDACTED] Defense Commander, proposing that anti-sabotage groups be formed, and agreeing to the functioning of checkpoints and taking all measures to confiscate property which was looted in the territory of the municipality. He made a draft of a decision on necessary positions and measures relating to overall economic trends, and prepared and organized meetings with directors of economic and non-economic enterprises. He had a big influence on the army in the municipality and he was well informed of the military situation in the entire municipality.

The suspect Vinko Kondić, together with the Bosnian Serbs leadership, supported the overall policy which intended to link Serb-populated areas in BiH together, to gain control over these areas and to create a separate Bosnian Serb state from which Muslims and Croats would be permanently removed. He knew that this objective could only be achieved by the use of force and fear.

The Crisis Staff and the suspect Vinko Kondić as its member could take measures to protect lives of all Ključ inhabitants, instead of persecuting non-Serbs. Unfortunately, its order of 7 August 1992 to immediately stop destroying Muslim houses and the order issued to the police to arrest anyone who violated this order, like orders of the Crisis Staff prohibiting looting or moving into abandoned houses, were not issued with the intention to protect the non-Serb population, but to avoid a chaos in the municipality.

Kondić's role in the Crisis Staff as the Chief of the police

The suspect Vinko Kondić, as an SDS member, was appointed as the Chief of the Ključ Public Security Station after the multiparty elections. Since criminal proceedings were ongoing against Vinko Kondić at that time because of abuse of office, he took up his appointment only in June 1991, until when the acting official was the then [REDACTED]. Since that time, the Ključ Public Security Station worked in accordance with guidelines issued by the Serb Democratic Party, at all levels of the then unlawfully established Serb R BiH.

On 8 May 1992, the Ključ Crisis Staff announced the establishment of the Serb police, especially the change of insignia on police uniforms and signing of a statement.

The engagement of the Crisis Staff in the establishment of the Serb police did not influence the structure, that is, organizational structure of the police. The chain of command and the execution of orders began by ignoring orders issued by the legally and lawfully established Ministry of the Interior of the R BiH and turning to the Ministry of the Interior of the Serb Republic of BiH established in parallel. The Serb Law on Internal Affairs which was enacted was almost completely based on the Law on Internal Affairs applicable by then, with the centralized command, intermediate regional level, and personnel at all municipal levels. As before, regional centers - Security Services Centers remained in existence, and Public Security Stations which were established in every municipality were directly subordinated to them. The Security Services Centers directly coordinated the work of the municipal Public Security Stations in their area of responsibility and they were responsible to them. The only difference was that from 1 April 1992 two Ministries of the Interior

existed, the one that existed by that time – of the Republic of BiH, and the newly established one – that of the newly established Serb state, with its subordinate levels.

The Ključ Public Security Station followed instructions of the Banja Luka Security Services Center, ignored the existence of the Ministry of the Interior of R BiH and directed its responsibility towards the Ministry of the Interior of the Serb Republic.

Bearing in mind such organization of the police, the Crisis Staff did not have *de jure* power to issue orders to the police.

However, in practice the Crisis Staff had *de facto* authority over the police and coordinated the work of the police, which was not difficult to do since the suspect Vinko Kondić was a member of the Crisis Staff. The Ključ Public Security Station executed a number of decisions and orders issued by the Crisis Staff. The orders pertained to the three described key areas in which the Crisis Staffs took actions to implement the Strategic Plan for the creation of a Bosnian Serb state.

Evidence confirms that the Banja Luka Security Services Center forwarded orders of the ARK Crisis Staff to the public security stations in municipalities and gave instructions to the public security stations to execute them.

On the basis of that, Stojan Župljanin, the Chief of the Banja Luka Security Services Center, sent an order to all public security stations according to which the police, in its activities, had to act in accordance with measures and orders issued by the ARK Crisis Staff.

Although the police implemented decisions of the Crisis Staff in the three key areas, the relationship between the police and the Crisis Staff was that of coordination and not of subordination, since the police were still responsible to their superiors in the police chain of command.

Nevertheless, also in the coordinating cooperation with the Crisis Staff, the police executed decisions, conclusions and orders of the Crisis Staff. Reports on the work of the Ključ Public Security Station contain information about the collection of 270 registered hunting rifles, 100 automatic rifles, 45 hunting rifles, a 60 mm mortar, 40 pistols, 20 various automatic rifles, around 90 outdated pistols, 20 self-activating bombs and a fairly large quantity of ammunition of different types and calibers, all "in accordance with the decision adopted by the Crisis Staff". The police, together with the army, was the primary force which disarmed and seized weapons from Muslims and Croats.

Sometime around August 1992, the War Presidency transferred to the Public Security Station the authority to implement its decision on the termination of

employment in governmental bodies, companies and public institutions in the territory of the municipality of those who took part in the armed uprising and at that time were either in the camp on Manjača or fled from the territory. The Public Security Station got explicit instructions to deliver information about those who were imprisoned or fled from the territory upon a request filed by governmental bodies, companies or the community.

Relationship between the police and the army

When implementing decisions of the Crisis Staff, the police closely cooperated with the army. That cooperation was a particularly important characteristic of many combat operations which were carried out against Muslim villages and settlements during 1992 under the pretext of disarming paramilitary formations or extremists and the attacks being provoked by the killing of a police officer at the entrance to the village of Krasulje and shooting at unarmed young soldiers in Busije at the very entrance to the Ključ from the direction of Pudin Han.

The cooperation between the army and the police had various forms, including regional and municipal networking, forwarding of orders or instructions, provision of equipment, joint operations, re-subordination of police units for combat operations, joint interrogations of prisoners, coordinated transfer of prisoners to other detention facilities and the transportation of those who were leaving the municipality and of prisoners.

The suspect Vinko Kondić, as the Chief of the Public Security Station, and [REDACTED] were members of the War Presidency. Earlier Marko Adamović, in his capacity as the commander of the defense of Ključ, attended Crisis Staff sessions. Therefore, there was a constant contact and continuous dialog between the most important figures in the police and the army in the municipality, in the way that they exchanged orders, requests, instructions and information, which also included reports relating to combat operations and activities of the regular and reserve police forces, as well as requests for manpower.

Joint operations of the army and the police were common. Even before combat operations began, mixed checkpoints made of the army and police forces had been established. Cooperation also existed in mopping up of the terrain, which follows from a report of the 1st Krajina Corps, which says: "the situation in the filed is under control and the cooperation with the police stations and authorities is completely established".

Attacks in the wider area of Ključ were carried out in a coordinated and joint operation of the army and the police. The 1st Krajina Corps, with its 30th Division, was engaged and based in the Lanište area, and from late May, together with the regular and reserve police forces, they participated in a widespread or systematic attack against the civilian population of the villages of Pudín Han and Velagići, Krasulje, Plamenice, Hripavci, Peći, Crljeni, Prhovo, Sanica, Biljani and other hamlets inhabited by Muslims.

The result of those operations was that at least 500 persons were killed and almost all men fit for military service who were found there were unlawfully deprived of liberty, out of whom more than 1000 were transported to the Manjača camp.

The cooperation between the army and the police and "results" of their activities were best described by the following sentences of the Chief, suspect Vinko Kondić: "... we cooperated very successfully with army members, especially with the military security body. We planned and carried out most operations together..... we successfully coordinated members of the reserve police forces and assigned almost 50% of them to military units...."

With a view to coordinating those operations in the area of the municipality, on 31 May 1992 the Commander of the 30th Division established the Ključ Defense Command, which brought together all military units engaged in combat operations, as well as all units of the Public Security Station. The basic task set by the Ključ Defense Command was the protection of the Serb people in the wider area of the municipality, while "the Ključ battalion of the public security forces" was also within the units which were responsible for carrying out the tasks. It was a special reserve maneuver unit of the Ključ Public Security Station, which in February 1992 was sent to the Training Centre on Manjača for special training given by military instructors. The training was attended by a small number of non-Serb police officers who were allowed to watch, but not to take active part in the training. Already in late April 1992 the unit was sent to assist Gojko Kličković in the creation of the Serb Municipality of Bosanska Krupa and the takeover of authority by Serbs.

The first order issued by the [REDACTED] on 25 June 1992 referred to a joint operation with the 6th Infantry Battalion under the command of [REDACTED] based in the area of the neighboring town of Sanski Most, which related to a complete blockade, search and mopping up of the terrain of Ramići, Krasulje, Hripavci and Ošiljak, which were inhabited by the Muslim population.

During the operation, the brigade security body, together with a detachment of the Public Security Station, established a checkpoint in the school area in Ramići, where those who were arrested were received, processed, and then transferred to the

Public Security Station or the primary school *Nikola Mačkić* Ključ for further investigation.

The second order issued on 9 July 1992 referred to a complete blockade, search and mopping up of terrain of the sector covering the villages of Donji Biljani, Domazeti, Botonjići, Jakubovac and Brkići. In accordance with the order, the 2nd Battalion of the 17th Light Infantry Brigade was reinforced by a reconnaissance platoon, military police detachment and police platoon. The special task of the Sanica police detachment was to move along the route Sanica-Jabukovac-Donji Biljani and to establish a checkpoint in the sector of Donji Biljani school for the processing of suspicious persons. The extreme cases were to be transported to the Public Security Station in Ključ for further processing.

This and other evidence collected during the investigation show that the Public Security Station in Ključ was used as a collection center for arrested and detained persons who were interrogated and then sent to the camps in Stara Gradiška and on Manjača. The other location which was used as a detention facility in the town itself was the primary school *Nikola Mačkić*, which is located in the immediate vicinity of the Public Security Station building, where detainees were interrogated and guarded by the army and the police.

The Chief of the Security Services Centre, Stojan Župljanin, issued an order that public security stations which transported captives to Manjača should open a file on each prisoner in order to decide which further measures should be taken. In accordance with this, the suspect Vinko Kondić sent to the military camp *Manjača* inspectors of the Ključ Public Security Station who interrogated the detainees inside the military camp. In addition to the army, a maneuver police unit of the Ključ Public Security Station also provided security of the *Manjača* camp.

Dispatches of the Chief of the Security Services Centre, Stojan Župljanin, and the order on the use of the police forces issued by the Major General Talić clearly show that the army attacked Muslim villages in coordination with the police, that the police received operative instructions from military officers, but they were under the direct control of their relevant personnel from the Ministry. According to an order issued by the then Minister of Internal Affairs, Mićo Stanišić, police units could receive orders only from the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Commander of the police of the Ministry of the Interior and the Chief of the Security Services Centre.

The police played a key role in war operations, especially in the takeover of power in the municipality until 12 May 1992, that is, until the establishment of the Army of Republika Srpska. The police, together with already at that time Serb Territorial Defense, was the first armed formation exclusively and directly controlled by Bosnian Serbs. Since they were aware of the importance of the police in the

campaign for the creation of a Bosnian Serb state by force, the Instructions of 19 December 1992 requested from all municipalities, regardless whether they fell under Variant A or B, to make preparations for the takeover of personnel, facilities and equipment of security services centers, and later for the final takeover. When the Bosnian Serb Ministry of the Interior was established, it was realized that the police was one of the main forces responsible for *de facto* seizure of the municipal territory. Throughout the war, the police was part of the armed forces of Republika Srpska.

The police participation in the commission of crimes

The Ključ Public Security Station also had two substations: one in Ribnik, the head of which was the [REDACTED] and the other one in Sanica, the head of which was the [REDACTED]. Both substations were subordinate to the Ključ Public Security Station, more precisely to its Chief, Vinko Kondić.

As already pointed out, the Ključ police participated in almost all combat activities intending to take over the power and secure the territory of the Serb Municipality. If it did not directly launch attacks on villages, such as the attack on the village of Prhovo and its civilian population, the police coordinated activities, in the way that they took over persons deprived of liberty from the army, processed them, and unlawfully decided about their further destiny, or continued persecuting and arresting men fit for military service who hid during the attack on their village in nearby forests and were not caught.

What is particularly characteristic is that the police controlled entries to and exits from villages inhabited by the Muslim population at checkpoints set up for this purpose. Although the police justified those actions by the control of traffic and flow of goods, that in fact was a kind of a blockade of Muslim villages before attacks against them were launched.

From late May until early August 1992, many attacks in Ključ were followed by the so-called operations of mopping up of the territory of the Muslim and Croat population. Operations started by shelling of an area, then an attack was launched by the infantry, civilians who were found in the attacked area were surrounded, and then all inhabitants or only men between 18 and 60 years old were called to gather at a certain location in order to surrender weapons or for the purpose of interrogation or the so-called registration. Most often the location for gathering was a school in the immediate vicinity, from where the majority of men who gathered there were taken to Ključ, to the Public Security Station or the Primary School *Nikola Mačkić*, for

initial or further interrogation and selection made by the police in accordance with their defined "suspicious person" criteria.

Much of evidentiary material confirms that the Ključ police, together with the military police, was engaged in all activities of mopping up, surrounding and keeping guards in schools.

Based on the Work Report of the Ključ Public Security Station until July 1992, the investigation of 2000 persons suspected of having participated or known to have participated in the armed uprising was conducted in cooperation with military security bodies, out of whom 1278 persons were transported to the camp on Manjača.

Hence, interrogations conducted by investigators of the Public Security Station and the military security body were carried out in accordance with criteria established by the Public Security Station police.

Although there was an attempt to make it seem as if prisoners of war were sent to Stara Gradiška and Manjača and that only they were further processed, the fact that one of the criteria was the participation in spreading propaganda in order to cause ethnic hatred reveals that almost all of those who eventually came to Manjača were civilians whose only "crime" was that they were Muslims or Croats who lived in the territory which Bosnian Serbs proclaimed as part of the Serb state and the zone of war operations. In July 1992, the Banja Luka Security Services Center informed the Minister of Internal Affairs that Muslim and Croat citizens who had been arrested by the armed forces and the police were mostly men fit for military service whom the police and the army divided into those who were of interest to the security service, such as participants in the armed conflict and those who helped to finance armament, acquire weapons or organize an armed uprising against Serbs, and those about whom they had no information and who were to be treated as hostages who would be used in an exchange for Serb citizens.

Police officers and inspectors interrogated arrested persons, who were beaten and abused in other ways already during the transportation and initial detention; few were those who were not beaten also during interrogation. Some detainees succumbed to injuries sustained during the beatings. Although not all police officers and interrogators participated in beatings, at the very least they were present there or left the room, leaving victims to those who beat them, and after the beating, they would continue with the interrogation. Even after the transportation of those who were interrogated to the military prison Stara Gradiška and the military camp *Manjača*, the Ključ Public Security Station regularly sent their interrogators. During visits of interrogators from the Ključ Public Security Station, detainees from that territory were brutally beaten. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] took hundreds of statements

from detainees from 27 May until the end of August 1992. It is obvious that many statements are false, while few were signed by the person who was interrogated. Statements were taken under coercion, official notes of alleged interviews were made, and all this was done in order to justify detention of at least 1278 persons and the termination of employment on the basis of the decision of the War Presidency. Regardless of the attempt to justify unlawful imprisonment, it is a fact that the complete procedure was unlawful, even in accordance with the then applicable laws of Republika Srpska. The following fact should also be added to this: only a small number of detainees learned that the proceedings were/would be conducted against them almost a year after they had been transported to the *Baiković* camp in Bijeljina.

Police officers were the ones who regularly escorted the detainees to collection centers in Ključ and from there to the Public Security Stations, the Primary School *Nikola Mačkić*, and further to Stara Gradiška and Manjača. The Public Security Station provided buses and other means of transportation to bring to Ključ persons arrested in various areas of the municipality. While entering or exiting buses, the detainees were forced to run the gauntlet made of both military and civilian police officers and civilians and women. Since they were beaten with all sorts of things, the detainees ran in order to pass through the gauntlet as fast as possible, and few managed to pass through receiving no blows.

Hence, the police not only participated in mass arrests of civilians, but they also decided who would be transported to camps and who would be released. However, the release was not a guarantee that the released person could return home or that he would not be arrested again, which did not happen rarely.

There is evidence which clearly points to the conclusion that the police participated in mass and individual killings and taking people away, since when they disappeared without trace.

In late afternoon hours, Muslim men from the hamlets of Nezići, Hasići, Častovići and Hadžići of the local community Velagići were ordered from the checkpoint in Velagići, which was under the police and army control, to come to the checkpoint in order to get a permit to move freely. Not all of them responded, while those who came there were imprisoned in the old school, where they waited for buses to transport them to Ključ. While they were waiting, military police officers wrote down the names of those present there. Just before midnight, they were taken out in front of the school and fired at from automatic weapons all until the last one of the detainees fell down. The police and military authorities organized the transportation of bodies to a mass grave in a forest in the area of Lanište. An investigating judge came to the scene after that. Proceedings were initiated against several soldiers of the Army of Republika Srpska, but the trial has never even begun,

since the indictment has never been filed. Two persons survived the mentioned execution and then the Public Security Station police imprisoned and transported them to the *Manjača* camp.

On the same day, the army attacked the village of Prhovo, expelled the entire population from their houses and immediately began separating men from women, beating and taking the men who were found there in the direction of the Peći village, after which fire was opened at the women and children. The arrested men were maltreated as they moved in a line, some of them were killed, while those who survived, after the arrival to Peći, were handed over to the Public Security Station police who then applied standard, already established methods for processing and deciding on whether to transport them to camps or release them. Also after that crime, the police continued searching for, persecuting, arresting and "processing" men who hid in nearby forests during the attack on their village Prhovo.

In the morning hours in July 1992, the police joined an operation which was carried out by the army in Donji and Gornji Biljani and hamlets of that village. On that occasion, Muslim inhabitants were expelled from their houses, some of them were brought and killed in front of the primary school in the village, police members took some of them by buses in an unknown direction and killed them, and they killed people at different locations in the village, attaching no importance to their killing of a five-month old baby named [REDACTED]. The reserve police forces headed by the Commander of the Branch Public Security Station in Sanica, [REDACTED] participated in that operation with the army, and he made an official note about the completed task and forwarded it to the Public Security Station in Ključ for information.

There is evidence about the participation of police officers in other killings after the takeover of Ključ and about the taking away of persons who are still unaccounted for.

As for the displacement of Muslims and Croats from the territory of the municipality, the police were the organizer of convoys and they escorted those convoys. They informed them when and from where the convoys departed, where they were with a list of those who obtained the necessary certificates. Together with the army, the police was at the checkpoint from where the convoys departed and where checks were made so that someone would not leave without a permit for that or take out more than was allowed by the Decision.

In addition to being marked by the population movement, war operations carried out by the army and the police were also noticeable for considerable destructions during the attacks and high level of looting after the attacks. The then military and police reports clearly made it known that the level of destruction and burning of buildings was high. There is evidence that the police were involved in looting and that this problem was very well known in the Public Security Station.

Evidence points to the conclusion that the police command did not approve of looting. In order to stop this particular activity, the police issued a certain number of instructions prohibiting such practice to the police. The Ministry of the Interior and the Security Services Center requested that legal measures be taken to prevent this. However, individual and group looting and war profiteering remained a problem throughout 1992.

Why did the police look on looting and war profiteering so critically and why emphasis was laid on them in terms of orders regarding prohibitions, as opposed to killings and other crimes which were committed against the non-Serb population? It was surely not for the reason that they wanted to protect those few Muslims who remained to live in the territory controlled by Serbs. Looting and war profiteering caused dissatisfaction and fear among the population and were considered as unpatriotic acts, detrimental to the morale of the forces; those who did that in groups or individually decreased the "legitimate" war booty. Looting was a potential source of conflict among the Serb people who began expressing doubts about official institutions and responsible individuals and their willingness and ability to stop these occurrences. These are the facts which point to the conclusion that measures were not taken in order to protect the non-Serb population, but to keep the peace among the Serb population, and to make it possible for the Bosnian Serb state to benefit from that. Therefore, the police did not express dissatisfaction because of those from whom property was unlawfully seized but because of mechanisms by which seizures took place and because of who benefited from that.

For that reason, on 13 July 1992, the Government of Bosnian Serbs issued the instruction on mandatory handover of war booty to commodity reserves. The Instruction made official the collection, handling and storage of war booty and procedures for the seizure of movable and other property.

The police were to be clearly engaged in this process of seizure. The police were supposed to guard storage locations and control roads with a view to finding goods, seizing them and handing them over to municipal bodies.

In accordance with the instructions, the War Presidency of the, Ključ Municipal Assembly appointed a commission for the reception of goods seized by members of the Public Security Station and the army.

Kondić as the Chief of the public security station

As it can be concluded from the foregoing, the police played a key role in the general plan of the Serb leadership to link Serb-populated areas together and to gain control over these areas, with a view to creating a separate Bosnian Serb state, from which non-Serbs would be permanently removed.

As the Chief of the police and, therefore, as the most senior police officer in the Ključ Municipality, the suspect Vinko Kondić was entrusted with ensuring that the police played their role within the scope of that general plan. Political leaders in the Ključ Municipality agreed that the suspect Vinko Kondić should play the leading role in coordinating the implementation of the Strategic Plan in the municipality. Only a person who was very loyal to the SDS and its objectives to create a separate Bosnian Serb state could be entrusted with such an important task and given powers which the position of the Chief of the public security station carries. His appointment to that position is a proof in itself that the Serb leadership, particularly the leadership of the Autonomous Region of Krajina and the Security Services Centre, and the suspect himself had the same political views. His later promotions are only the sign of approval and reward given by the ARK leadership for the suspect Vinko Kondić's work at the municipal level.

The suspect Vinko Kondić took his role very seriously from the very beginning, and while the Crisis Staff was still a secret body of the SDS, he made it possible for meetings to take place in his office in the public security station building. As already stated, the suspect Vinko Kondić, in his capacity as the Chief of the police, represented the police in the Crisis Staff and therefore he was an important link between the civilian and military authorities and the police. As the Chief of the police, he had *de facto* and *de jure* powers over the police. After the enactment of the Law on the Ministry of the Interior of RS and having demonstrated disobedience to the Ministry of the Interior of the Socialist Republic of BiH, he was subordinate only to the Banja Luka Security Services Center and the RS Ministry of the Interior. He had overall responsibility for the functioning of the police within the Ključ Public Security Station, and all members of the Ključ Public Security Station were subordinate to him. As the Chief of the Public Security Station, Kondić was responsible for planning and managing all police operations and supervising activities of his subordinate police officers and all sectors of the Public Security Station, in order to ensure that his orders were executed.

He had the powers to propose persons for appointments and to recommend dismissals. Despite the requests from the Party of Democratic Action and the Muslim Bosniak Organization to appoint two more Muslim representatives to higher positions in the Ključ Public Security Station in order to achieve ethnic balance after

the multiparty elections in November 1991, the suspect Vinko Kondić intervened in the appointment of [REDACTED] to the position of the [REDACTED] Police Station in Sanica, hence, only Serbs.

Furthermore, the suspect Vinko Kondić, as the Chief of the Public Security Station, had the power and duty to punish or initiate disciplinary action against his subordinates. He had operative control over the subordinate police in the municipality, including those who were responsible for interrogation and processing of detainees in the detention facilities. He had the powers and issued decisions relating to the subordinate sectors, assigned tasks to his subordinates, issued orders, instructions and directives, made sure that his orders and orders issued by the Banja Luka Security Services Center and the RS Ministry of the Interior were carried out and he was fully responsible for their execution. He monitored the situation in the area of responsibility of the Ključ Public Security Station, ensured the flow of information to the civilian and military bodies at the municipal level and was fully responsible for the overall efficiency and conduct of the police. The suspect Vinko Kondić commanded the police and had full control over it.

The evidence shows that the police under his command participated in stopping a convoy with Croatian refugees from Slunj, Republic of Croatia, in Ključ already in November 1991. On that occasion, armed regular and reserve police officers of the Public Security Station searched the buses and, without any legal ground or reason, took out of the buses and deprived of liberty men fit for military service, imprisoned them on the premises of the Public Security Station, where they were interrogated, and then transported them to Stara Gradiška, where the camp was established already at that time. It is characteristic that that was a period when the war was also being waged in the Republic of Croatia between the JNA and the Croatian Defense Forces.

The evidence shows that the police under his command participated in war operations in the territory of the Ključ Municipality, that they arrested people, received those who had been detained and processed them, transported people to camps and undertook other activities. There is evidence which confirms that the police, while Vinko Kondić was at the head, that is, while he was responsible for the police, together with the army conducted a campaign for the disarmament of Muslims and Croats in Ključ, while all this was done under the pretext of undertaking activities against "Muslim and Croat extremists" or collecting "unlawfully possessed weapons". Although public announcements and the decision of the Ključ Crisis Staff did not refer to the order to disarm only the non-Serb population, in practice only Muslims and Croats were disarmed, and it was not

rarely the case that the suspect was the one who immediately returned to Serbs weapons seized from them.

Admittedly, there is little evidence that the suspect Kondić directly participated in the perpetration of crimes committed by his subordinates, but there is sufficient evidence to draw a reasonable conclusion that the suspect Vinko Kondić not only had detailed information about the activities of his police during 1992 in the territory of the Ključ Municipality, but he managed those activities with a view to implementing the Strategic Plan and thus contributed to the perpetration of crimes which were foreseeable.

As the Chief of the police, he received reports from his subordinates about measures which were to be taken in the field and about problems which were faced in the execution of decisions of the Ključ Crisis Staff. He was informed about the manner in which operations were carried out and about the fulfillment of tasks. In addition, the suspect Vinko Kondić was briefed on and informed about the situation in the field by military personnel at the Crisis Staff meetings. At the Crisis Staff meetings, Kondić himself briefed on the search and seizure of weapons, as well as on the activities of the active and reserve police relating to mopping up the terrain and processing of those who were arrested. Moreover, the Crisis Staff put him in charge of preparing a brief overview of everything that had been done by that time and of results achieved in relation to the resolution of the political and security situation in the area of the municipality.

The suspect Vinko Kondić wrote detailed reports for the security services centre in which he praised the efficiency of the public security station, whose chief he was, in the execution of all orders aimed at the implementation of the Strategic Plan. It is clearly evident from the reports that the suspect Vinko Kondić was aware of war operations, of people being brought in and processed, of their being transported to the camp on Manjača, and of destructions and looting of non-Serb property. Also, he was informed of the police involvement in those actions. He delivered to the Banja Luka Security Services Centre lists of people who were transported to and imprisoned on Manjača and a list of those who were imprisoned in Ključ. All this indicates that the suspect Vinko Kondić was not only informed of crimes, but he was effectively responsible for the work of his subordinates and undertaking of all activities in the relevant period of time in the territory of the Ključ Municipality.

The suspect Vinko Kondić was the one who began carrying out the Instructions of 19 December 1991 with a view to implementing the Strategic Plan, starting from the institution in which he worked, where he dismissed non-Serb

police officers, thus depriving his fellow police officers of their basic means of livelihood. On 7 May 1992, the suspect called police officers for the first time to take an oath of loyalty to Republika Srpska in accordance with a dispatch sent by Momčilo Mandić, the then Deputy Minister of the Interior of RS. Knowing in advance that non-Serbs would not sign the oath of loyalty to the Serb state, the suspect Vinko Kondić gave them another deadline to consider it and told them at the same time that they were on annual leave. Annual leave of Muslim and Croat police officers ended with their dismissal from the service and handing back their uniforms and weapons they had been issued with. According to the description of events given by the suspect Vinko Kondić himself, all non-Serb police officers acted in accordance with his order and handed back weapons and ammunition, as well as all equipment they had been issued with.

Even a certain period of time before that, Vinko Kondić marginalized non-Serb police officers and had consultations and meetings only with his Serb colleagues. In the same way, he sent a certain number of Serb police cadets from Ključ for special training in Knin and Banja Luka, while police officers of other ethnicities knew nothing about that.

In accordance with an order issued by the Security Services Centre and Stojan Župljanin, the suspect Vinko Kondić was personally responsible for the execution of all orders issued by the Crisis Staff of the Autonomous Region of Krajina. He was responsible for the provision of weapons to police units in Ključ. He issued weapons and kept records about who was issued with weapons; members of the reserve police forces are also listed in those records. In agreement with Colonel Stevilović, he sent two of his inspectors, [REDACTED] to the camp on Manjača and instructed them to behave the same way they would behave in the Ključ Public Security Station.

It is difficult to believe that the suspect Vinko Kondić did not know about brutal and arrogant behavior of his inspectors in the Public Security Station and the primary school *Nikola Mačkić* during the interrogation and processing of detained civilians. The suspect Vinko Kondić was seen at the crime scene in Velagići together with Colonel Vukašević. He chose Marko Samaržija to surround the population in the village of Biljani. Vinko Kondić participated in the interrogation of detainees.

The role of Vinko Kondić as a member of the Executive Committee of the SDS Municipal Board

One of the main activities of the Ključ SDS Executive Committee was to agree to and propose candidates for positions at the republic, regional and municipal level. The Executive Committee was preoccupied with discussions about candidates

for the Republic Government, representatives in the Assembly of the Serb People of BiH, as well as in the Ključ Municipal Assembly, issues relating to judges and prosecutors, commander of the Ključ Public Security Station, candidates for positions of the commanders of companies and platoons of the Territorial Defense.

The Executive Committee established the municipal Crisis Staff and therefore it is not surprising that almost all members of the SDS Executive Committee were chosen as future members of the Crisis Staff. At a meeting which was held in December 1991, it was made clear that future actions would be taken in accordance with the Instructions of 19 December 1991, and that everyone who could not fulfill obligations should leave. The issue of arming Bosnian Serbs was considered at the same meeting.

The Executive Committee was, in principle, very actively involved in the SDS operation and arming of Serbs already in 1991 and early 1992. The initial role of the suspect Vinko Kondić in the SDS Executive Committee was not defined in the same way as after he was appointed as the Chief of the Ključ Public Security Station, when his main task was to brief the present ones on the political and security situation in the municipality; he fulfilled this task also later during the Crisis Staff meetings. The active role which the suspect played in the Crisis Staff had already been in function in the SDS Executive Committee. Together with other members, he was given a task to make an assessment about the necessary number of active and reserve members of the police, Territorial Defense units and civilian protection units, and to fill them in accordance with this and take necessary measures for their activation based on the development of the situation.

It was exactly the suspect Vinko Kondić who was engaged in the initial armament and mobilization of the Serb population in Ključ. In addition to being responsible for the mobilization of active and reserve police members in his capacity as the Chief, he personally went to the school building in Kamenica, where weapons received from the JNA were stored, in order to take over weapons for the Serb population.

The early participation of the suspect Vinko Kondić in the Ključ SDS activities and his active role in carrying out the Instructions of 19 December 1991 support the conclusion that not only did he share the policy of creating a separate Bosnian Serb state with the leadership of Bosnian Serbs and not only did he know that such policy could only be implemented by the use of force and fear, but that from the very beginning he was one of the most active members of the Ključ SDS in the implementation of this policy in the territory of the Ključ Municipality.

The joint criminal enterprise began in Ključ back at the time when the Crisis Staff was established on 23 December 1991 and lasted throughout the period of

conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina until the signing of the Dayton Agreement in 1995. The aim of the joint criminal enterprise was the realization of objectives of the Strategic Plan of the Assembly of the Serb People in Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to create a state of the Serb people along with the elimination and permanent forcible removal of Muslims and Croats from the territory of the Ključ Municipality.

Numerous individuals in the Municipality of Ključ participated in the joint criminal enterprise; their plan got its formal outline in the text of the Declaration on the Proclamation of the Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, dated 9 January 1992, which was adopted by the SDS Main Board. On the basis of this Declaration, the Instructions for the Organization and Activity of the Serb People in BiH in Extraordinary Circumstances of 19 December 1991 were adopted and they prescribed the manner of carrying out activities in Serb-populated municipalities and the manner of establishing crisis staffs, which would serve as a legal basis for the establishment of the Ključ Municipality Crisis staff and making a decision to join the Autonomous Region of Krajina, and the issuance of the Order to establish local boards, the Order for the mobilization and seizure of weapons from the Muslim population, the prohibition to enter and exit the Ključ Municipality, and the Order for further activities with combat disposition.

Vinko Kondić undertook activities independently and joined an organized group in order to carry out a joint criminal enterprise. Thus, in 1990 he joined the Ključ SDS Executive Committee, in December 1991 he became a member of the Crisis Staff of the Ključ Municipal Assembly, which was the highest authority body in the Ključ Municipality and functioned as part of the Crisis Staff of the Autonomous Region of Krajina, in July 1992 he became a member of the War Presidency, and he became the Chief of the Ključ Public Security Station, and in accordance with the mentioned capacities and functions, he participated in and was present during the planning and issuance of orders, instructions, decisions and other regulations relating to carrying out, planning, perpetrating, ordering, instigating or aiding and abetting in the planning, preparation and execution of the persecution of the non-Serb population on political, national, ethnic, cultural and religious grounds. The realization of the joint criminal enterprise began with the takeover of power by Serb forces in villages and settlements in the territory of the Ključ Municipality and it continued with unlawful arrests, deprivation of liberty or imprisonment of civilians based on discrimination, beatings, torture, imprisonment in inhumane conditions, forcible transfer and deportation from their homes and villages by the use of force, intimidation and coercion.

The suspect Vinko Kondić indisputably bears responsibility as a member of the organized group for the perpetration of criminal offenses prohibited under

international humanitarian law and responsibility for prohibited acts which were committed as part of the joint criminal enterprise.

Kondić participated in the joint criminal enterprise as an accomplice and as an aider and abettor and inciter.

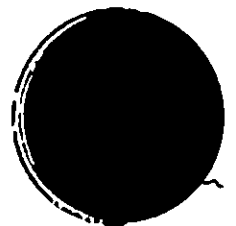
Crimes brought against the suspect in the operative part of this Indictment are part of objectives of the joint criminal enterprise. The suspect Kondić and other members of the joint criminal enterprise had a mutual understanding or agreement that they would commit crimes brought against them and acted with the state of mind necessary for the commission of each of those crimes. In addition, every member of the Crisis Staff, War Presidency and the SDS Executive Committee was aware that his conduct was in the context of the armed conflict and that it was part of a widespread and systematic attack against the civilian population, which was based on discrimination.

The suspect Vinko Kondić knew about the establishment of camps and detention facilities. He was aware of and participated in the management of the detention facilities in the territory of the Ključ Municipality, he intended to facilitate the abuse of detainees who were kept in these facilities and showed no intention of taking any effective measures to prevent or stop the abuse or punish the perpetrators.

The suspect Vinko Kondić was aware of the system of abuse through which the territory of the Ključ Municipality was "ethnically cleansed" and its non-Serb inhabitants were systematically killed, maltreated and forcibly removed or deported, he intended to facilitate this system and took no effective measures to prevent or stop the abuse or punish the perpetrators of those offenses. It can be unequivocally concluded from the foregoing that he knowingly participated in the systems of abuse with the intention to reinforce these systems.

On the grounds of his position of the Chief of the police with the authorities of a superior, the suspect Vinko Kondić is also responsible for the acts and omissions of his subordinates. He knew that his subordinates could commit the crimes stated in the operative part of the Indictment or that they had been committed, but he failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof. His role included the obligation to investigate and establish facts of the crime, which he did not even attempt to do.

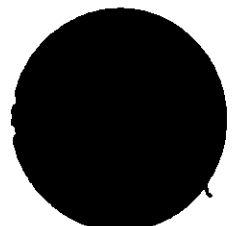
The investigation results unequivocally lead to a conclusion that the suspect Vinko Kondić, as a member of a group in the joint criminal enterprise, committed the criminal offenses charged against him in this Indictment.



Material which corroborates the allegations in the Indictment

1. Record of the questioning of the suspect Vinko Kondić, number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 7 December 2007
2. Record of the questioning of the suspect Vinko Kondić, number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 7 December 2007
3. Record of the questioning of the suspect Vinko Kondić, number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 22 February 2008
4. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 1 April 2007
5. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 2 April 2007
6. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 5 April 2007
7. Record of the examination of the witness Witness A
8. Witness B
9. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 3 April 2007
10. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 2 April 2007
11. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 4 April 2007
12. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED], number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 3 April 2007
13. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 1 April 2007
14. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 4 April 2007
15. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 5 April 2007
16. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 6 April 2007
17. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 4 June 2007
18. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 4 June 2007
19. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: 14-113-106-2/05, dated 14 July 2005

20. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 8 June 2007
21. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 7 June 2007
22. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 7 June 2007
23. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-122/05, dated 30 March 2006
24. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 13 June 2007
25. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 21 November 2007
26. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 22 November 2007
27. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 21 November 2007
28. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 21 November 2007
29. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 22 November 2007
30. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 23 November 2007
31. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 30 November 2007
32. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 30 November 2007
33. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 30 November 2007
34. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 3 December 2007
35. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 3 December 2007
36. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 3 December 2007
37. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 3 December 2007
38. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 4 December 2007
39. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 4 December 2007



40. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 4 December 2007
41. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 4 December 2007
42. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 5 December 2007
43. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 5 December 2007
44. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 5 December 2007
45. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 5 December 2007
46. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 17 December 2007
47. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 17 December 2007
48. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 18 December 2007
49. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 18 December 2007
50. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 21 December 2007
51. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 24 December 2007
52. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 24 December 2007
53. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 28 December 2007
54. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: 05-1/8-1-682/07, dated 8 December 2007
55. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED], number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 24 December 2007
56. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED], number: KT-RZ-4/05, dated 11 July 2005
57. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED], number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 24 December 2007
58. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 24 December 2007
59. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 25 December 2007

60. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 24 December 2007
61. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-160/97-RZ, dated 15 April 2005
62. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 25 December 2007
63. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 25 December 2007
64. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-160/97-RZ, dated 11 May 2005
65. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 25 December 2007
66. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 25 December 2007
67. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 26 December 2007
68. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 27 December 2007
69. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 26 December 2007
70. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 26 December 2007
71. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 26 December 2007
72. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 26 December 2007
73. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 27 December 2007
74. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 27 December 2007
75. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 21 January 2008
76. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 22 January 2008
77. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 22 January 2008
78. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 23 January 2008
79. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 24 January 2008

80. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: 17-11/3-04-2-126/06, dated 5 April 2006
81. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 23 January 2008
82. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 24 January 2008
83. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 28 January 2008
84. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 29 January 2008
85. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 29 January 2008
86. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 31 January 2008
87. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 31 January 2008
88. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 25 February 2008
89. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 12 February 2008
90. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 11 February 2008
91. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 7 February 2008
92. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 7 February 2008
93. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 5 February 2008
94. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 4 February 2008
95. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 4 February 2008
96. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-119/05, dated 29 February 2008
97. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: 05-1/08-3-236/08, dated 20 February 2008
98. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: 05-1/08-144/08, dated 22 February 2008
99. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: 05-1/08-1-145/08, dated 22 February 2008

100. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-122/05, dated 29 March 2006
101. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-122/05, dated 31 March 2006
102. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-122/05, dated 13 April 2006
103. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-122/05, dated 30 March 2006
104. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KTRZ-122/05, dated 31 March 2006
105. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-4/05, dated 28 July 2005
106. Record of the examination of the witness [REDACTED] number: KT-RZ-4/05, dated 11 August 2005

Motion to extend custody

The investigation results and collected evidence confirm the existence of grounded suspicion that the suspect Vinko Kondić committed the criminal offense of Organizing a Group of People and Instigating the Perpetration of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes referred to in Article 176(2) in conjunction with paragraphs (1) and (4) of the same Article of the CC BiH, the criminal offense of Crimes against Humanity referred to in Article 172(1)(h) in conjunction with subparagraphs (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (i) and (k), the criminal offense of Violating the Laws and Practices of Warfare referred to in Article 179(1) in conjunction with paragraph (2)(b) and (e), all in conjunction with Article 176(2) in conjunction with paragraphs (1) and (4) of the same Article of the CC BiH, in conjunction with Article 180(1) and (2) of the CC BiH and in conjunction with Article 53 of the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Grounded suspicion that the suspect Vinko Kondić committed the criminal offenses charged against him in this Indictment follows from numerous material documents collected by the Prosecutor's Office of BiH, as well as from the statements of the witnesses who were examined, which the Court of BiH established by its decision number X-KRN/05/155, dated 7 December 2007.

The suspect Vinko Kondić is currently in custody in accordance with the Decision of the Court of BiH number X-KRN/05/155, dated 7 December 2007 and 13 December 2007; this Decision partially upheld the appeal filed by the defense



counsel for the suspect from the first instance Decision of the Court of BiH on ordering custody by which the suspect was ordered into custody pursuant to Article 132(1)(a), (b) and (d) of the CPC BiH. The Panel of the Court of BiH which rendered a decision following the appeal of the defense counsel ordered the custody of the suspect pursuant to Article 132(1)(a) and (b).

The Prosecutor's Office of BiH proposes that the custody of the suspect Vinko Kondić be extended pursuant to the CPC BiH. In addition to the general requirement regarding the existence of grounded suspicion being met, the grounds for custody of the suspect pursuant to subparagraphs (a) and (b) of Article 132 of the CPC BiH still exist.

The Prosecutor's Office of BiH still considers that there are circumstances suggesting the risk of flight by the suspect, because of the very fact that he has submitted an application for the citizenship of the neighboring Republic of Serbia. It is very likely that the suspect Vinko Kondić could become a citizen of the Republic of Serbia as well, which, in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Serbia and the European Convention on Extradition, could render it more difficult for the Court of BiH to secure the presence of the suspect in the course of the criminal proceedings. The objective risk of flight if the suspect were released follows from this.

The Prosecutor's Office has a reason to believe that the suspect Vinko Kondić has already taken certain actions which would lead the Court to conclude that it is necessary to release the suspect for health reasons. That also points to the conclusion that the suspect is aware of the existence of the custody grounds stipulated in Article 132 of the CPC, so he wants to use his health condition as a circumstance which would influence the Court's decision when ruling on custody.

The Prosecutor's Office of BiH also submits that it is still justified to fear that the suspect, if released, could hinder the criminal proceedings by influencing witnesses, accessories or accomplices. There is also a risk relating to the possibility of falsifying evidence or clues important to the criminal proceedings, given his high position in the authority structures during the war, his role in the overall events in the territory of the Ključ Municipality, and his political and financial power after the war.

As proof that the suspect has a wide network of acquaintances also in the neighboring country, without checking who the owner of the particular phone number is, the Prosecutor's Office of BiH points out that the suspect, immediately

after custody was ordered, asked to contact by phone several persons, one of whom uses a phone number from the Republic of Serbia.

The suspect had enormous power in the territory of the Ključ Municipality in the relevant period of time, and all relevant acts which he committed while holding a position of a party, political, and especially police official are known to many citizens of Ključ and victims of those crimes and are still vividly remembered, because of which consequences of the perpetration of these criminal offenses are felt.

We note that after the multiparty elections held on 18 November 1990 the suspect Vinko Kondić had both legal and effective power which made him one of the most influential figures in the Municipality of Ključ and he also built an enviable political career during and after war conflicts, which brought him to the position of Assistant Minister and Minister in the RS Government and, finally, Head of Office of the RS Government President, Gojko Kličković, who, it is relevant to mention, has also been suspected of the criminal offense of war crimes.

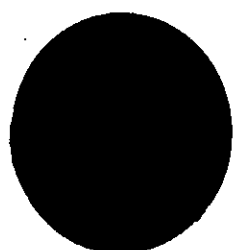
Taking into consideration that the suspect Vinko Kondić, given his role and responsibility, is only one of several perpetrators and co-perpetrators of war crimes committed in the territory of the Municipality of Ključ and in the wider area, who are currently at liberty, he has a strong motive to hinder the further course of the investigation by influencing accessories and accomplices.

There is a risk that the suspect, if released, could influence witnesses, which could make the witnesses change their statements, particularly those who were subordinate to him at the time when the offenses were committed. The fact that the witnesses have already given their statements in the course of the investigation is less significant, given that a verdict is based on evidence presented at the main trial.

For all the foregoing reasons, the Prosecutor's Office of BiH proposes that the custody of the suspect Vinko Kondić be extended for the reasons stipulated in Article 132(1)(a) and (b) of the CPC BiH.

**PROSECUTOR
PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE OF BiH**

Džemila Begović
/Signature and seal affixed/



I hereby confirm that this document is a true translation of the original written in Bosnian/Serbian/Croatian.

Sarajevo, 14.04.2008

Certified Court Interpreter for

