

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL
FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

CASE No. IT-95-5/18-T

IN TRIAL CHAMBER No. 3

Before: Judge O-Gon Kwon, Presiding
Judge Howard Morrison
Judge Melville Baird
Judge Flavia Lattanzi, Reserve Judge

Registrar: Mr. John Hocking

Date: 21 January 2014

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

RADOVAN KARADZIC

Public

NOTIFICATION OF SUBMISSION OF WRITTEN EVIDENCE
PURSUANT TO RULE 92 *ter*:
JOVO KEVAC (KW613)

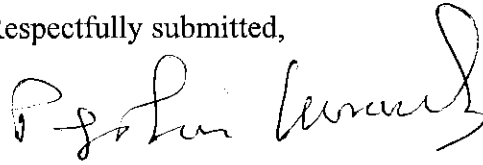
The Office of the Prosecutor:
Mr. Alan Tieger
Ms. Hildegard Uertz-Retzlaff

The Accused:
Radovan Karadzic

1. Dr. Radovan Karadzic intends to offer the written statement of Jovo Kevac pursuant to Rule 92 *ter* after the witness has appeared before the Trial Chamber and attests that the statement accurately reflects what he would say if examined.
2. Dr. Karadzic also intends to offer documents as associated exhibits.
3. A summary of the witness' draft statement and list of associated exhibits is attached as Annex "A".

Word count: 167

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Radovan Karadzic', written in a cursive style.

Radovan Karadzic

ANNEX "A"

Rule 92ter Package

Witness Name:	613. Jovo KEVAC
Municipality/Category:	Ključ
Time:	0.25 hr (direct examination)
65ter Summary	<p>Jovo KEVAC was elected to the Ključ Municipal Assembly in 1990. In 1992, he was mobilised into the JNA and assigned to the war unit 820, the Banja Luka training centre.</p> <p>The Ključ Municipal Assembly had an absolute majority of SDS members. The assembly continued to operate normally until the events in Croatia and Slovenia, after which concern spread among all citizens. The situation in Ključ was quiet until the first incidents started to be provoked by some Muslim extremists. When the first incident occurred, the Muslim leaders had already formed their own Stari Grad municipality and their own BH Territorial Defence (TO). A particularly serious incident occurred when Muslim extremists set up an ambush on the road between Velagići and Pudin Han and attacked a column of young, unarmed soldiers on regular military service in the JNA. On this occasion, six soldiers were killed and about twenty wounded.</p> <p>As it became clear from the numerous attacks, the Muslim extremists were preparing for war with the Serbs in Ključ. This is also confirmed by the fact that the Muslims moved a large number of Muslim civilians from the area of Velagići alone to Slovenia, Croatia and other European countries before the first incident. During and after these events, the situation was chaotic: roads and telecommunications were cut, there were disruptions to the water supply, shortages of medicines, food and fuel and there was no electricity. The safety of every citizen was compromised, regardless of affiliation or ethnicity, since individuals and groups were roaming around and seeking personal and financial benefits.</p> <p>The chaos in Ključ lasted until the establishment of political authorities, VRS and civilian police. They immediately ordered that a system be created to ensure the safety and protection of all citizens of Ključ and the political leadership offered coexistence to everyone. Many Muslims remained in Ključ in 1992-1993 and some joined the civilian police.</p> <p>After the first incidents in Ključ municipality, panic and chaos took hold and all those who had relatives or friends somewhere abroad tried to leave. It was not only Muslims and Croats who did so, but also Serbs. The SDS and the military authorities of Ključ municipality never planned or ordered the ethnic cleansing of the municipality. All citizens who did not participate in combat operations and attacks on Serbs were allowed to stay.</p> <p>On 28 May 1992, the leadership of Ključ municipality appealed to everyone in possession of illegal weapons to hand them over to the legal organs of the civilian police in order to avoid untoward incidents. The Muslims who did not want to hand in their weapons ran away and tried to join the Muslim forces on the territory outside Ključ. After the ultimatum, those who were found in possession of illegal arms were taken to the Secretariat of the Interior (SUP) offices to be interrogated. Mr. KEVAC is not aware of any beating that occurred during and outside these interrogations.</p>

	On 10 July 1992, Bosnian Muslim men and women were killed at the school building of the Bijiani hamlets. This heinous crime was committed by individuals who got out of control. They were arrested and handed over to the prosecution authorities in Banja Luka.
Relevant Counts/Paragraphs	1, 3-8

Statement and/or Testimony to be Relied Upon

65ter # in IT-95-5/18-T (if any)	Description	Date	Complete Page Range (Transcripts = Page; Statements = ERN)	Comments
1D09619	Witness statement of Jovo KEVAC			

Associated Exhibits

65ter# in IT-95-5/18-T (if any)	Description	Date	Where Referenced (Transcripts = Case -Page; Statements = ERN - Para. or Page)	Comments

Additional Exhibits to be Used with Witness

65ter# in IT-95-5/18-T (if any)	Description	Date	Comments