

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: 19 April 2011

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

RADOVAN KARADZIC

*Public w/Public and Confidential Annexes*

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FORTY-SEVENTH MOTION FOR FINDING OF DISCLOSURE  
VIOLATION AND FOR FURTHER SUSPENSION OF PROCEEDINGS  
(MARCH 2011—RULE 68)

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

The Accused:  
Radovan Karadzic

1. Dr. Radovan Karadzic respectfully moves for a finding that the prosecution has once again violated Rule 68, by failing to disclose, as soon as practicable, the following documents which were received during the month of March 2011:

(A) News article reporting the discovery of rocket launchers smuggled to the Bosnian Muslims in a UN convoy escorted by Canadian UNPROFOR soldiers in July 1993;<sup>1</sup>

(B) Letter from Radovan Karadzic dated 29 July 1993 indicating that investigation had been launched into attack against UNPROFOR, it had been determined that VRS soldiers were responsible, and that those responsible were being punished.<sup>2</sup>

(C) Letter from Radovan Karadzic dated 13 June 1992 in which he declares a cease-fire and requests that UN monitors be posted at all Serb positions.<sup>3</sup>

(D) VRS message dated 21 April 1994 transmitting Karadzic order that unhindered passage for convoys should be provided.<sup>4</sup>

(E) Report of public statement of 29 December 1992 by Dr. Karadzic indicating that humanitarian convoys should not be obstructed and urging the public not to cause problems with the passage of the convoys.<sup>5</sup>

(F) Report of 7 October 1992 where it is concluded that although there is some sympathy in Pale for the plight of civilians in Sarajevo, the national authorities in Pale do not have control of local authorities, even in Ilidza.<sup>6</sup>

2. Although these documents appear to have been in the possession of the prosecution for a number of years, they were not disclosed until March 2011, almost 18 months after the trial began.

3. The six documents which are the subject of this motion are just the tip of the disclosure violation iceberg. The Office of the Prosecutor disclosed another 23,457 pages of Rule 68 material during March 2011, as well as 88,955 pages of Rule 66(B) material—

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<sup>1</sup> A copy of this document is attached as Annex "A".

<sup>2</sup> A copy of this document is attached as Annex "B".

<sup>3</sup> A copy of this document is attached as Annex "C".

<sup>4</sup> A copy of this document is attached as Annex "D".

<sup>5</sup> A copy of this document, provided to the prosecution under Rule 70, is attached as Confidential Annex "E".

<sup>6</sup> A copy of this document, provided to the prosecution under Rule 70, is attached as Confidential Annex "F".

mainly documents authored by prosecution witnesses.<sup>7</sup> A timely review of that material is impossible. The documents which are the subject of this motion are the results of a cursory examination of the disclosure, and are limited to documents which relate to the Sarajevo component of the case whose non disclosure was prejudicial to Dr. Karadzic.

4. The exculpatory nature of the documents are as follows:

(A) The discovery of arms smuggled in UN convoys corroborate the defence contention that careful inspection of such convoys was required and contradict the prosecution's allegations that Dr. Karadzic hindered the flow of humanitarian assistance for unlawful reasons as part of a joint criminal enterprise.

(B) The launching of an investigation of crimes by VRS soldiers on order of Dr. Karadzic contradicts the prosecution's allegations that Dr. Karadzic failed to punish such crimes in violation of Article 7(3) of the Statute.

(C) Dr. Karadzic's request that UN monitors be posted at VRS shelling positions in Sarajevo contradicts the prosecution's allegations that he conducted a campaign of terror by shelling civilians and corroborates his claim that his *mens rea* was that no shelling of civilian targets should occur in Sarajevo.

(D)(E) The order and public appeal for unhindered passage of convoys contradicts the prosecution's allegations that Dr. Karadzic hindered the flow of humanitarian assistance for unlawful reasons as part of a joint criminal enterprise and corroborates the defence contention that Dr. Karadzic did his best to allow convoys to supply Sarajevo and other areas.

(F) The document supports the defence contention that in 1992, national authorities did not have control of local authorities in municipalities such as Ilidza, and contradicts the allegation of a joint criminal enterprise and superior responsibility over the perpetrators of crimes in the municipalities.

5. Dr. Karadzic notes that in disclosing the above material pursuant to Rule 68 in March 2011, the prosecution expressly recognized that they may contain exculpatory material.

6. The failure to disclose these documents prior to the testimony of prosecution witnesses who testified to the issues of restrictions on convoys such as David Harland

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<sup>7</sup> *Prosecution Periodic Disclosure Report...*(15 April 2011) at para. 1

and Anthony Banbury, June 1992 shellings in Sarajevo such as General John Wilson and Witness KDZ088, issue of punishment of perpetrators such as Minister of Justice Momcilo Mandic, and issues of national control over local officials in Ilidza, such as Tihomir Glavas and Nedeljko Prstojevic, prejudiced Dr. Karadzic by preventing him from putting the matters contained in these documents to those witnesses during his cross examination.<sup>8</sup>

7. Dr. Karadzic has also been prejudiced by the late disclosure because he was unable to assess the documents in preparing for trial as part of the development of his overall defence strategy.

8. The Trial Chamber has already held that the prosecution's policy of delaying disclosure of exculpatory material violates Rule 68.<sup>9</sup> This latest example indicates that the violations have continued and that the scale of violations is huge.

9. Therefore, the Trial Chamber is requested to make a specific finding that Rule 68 has been violated by the failure to disclose these documents as soon as practicable.

10. Given that over 100,000 pages of new documents were disclosed in March 2011, Dr. Karadzic requests, as an additional remedy, that the present suspension of the trial be extended for an additional eight weeks, and that the trial resume on 15 August 2011 after the summer recess. This would be proportional to the suspensions previously ordered by the Trial Chamber when large volumes of material have been disclosed *en masse* to the defence.<sup>10</sup>

11. Given that the prosecution was given a deadline of 31 March 2011 to complete its Rule 68 disclosure, this should be the last occasion in which the trial needs to be suspended as a result of Rule 68 violations.

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<sup>8</sup> Dr. Karadzic plans to decide upon requests to recall prosecution witnesses at the end of the prosecution's case after all of the prosecution's disclosure violations are known.

<sup>9</sup> *Decision on Prosecution's Motion for Reconsideration of Trial Chamber's 11 November 2010 Decision* (10 December 2010) at para. 11; *Decision on Accused's Seventeenth bis and Twenty-Eighth Disclosure Violation Motions* (16 December 2010) at para. 23

<sup>10</sup> At a very rapid pace of 60 pages per hour, it would take almost 2000 hours to review the material disclosed in March. With 5 defence team members working full time at 150 hours per month on this task, it is estimated that it would take approximately 9 weeks to complete the review.

Word count: 1225

Respectfully submitted,

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

Radovan Karadzic

# **ANNEX “A”**

1993-08-18 19:05

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UNITED NATIONS HQS NEW YORK

022 P:

CNZ-705 CYZ-566 P2/

30 Jul 93

EE/1754 C1/2

SWB

The US and the Russian envoys, Bartholomew and Churkin, are constantly present here in the Palais des Nations. Of course, they do not participate in the negotiations at the conference table all the time, but it is obvious that they are closely monitoring the progress of the negotiations together with their associates. Several times today, they reviewed the maps which should determine the future of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Generally, we could conclude that progress has been made in the whole affair...

(4) *Tanjug in Serbo-Croat 2017 gmt 28 Jul 93*

*Text of report datelined Geneva, 28th July*

Following today's round of peace negotiations, the president of the Republic of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, said late this evening that the talks were very straightforward, very open and very difficult. "However, my opinion is that conditions have been created for achieving consensus and resolving a number of major and key issues."

"I think that we will find a solution and this would probably be confirmed by all other participants in the talks," Serbian President Milosevic said in conclusion, adding that the talks would continue tomorrow.

#### OTHER REPORTS ON GENEVA TALKS

(2) Serbian President Milosevic says he will "do his utmost" to secure peace. *(Text) Geneva, 28th July: President of the Republic of Serbia Slobodan Milosevic told the international assembly of the Association of Cities-Messengers of Peace on Wednesday [28th July] that he would do his utmost towards an end of the war in the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In the text of the message which was read at the closing session of the assembly of the association which was held in Geneva, Milosevic said that Serbia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and himself personally would not spare efforts for a just and lasting peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina to be reached as soon as possible. (Tanjug in English 2033 gmt 28 Jul 93)*

(3) Talks on Sandzak problem held in Geneva: Muslim National Council leader comments. *(Excerpt from report by Nada al-Isa from Geneva) [Passage omitted: report on main Geneva talks on Bosnia-Herzegovina] ...We should mention another piece of information, which we have already announced, which has been greeted in Geneva with interest. It is that talks about Sandzak - that is, the position of the Muslims there - previously unannounced, have resumed parallel to the Bosnia-Herzegovina talks. The Sandzak delegation is led by Dr Sulejman Ugljanin, chairman of the Muslim National Council, who told us that the Sandzak Muslims wanted the problem of Sandzak solved simultaneously with the problems of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They, he said, were interested in an undivided Bosnia-Herzegovina, as it was internationally recognized. If Bosnia is destroyed, Dr Ugljanin said, we will no longer [words indistinct] ethnic*

Dr Ugljanin warned that the situation in Sandzak was dramatic. Arrests, forceful mobilization, [words indistinct] are a daily occurrence, all of which are occurring right in front of the police. Some 40 villages along the border with Bosnia-Herzegovina have been ethnically cleansed. The members of the Sandzak delegation discussed these issues ("yesterday") with Swiss ambassador [words indistinct] of Lord Owen... *(Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sarajevo 1300 gmt 28 Jul 93)*

### BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

#### BOSNIAN CROATS INTRODUCE "STRICTER REGIME" AFTER FINDING ARMS IN UN CONVOY

*Croatian Radio Herceg-Bosna, Mostar, 1600 gmt 27 Jul 93*

*Excerpt from report*

Gen Milivoj Petkovic, commander-in-chief of the Croatian Defence Council (HVO), sent a letter today to Gen Francis Briquemont, Unprofor commander for Bosnia-Herzegovina based in Kiseljak:

Esteemed General, it is personally embarrassing for me to have to inform you about an event of the kind which in war conditions, particularly those which we and you are facing, arouse particular interest.

According to a report by my subordinate command of the North-Western Herzegovina Operational Zone based in Tomislavgrad, during a routine inspection of the contents of a convoy carried out on 25th July by a Canadian UN battalion, at the checkpoint at Grla in the village of Lipa, firearm parts were found on one of the vehicles, indicating that this was a possible case of secret transportation of weapons. The checkpoint crew then ordered a search of the boxes which were found to contain firearms of the Osa and Zolja type [anti-tank rocket launchers] while parts of mortar, pistols, optical equipment and an electronic command panel were found in another container.

After the find, the convoy leader of the UN Canadian battalion, aided by UN military police, prevented any further search, saying that they were obliged to consult their command in Ploce, whence the convoy had departed.

The UN military police closed the containers and have not allowed any access to them. After the return of the convoy leader the convoy on his orders moved from the grounds of the Kablar company to the base of the British UN base. Our personnel had not completed the search and were unable to establish all the important facts, but in conversations with individual UN soldiers from the convoy escort we got statements saying beyond any doubt that the convoy was carrying weapons. However, we did not get any information specifying the kind of weapons or who they were for.

The convoy leader arrived at the HVO [Kralj Tomislav] Brigade command in Tomislavgrad at 2030 [1830 gmt] on 25th July, and told the HVO officials present that the containers searched had been loaded in Ploce without his knowledge that

(4)

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COMMA

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30 Jul 93

he had not known what they contained, and that it was not impossible that somebody had planted the contents of the containers.

I hope that you understand all the possible implications of a case when weapons are found in a vehicle of the UN peace-keeping force, whose origin the escort cannot explain, and which could provide logistical support for the other side. Although we have so far conducted routine searches of UN vehicles, fully believing in the sacred nature of the task and the UN mandate, the case we have described and the overall conduct of the Muslim side, which seizes weapons and ammunition for their offensive activities against the Croats using all possible means, we are forced to introduce a stricter regime of control for convoys and all vehicles, including the UN vehicles...

## CROATIA

(5)

### RSK REJECTS CROATIA'S CONDITIONS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS AND POLICE

(a) *Tanjug in Serbo-Croat 1712 gmt 27 Jul 93*

*Text of report datelined Knin, 28th June (EE/1753 C1/13)*

The main committee of the Republic of Serbian Krajina for relations with Unprofor sent a letter today to Thorvald Stoltenberg, co-chairman of the conference on the former Yugoslavia, Gen Jean Cot, Unprofor commander for the former Yugoslavia, and his deputy for civil affairs, Cedric Thornberry.

The letter points out that "there is not the slightest indication of the Croatian side's intention to honour the Erdut agreement".

The committee draws attention to the fact that "Croatian officials have begun to attach preconditions to the implementation of the agreement although this document does not envisage any preconditions". This is why attention has been drawn to "the critical importance of implementing the agreement which has been fully honoured by the Serb side" while the other side, as it is stressed in the letter, "is trying to outmanoeuvre this document through statements by its officials".

Following the above fact, the committee maintains that the presence of Stoltenberg, Cot and Thornberry is required in this area "where decisions on war or peace are being made".

(b) *Tanjug in English 1850 gmt 28 Jul 93*

*Excerpts from report datelined Belgrade, 28th July*

Stoodan Jarevic, foreign minister of the Republic of Serbian Krajina (RSK), on Wednesday (28th July) rejected conditions put forward by Croatia for the withdrawal of Croatian troops from the RSK's southern occupied territories, which have been proclaimed UN-Protected Areas (UNPAs).

In an interview to Radio Yugoslavia, Jarevic said that by making their pull-out conditional on the Krajina Serbs putting

their heavy artillery under UN control, the Croatian authorities intend to avoid the realization of the Erdut accord. "The control of the Serb heavy artillery by the UN Protection Force (Unprofor) will be resolved later," Jarevic said and rejected the possibility of the continuation of talks "until all obligations are fulfilled"...

[Note: A Tanjug report datelined Knin (in English 2030 gmt 28 Jul 93) said: "Unprofor Command for Sector South of the Serbian Republic of Krajina [RSK] said Wednesday there were no reports as yet on the withdrawal of the army and police of Croatia from the occupied parts of the RSK to be effected by 31st July."]

## OTHER REPORTS IN BRIEF

(6)

**Tanjug: Thornberry "concerned" over Croatia's destruction of RSK villages** (*Excerpts*) Knin, 27th July: The army of the breakaway Yugoslav republic of Croatia continues torching and demolishing the remaining houses and facilities in the occupied territories of the republic of Serbian Krajina (RSK), the RSK army command said on Tuesday... A statement released by the RSK army said that Croatian troops were pounding from tanks and anti-aircraft guns villages in the Skradin area, especially civilian targets in the village of Cista Mala. The village of Beljel in the southernmost part of the RSK was shelled from 120-mm mortars. "In the occupied Serbian villages, the enemy troops are systematically torching the remaining housing and other facilities, especially in the area of Jasenica in the southern municipality of Obrovac," the statement said. The RSK army command has repeatedly warned that Croatian troops are meticulously destroying all facilities in the areas they took in the January aggression on the southern parts of the RSK... (*Tanjug in English 1903 gmt 27 Jul 93*) (*Excerpts*) Belgrade, 28th July: Cedric Thornberry, deputy commander of the UN Protection force (Unprofor) for former Yugoslavia, on Wednesday expressed concern over reports that the Croatian Army is burning houses and fields in the territories of the Republic of Serbian Krajina (RSK) which it holds under occupation and from where it should withdraw by 31st July. "There are indications that the Croatian forces are penetrating the front line and kidnapping Serbs in those regions," Thornberry told a press conference in Belgrade... Asked whether the UN troops will persist in taking over these territories if the Croatian Army fails to withdraw by 31st July, Thornberry said that Unprofor "has neither the equipment or weaponry to confront modern armies"... (*Tanjug in English 1439 gmt 28 Jul 93*)

(7)

**US ambassador visits Zadar and Sibenik areas, expresses sympathy** (*Text*) The American ambassador to Croatia, Peter Galbraith, today [26th July] visited Zadar, Biograd and Sibenik. To wrap up his tour of the Zadar area, ambassador Oullrich met for talks with the head of the Zadar-Knin county who informed him of the war damage in that part of Croatia.

After visiting the new Madenice [?], and the airport at Zamunik, he stated that the opening of these two markets only

# **ANNEX “B”**

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MIS. DE FRANCE

P.2 003-004



**ПРЕДСЈЕДНИК  
РЕПУБЛИКЕ СРПСКЕ**

Geneva, July 29, 1993

From: President of the Republic of Srpska (Bosnian Serbs), Dr. Radovan Karadzic  
To: President of the Republic of France, Mr. François Mitterrand

Mr. President,

I am taking the liberty of informing You that, immediately following the attack on the UNPROFOR base in Sarajevo on July 25, we looked into this matter as a criminal act against UNPROFOR and against the vital interests of the Serbian people.

We launched an immediate investigation and at this moment we regretfully, have to inform You that there is strong suspicion that this attack, the worst of the recent provocations against UNPROFOR, came by mistake from the Serbian side.

We are about to conclude a full and thorough investigation. The remainder of the brigade which operates in the area from which the attack was possibly launched has already been discharged and at this moment the persons who are suspected to be responsible are being arrested. If their responsibility is proved, they will be punished in the strictest manner in accordance with law.

At the same time we are taking active steps to ensure that no such incident takes place from the Serbian side by mistake, let alone deliberately.

We have never confronted UNPROFOR since the beginning of the conflict. We are determined to maintain relations of mutual trust and cooperation.

Sincerely Yours,

Dr. Radovan Karadzic

CC

Secretary General of the United Nations, H. E. Boutros Boutros Ghali  
President of the United States of America, Mr. Bill Clinton  
President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Boris Yeltsin  
President of the Peoples Republic of China, Mr. Yang Shangkun  
Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Rt. Hon. John Major  
Prime Minister of the Republic of France, Mr. Edouard Balladur

0171-7521

# **ANNEX “C”**

F

CNG 187 P1/2

OUTGOING CODE CABLE

R0047789

TO: NAMBIAR, UNPROFOR, BELGRADE  
 FROM: BUILDING, STATIONS, NEW YORK  
 DATE: 15 JUNE 1992  
 NUMBER: MSC-482

*JW* →

112 JUN 19 1992

SUBJECT: Letter from Dr. Karadzic

SecGen has received attached letter today. We think it better that you or MacKenzie respond directly to Karadzic's questions.

13. 06. 92 17 0

WINTERCONT... YU 502

CNG 187 P2/2



СРПСКА РЕПУБЛИКА БОСНА И ХЕРЦЕГОВИНА

CC 77 5309-06

SA  
R0047790

As You know from my telefax sent to you in the early hours of yesterday morning, we have declared an unilateral ceasefire to take effect from 06.00 on Monday 15th June 1992.

We have requested the posting of UN observers at all Serbian positions as quickly as possible into order to ensure the effectiveness of this initiative.

I understand that the UN has 1.000 personnel ready to undertake such responsibility. I would therefore request that You send me, as a matter of urgency, criteria for the arrival of such a force.

It would be most helpful to have a clear idea of the process following the cease-fire that should be followed.

I would like to take this opportunity to request your urgent assistance in ensuring that this ceasefire is as effective as possible; we have given our clear commitment; I am deeply concerned however that forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatian will do all in their power to break this cease-fire either on, or shortly after, the deadline.

I therefore urgently request that you use your good offices to bring pressure on both Croatian and Moslim forces to commit to a cease-fire from 06.00 on the 15th of June 1992.

This will be a significant contribution to the peace process and an important sign that all parties in this Civil War are now pursuing peace - as their sole objective.

Radovan Karadzic

# **ANNEX “D”**

GLAVNI STAB VOJSKE  
REPUBLIKE SRPSKE  
INT. BR. 19/23-108  
21.04.1994. GODINE

04257201

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KOMANDI: HK-1KM, TG "VISEGRAD"-1KM  
& URUCITI GENERALU R. MLADICU (LIC

GOSPODINE GENERALE,

PREDSEBNIK DR. R. KARADZIC NAM JE BOSTAVIO TRI NAREDBE I DVA  
NAPISANJA, NASLOVLJENA NA GS VRS, MUP RS I KT VRS ZA HP,  
KOJE VAM, U PRILOGU, PROSLEDJUJEMO.

MOLIMO VAS DA NAM DATE VAS STAV OBZIROM DA SU ROKOVI KRATKI,  
A NEKI VEC I PROSLI.

BR. 01-752 OD 20.04.1994. GOD.

U CILJU PODSTICANJA I PRODUZAVANJA MIROVNOG PROCESA  
N A R E D B U J E M

1. POSTEPENO NORMALIZOVATI ODNOS SA MEĐUNARODNIM HUMANITA-  
RNIM ORGANIZACIJAMA - UNHCR, MKCK, MSF I HNDIKEP INTERNESENEL,  
OMOGUCAVAJUĆI, PO PROCEDURI KOJA JE USPOSTAVLJENA U OKVIRU  
KOORDINACIONOG TELA ZA HUMANITARNU POMOĆ REPUBLIKE SRPSKE,  
KRETANJE NJIHOVIM KONVOJIMA PO UTVRDJENIM PUTNIM PRAVCIMA NA  
TERITORIJI RS.

2. PONOVO OMOGUĆITI SLOBODU KRETANJA HUMANITARNIH RADNIKA  
OVIH ORGANIZACIJA, UZ NEOPHODNO BEZBEDNOSNO PRACENJE NJIHO-  
VE AKTIVNOSTI.

BR. 01-751/94 OD 20.04.1994. GOD.

N A R E D B E N J E

DOBRI TI SLEDECIM PREDSTAVNICIMA KONACELARIJE UNHCR U  
BANJALUCI:

1. ANTONY SMITH, OFICIR ZA LOGISTIKU,  
2. RAGNA VIKOREN, OFICIR ZA ZASTITU,  
PUTOVANJE 21.04.1994. GOD. VOZILOM NISAN PATROLA UNHCR 10222  
PUTEM BANJALUKA-GRADISKA-ZAGREB.

BR. 01-754/94 OD 21.04.1994. GOD.

N A R E D B A

OMOGUCITI NESMETAN PROLAZAK KONVOJA HUMANITARNE ORGANIZACIJE  
"KARITAS" BISKUPIJE BANJALUKA NA RELACIJI BANJALUKA-  
ZAGREB. ZAGREB-BANJALUKA, U PERIODU OD 22. DO 25. APRILA 1994. GOD.

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BROJ: 01-756/94 OD 21.04.1994.GODINE

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N A R E D B A

DOBITI ULAZAK U NEPRISTUPACNI DEO SARAJEVA KONVOJU SRPSKOG  
 DOBROTORNOG DRUSTVA "DOBROTOR" SARAJEVO 22. ILI 23. APRILA  
 1994.GODINE NA RELACIJI PALE-SARAJEVO, UZ OVERENE SPISKOVE  
 PRIMALACA, KOLICINE I ASORTIMANE ROBA OD STRANE NADLEZNOG  
 ORGANA RS.

BROJ: 01-755/94 OD 21.04.1994.GOD.

N A R E D B A

1. OMOGUĆITI NESMETAN PROLAZAK KONVOJA MEĐUNARODNOG KOMITETE  
 CRVENOG KRSTA PO NOTIFIKACIJI BROJ: 94/398/N.
- MINISTARSTVO UNUTRASNJIH POSLOVA OBEZBEĐUJE PRATNJU NA RE-  
 LACIJI GRANIČNI PRELAZ ARAKAJ-PALE I NATRAG.
- 3.KONTROLU SADRŽAJA KONVOJA OBAVICE VOJNA POLICIJA VOJSKE  
 REPUBLIKE SRPSKE U MESTU PALE, ODAKLE CE PRATITI KONVOJ DO  
 ULASKA U GORAZDE I NATRAG.
4. NIJE DOZVOLJENO ZAPRZAVANJE KONVOJA I NJEGOVA KONTROLA NA  
 PUTU ZA GORAZDE NAKON OBAVLJANJA KONTROLE U MESTU PALE,  
 OSIM U POVRAJKU KONVOJA.

MACELNİK DONP  
 P U K O V N I K  
 RADI VOJE MILETIC

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 Milovan