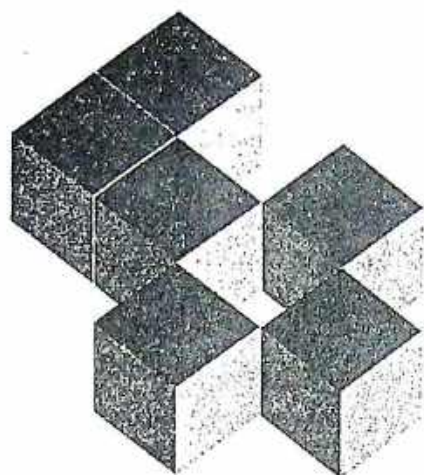


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Albanian Terrorism and Organized Crime in Kosovo and Metohija



Government of the
Republic of Serbia

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

**ALBANIAN TERRORISM
AND
ORGANIZED CRIME
IN
KOSOVO AND METOHIJA**

Belgrade, September 2003

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Albanians, particularly those from Kosovo and Metohija, have developed a sense of collective identity which is a necessary prerequisite for organized crime activities. This very element, based on the sense of belonging to a defined group, has linked Albanian organized crime with pan-Albanian ideals, politics, military activities and terrorism.

A relatively universal model of terrorist operations in the world - which is, as a rule, usually funded from criminal sources (trafficking in drugs, arms and people, as well as in excise goods) - was applied, at one time, by the leaders of the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), and was taken over, and is applied now, by the leaders of the Albanian National Army (ANA)². In this way, unhindered and permanent inflow of resources for criminal activities has been provided, while the leaders of KLA and ANA, as well as the most vocal Albanian patriots, have accumulated enormous personal wealth under the conditions of deep and long-lasting socio-economic crisis prevailing in the region. This is an additional impetus to the spreading of criminal activities in the region which is, still, an inexhaustible source of the so-called dirty money which is the basis for providing the continuity of terrorist activities and a permanent recruitment of new fighters.

A characteristic of the common model of internal organization of Albanian terrorist and criminal organizations is their compliance with the rule of territorial division, with the recognition of the interest zones and influence of certain families. Accordingly, in each of the groups, the basic membership is recruited from the *fis*, that is, an extended family, or the clan that predominates on a certain territory.³

Precise territorial and clan division of the greatest part of Albanian society contributes to the preservation of traditional hierarchical structure, its distrust of the outsiders and very strict inner discipline of the members which is still maintained with the application of the common law of Leka Dugagjini or the clan honor code. The threat of mandatory execution of blood feud (*vendetta*) in cases of betrayal or dishonored agreement, provide for complete protection of the perpetrators of terrorist activities and criminal acts and, at the same time, is the most common cause for murder among the Albanian population.

At the time KLA was being founded, in the first half of 1993, organized crime was not so prominent in this region. Primarily for the purpose of arming the newly organized groups, members of KLA in the areas of Drenica

² A terrorist organization founded in late 1999 which intensified armed activities in Macedonia, K&M and in the south of Serbia in 2002.

³ Thus, for example, the Gecaj, Kodra, Jashari and Selimi families dominate in Drenica, so that the largest number of KLA members in the region are the members of the said families.

and Metohija established connections with their relatives, migrant workers in Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Sweden and other countries, who had already been involved in illicit activities, and established multiple channels for transporting the arms and equipment, as well as financial resources for the needs of K&M terrorists.

This way, a firm link of the key persons of Albanian terrorism and the leaders of organized crime in the region with the highly criminalized and politically manipulated Albanian diaspora, a very important factor in the operation of the partnership between Albanian terrorism and criminal organizations, was established.

At the same time, the sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the international community and the trade blockade of the Republic of Macedonia by Greece have switched drug trafficking from the routes connecting Turkey with the Western European market to a new one, across the territory of Albania and K&M. A part of the money earned in these illicit operations was paid to some allegedly humanitarian funds that were actually used to sponsor the activities of KLA members.

Of almost DM 900 million that reached Kosovo and Metohija in the between 1996 and 1999, nearly a half was the money earned in drug trafficking, which made Interpol experts conclude (in December 2000) that the activities of fund raising for Kosmet and KLA were used for laundering of illegally acquired money.

KLA did not use the channels for illegal transportation of drugs only as a way to ship heroin to Europe in order to earn enormous profits, but also to smuggle arms to the Balkans. Drugs were directly traded for arms, or the arms were purchased with the money earned from drug trafficking in Albania, B&H, Croatia, Cyprus, Italy, Montenegro, Switzerland and Turkey.

In 1999, the Washington Times published a statement of American anti-drug agents that KLA was linked with a wide network of organized crime, with the headquarters in Albania. The documents they possess suggest that it was one of the most powerful organizations for heroin trafficking in the world, and that most of the profits generated from this illicit activity were channeled to the procurement of arms for KLA.

The arrival of international forces to K&M resulted in the disintegration and formal demilitarization of KLA, but the organization has not as yet discontinued its activities. A part of the membership re-directed their activities to

the political level, through the Democratic Party of Kosovo (DPK)⁴ and the Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (AFK)⁵, while about 10,000 troops were included into the transformation of KLA into the Kosovo Protective Corps (KPC) and the Kosovo Police Service (KPS). Since the revitalization of economic activities as the only legal source of income for the population has not been adequately conducted, a substantial number of terrorists have continued to produce violence, actively pursuing their criminal activities.

The foundation of ANA, as a terrorist organization, was facilitated by the fact that the organizational and the operational core was composed of the members of former KLA determined to implement their previously set goals and complete the ethnic cleansing of Kosovo and Metohija and other, allegedly Albanian territories.

Also, ANA organization mimics the KLA model, uses the same methods of operation, the same channels for smuggling weapons and even the same bank accounts and, allegedly, humanitarian funds abroad by means of which they provide significant funding for their activities.

It logically appears that the organized crime in K&M took over the structure and infrastructure of KLA, developed and branched concomitantly with Albanian terrorism and now represents a stable and expansive material and financial base of the Albanian terrorist and separatist movement as a whole.

In June 2003, in his public statement for the media, Barry Fletcher, UNMIK police spokesman for K&M, said that one of the greatest obstacles the UN faced was the deeply rooted Albanian mafia that used nationalistic slogans of Kosmet Albanians whenever it suited their needs.⁶

⁴ Most members of the party are former members and supporters of KLA. It has been led, from the beginning, by Hashim Thaqi. It was founded on October 14th 1999 under the name of Party of Democratic Progress of Kosovo and was renamed on May 20th 2000 before the local elections in K&M.

⁵ Founded on May 2nd 2000 in order to satisfy political ambitions of Ramush Haradinaj, one of the main commanders of KLA.

⁶ „Whenever we arrest a gang leader, he wraps himself up into an Albanian flag and the streets become flooded with demonstrations. This is not a society affected by organized crime, but a society founded on organized crime,” said Fletcher.

I. Continuity of terrorist organization of Albanian extremists

The pretensions of the so-called Government of the Republic of Kosovo presided by Bujar Bukoshi, an asylum seeker in Germany, connected with the establishment of a parallel system of Albanian administration in K&M resulted in foundation of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kosovo (AFRK).⁷ The formation was joined by officers of the former Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) of Albanian extraction, all advocating separatism, who wanted to set up a professional core of the Kosovo Army. The initiative failed and the leader of the group, Ahmet Krasniqi, was murdered in 1997 in Tirana.⁸

Since the initiative for setting up the AFRK was raised by DPK, due to the rivalry among the Albanian parties, members of these forces, although fully professionally trained, failed to attain more important positions within the KLA which the AFRK subsequently joined. However, the rivalry between the members of these two organizations still exists.

KLA was founded by the most extreme members of the National Kosovo Movement (NKM) and the Popular Movement for Kosovo Liberation (PMKL), illegal organizations at the time, led by the members of so-called Marxist-Leninist faction.⁹

The first KLA armed groups in the region of Drenica were led by Adem Jashari of Donji Prekaz, and the membership was composed mainly of his close and distant relatives, usually persons prone to violent behavior and petty crime. Subsequently, they were joined by the former YPA officers and the Serbian police officers of Albanian extraction who refused loyalty to the state and its bodies, as well as participants in the armed conflicts in the regions of Croatia and Bosnia & Herzegovina with combat experience.

⁷ This paramilitary formation was set up with the intention of representing the core of independent armed forces of independent Kosovo.

⁸ The intelligence suggests that Xhavit Haliti, the current vice-president of the Kosovo Governments, one of KLA founders and key person in developments of its logistics was the murder organizer. Supporters of Ibrahim Rugova and Haliti are considered responsible for the murder of Tahir Zemaj, another AFRK commander, who was shot in early January 2003.

⁹ In comparison with all other political parties in K&M, NKM is the only one with the so-called political continuity, since it has grown out of the former leftist illegal organizations such as the Red Popular Front and Popular Front for the Republic of Kosovo, founded during the seventies and eighties.

PMKL, however, was founded in 1993, as an illegal organization with the programmed objective to „fight against Serbian intruders“.

Now, both NKM and PMKL are legal parties with representatives in the Kosovo Parliament although they have never renounced their political radicalism, i.e., the support to the establishment of Greater Albania using all available methods and means.

In spite of the fact that the initial membership of the organization did not have the necessary appeal to attract new members, KLA managed to become significantly large. This is primarily due to the advocacy for secession of K&M from the Republic of Serbia espoused by the leaders of the Albanian community who, in the light of the distinguished patriarchal relations, have the decisive influence on their compatriots. The terror enforced by the local terrorist organizations over „indifferent“ part of the Albanian population had an almost identical effect. Organized in so-called „troikas“, the extremists visited the heads of the clans and threatened to liquidate some of those of who had refused to send members to KLA units.¹⁰ Strengthening of KLA was substantially helped by crime money and the support of Albanian diaspora.

In March 1999, the German police reported that the increase in the heroin trade on the markets of Germany, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries pursued by the Albanians coincided with the strengthening of KLA. It was concluded that KLA had developed from a lightly armed peasant army consisting of different age groups into a power with tens of thousands of troops armed with rocket launchers, anti-armor weapons and AK-47 rifles.¹¹

KLA troops were the largest during NATO bombing when they were 20,000 strong. The brigades were founded which operated, without any significant coordination among them, in seven operational areas: Drenica, Patrick, Dukadjin, Shalja, Lab, Nerodimlje and Karadak (maps 1, 2 and 3). The Central Command was set up with the arrival of Agim Çeku to the position of the chief of staff. At the same time, territorial rearrangement was conducted resulting in disappearance of Nerodimlje as an area of operation.

Upon transformation of KLA, about 5,000 troops remained in the military structures supervised by international forces, mainly in the ranks of KPC.¹² Since KLA headquarters and almost full KLA command staff were taken over by KPC, headed by Agim Çeku, it appears logical that the formation has maintained the organizational and operational core of KLA (map 4).¹³ Engagement of these people, former terrorists, who continued, within the legal institution,

¹⁰ It was possible to „buy out“ membership in KLA units by paying two to five thousand German marks to the local KLA commander, allegedly for the needs of the organization, although substantial part of these resources ended up in private pockets.

¹¹ On March 24th 1999 The Times published an article entitled „Drug Money related to Kosovo Rebels“ by its correspondents from Bohn, Roger Boyes, and Eske Wright.

¹² The formation was set up by the UN mission for K&M as „a service agency for emergency interventions“. To fill the positions of 3,052 active duty and 2,000 reserve duty troops, 17,348 former KLA members and 2,923 civilians applied.

¹³ The Albanian leadership at the time tried to prejudice the role of KPC with the introduction of the adjective *mbrojtje* with twofold meaning: protective and defensive, which is the reason why the international representatives insist on the English term (Kosovo Protection Corps), which is not equivocal.

to be trained and advanced professionally, has made it possible for the KPC to provide, through training and instructions, direct participation in the actions, personnel and logistic support to subsequently developed Albanian terrorist and already existing criminal organizations.

Soon after KPC had been set up, in the OSCE report of November 1999 evidences were presented proving that some criminal acts and abuse of the population were committed by the members of KPC. This was subsequently substantiated by the UN representatives in K&M who stated that they were familiar with the facts of direct involvement of some KPC representatives in the acts of terrorism committed in the region.¹⁴

In addition to the political motives, the formation of the Liberation Army of Preševo, Medvedja and Bujanovac (LAPMB) and the National Liberation Army (NLA) in charge of the initiation of armed conflicts in the south of Serbia and western Macedonia in the late 1999 was also influenced by the need of the Albanian terrorist leaders to channel the activities of a large number of idle KLA members. In the stated organizations, the command was taken over by persons from the local communities who had received KLA military training and acquired the necessary experience.

In the middle of 2003, members of UN police in K&M came to the conclusion that from November 2000 the activities of the Albanian extremist groups were expanding to the south of Serbia and to western Macedonia where the territory of K&M was used as the sanctuary and base for enforcing these destabilizing operations.

The same, basically criminal mode of recruitment was used in the field, in an effort to convince the people that the amount of their national-patriotism corresponded to the number of the members. The criminal behavior of the members was manifested in a forceful seizure of property from civilians, particularly cargo vehicles and luxury cars, allegedly for the needs of the „liberation struggle“.¹⁵

In the course of 2001, armed conflicts between Albanian terrorists and security forces in the south of Serbia were intensified. They were planned and were given logistic support by some members of KPC command, located in

¹⁴ „The Halifax Herald Limited“ of June 2nd 2003, by Scott Taylor.

¹⁵ In late January 2001, Bujanovac Internal Affairs Department pressed criminal charges for robbery and armed robbery against Lirim Jakupi, aka „Nazi“, a member of LAPMV for Bujanovac, for his violent behavior, robbery and blackmail of his well-off compatriots.

Gnjilane.¹⁶ Also, some more members of KPC, engaged in the performance of concrete terrorist actions, were identified among the LAPMB members.

Shefqet Musliu, up to then just a local criminal, was the LAPMB commander, with headquarters in Dobrosin, while the regional headquarters was situated in Char (commander Muhamet Xhemaili, aka Robeli) and Breznica (commander Ridvan Çazimi, aka Leshi). Major concentrations of terrorists were also present in Muhovac, Končulj and regions of Veliki and Mali Trnovac.

The KPC regional command and operative system provided the complete logistics for the activities of LAPMB and NLA. This was accomplished by having the members of KPC on the territory of K&M, recruiting new members for these organizations, training them and transferring them permanently to the regions of crisis.

Although they were obliged to hand in all available arms to the KFOR forces, KPC members retained a substantial part of the arsenal and left it to be used by the LAPMB and NLA terrorists. These weapons found their way to the illegal market of K&M thus additionally contributing to the intensification of all forms of criminal activities in the region.

The LAPMB activities were mostly funded by illegal trade in cigarettes and drugs in Greece, Macedonia, K&M and Montenegro assisted by several legally registered companies in the region.¹⁷ A part of the proceeds was directed to funding of several camps in K&M where terrorists were trained and used for the procurement of modern arms and for paying the fees of professional military instructors from some western countries.

Weapons and military equipment for LAPMB were supplied by the smuggling of arms carried out by some members of the organization who did it for their own profit although a part of the proceeds was set aside for the organization itself. The said goods were brought in through illegal channels, but also via border crossings with Albania and Macedonia, such as Djeneral Janković, Jazince, Tchafa Prushit, Morina and Tropoja.

Some members of LAPMB bought arms from the members of KPC who have established, together with former KLA members, their own channels for ille-

¹⁶ Among them also Shaqir Shaqiri, originally from Oraovica, near Preševo, who was at the time the deputy commander of the 6th regional KPC territorial group, while Junuz Musliu of Bujanovac was the logistics officer in the same zone. NLA activities in western Macedonia were organized by Daut Haradinaj who was the commander of the 3rd regional KPC territorial group in 2001.

¹⁷ Some high ranking officials of the Democratic Party of Albanians in Macedonia are among the participants in this chain.

gal trade, over the territory of K&M.¹⁸ After LAPMB had been demilitarized, some of the commanders organized illegal transport of a part of the arms to the territory of Macedonia for the needs of NLA, whereby some of them generated substantial profits for themselves.¹⁹

Immediately after the demilitarization of LAPMB, its members, pretending to be the refugees from the south of Serbia in K&M, trying to avoid possible criminal responsibility for their participation in terrorist attacks, established the Liberation Army of East Kosovo (LAEK)²⁰ in Gnjilane. Expectations that this formation would continue the fight to annex Preševo, Bujanovac and Medvedja to independent Kosovo, initiated by LAPMB, did not come true, since this group has not, so far, recruited mass membership.²¹

After the official disbanding of KLA had been announced in October 1999, activities of about 40 armed groups of Albanians (with 10 to 300 active members, usually from the ranks of former KLA and individuals with criminal background) were recorded in the territory of K&M in different intervals. Most of these groups were set up upon the initiative or through direct engagement of Rrustem Mustafa, aka commander Remi, Fatmir Humoli and some KPC officers who operate under the supervision of Hashim Thaqi, Ramush Haradinaj or the so called Albanian secret services established in K&M.²²

The members of these groups focused their activities on intimidation of Serbian population and ethnic cleansing of the territory of K&M, liquidation of potential witnesses for possible Hague indictments against Albanian terrorists and elimination of political opponents and their collaborators.

Activities of the groups called „Ideali“, „Skifteri“, „BIA“, „Kashtjela“, „Large Eagles“, „Black Hand“, „Eagle's Eye“, „Black Eagles“, „Black Tigers“, „Zjari“, „Akatana“, „Siguria Vendit“, „Homeland Security“, „National Flag“ etc. were particularly prominent.

¹⁸ In the heat of armed conflicts in the region of Bujanovac, from February through March 2001, Lirim Jakupi procured modern arms (automatic rifles, machine guns, anti-tank RPGs, so-called „nitroglycerin cannons“ etc.) from Nuredin Lushtaku, commander of the 114th brigade (within the 2nd regional KPC territorial group) for this organization.

¹⁹ Transport of arms via K&M territory to the Republic of Macedonia was organized by Mustafa Shaqiri, aka commander Schpetim, who was the deputy commander of the General Staff.

²⁰ The leadership consists of the same strategists of terrorist activities as those of LAPMB.

²¹ The same scenario and similar effects were seen in Macedonia where, after demilitarization of NLA, the Ilirida Liberation Army was founded.

²² In the meantime, Rustem Mustafa was arrested by KFOR and by the decision of the International Panel of Judges of the Priština District Court sentenced to 17 years of imprisonment for the war crimes perpetrated in the region of Priština and Podujevo.

2. Characteristics of ANA activities

In an effort to become the so-called umbrella organization of all Albanian terrorist and separatist groups in the region, ANA intensified its armed activities in 2003 which were accompanied by strong media coverage.

The organization was founded in late 1999, but became more prominent in the second half of 2001.

In the course of disarmament of NLA in Macedonia, the membership of which included also former members of KLA and LAPMB, the disarmament process was undermined at the very beginning by a mass transfer of the members of this organization to the ranks of the newly founded ANA without any administrative procedure whatsoever, by simple change of the badge on the uniform. In this way, Albanian terrorist continued their activities without any risk of sanctions by the international community that had pronounced NLA a terrorist organization, which was not the case with ANA.

ANA terrorists observe and monitor the movements and activities of the police forces and the army, set up headquarters, supply weapons for their actions and store them in special bases; they mobilize and train their members and provide for their transport to the site of action as well as their withdrawal to the safe territory.

From the organizational point of view, ANA is a military arm of a more comprehensive political group called the Front for National Unity of Albanians (FNUA) which also includes an intelligence service, called Albanian National Security (ANS), and Albanian National Fund (ANF) as the central financial body.²³

FNUA was founded by the Revolutionary Party of Albanians of Tirana, whose sister party in K&M is a highly extremist UNICOMB (the Party of National Unity). Gafurr Adili, who uses an alias of Valdet Vardari, born in Kičevo, Macedonia, is the FNUA president, while Idajet Beqiri, aka Alban Vjosa, who is the political secretary of FNUA of Albania, was a member of the Central Committee of the Labor Party, which was the only party in communist Albania at the time. The leadership of FNUA also includes several people from Albania, among them some academicians and public figures.

Following a territorial principle, ANA is organized into „divisions“ with command centers. So-called „Adem Jashari“ division, with the seat in Gnjilane,

²³ At the time of its foundation, the FNUA was called National Committee for the Liberation of Occupied Territories (NCLOT). The name was changed in mid July 2002. ANS and ANF were founded in early 2003.

has the mandate over the region of K&M and south of Serbia. In West Macedonia, i.e. Ilirida, the „Skenderbeu“ division is active, with command centers in Debar and Tetovo. Their commander uses an alias, Idriz Iljaku. The „Mallësia“ division covers the region of the same name in Montenegro, with the command center located in Ulcinj and directly linked to the headquarters in Skadar, while „Çameria“ division is in charge of the activities in the south Albania and in the north of Greece (map 5).

General Vigan Gradica is the ANA commander-in-chief, while Ekrem Asllani is the chief of staff. ANA leaders, most of them re-activated commanders of KLA, LAPMB and NLA, use the aliases of Ilir Vardari, Korab Hoxha and Valon Flamuri. Some retired or former officers of the Albanian Army also work for the ANA headquarters.²⁴

Strategically and tactically, ANA prefers and pursues a guerilla style combat, with rapid attacks on the military and police formations in the regions of Preševo, Bujanovac and Medvedja, as well as on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, with combat participants retreating to their logistics base in Kosovo and Metohija, operating with the participation of some members of KPC.

ANA arouses provocations and organizes attacks on the territory of K&M in order to urge Serbs to move out and discourage their organized return. In the foreseeable future, pursuant to the well-known scenario used in the south of Serbia and Macedonia, this organization plans an expansion of armed conflicts to the territory of Montenegro as well as to the north of Greece, with the final objective of a unification of the territories they believe are historically theirs.

Operational forces of ANA in K&M and in the south of Serbia are composed of about 650 terrorists, most of them situated in the region of Kosovska Kamenica and Gnjilane where their permanent training camps are located.²⁵ ANA members are equipped with light infantry weapons, hand-held rocket launchers, light portable anti-aircraft defense systems and are trained in the use of mines and explosives, as well as the electronic equipment.

Parts of the terrorist organization are distributed all over Europe, since ANA has branches in many countries with the main task of raising the funds necessary to finance their operations, through ANF, with the seat in Zurich. Transactions take place on the Tirana – Debar – Priština route. Money is collected from the diaspora to the accounts of Daut Zuri in Vienna and the

²⁴ Isuf Sulaj, Hekuran Asllani, Idriz Smotaha, Spiro Butka and Genc Sefa who used to be high ranking officers in KLA are now top leaders of ANA.

²⁵ Estimates of the number of ANA troops by various analyses range from several dozens to 2-3 thousand armed terrorists.

Karavan company in Tirana, owned by a Saudi businessman Jashin Kadi. The money from Saudi Arabia for the Karavan company is laundered in the construction companies „Mak Albania“ and „Cement Albania“, owned by Abdul Latif Sala. The money is, subsequently, paid in the „Dardania“ bank in Tirana, owned by Bujar Bukoshi. Ismet Krueziu, arrested by international forces in August 2002, used to transfer the money to K&M. His activities were connected with „Jeta“, an Islamic non-governmental organization funded by the Islamic Bank for Development in Tirana.

Procurement of arms and equipment for ANA is conducted by KPC, while the purchase itself is effected through some companies registered in Europe. Before his arrest, Daut Haradinaj, the former commander of „Dukadjin“ territorial group, was the chief coordinator of these activities.

The action of mining the railroad bridge near Zvečan which was carried out in April 2003, showed that a certain number of KPC members were engaged in ANA.²⁶ After the action, ANA was pronounced a terrorist organization by Michael Steiner and its operations were banned on the territory of K&M.

The appearance of ANA members in the villages reminds one of the presence of KLA members in 1996 and 1997 when they used intimidation and later even liquidations to force Albanian population to join them in greater numbers. Thus, in March 2003, members of ANA perpetrated a typical criminal execution when they murdered Adem Ahmeti, from the village of Prekaze, the Municipality of Srbica, and then attacked the family of Ramiz Fejzaj, from the village of Radovac, the Municipality of Peć, who was seriously wounded. This action was preceded by a written warning sent to Fejzaj to be loyal to the „national issue“ and stop all contacts with the Serbs.

ANA publicly proclaims its connections with organized crime, as illustrated by the fact that after a bombing attack on the premises of the court in Struga, in early spring 2003, this terrorist organization undertook the responsibility for the attack stating it was a reaction to the arrest of two Albanian mafia bosses in Macedonia.

²⁶ According to some estimates, almost complete reserve forces of KPC, some 2,000 troops, are included in ANA.

3. Data on the victims of violence in K&M

Violence in K&M is inspired by ethnic, political and economic motives. The most numerous and the most savage in the execution were the attacks of the Albanians on the Serbs and Montenegrins provoked by national hatred and carried out for the purpose of ethnic cleansing. Obviously, a large number of these crimes were premeditated and the investigation results frequently point to the involvement of KLA, or ANA now. Nevertheless, very few perpetrators were discovered, as substantiated in the reports of OECD representatives in Priština.²⁷

From the time of the arrival of international forces to K&M through August 23rd 2003, Albanian terrorist perpetrated the total of 6,571 attacks, out of which 5,962 on Serbs in Montenegrins in Preševo, Bujanovac and Medvedja, 207 on Albanians and 335 on people of other ethnic origins. In the same period, 1,206 persons were killed and, 1,319 civilians and 15 policemen were wounded. The fate of 846 persons, out of 1,156 kidnapped persons, is not known.

In the attacks in 2003, Albanian terrorists carried out 338 terrorist attacks (299 on the Serbs and Montenegrins, 34 on Albanians and 5 on people from other ethnic groups), a Serb was kidnapped (and subsequently murdered) and two Albanians (one managed to escape, while the whereabouts of the other are not known).

An increasing number of murdered Albanian nationals, witnesses or potential witnesses against the accused members of KLA, is particularly frustrating. The victims of these mafia-like crimes include Azem Musaj and Sadri Rexhaj, while Ilir Berisha of Janjevo, Rexhep Kelmendi of Peć, Sejdi Maloku of Obilić and others were also victims of these attacks.

Between July 20th and 26th 2003, as a retaliation for the sentences passed on a number of members of these groups of terrorists, explosive devices were thrown or planted at several locations in Priština, Podujevo, southern part of Kosovska Mitrovica, Lipljan, Kosovo Polje and other places. The targets of these attacks, among others, were the homes of Ibrahim Rugova and Nexhat Daci, leaders of DPK, whose prominent members have already been the targets of retributions with political background.

The existing rivalry between AFRK as a formation of professional soldiers and heterogeneous, criminalized KLA groups, i.e. ANA, as they call themselves now,

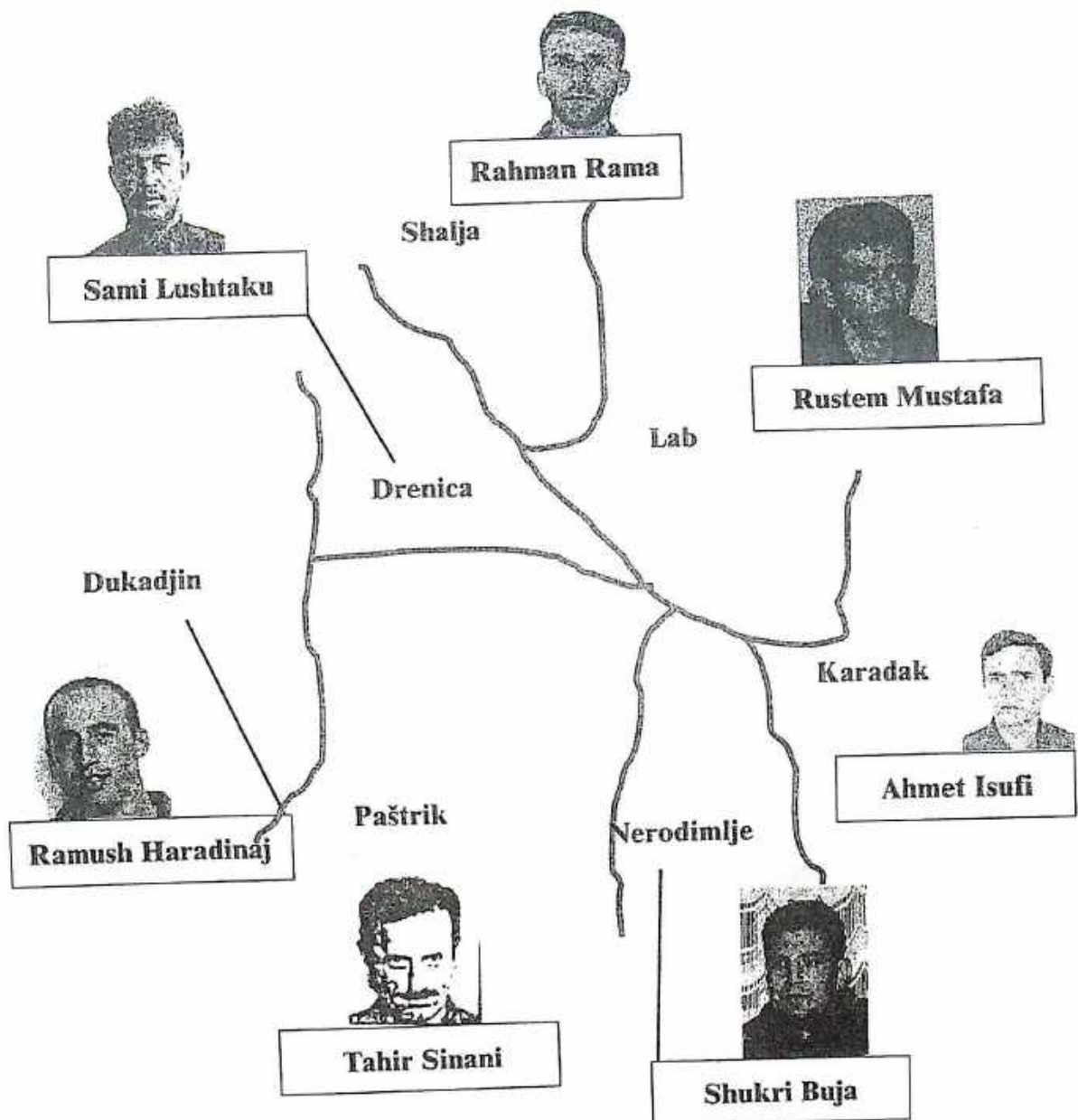
²⁷ In mid 2003 the western media reported that, from June 1999, most terrorist attacks were those of the Albanian extremists against the Serbs and members of other ethnic minorities. This has resulted in the expulsion of almost 240,000 people from K&M, while the representatives of the minorities who had remained in the Province were grouped and isolated in their enclaves.

ALBANIAN TERRORISM AND ORGANIZED CRIME IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA

is the underlying reason for a substantial number of the so-called political assassinations. Also, prominent members of DPK usually fall victims of these attacks.²⁸

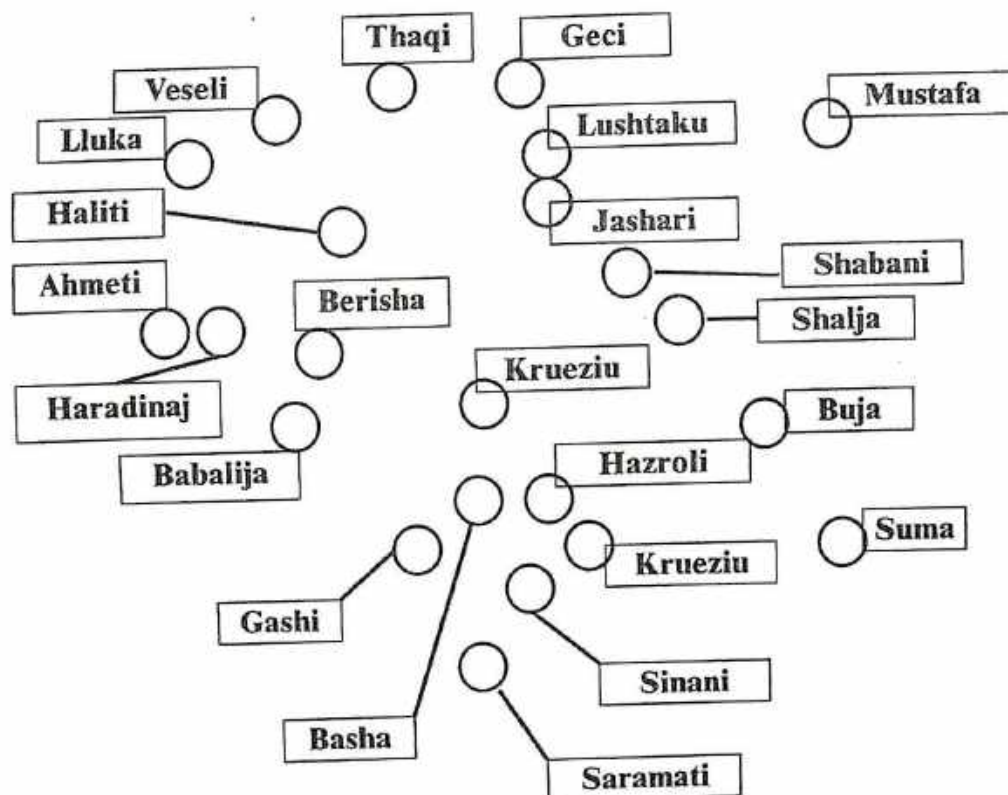
²⁸ KLA had DM 1.2 million at its disposal for the liquidations of DPK activists, RK Government and AFRK commanders. The „Eagles“ group, with direct access to the Executive Command, was in charge of these activities. In addition to Ahmet Isufi and Tahir Zemaj, who headed AFRK, Enver Maloku, the head of DPK Information Center in Priština, Fehmi Agani, the DPK vice-president, Xhemail Mustafa, Information adviser to Ibrahim Rugova, Besim Dujaku, a member of Rugova's security service, Sali Çekaj the chairman of DPK German branch and a lot of other outstanding members in small towns were also killed.

**The commanders of the KLA zones of operation
(1999)**

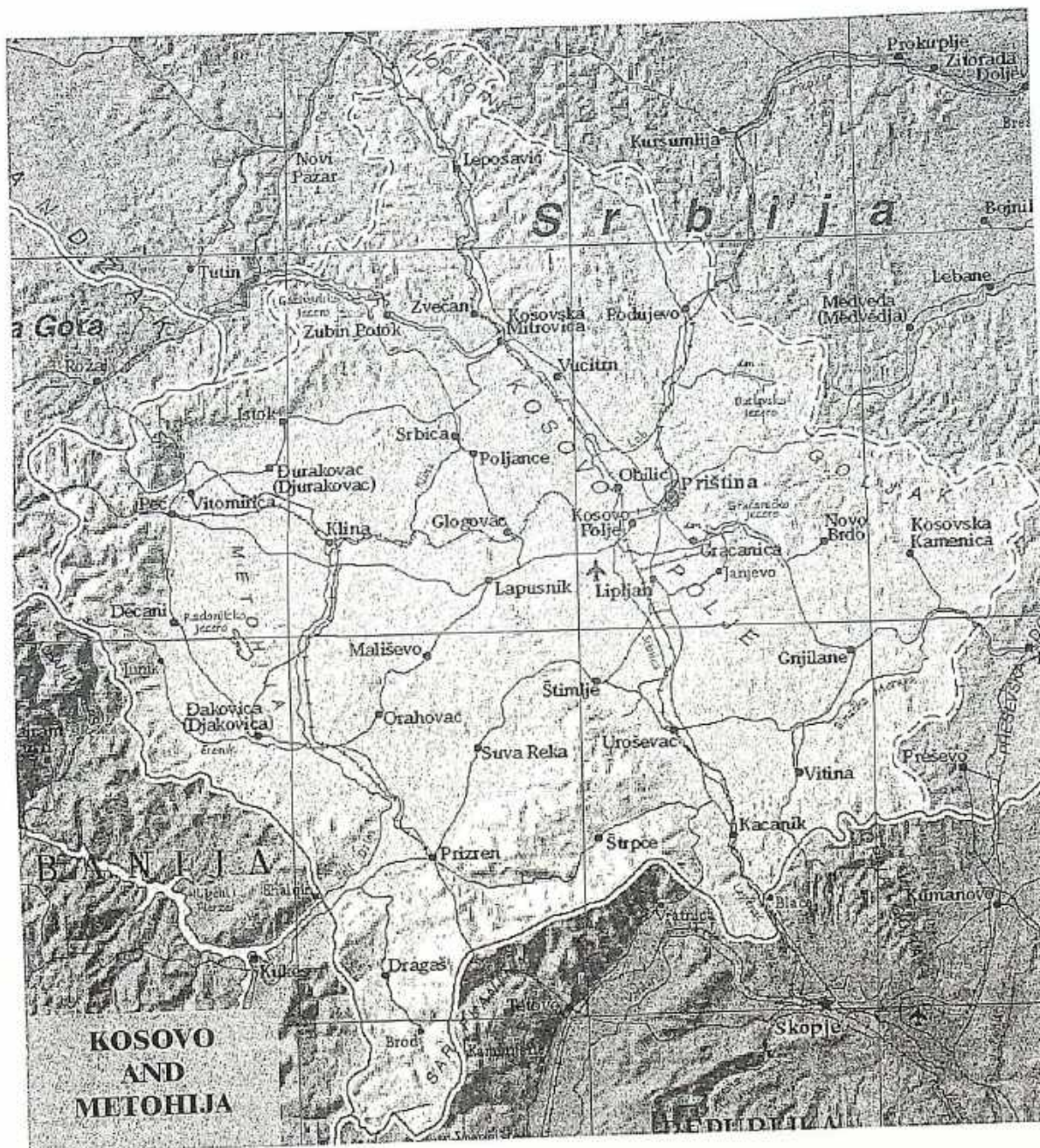


Map 1.

The arrangment of organized criminal clans

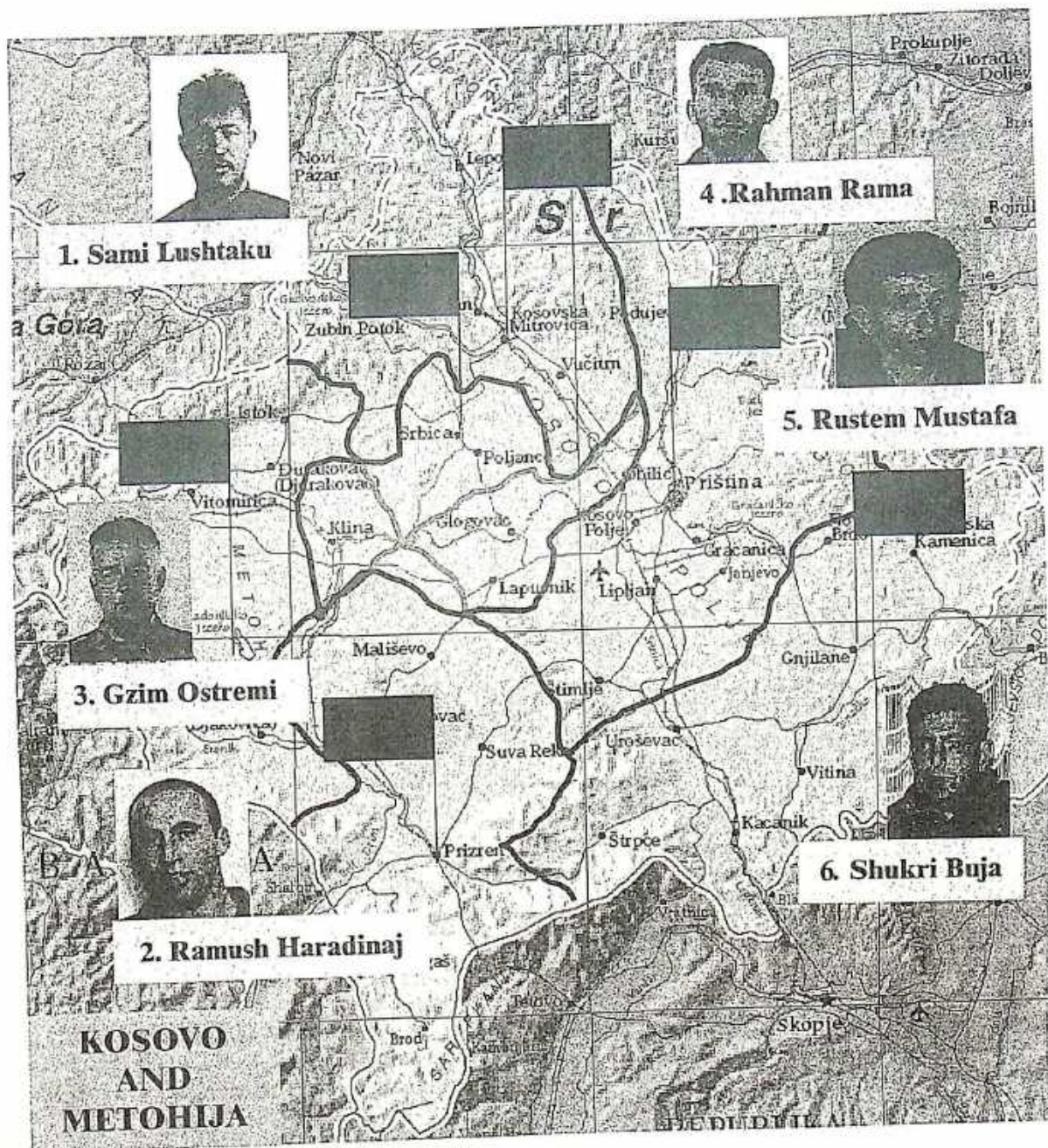


Map 2.

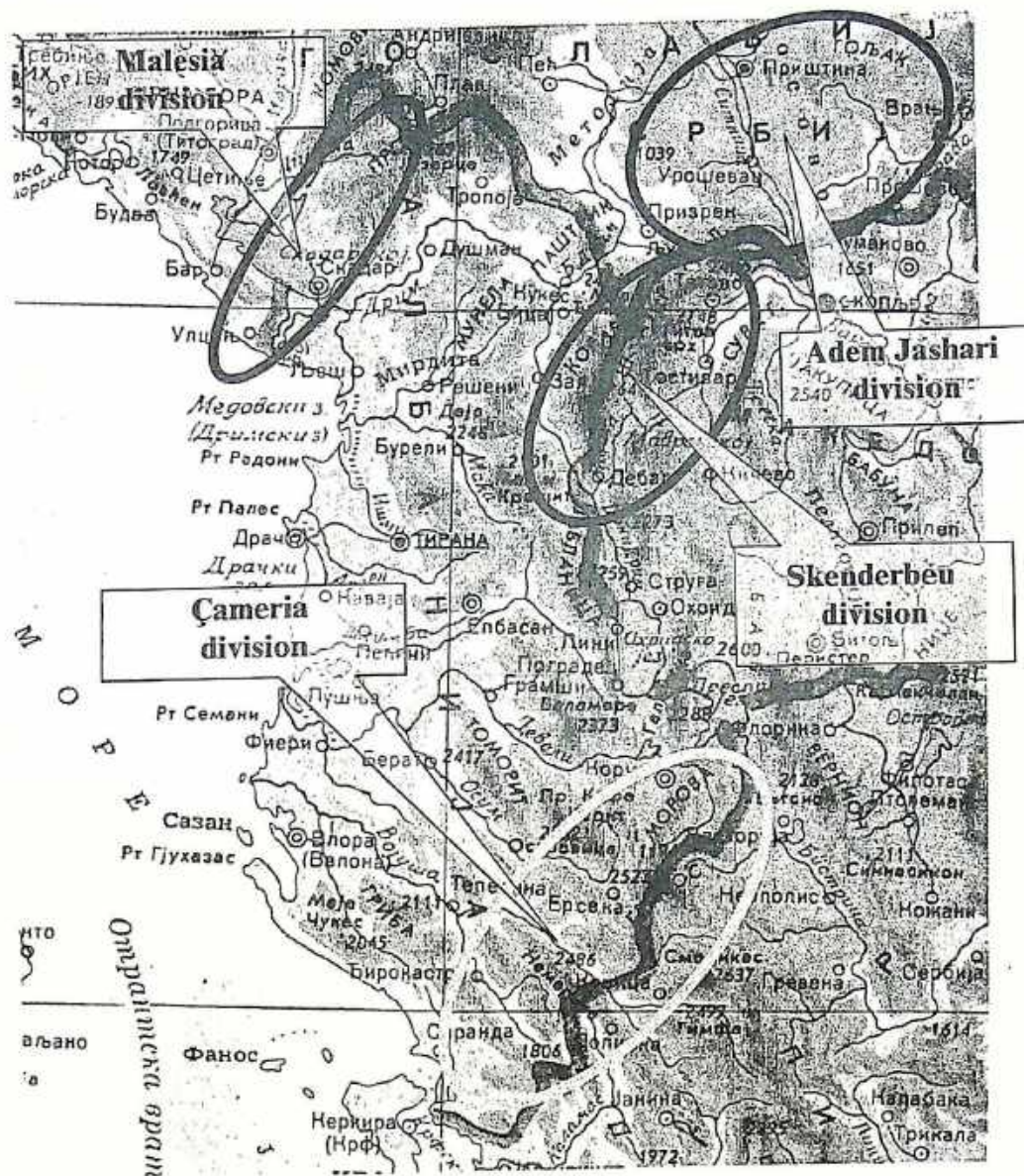


Map 3.

Kosovo Protection Corps - regional commanders
(2000)



Territorial organization of ANA, per divisions



Legend:

- - The headquarters of the Skenderbeu division for the Ilirida zone (western Macedonia) is located in Debar and Tetovo;
- - The headquarters of Adem Jashari division for the Dardania zone (southern Serbia) is located in Gnjilane and Kosovska Kamenica and that for Kosovo and Metohija in Prizren and Priština;
- - The headquarters of the Malesia division for Malesia (Montenegro) is located in Ulcinj and is directly linked with the headquarters in Skadar;
- - The headquarters of Çameria division for southern Albania (Çameria)

4. Organized crime

- Criminal activities in K&M

The expansion of organized crime in K&M is a direct consequence of the KLA terrorist activities, some of whose leaders have used their authority in this organization to establish control over illegal trade in the areas under their (para)military jurisdiction.²⁹ Beside the drug trafficking, the organized criminal groups from K&M are also engaged in the illegal trafficking of weapons, cigarettes and other excise goods, stolen vehicles, together with the trafficking of people and human organs trade.

Very common among the Albanian organized crime activities are racketeering, blackmail and violence against both the members of the Albanian community in K&M and the Albanian migrant workers abroad who are forced to pay the so-called taxes to finance terrorist groups in this region.³⁰ Intimidation and the expulsion of the Serbs and other non-Albanian population from K&M also appear to be an easy source of income as the sales of abandoned apartments and other real-estate generate huge profits to some families. Former leaders of KLA use some of the money made in this way to pay the arms suppliers and to provide for the salaries of „meritorious“ soldiers and their families.

Confirming the fact that the Albanian criminals have also held the key roles in the organized crime activities in many European countries, especially in connection with the sale of drugs, the representatives of the Council of Europe have stated, in their 2000 Report, that the organized crime in K&M is connected with the former members of KLA and the criminals from the north of Albania. The findings of European officials show that, beside the previously described criminal activities, the trafficking in human beings, intimidation of the members of the police and the judiciary and ethnically motivated violence are also represented in K&M, where ethnic cleansing is considered a lucrative business. Out of the 28 murders committed in January 2000, 25% are in connection with organized crime, and a highly disturbing fact is that among the perpetrators of the crimes, including those that are ethnically motivated, there is a growing number of juveniles.³¹

²⁹ In 2000, „International Police Review“ published an article about the connection between organized crime and KLA in which it was stated that the members of KLA did not smuggle drugs, but were financially dependent on the people who did, which „provided the criminals with an opportunity to influence an army of 30,000 armed troops who are in control of the postwar Kosovo“.

³⁰ The funding of terrorist activities is also conducted through the Kosovo Fund (until 1999 known as the Fund of the Government of the Republic of Kosovo), located in Germany. The money for the fund was collected by a regular, often enforced 3% taxation imposed on the income of the Albanians working in West European countries and also by voluntary donations.

³¹ These data are revealed in the Council of Europe report on the situation in K&M, for the January to April 2000 period. The same statements have been made by Max Edelbacher, the chief of the Security Bureau from Vienna, after his visit to K&M in April 2000.

The representatives of the Council of Europe pointed to corruption and its strong ties to organized crime, money laundering, economic criminal acts and the inefficiency of the financial institutions and tax policy as the key issues that troubled K&M. In addition to that, the courts are under-equipped, the number of judges and prosecutors is still small, their salaries are inadequate to maintain their independence, their safety cannot be guaranteed and therefore, they are under great pressure, so they can work efficiently only in those cases that are not connected with ethnic or political issues.

In 2000, the western media described K&M as „a gangsters paradise“, that is, as a territory the western leaders ever more often perceive as a base for organized crime, especially the drug trade.³²

Most criminal activities in K&M are conducted by members of the family clans („fis“) who control their respective territories. The clans are connected and closely cooperate with similar criminal groups from other European countries, especially from Turkey, Albania and Bulgaria, due to the fact that the main smuggling routes run through these countries.

The family structure is characterized by a strong inner discipline, which is achieved by a means of punishment for every deviation from the internal rules, so that the fear should guarantee an unconditional loyalty to the clan, with the provisions of the official laws considered to be secondary, not important and non-binding. Due to the fact that the clans are based on the blood ties, which is a factor that restricts the number of the clan members, the bonds between them are very strong, which makes getting close to and infiltrating into them almost impossible. Members of other ethnic groups can be accepted only to execute certain one time or secondary jobs. Moreover, the Albanian mafia families are organized in 3-4 or more levels, which enables them to preserve the organizational action capability even in case some of its members or groups is captured.

Most members of the criminal groups in K&M have been active in the ranks of KLA and other Albanian terrorist organizations, where they have been trained for the armed combat. Furthermore, they are known for the great flexibility when making arrangements with other, similar organizations (be they domestic or foreign), strong connections with local politicians and members of certain government agencies (the Customs, KPC and KPS), and their readiness

³² On April 30th 2000, the Scottish paper „Sunday Herald“, in an article headlined „Kosovo – where the police does not rule“, cited an unidentified member of the military intelligence service from the Bondsteel base, who said that „the crime rate in Kosovo is the same as that in Los Angeles“. The author of the article stated that this was an incredible fact because the population of K&M, numbering 2 million, is spread over the territory which is half the size of Scotland.

and capability to perform complex operations across national borders due to the fact that they have strong support of the Albanian emigration community which is concentrated around different organizations and societies in Europe and the USA.³³

With regards to organized crime, the territory of K&M is divided into three main spheres of interest: the regions of **Drenica**, **Dukadjin** and **Lab** where criminal activity is controlled by certain leaders of the former KLA who are now active in political structures, as well as by former close associates of KLA who had financed its operations³⁴(maps 6, 7 and 8).

The area of **Drenica**, located on the strategic routes which connect Montenegro with Macedonia, through Prizren, Klina and Istok, towards Kosovska Mitrovica, in the region of Shalja, is controlled by so-called Drenica group, loyal to Hashim Thaqi. This group is mainly involved in arms trafficking, dealing in stolen vehicles, in human beings, excise goods and, above all, cigarettes and fuel. Through his family connections, Thaqi has direct control over the local institutions through which he provides and secures an unhindered performance of the said criminal activity. The Thaqi family has ties with the Albanian, Macedonian, Bulgarian and Check mafia.

The territories of the Peć, Dečani and Djakovica municipalities make the **Dukadjin** zone, where the so-called Metohija group, led by Ramush Haradinaj, is active. The Haradinaj family is mainly oriented toward the illegal trade of weapons, drugs, excise goods and stolen cars, but also toward the racketeering of the Albanian population in K&M. Smuggled goods are distributed in Macedonia, in the south of Serbia, the Raška territory and in Montenegro where it comes via the Peć-Kula-Rožaje route. Taking into consideration the close links between Ramush Haradinaj and the fighters of the former KLA, who joined KPC and KPS after it had been demilitarized, Ramush Haradinaj is in the position to have an indirect control over the border with these areas, as well as over the criminal and terrorist activities in this area.

The group loyal to Rustem Mustafa, aka „Remi“, one of the most influential commanders of KLA and KPC, operates in the **Lab** area which is made up of the territories of the Gnjilane, Vitina and Kačanik municipalities³⁵. This clan is mainly oriented toward drug smuggling and is closely connected to the Haradinaj family.

³³ In their report for 2000, the representatives of the Council of Europe have voiced their concern over the links between the former KLA and the KPS, that is, over the fact that KPS is hiring former policemen of Albanian nationality who are generally believed to be corrupt.

³⁴ Some clans were obliged to pay the terrorist organization ANA monthly payments amounting to Euro 100,000 for „protection“.

³⁵ He was arrested by the multinational forces and received a long-term prison sentence. This provoked a wave of protests by the former members of KLA.

In K&M there are also other families whose operations are oriented toward illegal trade and smuggling and who conduct the described activities in cooperation with, or under the supervision of, one of the listed chiefs – Thaqi, Haradinaj or Mustafa.

The Lluca family is connected with the Albanian mafia and pursues the activity of arms smuggling, of drugs and of excise goods (cigarettes, fuel). It operates under the wing of Hashim Thaqi and Ramush Haradinaj and of the Albanian mafia.

The Selimi family, together with the Lluca family, controls the smuggling of arms, drugs and vehicles in the Dukadjin area. Also they impose illegal taxation on the Albanians and intimidate the political opponents of DPK. They are connected with Hashim Thaqi.

The Kelmendi family has close ties with Ramush Haradinaj and controls the smuggling of drugs and fuel, trafficking in people and money laundering in the Peć area.

The Elshani family operations are focused on the smuggling of arms and fuel. It controls the Vitomirica area and is connected with Ekrem Lluca and Xhavit Haliti.

The Kitaj family is the leading criminal group which controls the area between Klina and Istok. It is involved in the smuggling of stolen vehicles and the sales of explosives in K&M.

The criminal clan of Suma operates in the area of Kačanik. Besides racketeering and blackmail, it is also involved in weapons and drugs smuggling from Macedonia to K&M and vice versa. The members of the Suma clan are connected with the group led by Rustem Mustafa alias „Remi“ from Podujevo.

The Sylja clan coordinates a chain of organized crime active in K&M and Macedonia and is concentrated on illegal imports of weapons, ammunition and other equipment.

The members of the Agushi family operate in the Klina area. They extort money from the Albanians whom they force to buy up previously stolen Serbian land and property in the previously mentioned Municipality and blackmail potential buyers.

The Geci clan is active in the Peć, Kosovska Mitrovica, Srbica and Priština municipalities. It runs the smuggling of fuel and is cooperating with Xhavit Haliti and the Selimi family.

The Babalija clan is operating in the area of Djakovica. In cooperation with Ramush Haradinaj it deals in fuel smuggling from Albania as well as in drugs trafficking (map 2).

Despite the fact that there has been a precise division of territory between the clans in which each family controls a certain area and the criminal activity within it, among some of the clans there is a rivalry whose origins lie in the political differences between them and the attempts of the groups to acquire more power in the respective region. Sometimes these clashes are so intense that they take on the form of a blood feud (vendetta) in which all members of the rival families are involved. A good example is the dispute between the clans Musaj and Haradinaj. This feud, caused by political differences and an attempt of the Musaj clan to take over the arms and narcotics trafficking business from the Haradinaj clan, resulted in the murder of Sinan Musaj, and, shortly afterwards, in the wounding of Ramush Haradinaj.³⁶ The execution of the members of the Kelmendi family by the Lluca clan shows the brutality which is inherent to the conflicts between the warring mafia clans. In that particular case, a woman was killed among others, what is not common in the conflicts between different Albanian groups, including vendettas.

The illegal drug trade, carried out on the K&M territory, grew as a part of the overall growth of the Balkan drug trafficking operations. This was a result of the lack of strong government institutions (the police and the judiciary) that would stop the infiltration and cut the drug routes, the existence of a legal vacuum created in the period between the arrival of the multinational forces and the establishment of a new legal system by the UNMIK administration, a control of the borders, rugged terrain and the poor economy that, all together, made the K&M an ideal place for the drug trade.

One of the channels through which drugs are transported from Turkey to Italy and then to Western Europe goes through Tropoja and the ports of Durachio and Valona in Albania.³⁷ Certain amounts of heroin and cocaine are processed in the Albanian laboratories and from there they are transported to the village of Lužane, then to Muhovac and Veliki Trnovac in the south of Serbia, and to Montenegro, that is, to Tuzi and Ulcinj, whence they are distributed all over Europe. Unprocessed drugs from Albania end up in the region around Gnjilane and Prizren where there are two large laboratories for the production of so-called hard drugs (map 9).

³⁶ Some of the Musaj family members from the village of Streoce, in the Dečani municipality, were also members of AFRK.

³⁷ The drug trafficking centers in Macedonia are Gostivar, Kumanovo and Skopje, where the local narco-mafia rented a whole floor at the Grand Hotel and made it its headquarters.

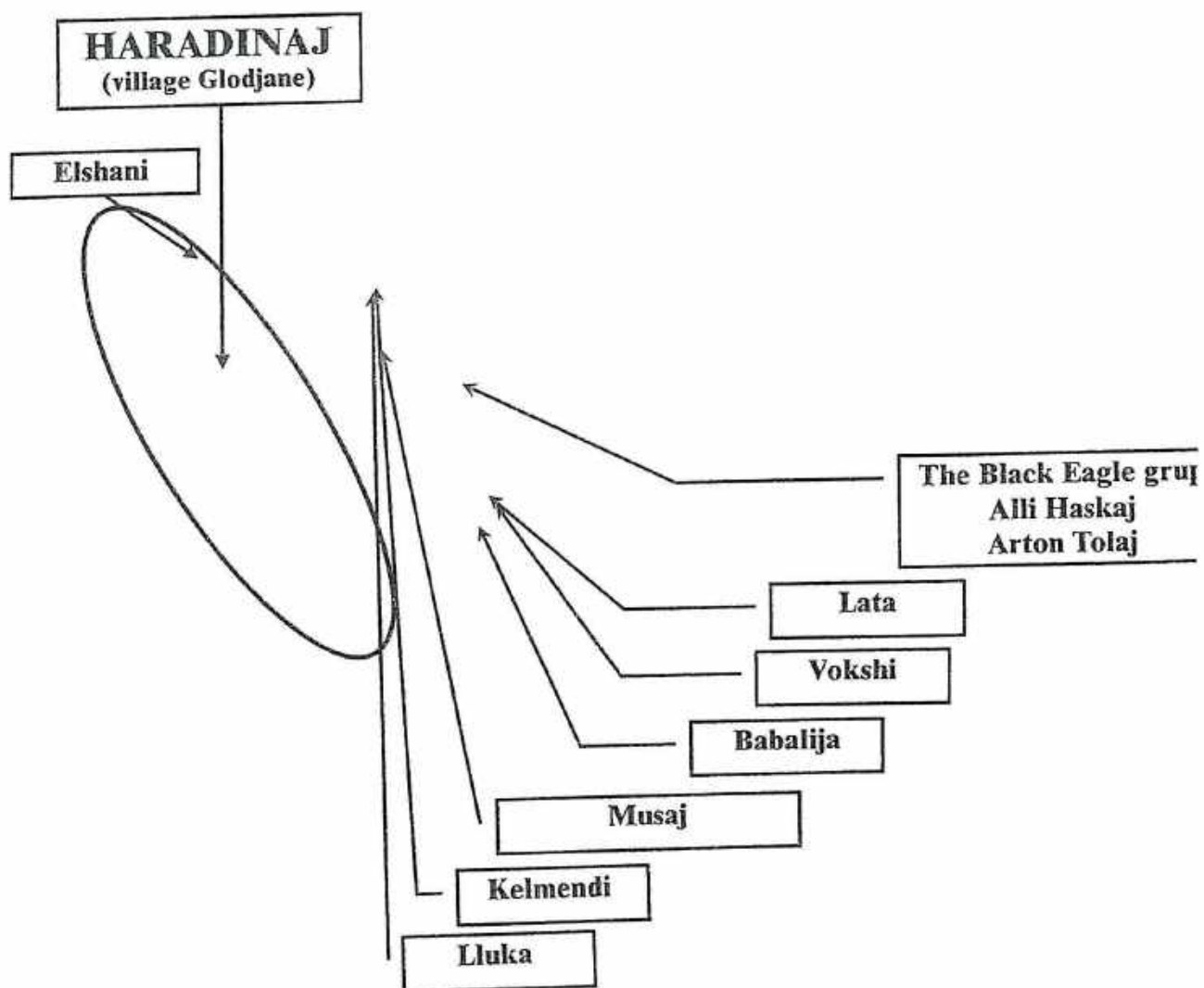
The transfer of drugs is conducted over the official border crossings such as Djeneral Janković, Jazine, Qafa Prushit, Morina and Tropoja, thanks to the cooperation between the criminal groups and the customs officials, and the members of KPC and KPS. The arms which come from Albania are usually sold on the black markets in Junik and Djakovica.³⁸

Because of the geographical links between the regions of Kosovska Mitrovica and Peć with Serbia and Montenegro this area represents the main transit route for illegal trafficking in cigarettes. One of the frequently used routes for this activity follows the line: Northern Kosovska Mitrovica – the village of Brnjak, Zubin Potok Municipality – lake Tabalijsko – the village of Starčević – Ribarići – Novi Pazar – Kraljevo – Kragujevac – Trstenik.³⁹

³⁸ The opinion of the UN intelligence office in Priština, the arms trade is as big a threat to European security as is the heroin trade.

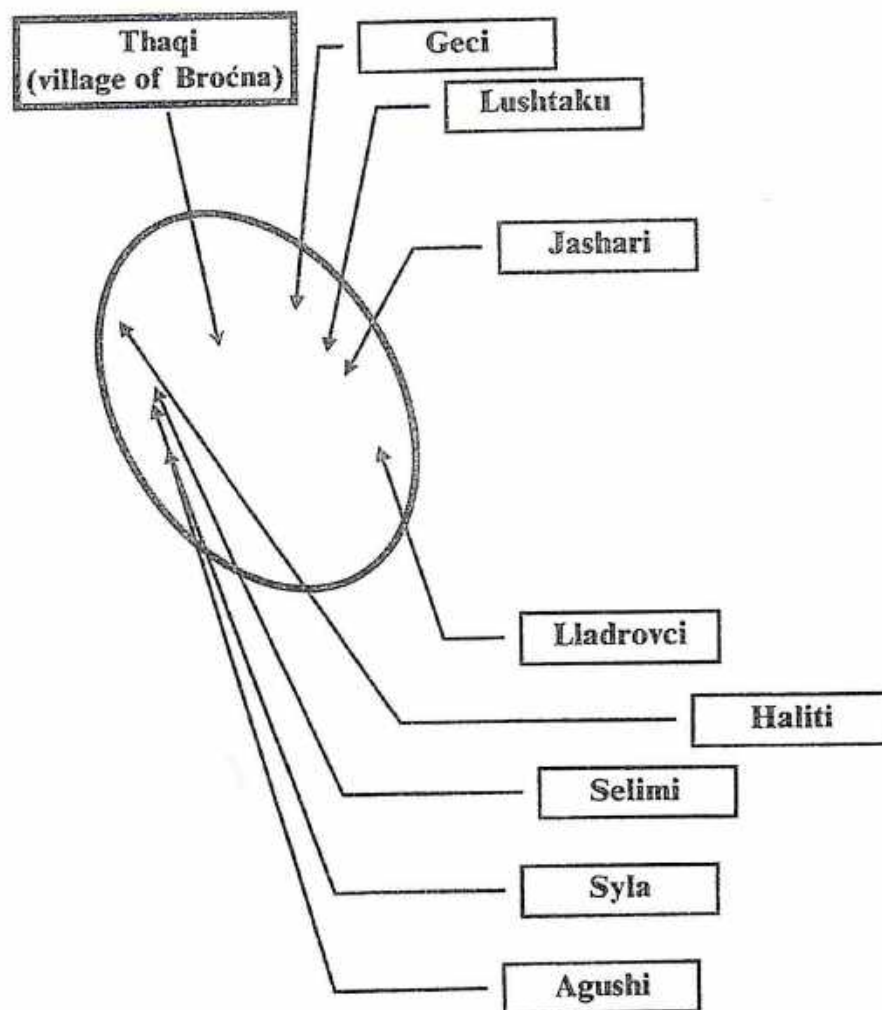
³⁹ Beside the listed criminal activities, in K&M there is also a developed illegal trade in oil derivatives. According to the Priština paper „Koha Ditore“, which is printed in Albanian, some 100 tons of petrol are smuggled from Montenegro to K&M.

The Haradinaj criminal clan



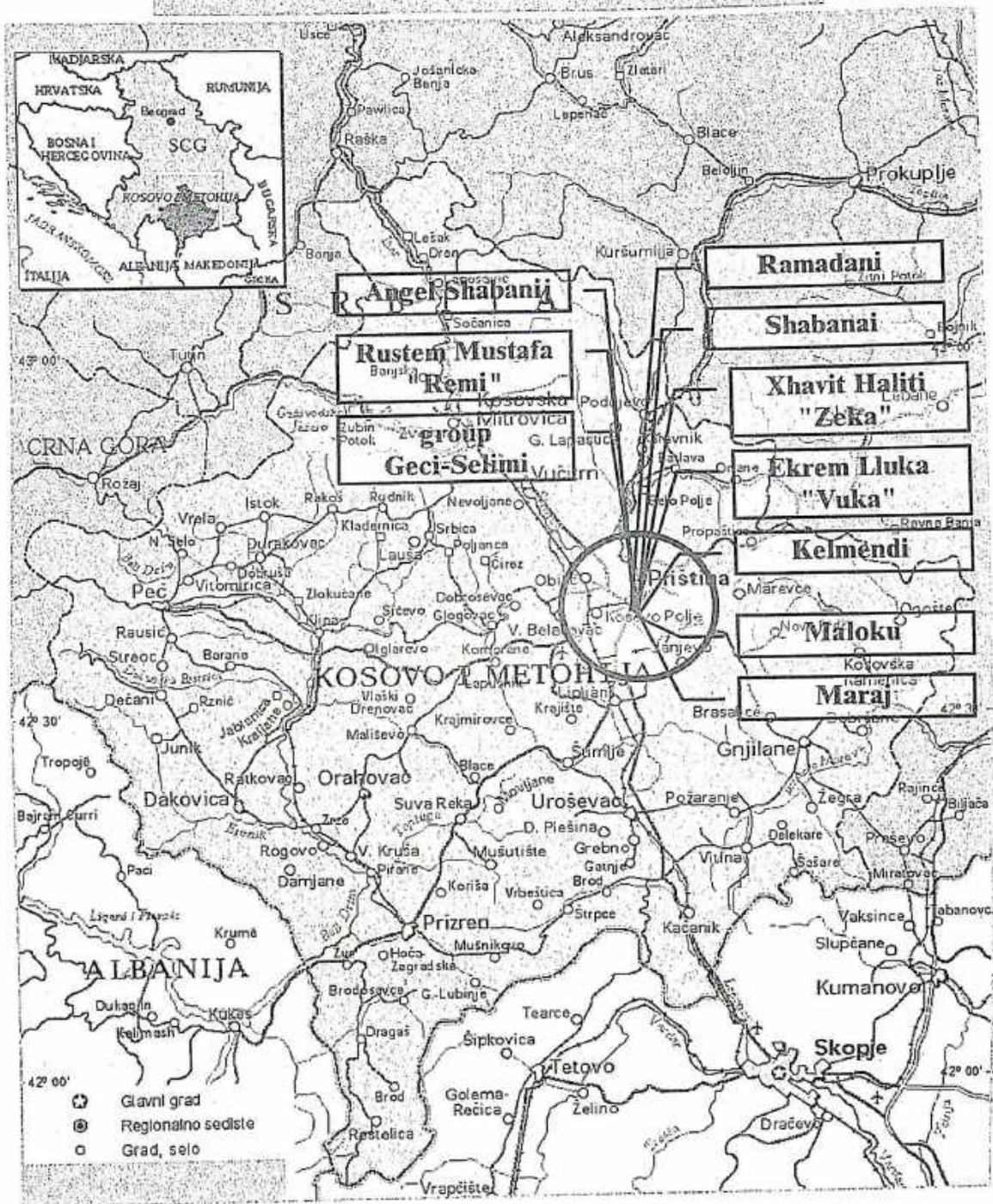
Map 6.

The Drenica valley criminal clan



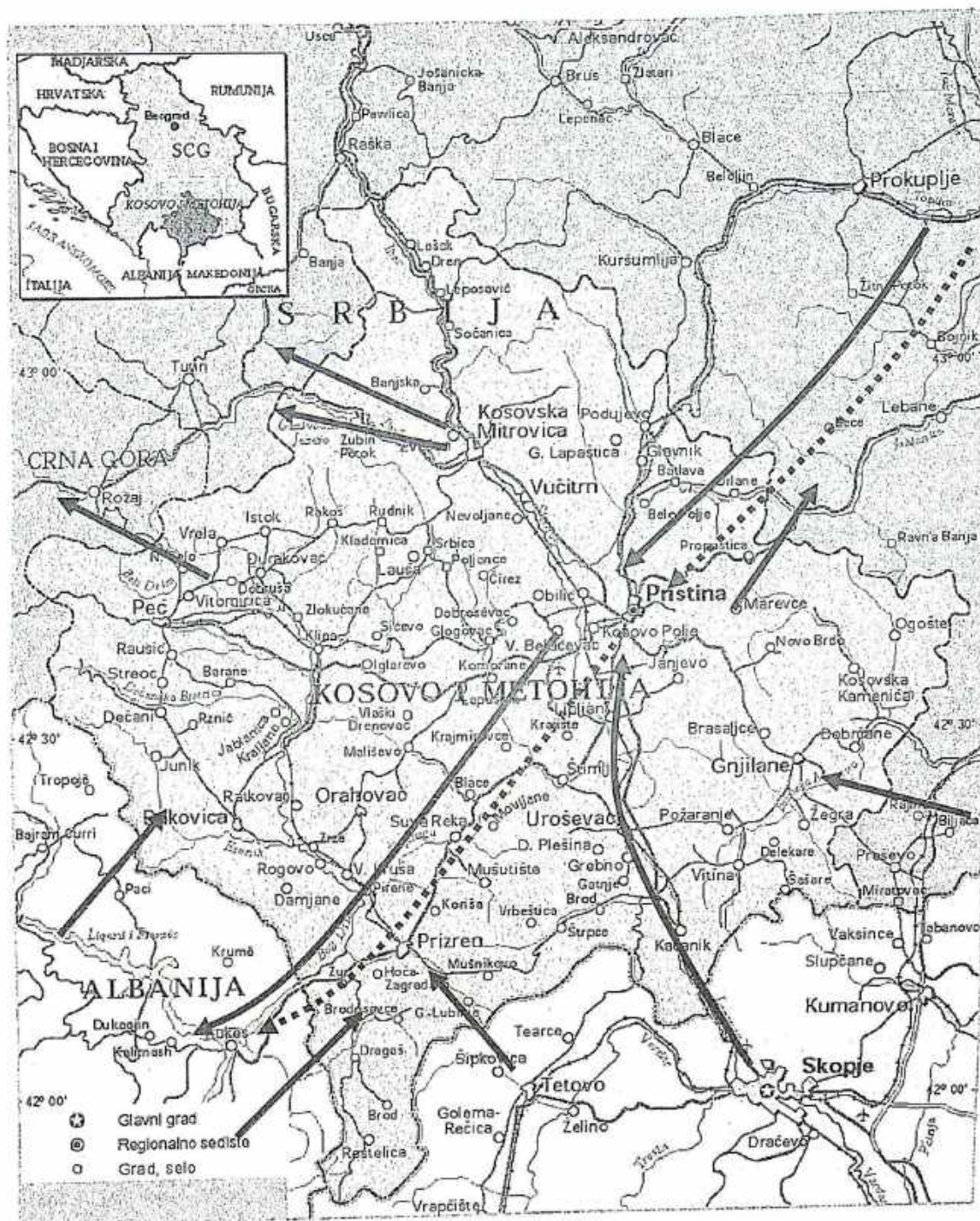
Map 7.

Criminal groups and individuals in Priština



Map 8.

The drug routes through Kosovo and Metohija



Legend:

- Heroin
- - - → Marihuana
- ... → Cocaine

- Activities of the Albanian mafia around the world

Up to the beginning of the armed conflicts in former Yugoslavia, most of the European market and a smaller part of the USA market have been supplied with narcotics smuggled via the so-called Balkan route. From the countries of origin (Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan) and Turkey, where the raw materials for the narcotics were processed, this road led through Greece, Bulgaria, former Yugoslav republics (Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia), Romania, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, all the way to the final destinations in Austria, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and other Western European countries (map 10).

When fighting erupted in this area, Albanian mafia created new routes for the drug trafficking towards Western Europe, avoiding the conflict regions. In that way, two new, alternative routes were created: the southern one going from Turkey, through Bulgaria, Macedonia, K&M and Albania to Italy and other Western European countries.⁴⁰ The second, the northern one, goes from Turkey, through Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary to the Czech Republic, Slovakia and the Western European nations ⁴¹ (map 11).

When the conflicts in Yugoslavia ended, the old Balkan route was re-established all over again, but the new channels for smuggling the drugs did not disappear and the smuggling network was greatly expanded.

All American agencies fighting against the drug trade estimate that, along with the Turkish, the criminal groups of the Kosovo Albanians are the most important drug smugglers in Europe.⁴² These groups have been described by experts as extremely violent and involved, also, in the international arms trade, with more and more substantial evidence of their criminal activity in the USA.

The fact that as early as the mid-80s members of the criminal groups were highly organized and represented a serious threats to the representatives of the judiciary who were prosecuting them testifies to the strength of the Albanian mafia in the USA. At that time the American police stated that the members of the Albanian mafia were involved in all kinds of criminal activities (extortions, robberies, arms trafficking, shootings, running of illegal gambling operations in certain parts of New York etc.)

⁴⁰ Using this route, the journey from the country of origin to the end-user takes 7 to 10 days.

⁴¹ The Interpol data show that more than one ton of heroin and more than 10 tones of hashish are being seized every year on the southern and northern Balkan routes.

⁴² In Germany, for example, the Albanians have completely ousted the Turkish and the Kurdish drug dealers. In Slovakia and Hungary they control 90% of the drug trade, in Switzerland 70%, in Denmark 50%, and in France 40% of the market. There has been a growth in the shipments of narcotics to Albanian criminals in Greece, which are, as reported by the Greek police, six times larger than five years ago.

The main criminal activity of the Albanians in the USA was drug trafficking, and the American experts for fighting this type of crime had even then issued a warning that, in only a few years, these criminal groups could take over 25% to 40% of American heroin market.

From the mid-90s, Albanian criminals from the USA were helping the activities of KLA in K&M by raising funds to purchase the weapons needed by this terrorist organization. At first, the fundraising was conducted secretly and later a branch of the „Fatherland Calls“ (Zeri e atdheut) fund was also established in the USA to channel financial support to the members of KLA through the bank accounts in the USA and Canada and many other Western European countries. In addition, money was being transferred directly through emigrants – couriers, who came to K&M.

Together with the collection of the money, Albanian emigrants in the USA organized shipments of humanitarian aid and weapons and sent volunteers to joined the units of KLA in K&M.⁴³

American intelligence sources warned of the possibility of the „Columbian Syndrome“ developing in the Balkans which means that the Albanian mafia could become strong enough to take over the control of one or more areas in which the Albanian population is predominant. At the time it was noted that, in the political arena, the effect was already accomplished by directing the profits from the narco-terrorism to the local governments and political parties. The Democratic Party of Albania (DPA - PDSH), in power at the time, was suspected of tolerating and directly profiting from the drug trade and financing secessionist political parties and other groups in K&M and Macedonia. The Party for Democratic Prosperity (PDP - PPD) and other Albanian parties from Macedonia, such as the ultra nationalist National Democratic Party (NDP - PKD), together with the Albanian parties from K&M have been accused of using „laundered“ money generated through narco-terrorism. In all three cases, money made through crime was often disguised as emigrant donations, with the estimate that the profit from narco-terrorism directed to the south of the Balkans in 1993 had reached the sum of 1 billion dollars. The same sources claimed that, in addition to the purchase of mafia „protection“, this money was being used for achieving popularity among the people, through alleged patriotism, but also for other criminal activities, above all for the purchase of guns.

On the continent of Europe, the Albanians from K&M hold more than 80% of the heroine trade, their dealers are located in at least half the European countries and they smuggle 4 to 6 tons of heroin monthly amounting to two

⁴³ The „Atlantic“ brigade was formed within KLA of the volunteers from the USA.

billion US dollars a year. The Interpol data show that in 1999 the Albanian mafia earned 38 million dollars from the drug trade, in 2001 fifty and in 2002 seventy million US dollars. The Interpol statistics also shows that during 1997 out of all arrested heroin smugglers, Albanians accounted for 14%, but that the average amount of heroin found on non-Albanian dealers was 2 grams, while the Albanians were found in the possession of 120 grams on the average.⁴⁴

Profits of the Albanian drug lords reach the amount of one billion USD, with the turnover in K&M amounting to USD 125 to 150 million, of which KPC receives USD 25 million. Hashim Thaqi receives USD 5 million as his share.

Out of the total amount of drugs that enter the global market, as much as 65% crosses the K&M territory, while 90% of the heroin distributed in the European market is smuggled through this region.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) recognized Albanians in K&M as the second most important drug traffickers in the world market.

The French Geopolitical Drug Observatory published a report containing evidence that the Albanian drug lords were crucial players in the widespread operations called „drugs for weapons“, while several Albanian dealers arrested in Western Europe confessed to have procured the arms for KLA in K&M.⁴⁵ This kind of trade was also confirmed by the European Union, at the meeting held in 1994 in Brussels.

German anti-drug agents underline the fact that Albanians have organized one of the largest organizations for drug trafficking in Europe and that the profits generated by the illicit trade are laundered in 200 private banks and exchange offices.

Representatives of the Italian police state that the Albanian mafia in the country, due to their violence and numerous membership, has managed to suppress Turkish drug traffickers and become a partner to several Italian mafia organizations, including Cosa Nostra, Camorra di Napoli, Ndrangheta di Calabria and Sacra Corona Unita in the region of Puglia. Besides, the Albanian traffickers have soon progressed from the status of couriers to that of the organizers of contraband networks who, in their turn, now hire couriers from the ranks of criminals of other nationalities.

⁴⁴ The information published in the „National Post“ on April 13th 2000 where the author cited the Interpol Report.

⁴⁵ The statement that Albanians from K&M exchange drugs for arms was substantiated in numerous affairs. In 1999 the Italian Court in Brindisi convicted an Albanian heroin dealer who confessed to having procured arms for KLA from the mafia in exchange for the drugs. Besides, an Albanian in the Czech Republic placed an order for light infantry weapons and rocket launchers. According to the sources in the Czech Police, the arms were intended for KLA.

The seat of activities of Albanian drug lords is in Calabria, Italy, while Milan is the main business center. The major lords of these organizations invest their illegally acquired assets into beauty parlor chains and shops not only in Italy, but also in Great Britain and other Western European countries.

In addition to the drug trafficking, Albanian criminals in Italy are also involved in prostitution, racketeering, widely spread arms deals, as well as in the organization of begging and pick pocketing for which, with permanent abuse and intimidation, they use the children purchased from their parents in Albania at the price of USD 1,000 per child.

In the Ticino canton, on the border between Italy and Switzerland, it is the Albanians who are in total control of the smuggling of drugs and people.

In 1995, some 2,000 Albanians charged with drug trafficking were incarcerated in the Swiss penitentiary institutions. According to the reports of the Swiss police, the proceeds of the illicit trade were used for the procurement of „Kalashnikovs“ (AK-47) and „Uzis“ (Israel-manufactured sub-machine guns) in Bern and Berlin.

In March 1992, a representative of the Swedish Police Intelligence Service confirmed that this Service believes there are connections between drug trafficking and KLA. Based on an analysis conducted in 1998 by officials of the Swedish and Norwegian Security Forces in relation to the heroin seized in the last two years, it was evident that Albanians accounted for 80% of the drugs traded, with the proceeds used for the procurement of arms for KLA.

In 1999 the Police in Bratislava and Budapest discovered warehouses for thousands of kilos of heroin. Besides, larger quantities of pure cocaine were also seized by the police from the Albanian traffickers.

In June 1998 over 50 Albanians from K&M were arrested in Spain, involved in almost 1,000 robberies and laundering operations for the money obtained from robberies on the territory of Germany. Several days later, a group of 70 Albanians was also arrested under suspicion of drug trafficking, money laundering, robberies and possession of forged documents.

In 1998, a Greek representative in Interpol filed a report stating that Albanians from K&M represented the main source of cocaine and heroin supply in illegal markets of the world. Besides, in the course of 2000, Interpol received information suggesting that in Macedonia, along the Macedonian-Greek border, synthetic drugs were manufactured, while in Albania cannabis was

produced for the Greek market, with the Albanian criminals collaborating with the Greek ones in the organization of the drug shipment to Greece.

In a joint action of Italian and Macedonian police, conducted in 1993 and 1994, a group of drug dealers was discovered in Skopje, when 42 kg of pure heroin was seized. Also, it was stressed that this amount was only a small part of the total quantity of heroin that Albanian smugglers ship via Macedonia.

In 2002, representatives of the Czech security forces announced that Albanian organized crime had started their activities in the drug trade and trafficking in human beings in this country in the early 90's. According to their reports, Albanians from K&M were quick to establish contacts with the local politicians, civil servants and police officials who, because of their meager wages, were easily corrupted and provided them with the working and permanent residence permits. Besides, Albanians started purchasing real estate along the borders with Austria and Germany and establishing catering facilities some of which were later transformed into brothels and also used, during armed conflicts in K&M, as transit points for smuggling arms and ammunitions for KLA.

In 1995, representatives of the Czech police in Prague stated that the Albanians had managed to make the Czech Republic one of the target destinations for heroin trade and to flood the country with the drug. In March 1999, the Czech police arrested one of the drug lords, Prince Dobroshi, who appeared to have been present at the celebration organized in Prague on the occasion of an outstanding award presented to Ibrahim Rugova. The search of Dobroshi's apartment resulted in the discovery of papers confirming the procurement of the arms for KLA.

In the trafficking in human beings, Albanians have a complete control over the transfer via the Balkans to Greece, using the same routes used for drug trafficking into the country. Albanian mafia has established strong connections with Turkish, African and Italian criminals for all operations related to illegal immigrants who are occasionally used as couriers for drug transport. In addition to the Albanian nationals and the Albanians from K&M, migrants from Turkey, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, China and other countries are recruited for the purpose.⁴⁶ Albanian groups are mainly responsible for the shipment of illegal immigrants from the Albanian coast, across the Adriatic Sea, to Italy. They usually set off in Vlora, or from Durs or even Ulcinj, in the south of Montenegro. In 1999 as many as 10,000 persons were smuggled into the EU

⁴⁶ The criminal bosses from the ranks of K&M Albanians provided false Yugoslav passports for some of Albanian nationals, in order to make it possible for them to seek asylum as political refugees from immigration authorities in some Western European countries.

countries via Albania. Smuggling illegal migrants is an important source of revenue for Albanian criminal groups, although it cannot be compared with the drug trafficking which, it is believed, earned them USD 50 million in 1999.⁴⁷

At any moment about 4 million illegal immigrants are on the move. On a global scale, the 1999 earnings of individuals and the trafficking networks was estimated at USD 3 – 10 billion. Interpol has unequivocal indications on the involvement of organized crime in each segment of the travel of illegal migrants.

Recently, Albanians have revived the trade in stolen cars and have re-established the networks for their transport from Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Czech Republic and Poland to K&M, whence some of them are sent further.

According to Interpol reports, trafficking in women and enforced prostitution have become important for the Albanian mafia in 1999 when thousands of women left K&M and went to Albania because of armed conflicts in the region. The Albanian prostitution networks increasingly involve women of other nationalities, such as women from Romania, Moldova, the Russian Federation, Bosnia and Herzegovina and other countries. The pimps usually state that they originate from K&M in order to obtain the status of political refugees although actually most of them come from Albania and not from K&M. Some Albanians control these operations from abroad, where Belgium is the seat of some of the bosses of this activity (map 12).

Representatives of the Council of Europe believe that the rise of prostitution in K&M resulted, among other things, from the presence of a large number of international troops and civilians in the region. According to the reports of the International Organization for Migrations (IOM), thousands of women and girls from Eastern Europe are taken by force and brought to K&M for sexual exploitation and forced prostitution. Besides, trafficking in women takes place within K&M as well as from it.

⁴⁷ Migrations are not only the source of income, they also play an important role in the establishment of networks in foreign countries, i.e. providing bridges with Albanian mafia abroad.

- Influence of criminal factors from the Republic of Albania

Albania is the largest money laundering and drug trafficking center in the Balkans. The proceeds generated from the drug trade were channeled through the pyramidal savings schemes, the breakdown of which led to the drastic political unrest in that country in 1997. The ensuing anarchy in the country made it possible for the Albanian drug mafia to develop their operations to an unprecedented level.

The link of terrorism and organized crime in K&M was established under the strong influence of certain political factors in the Republic of Albania, suspected of corruption and connections with criminal organizations. It is important not to overlook the fact that KLA expansion coincided with the rule of Sali Berisha who is believed to be „tolerant“ to drug trafficking, more so since DPA maintains close links with Hashim Thaqi even now.

Groups dealing in organized crime in the Republic of Albania have a significant influence on the decisions made by the government and by political parties. In the town of Skadar and its surroundings, paramilitary organizations of Albanian drug lords and arms dealers have better and more modern equipment than the Albanian Army. Mafia groups frequently assist individuals to get to power, but once they are at the position of power, they have to „pay the debt“, so that mafia groups can control operations of the governmental bodies, primarily the police, in order to maintain their privileged status.

In addition to the strongest and most dangerous mafia clan known as Kula, which controls a part of the drug trade from Turkey and deals with trafficking in arms and illegal immigrants to Italy, the Abazi family is also engaged in the trafficking in drugs and arms, while the Borici clan works together with the Italian criminal gangs engaged in illegal drug trade and in prostitution. The Brokaj group, engaged in drug and arms trafficking, as well as in prostitution, is particularly interesting since its membership is composed of former Sigurimi Secret Service officials.

In this region several other organized groups are active, like: Halkaj, Kerkiku, Caushi, Shehu, Kakami and Hasani.

Although the former communist regime in the Republic of Albania had also expressed territorial pretensions, primarily toward the territory of K&M, the military activities of KLA are openly supported by the Tirana government.

During that period, Albania was a logistics base for terrorists from K&M, as well as a busy transit region for trafficking in arms, drugs and excise goods.

During the civil unrest in Albania in 1997, a large number of arms and ammunition was taken out of the arsenals of the Albanian Army and shipped, for the largest part, to Macedonia and K&M.⁴⁸ The weapons originating from Albania were usually sold at very low prices, at the black market of Junik and Djakovica. Because of the easy accessibility of these weapons to the general public, additional favorable conditions were created for both the escalation of terrorism in this region and the development of all forms of crime, including organized crime.⁴⁹

After the termination of armed conflicts in K&M, as suggested by the officials of the Albanian Ministry of the Interior, the most wanted criminals in their country went to the territory of K&M in order to avoid arrest. Accordingly, a large number of crimes perpetrated on the territory of K&M may be attributed to the nationals of the Republic of Albania who are frequently in conflict with the criminal gangs of K&M Albanians.

The conflict in Kosovo and Metohija and the problems with the refugees in Albania, resulted in a large inflow of financial aid from the West. Albanian organized crime, with their connections with the official regime in Albania, greatly profited from these sources estimated at about USD 163 million.

5. The Role of Albanian Emigration

Albanian emigration in Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Holland and the USA operated via a number of illegal organizations of extremists recruiting Albanians and sending them to K&M to join KLA, while some of them organized, on the territory of their respective countries, the centers for military and terrorist training of already recruited troops.

Albanian emigration in Switzerland, particularly the leading members of former KLA and NKM, sponsored new activities of terrorist in the south of Serbia and in Macedonia.

⁴⁸ According to the Interpol sources, the data refer to about 38,000 pistols, 226,000 „Kalashnikovs“ (machine guns), 25,000 automatic rifles, 2,400 anti-tank rocket launchers, 3,500,000 hand grenades, 3,600 tons of explosives. Although organized crime groups were not, probably, controlling the situation, Interpol experts have reasonable grounds to assume that they have profited greatly from this chaos, by acquiring large amounts of weapons. In their opinion, before the breakdown of the financial pyramids, the sum of about USD 500 – 600 million was transferred to the accounts of Italian criminal organizations and their Albanian partners. Subsequently, the funds were re-invested in western countries.

⁴⁹ Suggesting the importance of the fight against organized crime in Albanian, in June 2002, Joseph Limprecht, American Ambassador to Tirana, gave a statement to Radio Free Europe highlighting the necessity for closing down the channels for trafficking in drugs, arms, women and children, since they could be used by the terrorists.

Activities of Albanian emigration consists of collecting of the large amounts of financial means necessary for the procurement of arms and equipment to the terrorist groups. The moneys are collected in an organized manner, by direct contributions, or by payments for alleged humanitarian needs of the Albanian population.⁵⁰ The deposited amounts are transferred, via selected banks or illegal channels, to Albania and K&M and, in some cases, the money is carried by „couriers“ which is described as the „home visit“

In the said countries, the members of Albanian emigration were exposed to torture by the members of Albanian mafia to ensure enforced collaboration and, in this way, support to terrorism in K&M, the south of Serbia and in Macedonia.

Interpol reports suggest that a certain number of persons granted the status of refugees from K&M in Western Europe or North America, were very carefully selected by the Albanian mafia and directed to stay in the host country ready to become, at some future date, the links with criminal activities.

The power of Albanian mafia is based on the obedience of the clans („fis“). A group of clans, up to 20, makes a mafia line, headed by a political leader. Albanian mafia is not a pyramid with a „godfather“ at the top, but a series of pyramids with several „godfathers“.

Through the said humanitarian funds, the influential and financially powerful Albanian mafia clans launder the money generated from drug trafficking and other methods and activities of the mafia (blackmail, racketeering, extortion). According to the Interpol data, KLA and other Albanian groups use a sophisticated network of accounts and companies to forward the money where necessary. In 1998 Germany froze two bank accounts belonging to the „United Kosovo“ organization after they had discovered that an Albanian from K&M, convicted for drug trafficking, deposited several hundreds of thousands of US dollars to the account.

The best known institution for organized collection of money for the procurement of arms and equipment for the terrorists in K&M is the „Fatherland Calls“ fund founded in December 1993. It was registered in Germany, within the Albanian Democratic Community. Leaders of NKM and later of KLA were among the founding fathers. The fund has branches in 12 European countries and in the USA. The collected assets were used partly for training, equipment,

⁵⁰ At one time, all assets collected from the Albanian diaspora for the Tetovo University were re-directed to cover the needs of armed actions of the terrorists of NLA. French analysts believe that these funds also originate from drug trafficking.

arms and hiring of foreign mercenaries for KLA and partly for propaganda and hiring of lobbyists and influential groups in the Western ruling circles.⁵¹

In 1998, the obvious links of the activities of the Fund with the sale of arms in K&M made the governments of certain Western countries pass a decision putting a temporary ban on its operation. Analytical investigations suggest that Albanians in the diaspora transfer between USD 150 and 400 million to K&M through this fund, as voluntary contributions, illegal income tax and the proceeds from the drug deals.

In an effort to collect as much financial assets as possible from the Albanians in the diaspora, FNUA opened branches of the Albanian National Fund in most Western European cities, which fact pointed to their ambition to set up an Albanian Bank of international reputation which would make it possible for the capital of Albanian mafia to enter the regular financial transactions.

The role of the Albanian lobby is of enormous importance for Albanian terrorists since their emigration is composed of 1.8 million Albanians worldwide.⁵²

Rich and influential Albanians in the USA and Western European countries tried, in addition to providing them with financial support, to present KLA as a national movement, presenting their terrorist activities as liberation struggle of the Albanian people in K&M, which they succeeded to a substantial degree. In this respect, they made a stronghold with some western politicians and diplomats.

6. Pan-Islamic Factor

The presence of the radical Islamic factor on the territory of K&M has been confirmed by an active participation of mujahedins in the armed conflicts in Kosovo and Metohija within KLA formations, as well as by the activities of various Islamic humanitarian organizations.

At the 16th Islamic Conference held in Pakistan, in October 1998, Albanian separatism in K&M was defined as jihad and the Islamic world was called to help with all available means this „fight for freedom on the occupied Muslim territories“. Referring to jihad, the terrorist organization of Osama Bin Laden

⁵¹ A certain share of the fund was used for sponsoring parallel Albanian educational and medical services organized in order to boycott completely the operation of the official state organizations in K&M.

⁵² In the year 2000, it was estimated that the Albanian diaspora had the following distribution: 500,000 in Canada and the USA, 500,000 in Greece, 400,000 in Germany, 200,000 in Switzerland, 65,000 in Turkey, 40,000 in Sweden, 30,000 in Great Britain, 25,000 in Belgium, 20,000 in France.

announced terrorist attacks against the „infidels“, i.e. Great Britain, the USA, France, Israel, Russia, India and Serbia.

The presence of the radical Islam in K&M is illustrated by the fact that in 1995 Osama Bin Laden visited Albania as a guest of Sali Berisha, who was the President of Albania at the time, when bases for the logistic and financial support to the Al Khaida organization were set up, with cells in K&M. In addition to Bin Laden, the meeting was attended by Bashkim Gazideda, former head of secret police of Albania, Hashim Thaqi and Ramush Haradinaj. On the occasion, Bashkim Gazideda was elected into a group of Al Khaida leaders for the region of Balkan.⁵³

Senator Pat Roberts, chairman of the Senate Security Commission, stated that the USA had evidence on the connections of KLA with Osama Bin Laden, as well as on the involvement of KLA members in illicit drug trade.

Intelligence circles in Albania confirm a strong presence of Bin Laden's network in this country, as well as the existence of their plans for attack on American citizens and facilities. The same sources have confirmed the presence of four groups of „Jihad Warriors“ (from Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Algiers, Tunisia and the Sudan) in Northern Albania and the participation of their members in the conflicts in K&M, as parts of KLA forces.⁵⁴

Fanatic Islamic fighters from Afghanistan, Algiers, Egypt, Chechnya, Iran and other countries were included into the command structures of KLA in K&M. In some instances, these radically oriented and highly professionally trained persons set up their independent units for special operations and tactical assignments. They participated directly in the taking of the territories and the cleaning-up operations, in kidnapping civilians and members of the police forces, in brutal tortures and murders. They were also hired as trainers for special training of some KLA formations.

In 1998, the State Department placed KLA on the list of terrorist organizations, substantiating it with the facts that KLA operations were sponsored by the proceeds of international drug sale and the loans from Islamic countries and individuals, among whom, apparently, was Osama Bin Laden himself. According to the information supplied by Interpol, another link with Bin Laden is the fact that Muhammed Al Zawahiri, a brother of Dr Yaman Al Zawahiri, the leader

⁵³ On June 22nd 2001, referring to the statements of the leading representatives of the Macedonian Security Forces, the Washington Times published an article entitled „Bin Laden's Special Envoys“ claiming that Osama Bin Laden was one of the major NLA sponsors, and that up to that periods he had disbursed USD 6-7 million for the needs of this organization.

⁵⁴ Sunday Times, November 29th 1998.

of the organization of Egyptian Jihad and an ideologist of Al Khaida, was the leader of an elite KLA unit in the conflict in K&M.⁵⁵

In the region of Drenica, within KLA forces, in the period May through late June 1998, a combined unit of mujahedins, called „Abu Bekir Sidik“ was operating, under the command of Ekrem Avdi of Kosovska Mitrovica.

Activities of the „Abu Bekir Sidik“ unit, that is, the procurement and illegal supply of arms were funded by organizations from Zenica (B&H) called „Islamic Balkan Center“ and „Active Islamic Youth“ (AIY).⁵⁶

The unit was comprised of 115 mujahedins, of whom about 40 were foreign nationals (10 from Saudi Arabia, 2 from Egypt, 4 from Albania, 2 from England and one from Ireland, Scotland each, while the rest were the citizens of Macedonia and B&H).⁵⁷

A large number of fighters in the „Abu Bekir Sadik“ of Albanian ethnic background returned to their places of residence in K&M after the unit was disbanded, while some tried to enter the territory of Albania. On the occasion, in August 1998, the Security Forces of the Republic of Albania arrested Ekrem Avdi, Shpend Kopriva and Nexhmedin Laush and, subsequently, other members of the unit as well. Because of their terrorist activities, they were sentenced to long-term imprisonment, but in 2001, the whole group was pardoned under the pressure of international community.

Soon after his release from prison, Ekrem Avdi continued to lead the organization named „Kosovo Islamic Bureau“ that has, over a period of time, expanded the scope of its activities by setting up numerous branches in all larger towns of Kosovo and Metohija. Soon after that, he re-activated a group of mujahedins under the same name, „Abu Bekir Sidik“, with the seat in the southern part of Kosovska Mitrovica.

⁵⁵ A presentation before the USA Congress of Ralf Mutschke, the assistant director of Interpol Criminal intelligence Administration on December 13th 2000. The topic was: The risk of spreading of organized crime, drug trafficking and terrorism.

⁵⁶ Abdulah Duhajman of Saudi Arabia is the founder and head of the (Islamic Balkan Center) in Zenica. The Center was founded after the nongovernmental organization named „World Bureau for Islamic Call“ with the seat in Riyadh, sponsored by rich businessmen of Saudi Arabia. Activities of the „World Bureau for Islamic Call“, also founded by the same Abdulah Duhajman, are directed at the propaganda and jihad and the mobilization of Moslems for the jihad. In the course of armed conflicts in B&H, Duhajman was actively participating in the battles within the unit called „El-Mujahid“. He is in touch with an Islamic terrorist organization named „Muslim Brothers“, and there are some indications of his collaboration with Osama Bin Laden (some, unconfirmed information suggest that Abdulah Duhajman may be an alias for Osama Bin Laden himself).

⁵⁷ The „Abu Bekir Sidik“ unit had automatic rifles of Yugoslav, Chinese and Russian manufacture; they also had weapons with sniper scopes, as well as 40 mm grenade launchers, RPGs, light and heavy machine guns, hand grenades and other weapons.

In addition to all this, the activities of NLA in Macedonia were supported by direct participation of about 150 mujahedins from Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Turkey, as well as from Albania, Macedonia and K&M who had previously lived in some other Arabian countries where they had been trained. The substantiating data were obtained at the time of the arrest of Sedula Morati, a member of the „Ismet Jashari“ unit that operated in the regions of Kumanovo and Lipkovo. The transfer of the mujahedins to the territory of Macedonia was organized by Daut Haradinaj, in addition to others.⁵⁸

Under the pretext of humanitarian activities, the „Albanian-Haramain“ organization with the seat in Prizren transports weapons illegally, participates in the training and sponsoring terrorists and provides logistic support to Albanian extremists in K&M and Macedonia. Most of the funds used to sponsor this organization come from Saudi Arabia.

„The United Saudi Aid for Kosovo“ is an organization that provides arms for ANA membership. Eleven members of this organization were arrested by KFOR because of their connections with the international terrorist organization known as Al Khaida.

„The Global Relief Foundation“ is a nongovernmental organization with the fund of about one million US dollars, sponsored by Islamic countries. The head of the K&M office and two other activists were arrested by KFOR under suspicion of terrorist activities.⁵⁹

Some representatives of the humanitarian organization „El-Yila“ represent the main link between Islamic countries and terrorist in the south Serbia, K&M and Macedonia and are engaged in the recruitment and transfer of terrorists to K&M and the south of Serbia.

Abu Muhamed and Yamel Lamprani, aka „Abu Musab“, who was, during the armed conflicts in Kosovo and Metohija, one of the trainers of „Abu Bekir

⁵⁸ The British Sunday Times cited Albanian intelligence sources stating that the Bin Laden's network was set up in Albania to make it possible for them to undertake actions in Europe. The service also estimates that some terrorists have already infiltrated selected European countries using illegal migration channels.

Analysts also suggest that the region is important for Bin Laden and his followers because of the possibility to establish control over the oil pipelines that will link Bulgaria with Albanian ports. In this way, it would be possible for Bin Laden to control oil deliveries to the USA.

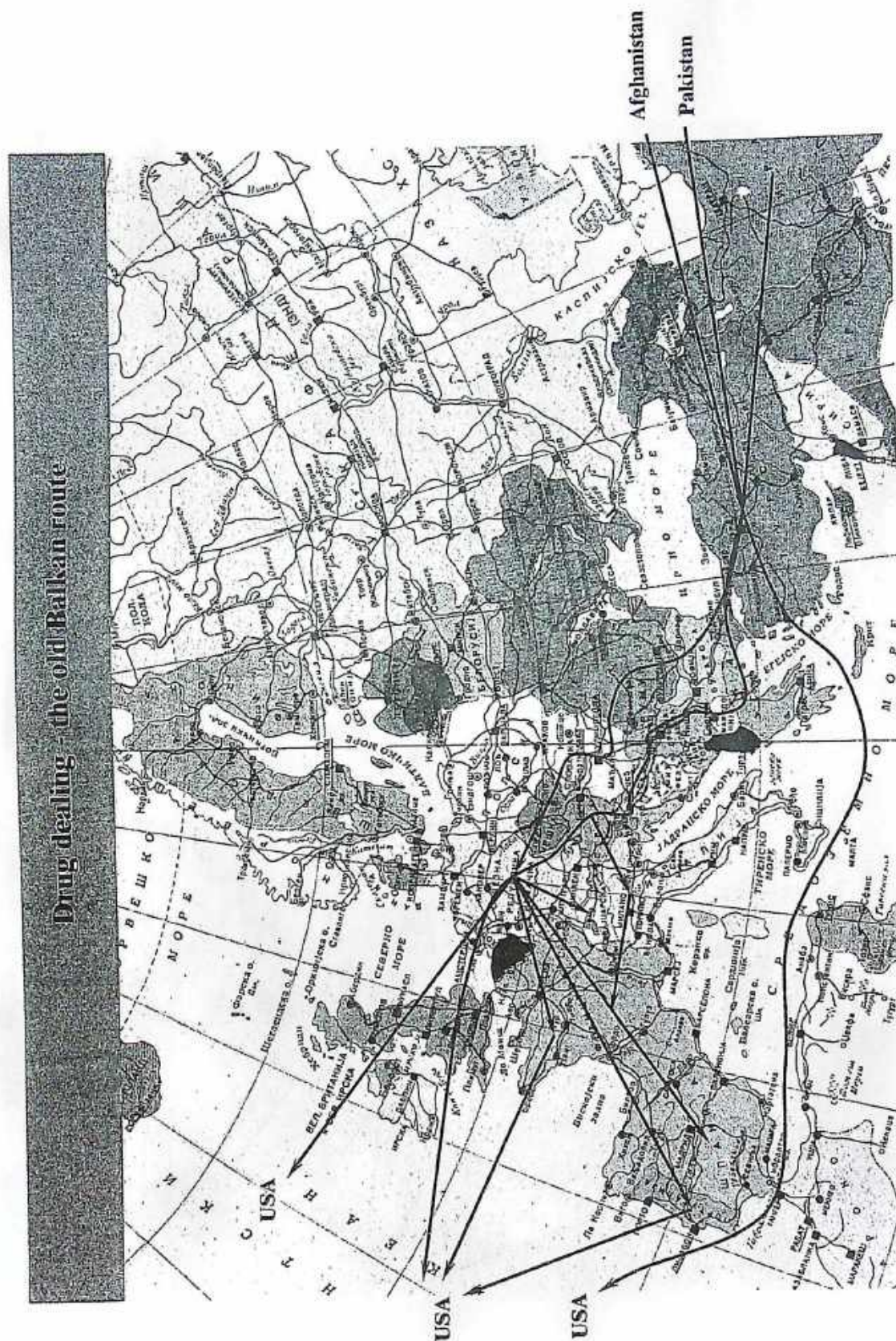
⁵⁹ Early in 2001, the international nongovernmental organization „Amnesty International“ announced that in one of KFOR actions two Iraqi nationals, Ahmad Said and Abdul Ragiz, were arrested, on suspicion of being connected with international terrorist network of Al-Khaida. They were representatives of the humanitarian organization known as „Global Relief Foundation“. Speaking about this, George Robertson, Secretary General of NATO, said that „the infiltration of Islamic terrorism is usually carried out through Islamic humanitarian organizations“.

Sidik“ unit, are the respective heads of branches of the humanitarian organization „Igasa“ in Skopje and Zagreb. Both of them used to study at the University of Belgrade and, in early nineties, were arrested as members of a religious-terrorist organization named „Islamic Salvation Front“. This organization, in collaboration with the Islamic resistance movement called „ Hamas“, i.e. the radical wing of the organization called „The Muslim Brothers“ gathered students from the Sudan, Algiers, Palestine and Egypt.

The assignments and tasks that used to be carried out by a humanitarian organization known as „Islamic Relief“ were taken over by two Islamic organizations - „Humanitarian Islamic Foundation“ of Saudi Arabia and „Bin Laden's Flowers“. ⁶⁰ Over a longer time period, the „Islamic Relief“ recruited Albanian children without parents for suicidal terrorist actions. The recruitment of children was carried out in the Lion Hotel in Uroševac situated close to the premises of the organization. After the USA attacked Iraq substantial fall of activities in the organization ensued. ⁶¹

⁶⁰ This is a newly founded, illegal organization where even the name itself suggests terrorist activities.

⁶¹ In March 2000, BBC reported that KFOR had searched the premises and offices of „Islamic relief“, since American officials informed them that the organization might be linked with Bin Laden. The organization decisively rejected such accusations.



Map 10.



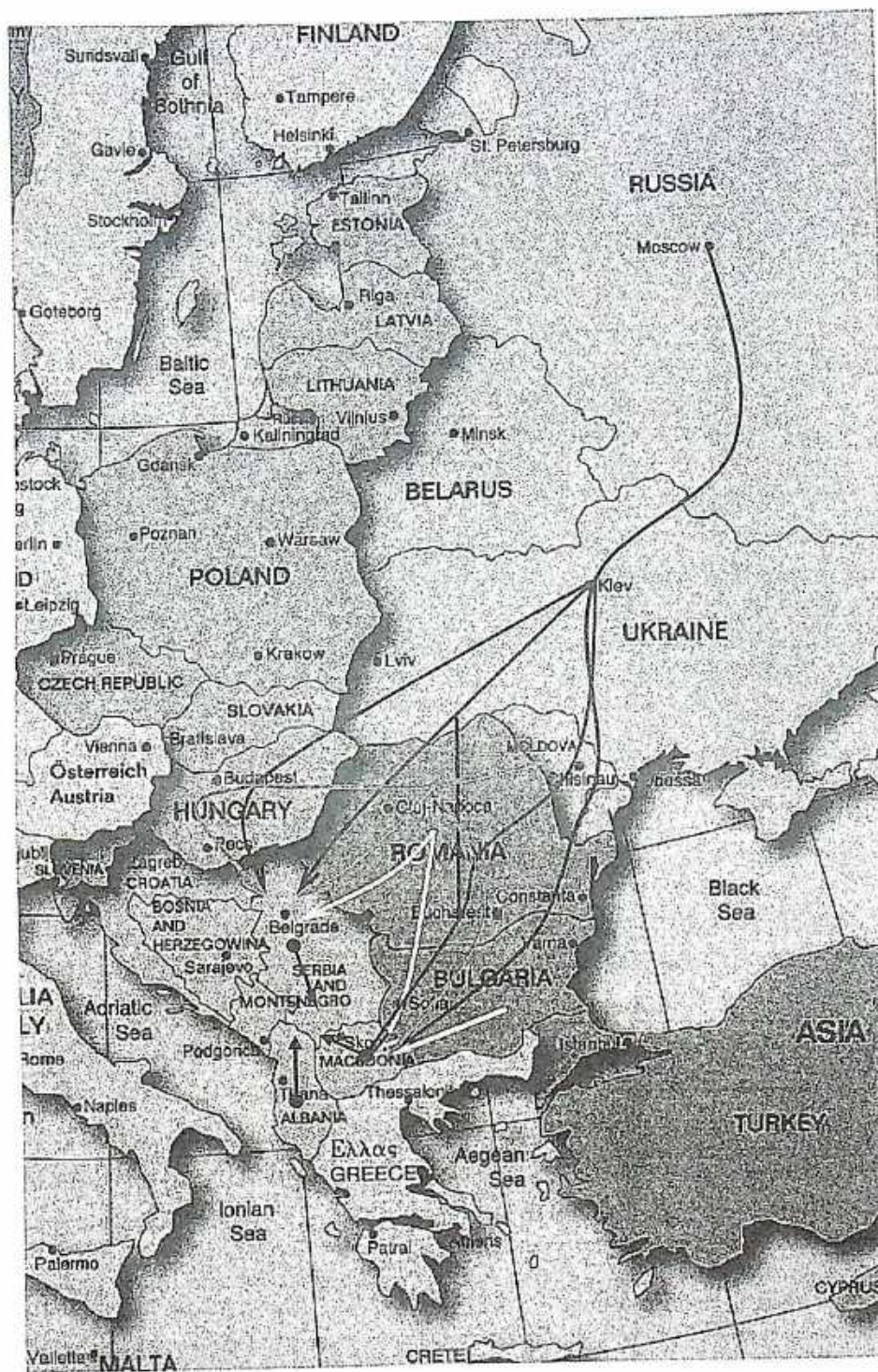
Map 11.

Legend:

■ The north route

■ The south route (used for stolen cars dealing in the order directions, that is, from Western Europe to Kosovo and Metohija)

Trafficking in human beings



Legend:

- | | |
|--|---|
|  from Russia |  from Moldova |
|  from Ukraine |  from Bulgaria |
|  from Romania |  final routes |

„It is hard to prove the existence of organized crime in Kosovo, and even harder not to see the evidence supporting it!“ (State Department Official)

„It is hard to anticipate further development of Albanian organized crime. Since it is a recent phenomenon, its stability cannot be estimated. Nevertheless, future threats are real, having in mind mercilessness and unscrupulousness characteristic of Albanian criminal groups, already existing international connections, professionalism of their activities, as well as strong connections established on the basis of their common, ethnic Albanian origins. Additionally, strong positions of the Albanian criminal groups in Kosovo and Metohija, Macedonia and Albania itself are definitely the subject of concern of international community, particularly when geopolitical instability of the region and the presence of the UN peace-keeping forces are kept in mind“.
(Interpol)

The list of terrorists and members of the organized crime groups in K&M (in alphabetical order) which is, like the list of their crimes, incomplete.



1. HAJDIN (Isuf) ABAZI, alias „Lum Haxiu“

Born on April 30th, 1959, in the village of Gadiš, Municipality of Gnjilane.

Over the years of his emigration in Switzerland and Sweden, he was one of the most influential KLA members in Western Europe. Together with Elmi Reqica, he was the main link between the said organization in K&M and Albanian emigration and the KLA headquarters abroad.

In this capacity, he was in charge of collection of financial resources through „The Homeland Calls“ fund intended for KLA. In August 1998, the Swiss Government blocked the account of the above-mentioned fund due to a suspicion of its being used to finance terrorist activities in K&M.

Out of the country, he was particularly engaged in the recruitment and illegal transfer of trained terrorist KLA groups via Macedonian and Albanian territories to K&M.

In 1998, he was directly engaged in the establishment of KLA crisis headquarters in the region of Uroševac. Together with Emrush Xhemajli, he established and commanded KLA forces in the region, as well as the detachments operating in Kačanik, under direct command of Zaim Gabrica and Ismet Sadiku, former Yugoslav National Army (YNA) officers.

Together with his family members, he participated in criminal activities in the region of Uroševac. Several Albanians who attempted to resist their banditry, robbery and repression were killed upon his order. Additionally, he was an organizer and participant in a number of political assassinations of Albanians, primarily members of DSK.

From the position of the president of the Municipality of Uroševac, he attempted to win over former KLA members for his criminal activities. Due to conflicts with his associates in DPK, in March 2003, he left K&M and is currently living in Sweden, in the city of Malmö.

2. EKREM (Bajram) AVDIJA, alias „Abus Akej“

Born on July 18th, 1971, in Kosovska Mitrovica

After completion of the Madrasa (Moslem religious school) in Priština, Avdija entered the School of Theology in Medina, his scholarship paid by Saudi Arabia.

He participated in the armed conflicts in B&H. He completed military training in the „Abu Bekir Sidak“ recruitment teaching center of the mujahedins, in Jablanica near Tešanj (B&H), as well as the training in the „Host“ campus in Afghanistan where he was learned to handle light infantry arms and the military tactics skills.

In the course of his stay in B&H, Ekrem Avdiu was strongly influenced by Abdulah Duhajman, the manager of the „Islamic Balkan Center“ in Zenica, and by Adnan Pezo, the president of the organization known as „Active Islamic Youth“ (AIY) and, on the basis of the instructions received, he established „Islamic Bureau of Kosovo“ in January 1998, with its head office in Kosovska Mitrovica. The above-mentioned Bureau was used as a cover for the transfer of the financial assets intended for ideological education and recruitment of Moslems for the armed forces. Citizens of other Islamic countries, i.e., Mujahedins who gained their war experience in B&H and Afghanistan, were systematically transferred to K&M, mostly through Albania.

In May 1998, Avdia established a Mujahedin unit „Abu Bekir Sidik“. He appointed Shpendu Kopriva from Kosovska Mitrovica his deputy.

He cooperated with KLA leaders, Sami Lushtaku, Sulejman Selimi and Adem Jashari, who supplied the „Abu Bekir Sidik“ unit with arms and ammunition and provided instructions for specific terrorist activities.

He was arrested together with Nexhmedin Llausha and Shpendu Kopriva in August 1998 by the police officers of the Republic of Serbia, when he attempted to cross illegally to the territory of Albania. A large quantity of weapons, hand grenades, bazookas and other military equipment was found with them, as well as a number of audio and video tapes with propaganda messages, mostly calls to Jihad – the holy war waged against non-Muslim population.

Due to their terrorist actions, they were sentenced to long-term imprisonment. However, the whole group was granted amnesty in 2001 under the pressure of international community.

After his release from prison, Ekrem Avdija continued to lead the „Islamic Bureau of Kosovo“ which, in time, extended the scope of its activities through the establishment of numerous branches in all major towns in Kosovo and Metohija.

He reactivated the „Abu Bekir Sidik“ unit, with the seat in the southern part of Kosovska Mitrovica, which was joined by Shpendu Kopriva and Nexhmedin

Llausha, as well as by Arif Krasniqi, from the village of Sibovce, Municipality of Obilić.



3. ALUSH (Sokol) AGUSHI, alias „Madjup“, „Krhac“, „Maljo“ and „Dugme“

Born on June 20th, 1959, in the village of Drenovac, Municipality of Klina.

As a member of the top KLA leadership in the Dukadjin zone of operations, he participated in the forced mobilization of Albanian population, the reception of weapons and the training of diversionary terrorist groups in the region of Klina. He participated in the attacks on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and YA (the Army of Yugoslavia) forces (Jošanica, Biča, Grabac, Kijevo and Drenovac) with the help of a large number of his family members. On August 11th, 1998, Radovan Simović, from the village of Drenovac, was killed in his yard, while Vlado Stašić, from the village of Dugonjiva, was severely injured.

In the same year, he organized attacks resulting in the killing of Oliver Zajić from the region of Klina, Grujica Šmigić, from the village of Drsnik, Dragan Stepić and Dragiša Kizić, as well as a number of members of the police force, while Desa Barović was injured in the region of the village of Jošanica.

Together with the top members of KLA (Ramush Haradinaj, Lahi Ibrahimi and Idriz Balaj, alias „Toger“), Agushi was one of the key executors of genocide and the terror over Serbs and Albanians imprisoned in the village of Jablanica, Municipality of Klina. There is evidence and witnesses of their direct engagement in the kidnapping, torturing and liquidation of the prisoners kept in the above-mentioned prisons, whose bodies were subsequently dumped in the canal used for the filling of the Radonjić lake, as well as in a deserted well on the road from Jablanica to Žabelj, Municipality of Djakovica.

Agushi was a commander of all other prisoner's camps in the region of Klina. Brothers Radomir and Drago Voštić, from the village of Jelovac, Municipality of Klina, as well as Ivan Bulatović, member of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, were killed in the village of Likovac, which was also under Agushi's command.

After the mass departure of Serbs from Metohija, Agushi carried out a systematic and organized destruction of their property and led the activities directed

toward the expulsion of the remaining Serbian population from the region. At the same time, he organized the destruction of the Orthodox monuments and churches in the region of the Municipality of Klina, in the villages of Dolac, Drsnik, Petrac and Grebenik, as well as the desecration of the graveyards in the villages of Drsnik, Drenovac, Dugonjive, Petrc, Zajmovo, Dolovo, Grebnik, Klina, Vidanje, Jagoda and Dolac.

After the retreat of the Serbian forces from K&M, he ordered and executed the kidnapping and murder of Milorad Dobrić, Milić Bogićević, Božana and Vojislav Jovanović, from the village of Drenica, Municipality of Klina.

He is one of the leading participants in the criminal activities in the region of Klina. Agushi extorts money from Albanian criminal groups which, one way or other, usually by force, acquire Serbian real estate and property, forcing them to pay him the commission. He also murdered a number of Albanians who refused to give him the money.

He was appointed chief inspector in the Kosovo Protective Corps (KPC) and he remained in contact with Sulejman Selimi, aka „Sultan“, and the top leaders of KPC (Redxhep Selimi, Jetulah Gecaj, Gani Krasniqi – aka „Lumi“ and Fatmir Limaj, indicted by the Hague Tribunal.

4. RASIM (Hamid) AGUSHI



Born on July 17th, 1962, in Drenovac, Municipality of Klina.

He was a member of the General staff of Dukadjin operational zone, i.e., the commander of the KLA 3rd operational zone. He operated within the 131st Brigade „Mirta Zineli“. At the moment, he the KPC commander in Peć. As a member of a terrorist group, Agushi is responsible for more than 87 murders, 29 abductions, for the organization of the prisons located in the villages of Glodjani, Belanica, Likovac and Jablanica, in the Municipality of Peć, as well as for the rape and sexual harassment of a number of persons, and for the destruction of property. Additionally, he also participated in approximately 180 terrorist actions, including armed attacks on the villages of Ljodja and Babaloć in the middle of 1998. He actively participated in the forced expulsion of non-Albanian population from the region of Djakovica, Peć and Dečani, and is responsible for setting fire to the church in the village of Gornji Rasic.

He was a direct participant in the terrorist action against the village of Drenovac, as well as in the armed attacks on the house of Jagoš Djuričić.

Moreover, he was an accomplice in the murder of Dragomir Stepić from Drenovac, and of Milić Bogicević, Milorad Dobrić, Vojislav Jovanović and his wife, and four Roms, committed in the village of Draganovac, Municipality of Klina in 1999.

He is accused of participation in the terrorist attacks on the members of Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs in Klina, Municipality of Peć, as well as of the attack on the police station in Klina.



5. NAZMI (Adem) AJETI

Born on April 22nd, 1972, in Podujevo

After the arrest of the members of NPRK in K&M in 1993, Ajeti escaped from the country and fled to Switzerland where he established contacts with NPOK members. In 1994 he was sentenced, in absence, to 7 years of imprisonment.

In 1998, after his arrival from Switzerland, he joined KLA forces. He was engaged, by Rustem Mustafa, in illegal supply of weapons and ammunition from Albania, inside the Lab zone of operations.

After the removal of the Serbian forces from K&M, he formed a diversionary terrorist group, called „Red Hand“, for the purpose of ethnic cleansing of the Serbian and Montenegrin population from the region of Podujevo.

Together with his above-mentioned brother, he joined the Liberation Army of Preševo, Medvedja and Bujanovac (LAPMB) and, in March 2001, he participated in the terrorist actions against the members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and on YA forces.

He is a drug addict.

6. HISNI (Izet) AHMETI, alias „His“

Born on July 27th, 1972, in the village of Šupkovac, Municipality of Kosovska Mitrovica.

During the war in B&H, he was a member of the Muslim armed forces. He is one of the key persons engaged in the organization of KLA and its branches in

the region of Kosovska Mitrovica, i.e., in the establishment of the operational zone Shalja covering the regions of the municipalities of Kosovska Mitrovica, Vučitrn, Obilić, Zubin Potok and Leposavić, with several thousands of well armed terrorists.

Early in January 1999, he was appointed commander of the 141st KLA brigade and participated in almost every attack on the members of the Serbian Ministry of the Interior and on YA forces in the region. He was engaged in fundraising, procurement of arms and in the military and diversionary training.

On June 24th, 1998, Ahmeti's terrorist group carried out an attack on the Serbs in the village of Pantina and kidnapped the married couple Čedomirka and Ratomir Miljković, whose fate is still unknown.

On January 22nd, 1999, the same group kidnapped Miša Bigović, from the village of Nevoljane, from his workplace in "Elektrodistibucija" (Power supply company) in Vučitrn, as well as four members of Mialičković family, from Nevoljane, the same Municipality. The kidnapped persons were transported to KLA general staff in the village of Likovac, Municipality of Srbica, to be released after several days after intervention of the OSCE observers.

In May 1999, members of the third platoon of the special unit within the operational zone of Shalja, killed 12 members of the Army of Yugoslavia, as well as Miroslav Špiric, from Vučitrn, on the Kosovska Mitrovica – Vučitrn road.

The same group kidnapped Ljubomir Knežević, a correspondent of the daily "Politika", on the bridge over the Sitnica river, and killed him after torturing him for days.

In January 1999, together with Rahman Rama, Hisni Ahmeti organized and carried out an attack on YA forces in the region of Shalja, when 8 members of the military police were kidnapped. In the course of negotiations with the OSCE representatives, carried out in the region of Shalja, Rahman Rama refused to set the kidnapped soldiers free.

In June of the same year, he took illegally the control over the distribution of oil derivatives in the region of Vučitrn and Kosovska Mitrovica, over the gasoline stations owned by "Beopetrol" and "Jugopetrol". Since February 2000, these facilities have been under UNMIK control.

Following the establishment of the KPC, Rama was appointed commander of the 4th Regional territorial group (RTG), with its seat in Kosovska Mitrovica, with Hisni Ahmeti as his deputy.



7. ABDULAH (Muharem) BABALIJA

Born on May 22nd, 1967, in Djakovica.

As a commander of the 137th KLA brigade, Babalija was the organizer of the attacks on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Municipalities of Djakovica and Dečani, where several members of the police and military forces were ambushed and killed.

Among others, his group was in charge of intimidating, kidnapping and killing the remaining Serbs, as well as in charge of the destruction of their property in this region.

Upon his order, a number of Serbs were abducted and taken over into the terrorist base in the village of Glodjani, where they were murdered after extended torture and maltreatment. Five members of the Šutaković family from Djakovica were among them.

A group of terrorists led by him carried out a number of attacks in the residential area of Čabrat, in Djakovica, in 1999, when several civilians and three police and YA members were killed, while ten persons were more or less seriously injured. Moreover, he is responsible for the mining and demolition of the Orthodox church in the central part of the town of Djakovica.

In order to achieve a total control over the town, he organized „private“ traffic police and a guard in Djakovica, as well as bodyguards in public institutions and companies (through the firms „Besa Security“ and „K.P.S. Jaguara Security“). Together with some members of the KPC, he was engaged in the smuggling of weapons and in extortion.

In 2002, Ramush Haradinaj appointed him commander of the 332nd KPC brigade in Djakovica. Soon after, he was transferred to Peć. There are some indications of his personal conflict with Daut Haradinaj.



8. MASAR (Ferhat) BAKIJA

Born on February 18th, 1953, in Djakovica

Joined the illegal paramilitary organization of „National Front“ in 1991. As a reserve officer and an employee of the Territorial Defence in Djakovica, he was in charge of the preparation of the plans, drafts, organizational and

military establishments, etc. After joining KLA, he soon became high ranking officer in the command hierarchy and thus kept regular contacts with the terrorist group of Hekuran Hoda, which carried out terrorist actions in the region of Djakovica, following his instructions.

Moreover, he was the leader of the terrorist group named „Black caps“, which operated in the region of Djakovica.

After the withdrawal of the Serbian military and police forces and the formation of KPC, he was appointed „chief of operations“, with headquarters in Dečani, with the rank of a major. From the position, he kept under control all KPC bases in the region of Metohija.

As a high ranking KPC officer in the region of Djakovica, he established contacts with the representatives of Islamic organizations from Saudi Arabia, as well as with the group composed of about 40 mujahedins who participated in the armed conflicts in K&M against the Serbian security forces.



9. IDRIZ (Halil) BALAJ, alias „Toger“

Born on August 8th, 1952, in the village of Iglarevo, Municipality of Klina.

He was a commander of the special KLA unit known as „Black eagles“, formed by him upon the order of Ramush Haradinaj and operating within the 131st brigade of the Dukadjin operational zone, and later on as the deputy commander of the guard of the RTG KPC, with the rank of a major. He was arrested by UNMIK police on August 11th, 2002.

Together with Ramush Haradinaj, he was involved in the murder of about 40 persons, whose bodies were dumped into the canal of the Bistrica river. Additionally, he is responsible for the crimes committed in the region of the above-mentioned operational zone.

Together with Daut and Bujar Hardinai and Arben Ahmetaj, he led a terrorist group which carried out armed attacks on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs near the village of Jablanica, Municipality of Djakovica, and on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces in the villages of Glodjane and Donji Ratiš, Municipality of Dečani, on October 17th, 1998, and November 16th, 1999, near the village of Došinovica, Municipality of Dečani. In June 1999, he kidnapped Milorad Jovanović, a pen-

sioner, Djordje Kuzmanović, a worker employed at the Public Enterprise PTT of Serbia, and Vladimir Vulević, from Peć, who have been lost ever since. He is the organizer of the forced deportation of the population from the region of Djakovica, Peć and Dečani, and the perpetrator of the burning down of the church in the village of Gornji Ratiš. He was particularly known for his cruelty in torturing and murdering his victims, dismembering them with a tractor. He damped the remains of the corpses in the canal of the Radonjić lake.

He was also known among the Albanian population as a perpetrator of the crimes against his fellowmen. In late 1998, he killed Agim Ibrahim, a taxi-driver from Djakovica. He is also responsible for the killings of Cvetko Novović, from the village of Nabrdje, Municipality of Peć, and of his wife, and for the imprisonment of Osman Berisha and Ujkan Avduli, also from Peć, and of Vukašin Šćekić, who were kept imprisoned and physically tortured for an extended period of time.

In the late 1999, he kidnapped Vesel Murishi and four other ethnic Albanians. He kept them detained in the "Dukadjin" building in Peć for some time, killed four of them while Murishi managed to escape. A number of the kidnapped persons were tortured and murdered in the village of Ruhot. Their bodies were dumped in the Beli Drim river. Xhafer Gjuka, a political functionary from Peć, was among the victims.

Additionally, Balaj was publicly accused of the disappearance and murder of a number of Albanians from the region of Metohija. He is a suspected accomplice in the murder of Ismajl Hajdari, a DSK member on January 17th, 2002, in Peć.

Idriz Balaj belongs to the criminal organization known as „Dukadjini“, led by Ramush Haradinaj. He is one of the important organizers of the smuggling of arms from Albania to Macedonia and Serbia and Montenegro, along the Peć-Kula-Rožaje route. He did all this in cooperation with Ramush and Daut Haradinaj and Xhavit Haliti. He is close with the Elshani family since he cooperates with its members in illegal oil trade.

On January 20th, 2001, unknown persons tried to assassinate Balaj by planting an explosive device at the his house entrance, when Idriz Balaj, his wife Teuta and a son, Sulejman, were seriously injured.

10. AFRIM (Hamdi) BASHA

Born in 1971 in the village of Vranić, Municipality of Suva Reka.

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He lived for some time in Switzerland and was one of the participants in the war in Croatia and an instructor in the training of terrorists from K&M organized in the Republic of Albania.

As a member of a terrorist group in the village of Vranić, he participated in numerous KLA attacks on the police forces (in Lapušnik – Municipality of Glogovac, in Ovčarevo – Municipality of Srbica, in Crnoljevo – Municipality of Štimlje, in Banja – Municipality of Mališevo and in Ladrovac).

For a time, he was the leader of the group in charge of liquidation of the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and of ethnic Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia from the region of Suva Reka and Prizren. To this end, he was in charge of selecting the targets and made a list of persons for liquidation. Among others, the list included Miško Nišović, a state security member from Prizren, Agim Shahiti, a members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs from the village of Sopina, Selim Selmani, former police officer, Sahit Zogaj, former security member from Miliševo, Bekim Sahiti, from the village of Trnje, who was brutally murdered by Basha and the members of his group.

Early in September 1998, he kidnapped a member of the police forces from Orahovac, transported him to a prisoner's camp located in the village of Timičina, Municipality of Suva Reka, where he was ruthlessly tortured. A number of Serbs and Albanians from the said region were detained in this camp.

11. SOKOL (Mujo) BASHOTA



Born on March 7th, 1966, in the village of Cerovik, Municipality of Klina.

As a political representative of KLA, he participated in the negotiations in Rambouier.

Bashota is one of the KLA organizers in the regions of Drenica, Klina and Orahovac. He participated in the organization of a number of terrorist attacks on the members of Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces, as well as on the Serb civilians in the villages of Jošanica, Biča, Dobra Voda, Čabić, Kijevo, Iglarevo, etc., together with Rexhep Selimi, Jetulah Gecaj, Sulejman Selimi and Alush Agushi. Together with Rexhep Selimi and Mujo Krasniqi, from the village of Čabić, he organized the assassination of Mehmet Gashi, from the same village, and Isuf Haliti, from the village of Zabrdje.

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He is an organizer and direct participant in the kidnapping and liquidation of Desimir Jevtić from Zvečan, and in the terrorist attack on the police department in Kijevo, Municipality of Klina, and the attack on the family of Djordje Belić, in which Belić was killed, and the attack on the Serbs in the village of Djurdjevik. In these attacks, he was accompanied by Shaban Mangjolli, Alija Berisha, Naim Raci, Bashkim and Flamur Berisha, all of them from the village of Veliki Djurdjevik, Municipality of Klina.

He organized and directly participated in the terrorist attack on the family of Ramadân Balaj, from the village of Iglarevo, as well as in the kidnapping and liquidation of Hetem Dobruna, from the village of Lozica, Municipality of Klina, and of Ramadan Buzhola. Together with Habib and Zeqir Morina and Agim Pantin, he participated in the kidnapping and liquidation of Sali Berisha, alias „Zali“, and of his brother, Bajram, and of Binak Berisha, Brahim Zogaj and their sons, Fadil and Ramadan, from Iglarevo, whose bodies were found in the region of Orahovac on the Orlate – Mališevo road. Together with Fehmil, Bilall and Shefqet Kryeziu, he organized the liquidation of Ajet Gashi, retired member of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs Security Service.

Following the demilitarization of KLA, he joined Hashim Thaqi's DPK and, over a period of time, kept the post of the Minister for Labor and Social Affairs in the Interim Government formed by Thaqi after the withdrawal of the Serbian police and military forces from K&M. In addition to his political connections with Hashim Thaqi, he also participated in the criminal activities of his group from Drenica.

12. BAJRAM (Maliqi) BEGA

Born on April 8th, 1966, in the village of Jezerce, Municipality of Uroševac.

He was the commander of a special unit of KLA military police in the barracks in the village of Jezerce. He is responsible for the crimes made on the territory of the Nerodimlje KLA zone of operations: for more than 29 terrorist attacks, 22 murders, 27 kidnappings, 15 illegal imprisonments, as well as for the damage of the orthodox „Sveti Uroš“ church, near Gornje Nerodimlje in 1998.

He participated in armed attacks on the village of Nerodimlje in 1998 and 1999, and on the village of Grebno in April 1999, as well as in forced deportation of the local population from the territory of Uroševac.

He is responsible for the establishment of eight prisons in the region.

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He operated on the territory of the Municipality of Uroševac in a group together with Nazmi Lumni and Ekrem Ballillaj, Guta Hisni and Misret Kalenica.

He participated in the armed attacks of carried out by this group on the civilians in the settlement of Sastav reka, near the village of Nerodimlje, when the villagers Siniša Lukić and Veselin Lazić were abducted.

Since 1998, he has participated in numerous armed attacks on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and on YA forces and is responsible for the assassination of the reserve police officer, Dragan Milić, from the village of Donje Nerodimlje, committed during one of the above-mentioned attacks.



13. GJEMAJL (Isuf) BEJTA

Born on February 17th, 1945, in the village of Srednja Klina, Municipality of Srbica.

BEJTA is former YA officer. Based on the decision of the KLA general staff for the Municipality of Srbica, he was one of the commanders in charge of the military training of KLA members.

In 1998, he led diversionary terrorist training of KLA members in the region of Drenica, to be subsequently elected member of the KLA general staff for the Drenica operational zone located in the village of Likovac, Municipality of Srbica.

He was actively engaged in the animation of ethnic Albanians serving the former Yugoslav Army, instigating them to join KLA forces. Along with Zaim Berisha, Milaim Berisha and Ejup Dragu, he had a prominent role in the organization of the parallel Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kosovo. After the formation of KPC, he was appointed chief of the personnel department.



14. AVNI (Musa) BERISHA, alias „Tarkan“

Born on August 13th, 1974, in the village of Konjuševac, Municipality of Podujevo.

He was a KLA member in the region of the Lab operational zone, where he carried out a number of terrorist actions together with Avni Feta from the village of Penduh, Municipality of Podujevo and Rustem Mustafa,

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aka „Remi“, to become finally, after June 1999, a participant in the ethnic cleansing of the territory of the municipalities of Podujevo and Priština.

Upon the order of Latif Gashi, chief of the military police in the above-mentioned zone at the time, and his deputy, Nazif Mehmeti, he executed four ethnic Albanians from the region of the Municipality of Podujevo (Aglush Kastrati from Krpimej, Mirveta, Agim and Isak Musliu from Glavnik).

He led the group of the KLA secret police members responsible for the murder of Predrag Jovanović, from the village of Sušica, Municipality of Priština. In December 1998, he liquidated Milić Jović, former member of the provincial Ministry of Internal Affairs.

He is one of the participants in the attack on Stanimir Dimović, a police officer from Podujevo, who was severely injured on the occasion.

After the dismissal of KLA, in September 1999, Berisha joined KPC in Priština.



15. RUSTEM (Shaban) BERISHA

Born on July 18th, 1955, in the village of Kruševac, Municipality of Peć.

He was one of the leaders of the staff of the 2nd KPC RTG in Paštrik, with its headquarters in Prizren. At the moment, he is a director of the „Hamz Jashari“ KPC Academy in Priština.

Together with Baslim Zyrapi, he is responsible for 26 murders, 77 abductions and organizing of 6 improvised prisons located on the territory of Orahovac and Prizren.

In addition to all this, he also participated in the armed attack on the YA border outpost in the village of Košare, Municipality of Djakovica in 1999, when he, in person, killed several soldiers.

Together with a group of terrorists, on June 11th, 1999, he broke into a house of a certain Hatidza in the village of Erec, and committed a criminal act of rape of the said Albanian woman and her two daughters. The same group tortured some Roma people and raped large number of girls of this national group.

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Berisha is also responsible for the kidnapping of Sadri Camaj on February 9th, 1999, in the vicinity of Djakovica, as well as for inflicting severe injuries to, and the murder of, Shkelzen Kamberi, from the village of Ponoševac, who was kept detained in an improvised prison located in the region of Djakovica.

16. SHEFIK (Hazir) BEQIRI, alias commander „Dardani“

Born on August 13th, 1960, in the village of Koprivnica, Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica.

In 1998, he was appointed commander of the 172nd KLA brigade and KLA general staff member for the region of Kosovska Kamenica.

He ordered deportation of the citizens of Roma nationality from the village of Ogošt, Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, as well as plundering and burning down of their houses. Moreover, he was the leader of a group composed of 15 individuals who drove away the Serb population from the Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica and who also ordered the torture of a number of Serbs and ethnic Albanians.

He ordered the murder of Trajan Trajković, a member of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs from the village of Kololeč, Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, as well as ethnic cleansing of the village Čarakovica in the same Municipality.

He organized the delivery of a large quantity of arms from Gnjilane in the Koprivnica village for the needs of the units operating within ANA, when KFOR members accomplished to seize certain quantity of the said arms. Previously, he was in charge of procurement of arms intended for LAPMB.

He also maintains contacts with the criminal groups through which he had organized illegal arms and drug sales.

Currently he keeps the post of a senior KPC officer in Vitina.



17. LAHI (Shaban) IBRAHIMI, alias „Madjun“

Born on January 21st, 1970, in the village of Jablanica, Municipality of Djakovica.

In September 1998, criminal charges were pressed against Ibrahimli for his terrorist activities.

He has been the initiator and the major perpetrator of

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the extremists' actions in the region of Jablanica since 1995. In late 1996, he established illegal terrorist group named „Avengers“. He was in charge of the receiving end of the arms delivery which he stored at his home in Jablanica. He organized the training in the handling of infantry weapons and explosive devices for the members of various terrorist organizations. Together with the members of his group, Faik Mehmeti and Naser Ibrahim, he carried out a number of terrorist attacks on the police units in the regions of Duškaje, Baranska Ljuga and Ponoševica.

Early in 1998, he participated in the reception and hiding of Ramush Haradinaj and other terrorists who participated in the murder of Miodrag Otović, a police officer from the Dečani police department. In March of the same year, he was appointed commander of the KLA general staff for the region of Duškaj and thus cooperated with Idriz Balaj, aka „Toger“ and Fadil Nimonaj, aka „Tiger“, the commander of KLA military police in this region.

At the same time, he established a strong terrorist base and erected the barracks in the village of Jablanica which he used for the training of new KLA members and for storing arms and military equipment received from Albania and which was then shipped toward Drenica. He himself planned and executed the kidnapping of Serbs and of a certain number of Albanians who were kept in the prison in Jablanica. In the cellar of a house he built a pool and used it to torture the kidnapped individuals. In it, he was helped by the late Naser Ibrahim, and Faik Mehmetaj, Nazmi Ibrahim and Xhevdet Kasumi, all from the village of Jablanica.

The group is responsible for the execution of at least 10 kidnapped individuals, whose bodies were dumped into the Radonjic lake, near the village of Ratiš, Municipality of Dečani, while some of the bodies were buried in the woods near the lake. Together with other members of his group, Ibrahim killed three persons, including one police officer and an ethnic Albanian from the village of Labljani, Municipality of Peć, who refused to offer financial support to KLA. Their bodies were dumped in the Sušica river. Owing to his family relations with Ramush Haradinaj, Albanians also suspect him of murdering Tahir Zemaj, one of the former KLA commanders.

Because of his engagement in the armed activities of ANA in Macedonia and of LAPMB in the south of Serbia, he was dismissed from the position of the staff member of the 3rd KPC RTG, with the headquarters in Peć, while on June 18th, 2002, he was arrested by UNMIK police, together with Sadik Çeku, Idriz Balaj and Bekim Zekaj, under suspicion of perpetrating crimes against Albanians and members of other national communities in this region of K&M

during 1999. After several hours of detention, Lahi Ibrahim and Sadik Çeku were released.



18. RAM (Gani) BUJA

Born on December 5th, 1958, in the village of Bujance, Municipality of Lipljan.

He participated in the negotiations held in Rambouier, as a close collaborator of Hashim Thaqi, Jakup Krasniqi and Shukri Buja. He is a member of the DPK Central Committee.

He is one of the organizers of Albanian referendum in 1992, when he became a delegate in the illegal Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo. Through the contacts with Ibush Visi, from the village of Dubrava, Municipality of Kačanik, he monitored terrorist KLA activities in the region of Štimlje, Dečani and Peć, and subsequently became a member of the top KLA staff in the region of Lipljan and Mališevo.

From the base in Mališevo, he coordinated, together with Jakup Krasniqi and Azem Sylja, terrorist attacks on the Serb civilians and on YA members and the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and was the instigator of the kidnapping of the members of the security forces in K&M for the purpose of exchanging them for the captured terrorists from the KLA units.

He is a direct participant in a number of terrorist actions carried out in Srbica, in the regions of Lapašnik, Mališevo, Lipljan and Suva Reka.

After the withdrawal of the Yugoslav and Serbian security forces from K&M, he organized terrorist actions of KLA members in Mališevo, encouraging exile, intimidation and kidnapping of Serbs from the region of Lipljan.



19. SHUKRI (Sali) BUJA, alias „Gazetar“ and „Sokol“

Born on August 27th, 1966, in the village of Bujance, Municipality of Lipljan.

He was the commander of the prisoner's camp in the village of Lanište near Uroševac. Till September 1999, he was the commander of the KLA headquarters in the

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village Jezerce, Municipality of Uroševac, when he was appointed commander of the 6th KPC RTG.

In 2000, he left KPC and became a participant in criminal, terrorist activities in the region of the municipalities of Uroševac, Kačanik and Vitina. He operates together with Genc Sefaj from Albania, a former officer of the Albanian army forces, living in Uroševac now, who participated in the conflicts in K&M, and with Xhabir Zharku, from Kačanik, the chief of the Kačanik gang engaged in the smuggling of arms and in drug trafficking.

Together with Genc Sefaj he usurped numerous business premises whose owners were Serbs, using them as catering facilities or consumer goods storage facilities. Part of the money earned by organized crime, i.e., the smuggling of arms, was used for financing terrorist activities of ANA and the terrorist groups operating on the territory of Macedonia and southern Serbia.

He maintains close relations with the Suma criminal gang led by brothers Rufki, Emrush and Shkelzan Suma. In addition to blackmailing money extortion, the gang is also engaged in the trafficking of drugs, tobacco and arms smuggled to the Republic of Macedonia. The Suma family has also usurped cement works in General Janković, exploiting them as if they were his own property.

20. JAH (Salli) BUSHATI

Born on February 25th, 1972, in the village of Grgoc, Municipality of Djakovica

He was a member of the so-called Jablanica group, led by Lahi Ibrahim. From the beginning of 1998, he participated in all the attacks on the members of the Serb and Albanian population, as well as on the Roma in the region.

Together with Safedin Alia, also from the village of Grgoc, on June 2nd, 1998, he attacked the house of the Thaqi family from the village of Kosurić, Municipality of Peć, when Uk Thaqi, who had refused to join KLA, was killed.

In June of the same year, Bushati and Agim Zejnelli, aka „Cergash“, from Jablanica, kidnapped Dejan Randjelović, from the village of Bec, as well as one member of the Roma community, who were released after days of maltreatment and torture. At the time, the above mentioned group was engaged in the plunder of temporarily abandoned Serb and Montenegrin houses in the

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village of Bec, since the population was afraid of the activities of Albanian terrorists. Bushati organized repeated attacks on a Montenegrin house in the village of Crmljane, owned by Babović family.

In late August of the same year, Bushati and Zejnelli carried out a terrorist attack on the clinic in the village of Drenovac. On September 29th, 1998, Bushati kidnapped a taxi-driver on the road to the village Krljane, near Djakovica, who was kept imprisoned for several days in the village of Krljane and then murdered.

After the withdrawal of the Serbian security forces from K&M, together with Arif Shala, a former KLA member, Bushati was actively engaged in the kidnapping and exile of the Serbs and the Roma from the region of Duškaje, particularly from the village of Crmljane. On June 16th, 1999, they kidnapped Halid Beqa, a Roma from the same village, as well as Halid's father, Mihtar, on the following day. Halid disappeared without a trace, while Mihtar was released after several days of maltreatment whereupon, with his family, he left K&M.

21. JUSUF VELIA, alias „Zali“

Born on July 26th, 1957, in Priština.

As one of the rather active members of the former KLA within the Lab operational zone, he kept the post of the military police commander.

He participated in the terrorist attack on the „Niš-express bus“ on February 16th, 2001, near the village of Livadice, Municipality of Podujevo, when 11 passengers were killed. For this reason, he was arrested by UNMIK police and KFOR members.



22. AZEM (Rexha) VESELI

Born on March 8th, 1964, in the village of Labljane, Municipality of Peć.

He joined KLA forces in 1997 and, as the commander of the unit in the village of Labljane and member of the general staff for the Dukadjin operational zone, he participated in a number of terrorist actions against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and in the exile of the Serbs from the region of Metohija, as well as in the organization of arms and military equipment supply from Albania to K&M.

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He is responsible for the numerous crimes committed on the territory of the Dukadjin operational zone. In late 1998, he participated in the kidnapping, torture and execution of a number of people from Peć, including Vladimir Vulević and Bafer Gjuka, whose bodies were dumped in the Beli Drim river. Additionally, on July 11th, 1998, Veseli kidnapped and subsequently murdered, together with several numbers of his diversionary, terrorist group, Skender Kuqi, from the same village.

Since early 1999, he has been the commander of the illegal terrorist organization „KLA Wing“, which operates in the region of the Drim district and is responsible, among other things, for the numerous kidnappings, extortions and robberies of the Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia.

He led the 133rd KLA brigade, which, entered Istok on June 18th, 1999, and committed numerous murders, detained the remaining civilians, devastated and robbed movable property and real estates and demolished numerous religious and cultural monuments.

Together with a group of KLA secret police members, established by Naser Shatri, intended to liquidate the Serb population, in June 1999, Veseli murdered Stanoje Ljušić in his home, as well as Mihailo and Djurdje Vujuć, Radoje Vulić and his wife, and their son, Miško, and Petar Djurić and several other persons from Istok. Moreover, he ordered the execution of Radovan Radnić, which was carried out by Zenun Gashi, aka “Hoxha”, on June 20th, 1999, in Istok.

In 1999, he was the commander of the prison located in a private house in the village of Kaličani, Municipality of Istok, where some 150 civilians were detained.

He was closely connected with the criminal organization known as „Dukadjini“ led by Ramush Haradinaj, and directly participated in the arms, drugs, humanitarian aid and white slaves trafficking, as well as in the intimidation of competitive criminal groups.

Late in 2002, he was suspended from the function of the KPC commander in Istok. However, in 2003, he was reinstated.



23. KADRI (Fazli) Veseli, alias „Luli“

Born on May 31st, 1967, in Kosovska Mitrovica.

In the late 80s and early 90s, he was actively included in the activities of the illegal NMRK organization, engaged in the organization of armed groups and terrorist actions. In 1991, he completed a diversionary, terrorist training in the military camp in Albania.

He participated in the terrorist attack on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, on the railroad crossing near Glogovac, when four police officers were killed and three injured. Thereafter he escaped to Switzerland, and was granted political asylum.

After the deployment of the international forces in K&M, Hashim Thaqi appointed him chief of ECGS, whose individual members are directly subordinated to DPK party leadership and responsible, among other things, for the murders committed in order to maintain Thaqi's political position.

He belongs to the organized criminal gang led by Thaqi who gained control over the trafficking in arms, drugs, oil, oil derivatives and other excise goods thanks to his current political position and influence on the most extreme part of the separatist's movement. As a member of this organized criminal group, Veseli controls a number of firms dealing with sales of excise goods, including „Kosovo-petrol“, the most important one.

His closest collaborators are Muhamet Kosova, Feti Bakali, Demir Bitiqi, Xhavit Haliti, etc.



24. REXHEP (Maksut) VESELI, alias „Shpetimi“ and „Fisnik“

Born on August 6th, 1970, in Gnjilane.

At the time of the armed conflicts in K&M, he was a KLA member in the Karadak operational zone, where he participated, together with Ramadan Ramadani and Mustafa Sallih, in the smuggling of arms, food and other military equipment from the Republic of Albania to the region of K&M.

For a certain period of time he was a bodyguard of Imri Iljazi, the commander of the 6th KPC RTG in Gnjilane.

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After the establishment of the terrorist organization known as ANA, he was in charge of organization of a terrorist group in the Municipality of Gnjilane.

He is one of the wealthiest men in K&M. He owns „Perparimi“ Holding Company, the furniture factories „NTP Kosova Mobilia“ and „Thumbi“ in Gnjilane, six department stores in the same town which are, among other things, used for the storage of the smuggled goods.

Through his business connections in Turkey, he procured arms and uniforms for LAPMB, established close relations with Rustem Mustafa and Ellami Bajrami, cooperating with them in the „Cobra Security Co.“ and is included in the mafia network of Fadil Gumnishte.



25. SALI (Shaban) VESELI

Born on July 23rd, 1953, in the village of Smonica, Municipality of Djakovica.

As a former YNA officer, he participated in the organization of the military training of terrorists in Albania during the 1990 – 1993 period.

He was an operational deputy of the chief of the general staff of KLA. In the period January – October 2000, he kept the post of the commander of the 2nd KPC RTG Paštrik, to be subsequently (in May 2001) appointed commander of the 4th KPC RTG of Lab.

He is responsible for more than 16 murders, for kidnapping and illegal imprisonment of approximately 14 persons, for large-scale destruction of property, forced deportation of population from the territory of Podujevo, as well as for more than twenty terrorist attacks, including an armed attack on the village of Obranlja, Municipality of Podujevo.

He directly participated in the execution of Ekrem Rexha, alias „Commander Drini“, most probably upon the order of Hashim Thaqi and, in the words of the witnesses, other accomplices in this murder, Veseli gave each one DM 15,000.

26. SKENDER (Maksut) VESELI, alias „Bili“

Born on April 16th, 1971, in Gnjilane.

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Due to a well grounded suspicion of having participated in the commitment of terrorist acts, the District Public Prosecutor in Gnjilane pressed criminal charges against him in June 1999.

He was the commander of the guard and of the military police in the KLA general staff in the Karadak operational zone, charged with the protection of the general staff members and with discipline of KLA members who had failed to comply with the orders of the commanders-in-chief, Ahmet Isufi and Shemsi Sylaj. For this purpose, he organized an improvised prisons in the cellars of privately owned houses where disobedient Albanians and kidnapped Serbs were tortured.

He participated in the terrorist actions in the Municipality of Gnjilane, as well as in the village of Marevce, Municipality of Priština while, together with Elisah Imeri and his brother Rexhep Veselji, alias, „Fisnik“, he was engaged in the popularization of KLA.

After his service in the KPC guard unit in Priština, he participated in the torture of the Serbs in the villages of Dobrcane and Bukovik, Municipality of Gnjilane (Svetozar Antić, Srdjan Tepavčević, Dragan Dimitrijević and Nebojsa Antonijević, who succumbed to his injuries – all from Gnjilane).

Occasionally, as an instructor for the members of the terrorist organization, he stayed in the village of Dobrosin, Municipality of Bujanovac, where the general staff of the LAPMB was located. He also stayed on the territory of Macedonia, where he was engaged in terrorist activities and in the training of NLA members.

27. BESIM (Shaban) VOKSHI



Born on April 23rd, 1955, in Djakovica.

Early in 1998 he became a member of KLA and operated in the region of Djakovica in a group together with Hekuran Hoda, Anton Lekaj and Arben Shkupi, alias „Zifa“, responsible for the kidnapping and maltreatment of non-Albanian population detained in the „Paštrik“ Hotel cellar, where Vokshi had established an improvised prison and was its commander.

He is directly responsible for kidnapping of a number of Serbs, Montenegrins and Roma from Djakovica, including Besim Ramoci, a Roma from Djakovica, as well as five Serbs from Orahovac (Negovan Dedić, Budimir Baljošević,

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Staniša Milenković, Zvezdan Mojsić and Goran Stolić) who had tried to escape to Montenegro via Djakovica. Afijete and Gëzim Zeqiri, Hasan Tafa and Shaban Bala were tortured in the same premises, to be subsequently released, while Bajram Krasniqi, Zvezdan Lushaj and Rade Gagović were killed.

After the demilitarization of KLA, Vokshi established and currently manages the agency known as „Besa security“ in Djakovica, which is presumably engaged in the protection of the catering facilities and other premises. Since its work was prohibited by UNMIK police on several occasions, due to criminal activities, the seat of the agency was repeatedly moved all over Djakovica.

In December 2001, UNMIK members searched the premises of the agency and found documentation indicating that its members were engaged in the extortions from the wealthy citizens and in illegal oil trade. The said agency is connected with the suicide of Tafiz Lila, a merchant from Djakovica, whose private company „Tafa Komerc“ was taken over by „Besa Security“ members, former KLA members, who robbed him of a large amount of money. They also threatened his son, Shukria, who later escaped to Tirana.

The said agency was connected to a criminal gang named „Hawks“, operating in the region of Djakovica. Namely, the members of the gang were responsible for the robbery, kidnapping and maltreatment of the inhabitants of Djakovica who, in turn, asked the „Besa Security“ agency for protection.

The members of the said agency were also connected to the robberies and murder of „unfit“ and wealthy citizens, such as Edward Shalja, from Djakovica, whose goldsmith's shop was robbed after his murder.

28. LATIF (Rizah) GASHI, alias „Lata“ and „Fati“



Born on September 12th, 1961, in the village of Dobri Do, Municipality of Podujevo.

Gashi is the former commander of the KLA military police unit and of the intelligence service within the Lab operational zone and the former chief of the ECGS operational service.

In 1998, as the commander of the KLA military police, he was in charge of ordering the kidnapping and liquidation of the Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia, as well as of a large number of Serbs. After the withdrawal of the forces of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs

and of YA from K&M, he became the chief of the KLA secret police, with its headquarters in Priština, responsible for the detention and torture of civilians. Moreover, he was responsible for the operations of ECGS, as its head, while in September 1999, he was elected deputy commander of the 5th KPC RTG, led by Rustem Mustafa.

He is an organizer of abductions in the region of Lab, when he in person carried out interrogation of the kidnapped persons. He was immediately responsible for torturing of Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia, as well as followers of Ibrahim Rugova upon the order of Hashim Thaqi.

Together with Dritton Zhjeqi and Robert Bertetsky, Gashi organized the placing of an explosive device in the building of the former Yugoslav Committee for Cooperation with UNMIK and KFOR in Priština when Goran Jeftić was killed. In 1999, upon his order to do so, three Serbs – Jovica Stamenković, Miodrag Mladenović and professor Milenko Leković – were killed in the premises of the School of Economy.

Based on the testimonies of a number of witnesses, Gashi, as a deputy commander of the 5th KLA operational zone, ordered the liquidation of a member of the former State Security Center, Milić Jović, on December 1st, 1998. in Podujevo, as well as the imprisonment of Alush Kastrati, from Krpimej, Hetem Jashari, from Podujevo, Agim Musliu, alias „Agim Tocku“, Idriz Svarça, from Bijelo Polje, Drite Bunjaku-Voci, from Lužane, Nazmi Rustemi, brothers Muja, Adem, Halil and Fitim Rakovice, from the village of Dumosa, Hakif Hoti, from the village of Bradaša, Fehmi Poter, from the village of Lapaštica, Bexhet Nazifi, from Bajčina, Milan Stanković and his wife from Peran, as well as Drago Tijanić, also from Peran.

In addition to that, members of Gashi's terrorist group kidnapped Osman Sinani, from the village of Murgule, Municipality of Podujevo, who was subsequently murdered, as well as Milovan Stanković, a worker employed in the "Javor" company in Podujevo, from the village of Bečić, Municipality of Merošine, Ratko Vićentijević, from the village of Donja Dumnica, Visar Voca, Sabri Berisha, Mirveta Konjushevci, Goran Zbiljić, Čedomir Blagojević, Živorad Biserčić and Ljubiša Nedeljković. The kidnapped persons were detained in the prisons located in the villages of Gornja Lapaštica, Bajgora, Majance and Potok, in the Municipality of Podujevo.

He is one of the participants in the terrorist attack carried out on August 28th, 1996, in the village of Donje Ljupče, Municipality of Podujevo, when Ejup Bajgora, a member of the State Security Center in Priština, was killed. In addi-

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tion to Gashi, Zahir Pajaziti from the village of Turčice, Nazif Mehmeti, Naim Kadriu and Shaip Haziri from the village Kačikol, Municipality of Priština, participated in this attack. On June 12th, 1999, in the village of Polić, Gashi liquidated Krunislav Jošanović, from the village of Orlane, Municipality of Podujevo who had been kidnapped.

After the international community had established the Belgrade department for investigating the crimes committed in K&M, a mass grave with more than 37 bodies of the Serb civilians was discovered in the village of Kačidol, Municipality of Podujevo, with Gashi's terrorist group responsible for the executions.

He was arrested on January 29th, 2002, by KFOR and UNMIK, and sentenced by the International Court in Priština on July 16th, 2003, to 10 years of imprisonment for the war crimes committed in the regions of Priština and Podujevo.

Other members of the Lab group were sentenced as well – Mustafa Rustem to 17 years of imprisonment, Nazif Mehmeti to 13 years and Naim Kadriu to 5 years of imprisonment.



29. FAHRUDIN (Haredin) GASHI

Born on December 8th, 1969, in Štimlje.

In May 1998, he joined the KLA forces and their staff located in the village of Krajmirovce, Municipality of Lipljan, to be soon appointed chief of the military police in charge of a part of the territory of the Municipality of Štimlje. In addition to his engagement in the surveillance of the movements on the local roads, he participated in the attacks on the police and YA members, in the maltreatment and kidnapping of the Serbs, as well as the Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia (Agim Ademi, Ahmeti Veseli and Shuqer Zymberi).

After the signing of the UN Security Council resolution 1244 and the withdrawal of the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces from K&M, Gashi focused his activities within the KLA secret police on the expulsion of non-Albanian population from the region of Štimlje, organizing night attacks on the members of the Serb and Roma ethnic groups accompanied with blackmail and intimidation.

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At the same time, he participated in the kidnapping of the prominent members of the Albanian families in Štimlje, in order to gain material advantages. Also, he is responsible for the kidnapping of the 12 year old son of Hasan Rexhepi, the owner of the „Migros“ Company, who was ordered to pay the ransom of DM 60,000.

Together with Isak Musliu, he is responsible for the murder of Qerim Isamili, Agim Ademi, Ahmet Veseli and Fatmir Zymberi, from the village of Gornje Godance, and Imri Bajrami, from Štimlje.

Because of the said activities, he was arrested by KFOR and subsequently released upon the intervention of his superiors.

He is one of the leaders of the terrorist organization known as ANA in the region covering the villages of Gornje Godance, Zborce, Petrašica, Duka, in the Municipality of Štimlje, and the villages of Sedlare and Krajmirovce, Municipality of Lipljan.

In addition to all this, he participated in the organized smuggling and processing of drugs, as well as in white slave trafficking in the whole region of K&M

He is the leader of the criminal group composed of Bajrush and Bedri Rexhaj, from the village of Petrovo, Agim Isamili, from the village of Crnolejvo, Mehmet Miftari, Heset Bleta and Bexhet (Xhevat) Fazlliu, from Štimlje. The abovementioned group was engaged in the illegal procurement and re-sale of different arms, in the thefts and robberies of the wealthy individuals and private companies, in blackmailing and, particularly, in drug trafficking.

Gashi hired Shefki Osmani, from Štimlje, and Samit Sefejdini, from Uroševac, for the smuggling of drugs from foreign countries to K&M. Drugs were procured through Muharem Beqaj, alias „Balem“, born in Štimlje and residing in Turkey. The main destinations of the abovementioned drugs was the Czech Republic, and Beqaj established a channel for the transportation of drugs on the Turkey – K&M – Italy route.

„Union Bank“ and its director Ahmet Qiriqi, from Štimlje, were used to launder the money gained through the trafficking of drugs, arms, etc. Hizer Gashi, from the village of Petrašica, Municipality of Štimlje, was included in the abovementioned activities, as the deputy director of the said bank.



30. JETULAH (Sinan) GECAJ

Born on February 17th, 1954, in Lauša, Municipality of Srbica.

A KLA member from 1992 and one of the commanders in the region of the village of Lauša, Municipality of Srbica. From the first days of KLA, he was a member of Adem Jashari's group engaged in the popularization of the organization. Before and during the war, he had committed crimes against the Serb civilians, together with his brother Sabit, alias „Batali“, in the municipalities of Srbica, Glogovac, Klina and Istok.

He was an executor of Desimir Petković, from the village of Korilja, Municipality of Zvečane, and of Zen Durmishi, from the village of Reketnica, Municipality of Srbica. He also participated in the terrorist actions against the police and YA forces and was known for his cruelty among the KLA members.

After the deployment of the UN forces in K&M, he was appointed commander of the 112th brigade in the operational zone of Drenica by Thaqi's Interim Government.

In 2001, he organized minor terrorist groups which harassed, attacked and tortured their fellow men who were not the supporters of Hashim Thaqi's political platform. He tried to eliminate physically his political opponents, including Fadhil Gecaj, a DSK activist from the village of Lauša, Municipality of Srbica.

In the middle of March 2001, members of the abovementioned groups attempted the liquidation of Fadil Gecaj.

The members of the Gecaj Family were engaged in the smuggling of arms, as well as in the extortion of money from the owners of the restaurants in Prizren, Peć, Djakovica and Kosovska Mitrovica. They are engaged in the drug sale and in the organization of prostitution in the regions of Priština, Lipljan and Štimlje.

In 2000, Jetulah Gecaj was arrested by UNMIK police and subsequently sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment for his criminal activities. He is currently serving his sentence.



31. SABIT (Sheremet) GECAJ, alias „Batali“

Born on August 20th, 1958, in the village of Lauša, Municipality of Srbica.

He joined KLA in 1993 and was in charge of the procurement of arms and the training of KLA members in the region of Drenica. He actively participated in the planning and carrying out of terrorist attacks against the police and army members, in the kidnapping of civilians and in ethnic cleansing of the Serbs and other non-Albanians in the Municipality of Srbica.

He was one of the commanders of the improvised prison in the village of Likovac, Municipality of Srbica, where several dozens of kidnapped individuals were tortured and, most of them, upon his orders, executed.

After the deployment of the international forces in K&M, Sabit Gecaj joined the Kosovo secret service and, at the same time, he established close relations with the criminal groups and participated in the illegal procurement and distribution of drugs and arms, cigarettes, oil, in white slave trafficking, money extortion, etc. He established contacts with a criminal group from Drenica through Sylejman Selimi, alias „Sultan“, led by Hashim Thaqi, as well as with the criminal group of the Suma family.

Due to the abovementioned activities, in November 2000, he was arrested by the international forces in K&M. His trial before the District Court in Priština started early in 2001. He was, among other things, indicted for the mining of the „Show“ restaurant, together with his group, when 13 persons, mostly Albanians, were injured, and for the attack on Borisav Vukićević, the then president of the Yugoslav Committee for K&M. The trial was completed in April 2001, and Gecaj was sentenced to six years of imprisonment. Thus, he is currently serving his sentence in the District Jail in Kosovska Mitrovica.



32. GANI (Adem) GECI

Born on January 20th, 1968, in the village of Lauša, Municipality of Srbica.

In 1986, he was sentenced by the District Court in Kosovska Mitrovica to three years and six months of imprisonment for an attempted murder.

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He participated in numerous terrorist operations and liquidations of the police members in the municipalities of Srbica, Glogovac, Klina and Kosovska Mitrovica. In one of his interviews, he confessed his participation in the injury and the liquidation of the policemen Dejan Galjak and Bislimović.

In 1993, he carried out actions aimed at an intimidation of the Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia, including Muharem Qun, from the village of Glogovac, who was liquidated by Geci's collaborator, Ilaz Kadriu.

In his public appearances, he frequently criticized the activities of Hashim Thaqi, being, at the same time, one of the financiers of DSK. On October 19th, Hashim Thaqi's followers attacked a vehicle with the reporter, Bekim Kastrati, and Gani Geci, when Kastrati was killed and Geci injured. The attack was carried out because of the article published by Kastrati on Hashim Thaqi and Sylejman Selimi, alias „Sultan“, in which he suggested that he was going to publish the names of Albanian women raped by these Albanian politicians.

33. ADEM (Azem) GRABOVCI, alias „Celi“

Born on April 9th, 1960, in the village of Starodvorane, Municipality of Istok.

Due to his extremist activities and participation in the demonstrations from 1981, he was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment.

He left the country illegally in 1990 and went to Switzerland where he joined the illegal NPK organization and was elected one of its senior leaders. Together with Xhavit Haliti, Emrush Xhemaili and Ibrahim and Muhamed Kelmendi, he participated in the propaganda activities of the Albanians in that and other Western European countries.

After the establishment of KLA, he became a member of its general staff in Switzerland, in charge of the procurement and transport of arms for the diversionary terrorist groups in K&M. In this capacity, he visited K&M illegally several times during 1999.

After the signing of the Kumanovo Agreement, he was appointed the Minister of Finance in the self-proclaimed Interim Government of Kosovo. As a close collaborator of Hashim Thaqi, he was elected a member of the DPK Presidium in charge of controlling the financial assets of the party. At the same time, he participated in all criminal actions carried out under the control of Hashim Thaqi.



34. JAHIR (Haxhi) DEMAKU, alias „Madjup“

Born on June 6th, 1971, in the village of Donje Obrinje, Municipality of Srbica.

He was one of the most active KLA members in the region of Drenica, keeping the post of the commander of the special unit of the military formation „Guri“, with its headquarters in the village of Banjica. He was in direct contact with the Jashari brothers, as well as with Sami Lushtaku, Fadhil Kodra and others.

In 1998, together with Skender Halili and Isa Demaku, he kidnapped and subsequently killed Ivan Bulatović, a member of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs. Also in August, he participated in the kidnapping and wounding of Velli Vellaku, from the village of Banjica. He is also responsible for the establishment of the improvised prison in the village of Gornje Obirinje and for the torture of the prisoners.

In addition to his terrorist activities, he was engaged in organized crime and was closely connected to the leaders of the „Drenica“ criminal group, mostly composed of former KLA members from the Municipality.

After the demilitarization of KLA, he became a member of the general staff of KPC.

35. MILAZIM (Bajram) DERGUTI

Born on October 8th, 1969, in the village of Trn, Municipality of Uroševac.

In 1998, he was engaged in monitoring of the activities of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Municipality of Uroševac.

As a member of the KLA unit in the village Jezerce, Municipality of Uroševac, he actively participated in the terrorist activities committed by the unit in the Municipality of Štimlje. He was involved in the kidnapping of Albanians in the villages of Trn and Košin, Municipality of Uroševac, as well as in that of Mile Vuksanović, an employee in the Health Center in Priština.

Derguti organized and took an active part in the ethnic cleansing of the Serbs from the region of the municipalities of Uroševac and Štimlje, together with Isak Musliu, from the village of Račak, Municipality of Štimlje.

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He was a member of KPC, but was suspended because of his participation in the kidnapping and torturing of civilians. Currently, he keeps the post of the deputy chief of the ANA general staff for the municipalities of Uroševac, Kačanik, Štimlje and Štrpce.

36. JETULAH (Sylejman) DIBRANI

Born on December 21st, 1953, in the village of Vaganica, Kosovska Mitrovica

During the 80s and the 90s, he was sentenced several times for aggravated robberies and other criminal acts.

In April 1998, he founded a terrorist group, together with Ismet Haxha, Shaqir Prekazi, aka „Shoco“, Avni Haradinaj, aka „Koshutovo“, and Naser Lushtaku, which operated in the villages of Vaganica, Sipolja, Piroce, Vrbinica and in the other villages in the region of Kosovska Mitrovica. In addition to attacks on the police force, the group intercepted civilians and took them to KLA prison in the village of Likovac, Municipality of Srbica. Between 1998 and 1999, the group, led by Dibrani and Ismet Haxha, detained, tortured and probably executed Skender Ademi, Helmet Zymberi, Sherafedin Ajeti and Teuta and Vjolca Peci, from Kosovska Mitrovica.

After the zonal reorganization of KLA, he was appointed commander of a special unit with its headquarters in the village of Vrbinica. After the withdrawal of the Serbian and FRY security forces from K/M, he was actively engaged in the demolition, arson and robbery of the Serb real estate and property in the southern part of Kosovska Mitrovica, as well as in the Albanian demonstrations in this part of the town organized for the purpose of forced entrance into the northern part of Kosovska Mitrovica. After the establishment of KPC, Dibrani was appointed commander of the KPC group in charge of the region of Vaganica and Sipolja. However, discontented with his status, he retired soon thereafter.

In addition of Ismet Haxha, Dibrani was very close with Avni Haradinaj, who was killed in February 2000, in Kosovska Mitrovica, during the conflict with the French KFOR members.

37. SOKOL (Qazim) DOBRUNA

Born on March 22nd, 1940, in Djakovica.

He was engaged in the recruitment and transfer of Albanian to the KLA units in the villages of Smonica and Jablanica, Municipality of Djakovica, and to the villages of Junik and Glodjane, Municipality of Dečani, as well as in the collection and distribution of the material support for the terrorist KLA groups in the so-called region Reka Keć.

Together with Afrim Deda, Hekuran Hoda and Agron Krueziu, he established guerilla groups in the downtown Djakovica, responsible for a number of attacks on the police and YA forces in May 1999, when a considerable number of members of the security forces were killed.

During that time, Dobruna, as the president of the KLA court martial for the region of K&M, issued, together with his deputy, Ilaz Kadoli, from Suva Reka, both written and oral orders for the liquidation of both the Serbs and ethnic Albanians considered to be their political opponents. Otherwise, orders for the liquidation of the Serbs and the destruction of their property, came to the members of the KLA brigade in Djakovica from the commander of the Paštrik operational zone, Ekrem Rexha, aka „Drini“.

After the signing of the Kumanovo Agreement, Dobruna participated in the kidnapping and the murder of Milivoje Vuković, in the village of Petrušan, Jovanka Stolić and Draga Biberčić, in the village of Ljug, Bunar and the sisters Milka and Milica Slavković, from the village of Brekovac, as well as two former members of the Djakovica police department, Pasha Cerimu, from the village of Janoš, and Ibrahim Mahmuti, from the village of Batuša.

Together with his brother Muslim, he was engaged in illegal trafficking of oil derivatives, cigarettes and other goods.



38. SHABAN (Kajtaz) DRAGAJ

Born on April 16th, 1958, in the village of Kladernica, Municipality of Srbica.

As an active member of the former YNA, he operated within the illegal Albanian organization OMLK, with the seat in Ljubljana, which is why he was tried by the military authorities in 1983 and dismissed from active military service. He participated in the war conflicts in Croatia as a member of the Croatian paramilitary formations.

In May 1998, as the leader of diversionary terrorist groups, he came illegally from Albania to the territory of K&M and joined similar formations operat-

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ing on the territory of the village of Junik, Municipality of Srbica, where he made contacts with Ramush Haradinaj and Lahi Ibrahim. Later on, he went to the region of Drenica and operated in cooperation with Sylejman Salimi, aka „Sultan“, Ilaz Kodra and Sami Lushtaku. In late 1998, he was appointed deputy commander of the 121st KLA brigade Ramiz Qeriqi, in the Paštrik operational zone.

He led a terrorist group which kidnapped „Tanjug“ reporters Nebojša Radošević and Vladimir Dobričić on October 18th, 1998, in the vicinity of the village of Magura. Early in November 1998, he organized the kidnapping and execution of police officers Ilija Vujošević and Dejan Djatlov, on the road between the villages of Mališevo and Orlate.

After the withdrawal of the Serbian security forces from K&M, he became a member of the KPC command structure.

39. FLORIM (Mursel) EJUPI, alias „Mazul“ and „Luli“

Born on June 15th, 1978, in the village of Sekirača, Municipality of Podujevo

He is a former member of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs. As a KLA member in the region of the Lab operational zone, he participated in the terrorist attack on the „Niš-ekspres“ bus on February 16th, 2001.

Because of the said criminal act he was detained by KFOR and spent some time in detention in the American base „Bondsteel“. However, he managed to escape and fled to Albania. He occasionally comes to K&M where he leads an illegal group engaged in the organization of terrorist attacks on the remaining Serbs and ethnic Albanians with different political orientations. He was an accomplice in the attempted murder of Tahir Zemaj in Peć in 2002, as well as in his murder, committed in January 2003.

Moreover, he is also engaged in the activities related to organized crime and in the smuggling of cigarettes, together with Nuredin Ibishi and Arben Viti, as his collaborators.

40. AGIM (Ali) ELSHANI

Born on March 21st, 1963, in the village of Ozrim, Municipality of Peć.

During and after the armed conflicts on the territory of K&M, he led a terrorist group responsible for a number of murders of Serbs and Albanians on the

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territories of Istok and Peć. Bogić Bučković, from the village of Vitimirica, was killed upon his command. In the middle of June 1999, he organized and participated, in person, in the attack on a group of Serbian refugees near Orahovac.

As members of the terrorist group led by Daut Haradinaj, brothers Agim, Qerim, Avni, Adem and Ahmet Elshani killed several members of the families Musaj and Berisha. The said brothers also murdered Rahman Morina, from Malo Dubovo, Shaban Ramqaj, from Studenica, Djuza Abazović, from the village of Orno Brdo, Municipality of Istok.

In 2002, the Elshani brothers liquidated, upon the order of Ramush Haradinaj, his former bodyguard, Avni Elazi, who was to be a witness of the conflict, in 2000, between Haradinaj and the Musaj family and Tahir Zemaj.

Moreover, they also liquidated Ismajl Haradinaj, the delegate from Peć, and attempted to murder Ramiz and Sadik Muriqi from the same town, former members of FARK. On January 4th, 2003, together with Salli Laiqi, they murdered Tahir Zemaj and Ilaz Sellimi.

Agim Elashi was a member of the KLA secret police, directly subordinated to Naser Shatri, with whom he still maintains in close relations. Currently, he keeps the post of the director of the "Peć brewery", owned by Ekremi Lluka.

Together with Shatri and Lluka, the Elshani brothers hold the monopoly over the sales of oil derivatives, tobacco, drugs and arms in the region of Peć.



41. XHABIR (Riza) ZHARKU, alias „Cari“ or „Cori“

Born in 1962 in Kačanik.

Between 1998 and 1990 he was the commander of the 162nd KLA brigade „Agim Bajrami“ in the Nerodimlje operational zone. At the time, he, in person, massacred a number of Serbs in the Municipality of Klina. He was thereafter promoted by Agim Çeku, the commander-in-chief of the KLA general staff, to the rank of a colonel and appointed deputy commander of the operational zone.

After the withdrawal of the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces from the region of Kačanik, Zharku was ordered by

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the general staff, i.e., by Hashim Thaqi, to exile the non-Albanian population from the region of his responsibility as well as to destroy their property.

He commenced the activities as early as June 11th, 1999, as the leader of the group engaged in the kidnapping and subsequent massacre of Slobodan Stojković, a retired police officer of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs. On the same day, in his headquarters located in the former „Saniteks“ factory, he participated in the torture and subsequent murder of an ethnic Albanian, Shaip Reka, suspected of collaboration with the Serbs. The same group is responsible for the robbery of the Orthodox church in Kačanik.

In the period between February and March 2000, he ordered, as the commander of the 162nd KLA brigade, the prisoner's camp for the kidnapped Serbs located in the „Sankos“ company in Kačanik to be moved to the village of Reka, the district of Maljsi. As a member of EGS, he participated in the interrogation and intimidation of the Albanians suspected of collaboration with the Serbian and Montenegrin authorities.

In 2000, he gathered a group of criminals to be engaged in the trafficking of drugs smuggled from Albania and then transported from Macedonia, via Tetovo, to the region of Kačanik. The money earned was used to finance the terrorist organization of ANA.

Zharku and Adem Abdulahu organized procurement of arms intended for ANA, from Albania, through Abdulah's connections, which was illegally transported from Albania to Macedonia and then to K&M thereafter. A certain quantity of the arms was stored in the ANA bases in the region of Kosovska Kamenica.

Early in 2001, Zarku and Berat Luzha recruited, organized, armed and transferred to Tetovo a group of 100 volunteers who had joined ANA. Avdul Jakupi, alias „Çakala“, the ANA commander for the region of Tetovo, was his accomplice in the above-mentioned activities.

As he owns a chain of gas stations in K&M, Zharku is also engaged in the smuggling of oil derivatives, procured in Bulgaria through a certain company from Macedonia. In order to maintain his position, the criminal group led by him intimidates the competitors, using, in addition to verbal, physical attacks and explosive devices.

42. DRITTON (Shemsi) ZHJEQI

Born on January 1st, 1965, in Podujevo

He temporarily stays in Stuttgart. Sentenced to over 4 years of imprisonment.

Within the Lab operational zone, he was in charge of the supply of arms and equipment from Albania needed for KLA. After the establishment of LAPMB, Zhjeqi was entrusted by Rustem Mustafa, aka „Remi“, the commander of the 6th KPC RTG at the time, to distribute arms and recruit Albanians from the region of Podujevo for PMBLA. He was also engaged in the procurement of arms and ammunition for the needs of ANA in Macedonia.

He is the organizer of a number of terrorist actions and one of the closest collaborators of Robert Bertetsky, aka „Shaban“, who was sentenced on April 18th, 2001, by the International Court in Priština for the murder of Aleksandar Popović, a member of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

He also participated in the placing of an explosive device in the building of the Yugoslav Committee for Cooperation with UNMIK in Priština in 2000 and was a member of the group which carried out the terrorist attack on the „Niš-ekspres“ bus on February 16th, 2001, by placing an explosive device on the bus route.



43. TAHİR (REXHEP) ZEMAJ, alias „Toni“

Born on December 28th, 1951, in the village of Gornji Streoc, Municipality of Dečani.

A former YNA captain who was granted asylum in Germany. He was arrested in 1985 and sentenced to 6.5 years of imprisonment for his participation in the drug trafficking. Several years later he escaped from the prison and fled to Germany.

As an officer, he organized the training for approximately 500 FARK members, accommodated in the building of the elementary schools in the villages of Barane and Papracane.

Early in September 1998, after the action of the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs which routed the KLA general staff for the region of Metohija, Zemaj fled to Albania to be promoted to the rank of a colonel by Ahmet Krasniqi, the Minister of Defense in the self-proclaimed Government of the Republic of Kosovo. He continued with the training of the FARK members in the Albanian towns of Tropoji and Bajram Curiju, while in 1999, he actively participated in the armed conflicts which took place on the Yugoslav - Albanian border.

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Because of the strained relations with Ramush Haradinaj, he never came back to the territory of K&M after the withdrawal of the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces.

He was one of the key witnesses in trial of Daut Haradinaj, Ramush Haradinaj's brother, which is why Ramush Haradinaj and his group attempted to assassinate him on several occasions during 2001 and 2002.

He was killed on April 4th, on the road Priština – Peć, together with his son, Enis, and the nephew, Hysen Zemaj, upon the direct order of Ramush Haradinaj.

44. GENC (son to Lumitrija) ZOGAJ

Born on September 10th, 1979, in Novo Selo, Municipality of Mališevo.

He was a member of the KLA secret police. Zogaj's father was killed in a terrorist actions in Drenica, while his brother Adriatik Zogaj, a KPC member, was killed in Gnjilane.

In 2002, Genc Zogaj was accused of the murder of Mejdi Sadriju, a former member of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs in Gnjilane, as well as of the murder of Danush Januzi and Feta Arifi, all from the Municipality of Vitina. For that reason, he was detained and still is in the District Jail in Gnjilane.



45. BISLIM (Sadri) ZYRAPI

Born on July 9th, 1962, in the village of Studenčane, Municipality of Suva Reka.

A former YNA member. As a division commander, he participated on the side of the Muslims in the war conflicts in the region of central Bosnia and Herzegovina.

He is a perpetrator of numerous crimes in the Paštrik operational zone, including more than 26 murders, 77 abductions, organization of 6 prisons located on the territory of Orahovac and Prizren, of a group raping and of torture.

Additionally, he is responsible for more than twenty terrorist actions, including attacks on the villages of Bratotin, Opteruša, Retimlje and Zočište, carried out in July and November 1998. He is a close collaborator of Agim Çeku.

He was the chief of the KLA general staff in K&M and the chief of staff of the 2nd KPC RTG, as well as an official of the Ministry of Defense in the Interim Government of Hashim Thaqi.

46. Nuredin (Hamdija) IBISHI, alias „commander Leka“



Born on December 4th, 1956, in the village of Kaljatica, Municipality of Podujevo.

A graduate of the Military Academy and a former commander of the special unit with the Provincial Secretariat of Internal Affairs.

After leaving the police, he joined the independent union of former Ministry of Internal Affairs workers, i.e., of the parallel (Albanian) Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kosovo. In June 1998, he was appointed, by Nuredin Ibishi, commander of the general staff for the Lab operational zone, commander of the Special KLA forces engaged in the diversionary terrorist actions, whose members had committed a large number of terrorist attacks on the Serb population.

In August 1999, he formed, together with his closest collaborates, Rustem Mustafa, aka „Remi“, and Kadri Kastrati, the terrorist group „Kashtjela“ („The Fortress“), whose members were engaged in the ethnic cleansing of the Serb population in the region of Podujevo.

He participated in the establishment of KPC and the selection and training of its leaders, but left it not long ago.

He is engaged as a lecturer at the Police Academy in Vučitrn and, at the same time, he takes part in the training of ANA members, carried out in the region of the Batlava lake, near Priština. Ibishi is highly experienced for this kind of tasks, since he had completed special training for LAPMB volunteers.

He is involved in the organized crime activities. Together with Florim Maloku and Arben Viti, he ranks among the most powerful smugglers of cigarettes and other goods in K&M. The above-mentioned activities were carried out under the patronage of Hashim Thaqi.

He established the agency for personal protection, named „Cobra“, and actually engaged in the organized crime activities.

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In 2002, he was one of the owners of the „Siguria“ Insurance Company in Priština, as well as the owner of a certain “tourist” facility in Podujevo, actually used for organized prostitution. He also usurped the apartment of his neighbor, Dragiša Aleksić, in Podujevo.

He owns an exclusive restaurant on the Batlava Lake, the meeting-place of the organized crime members from the region, as well as the numerous members of the Albanian terrorist groups.

Since June 2003, he has been employed in the „Mabatex“ company, owned by Bexhet Pacoli, a highly influential financier of the Albanian terrorism, as one of the closest Pecoli's collaborators.



47. IMRI (Imer) ILAZI, alias „Feri“

Born on January 26th, 1963, in the village of Kamena Glava, Municipality of Uroševac.

Criminal charges were pressed against him on July 20th 1998, in his absence.

As a member of the illegal NPK organization, he founded diversionary terrorist groups responsible for three terrorist actions on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs in 1998. He also participated in the formation of the KLA staff for the Municipality of Uroševac in June 1998 and was subsequently appointed deputy commander of the KLA staff in the village of Jezerce.

After the withdrawal of the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces from K&M, he organized ethnic cleansing of the Serbs in the municipalities of Uroševac, Štimlje and Kačanik, when the total Serb population was exiled, their property plundered and 80% of the houses set on fire.

After the formation of KPC, Ilazi was appointed deputy commander, and subsequently commander of the 6th KPC RTG. He is still there.



48. GANI (Shahin) IMERI

Born on October 12th, 1967, in the village of Gornja Dubica, Municipality of Vučitrn.

After a long stay abroad (in Germany, Switzerland, Croatia and Austria) he returned in the middle of 1997 to K&M and joined KLA within Shalja operational zone.

Early in 1998, he formed the KLA general staff in the village of Cecilija, Municipality of Vučitrn, and became its commander. For the purpose of popularization of KLA in the region of Vučitrn, he carried out a forced mobilization of a large number of individuals, threatening them with liquidation, and organized their training, and the actions related to fortification (digging of trenches and bunkers), and the terrorist actions against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces, against the Serb and Albanian population refusing to cooperate with KLA.

Together with a group of 20 KLA members, he participated in the terrorist attacks on the mine of Stari Trg and the police officers there in 1998.

In June 1999, he was the commander of the so-called KLA Secret Police for the region of Vučitrn, and was subsequently appointed commander of the 4th battalion of the 141st KPC brigade, with the headquarters in Vučitrn.

He was the commander of the prisoner's camp for the detained Serbs and Albanians located in a department store cellar in Vučitrn.

In the same region he killed more than 10 members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and of YA and led terrorist groups engaged in the expulsion of the Serb population from the villages of Grace, Samodraža, Nedakovac, Donji and Gornji Svračak, and the destruction of their property.

In June 1999, Imeri organized the kidnapping of Dušan Brakus, Svetozar Stambolić and Ćirilo Janačković, subsequently killed in the region of Šalja. In the village of Gojbulja, he organized the kidnapping of Nenad Mihajlović, his sons Branimir, Vladimir and Aleksandar, as well as Vladan Mladenović. He himself led the group of terrorists responsible for the arson and robbery in the villages of Grace, Novoselo and Samodraža, where they demolished the Orthodox church.

Imeri was engaged in the extortion of money from the Albanians in the region of Vučitrn and, for that reason, he was attacked by his opponents who had

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planted an explosive device in his car (when he sustained light mildly injuries).

When armed conflicts began in Macedonia, he organized the transfer of a large quantity of arms and ammunition intended for the Albanian extremists there. Because of the said activities, in March 2001, he was arrested by KFOR members in the village of Pantina, to be released soon thereafter due to the lack of evidence.

Since he took for himself a considerable part of the financial assets intended for the procurement of military equipment for the Albanian terrorists, he became the owner of a number of business premises and lots in the central part of Vučitrn. Additionally, he initiated the construction of a large business-residential building in the same town, together with Pajazit Plana, the president of the above-mentioned Municipality.



49. ELISAH (Xhemajl) IMERI, nicknamed „Uli“

Born on July 10, 1971, in the village of Vladovo, Municipality of Gnjilane.

Suspected of having committed a criminal act of association for the purpose of carrying out hostile activities, in connection with the criminal act of terrorism, criminal charges were brought against him on June 14, 1999.

As a member of the terrorist KLA in the area of Karadac, he was engaged in the organization of logistic aid to the local headquarters in the village of Zlaš, Municipality of Priština, intended to secure and deliver arms, military equipment, food and transporting to the KLA members, via secret channels from Albania and Macedonia to the aforementioned region. Beside him, the terrorist group which was engaged in these activities, was made up of: Rexhep Veseli, aka „Fisnik“, Skender Veseli, aka „Bili“, both from Gnjilane, Ramadan Ramadani, aka „Hoxha“, from the village of Bukovnik, Municipality of Gnjilane, Salih Mustafa, aka „Salko“, and Fadhil Ramadani, both from the village of Maleševo, Municipality of Gnjilane, followed by Besim Imeri, Elisah's cousin, as well as other relatives from the Preševo area, Shaqir Shaqiri, aka „Qeli“, and Bajram Selimi.

After the security forces withdrew from Kosovo and Metohija, the members of this group were especially active on the territory of the villages of Dobrcane, Bukovnik, Ugljare and Podgradje, in the Gnjilane Municipality, where their

headquarters were situated and where they tortured the kidnapped individuals of non-Albanian ethnic origin. In connection with that, a mass grave containing fourteen murdered Serbs was found in the village of Ugljare.

The members of this terrorist group were also active in the provision of logistic aid to the LAPMB headquarters in the village of Dobrosin, Municipality of Bujanovac.

50. BEXHET (Isman) IMISHTI, alias "Kačak"

Born on Aug. 6, 1958, in the village of Dubrava, Municipality of Kačanik.

Due to the terrorist activities which he conducted as a member of the KLA headquarters on the territory of Kačanik, he was sentenced to imprisonment, in absentia, in 1998.

Up to the moment when KPC was formed, he kept the post of deputy commander of the 162nd KLA brigade, and at the beginning of 2000, he was appointed leader of the „Black Hand“ terrorist group which was formed by Kosovo's secret service.

Imishti was an organizer of the illegal arms smuggling channels for the Albanian terrorists in Macedonia which, after the Ohrid Agreement was signed and the situation became less tense, he employed for the smuggling of excise goods from Kosovo and Metohija to the Republic of Macedonia.

He is currently active in the ANA terrorist organization on the territory of Macedonia, which is why members of UNMIK police are searching for him.



51. AHMET (Limon) ISUFI, nicknamed „Rexha“

Born on October 1, 1961, in the village of Djuriševci, Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica.

As a member of the „Albanikos“ illegal group, he was sentenced to 9 years in prison in 1983.

He was the commander of the KLA general staff in the Karadak zone, with the headquarters in the Zlaš village, Municipality of Priština. After the withdrawal of the members of Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces from Kosovo and Metohija, he organized the assas-

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sination of the Serbs from the territory of the municipalities of Gnjilane, Kosovska Kamenica, Kosovska Vitina and Novo Brdo, which were committed by the members of the so-called secret police, Gjumshit Osmani and Nazmi Bekteshi, both from Gnjilane, together with individuals from the criminal groups who had arrived from other regions or from the territory of Albania. Only in Gnjilane itself, over 100 ethnic Serbs were murdered, and Isufi personally signed the order for planting an explosive device in the mosque in downtown Gnjilane.

He was also engaged in providing aid to the LAPMB members, recruitment and transfer of the former KLA members to southern Serbia. He is, also, engaged in the procurement and illegal arms delivery to the territory of the villages Dobrosin, Muhovac and Breznica, Municipality of Bujanovac.

He was a member of the DSK presidium, Gnjilane branch, and now, in the capacity of an ABK member, headed by Ramush Haradinaj, he keeps the post of the minister of labor and social issues in the Government of Kosovo.



52. LIRIM (Sadrija) JAKUPI, nicknamed „Nazi“ and „Commander of Bujanovac“

Born on August 1, 1979, in Vranje.

As a political asylum seeker in Germany, he established contacts with the members of the Albanian emigration. In mid-1998, he answered the call of the illegal Government of Kosovo, headed by Bujar Bukoshi, and, via the secret channels, as a KLA volunteer, arrived in Kosovo and Methohija, where he joined the armed conflict with the Yugoslav and Serbian security forces on the territory of the Djakovica Municipality.

After the Kumanovo Agreement was signed, he was engaged in the expulsion of the Serb population from the territory of Gnjilane and Kosovska Kamenica. In the middle of February of 2000, together with Shefqet Musliu, he became a member of the assassination group, formed by the former KLA members, which was to be the future LAPMB. Within LAPMB, he took part in the preparations and realization of terrorist acts on the territory of Bujanovac, forming and training new groups, purchasing and delivering arms and other military equipment.

On a number of occasions, together with Besim Tahiri, in the border villages of the Bujanovac region, he stopped Albanians he estimated to be loyal

to the Serbian authorities and demanded money from them. One of them was Ramadan Zymeri, who was harassed and physically abused by Jakupi. Allegedly for the needs of ANA, he confiscated 5,000 euros from the said individual and a vehicle of the Lada-Niva make. Other than that, all Albanians who did not support ANA activities in southern Serbia were obliged, under threats of murder, to hand over to Jakupi between 2,000 to 5,000 euros.

Following LAPMB demilitarization, which he strongly opposed, he moved to Gnjilane, where he was arrested by KFOR. After he was released from prison, late in 2002, he traveled to Switzerland by illegal channels. There, he was appointed one of the officials of this organization for southern Serbia by ANA top officials. Toward the end of January 2003, he returned to Kosovo and Metohija, with the task of establishing terrorist groups intended to carry out armed attacks on the area of the Municipality of Bujanovac.

53. JANUZ (Rama) JANUZAJ

Born on January 1, 1958, in the village of Ljubožda, Municipality of Istok. Because of his terrorist activities, he was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

After serving out his sentence, together with Adem Demaqi and Rexhep Kasumi, he formed a branch of NPK in Istok. He is one of the founders of KLA in this area and a participant in a number of clashes with Yugoslav security forces, when he was wounded. Beside Azem Veseli, Naser Shatri and Naim Gjuraj, he was a member of the headquarters of the 133rd KLA brigade which, on June 18, 1999, entered Istok and, beside looting Serb property, setting fire to, and demolishing, the houses, also murdered the remaining Serb population.

Because of his role in the planning and carrying out of ethnic cleansing on the territory of Istok, he was appointed president of the so-called Interim Administrative Council of that Municipality. Together with Naser Shatri who, at the same time, was appointed commander of the local police, he committed a series of murders (of Momčilo Pumpalović, the principal of the high school in Istok and his wife Sretena, of Radonja Stojković, from the village of Zača, of Ranko and Vlasta Nedeljković, from Istok, of Raka Milovanović, from the hamlet of Opraška, the village of Koš).

On that occasion, they exiled a number of individuals who had previously been mistreated and set fire to their houses (Danilo and Danica Radičević from the village of Ljubožde, Stojan Simić, Bora Ristić, Risto Ristić and Vukić Ristić, all from Ljubožde, as well as Milan Ljušić, from Istok). Under their command,

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the Orthodox graveyards in Istok and the neighboring villages were desecrated and damaged, while the Orthodox churches were mined (Osojani, the priests residences in Istok and Djurakovac, while the church in Pecka Banja was partly damaged).

Januzi is currently the president of Ramush Haradinaj's ABK for that area. He takes part in the operations of the municipal and regional work groups for the return of the refugees and the displaced persons which were established by UNMIK administration.



54. BASHKIM (Rifat) JASHARI

Born on November 15, 1977, in the village of Donje Prekaze, Municipality of Srbica.

Adem Jashari's nephew. At one time, as the deputy commander of the operational zone of Drenica, he personally took part in a number of terrorist acts aimed against the members of the army and the police, carried out on the

territory of Srbica.

Following KLA demilitarization, he moved to KPC, where he was placed in the first RTG.

His criminal role in Kosovo and Metohija is significant, in view of the fact that he is a member of Thaqi's Drenica group. He is involved in drugs and arms trafficking, as well as in extortion and racketeering, where he cooperates with Sami Lushtaku and Rahman Rama.



55. MUSA (Halit) JASHARI

Born on June 4, 1970, in the village of Donje Prekaze, Municipality of Srbica.

Within KLA, he was a member of Adem Jashari's terrorist group. At the beginning of the 90s, he underwent diversionary terrorist training in Albania, and from February 1998 to June 1999, he trained a group of Albanian women who, as volunteers, joined the KLA forces in the village of Likovac, Municipality of Srbica.

Following KLA demilitarization, he was appointed member of the KPC general staff.

He is directly connected to the Drenica criminal group, headed by Hashim Thaqi.

56. RIFAT (Shaban) JASHARI

Born on December 1, 1946, in the village of Donje Prekaze, Municipality of Srbica.

Brother of the terrorist leader Adem Jashari, living in Germany.

Following the demonstrations of the Albanian separatist in Kosovo and Metohija in the eighties, Rifat Jashari moved to Germany, where he joined the top officials of NMRK. He was an organizer of, and a participant in, all significant events intended to affirm the ideas of Albanian separatism in the international community and the support for KLA.

He was especially engaged in the operation of the so-called crisis headquarters for Kosovo, which was formed following an initiative of the Government of Kosovo, headed by Bujar Bukoshi. Together with Fehmi Lladrovci and Rexha Iberdemaj, he was in charge of collecting funds, in the Bavarian area, for KLA needs. At the same time, he transferred the money, and sent KLA members from Germany to Albania, for training. He was put in charge of the retreat of the terrorists abroad, after their participation in a terrorist act in K&M. In connection with this, he provided faked documents and assisted a number of Albanian terrorists, among them Sami Lushtaku, Osman Ferizi, Lulzim Jashari and Jakup Nura, and made it possible for them to receive political asylum in Germany.

Rifat Jashari's significant activities were focused on the arming of Albanian terrorists. He was engaged in the smuggling modern arms for the armed forces in K&M. On a number of occasions, he personally delivered these arms from Germany to the territory of Albania, whence, via illegal channels, they were transferred to the territory of K&M.

He financially supports Hashim Thaqi's party, from the day of its foundation. In recent times, he occasionally visits Kosmet.



57. SAHIT (Hamit) JASHARI

Born on February 9, 1965, in the village of Donje Prekaze, Municipality of Srbica.

Between 1983 and 1996, he was sentenced to a year of imprisonment, for the statutory rape of a minor. Five additional criminal charges were brought against him.

He was a member of KLA from the day of its foundation, in 1992. He is suspected of having participated in a number of terrorist attacks against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs on the territory of Srbica and beyond. In 1996, the District Court in Priština sentenced him, in absentia, to 20 years in prison for the criminal acts of terrorism.

Following the assassination of Adem Jashari, from the village of Donje Prekaze, with a diversionary terrorist group, he illegally arrived in K&M from Albania, where the group had been gathered for military training, and commenced the terrorist acts against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs on the territory of Drenica.

In May of the same year, he was appointed warden of the illegal jail in the village of Likovac where Serbs and Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia were held. In this jail, Domo Smigić, from the village of Leocin, was killed, while Dostana Smigić, allegedly, was transferred from Likovci to the jail in the village of Voćnjak, where all traces of her were lost. Together with Sylejman Selimi, aka „Sultan“, he especially excelled in the torture and abuse of the prisoners, some of which he himself killed.

Towards the end of June 1998, together with Selimi, Valdat Rama and Rasim Kiqina, he took Ivan Bulatović and Žarko Spasić from the prison in Likovac, led them into the forest in the vicinity of the village of Bajnice and shot them death.

The next assassination committed by the said group occurred in the village of Ovčarevo, when 10 kidnapped persons were killed, mostly workers of the Power Company of Kosovo. Among the murdered persons were Mirko Buha, Miroslav Trifunović, Zoran Adžajić, Filip Gojković and a Roma, Brahini, from Srbica, whose hand was cut off by Sahit Jashari prior to the assassination. In these assassinations, beside Jashari, the following men took part: Sami Lushtaku, Xhavit Nuraku, Sylejman Selimi, Rasim Kiqina, Emin Gjinovci, Afrim Shureci and Valdat Rama.

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In March 1999, this group kidnapped Miljan Mitrović, from the village of Mijalić, and killed his father Radivoje and uncle Ljubiša Mitrović, from the same village. On June 12, 1999 Jashari's group kidnapped Zvonko Stepić from Kosovo Polje. Two weeks later, after his parents had paid the ransom, he was released.

Following Hashim Thaqi's order, between February 1998 and June 1999, Jashari was the commander of the special forces in charge of the jail in the village of Likovac, Municipality of Srbica, where the kidnapped ethnic Serbs, as well as Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia, were held.

Following the arrival of the international forces in K&M, he was appointed chief of police of the first operative zone of Drenica, with the headquarters in Srbica, and in July 2002, he was promoted to the rank of a KPC colonel. In this period, he continued to organize forced expulsion of non-Albanian population from K&M. One of the priority tasks which he imposed upon his subordinates in KPC was the making of lists with the data on the current addresses of individuals who fought against KLA, with a standing order of killing them the moment they were available.

He maintains contact with Sami Lushtaku, from the village of Donje Prekaze, Municipality of Srbica, who is in charge of sending terrorist groups from the territory of Drenica to southern Serbia and Macedonia, where Jashari was engaged in the training of the volunteers who were to be transferred to the terrorist units in those areas.



58. NAIM (Halit) KADRIU, alias „Lumi“

Born on June 6, 1974, in the village of Turučica, Municipality of Podujevo.

He was the head of the secret service on the territory of Podujevo and Priština and, in June 1999, he was appointed police commander in Podujevo.

Together with Latif Gashi and Nazif Mehmeti, he participated in the assassination of an operative of the security service of Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, Milić Jović, in Podujevo. He is also responsible for the arrest of a number of ethnic Serbs and Albanians (Alush Kastrati, Hatem Jashari, Agim Musliu, Idriz Svarça, Drita Bunjaku-Voci, Nazmi Rustemi, the Rakovica brothers, Hakim Hoti, Fehmi Potera, Bexhet Nazifi, Milan Stanković, Drago Tijanić, Osman Sinani, who was subsequently murdered, Milovan Stanković,

Ratko Vićentijević, Visar Voca, Sabri Berisha, Mirveta Konjushevci, Goran Zbiljić, Čedomir Blagojević, Živorad Biserčić).

He is one of the perpetrators of the terrorist attacks carried out on August 28, 1996, in the village of Donje Ljupče, Municipality of Podujevo, where a member of the central state security forces of Priština, Ejup Bajgora, was assassinated.

He is a secretary of a branch of Hashim Thaqi's party in Podujevo. In July 2003, by a verdict of the International Court, he was sentenced to 5 years in prison, for the war crimes committed on the territory of Priština and Podujevo.



59. GINER (Qamil) KAMBERI

Born on January 3, 1975 in the village of Djelekapa, Municipality of Vitina.

From the end of 1998, he was an active KLA member on the territory of Drenica, and after the YA forces and the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs were withdrawn from the territory of K&M, he was engaged as a security officer in the KLA 173rd brigade. Following KPC formation in Vitina, where he held the rank of a major, he formed a special secret police department.

At the same time, as a member of the „Black Eagle“ terrorist organization, he participated in the organization and execution of assassinations, harassment and forced expulsion of ethnic Serbs from the territory of the Vitina Municipality.

During the armed conflict in southern Serbia, he was one of the commanders of LAPMB in the village of Sefer, Municipality of Preševo.

Toward the end of 2002, he was expelled from KPC, and at this moment, as an active ANA member, he heads a group of some 20 terrorists in the village of Djelekare, Municipality of Vitina.

Kamberi is included in the organized arms and drugs trafficking and invested huge amounts of money, acquired in this manner, into the purchase of Serb property on the territory of Vitina.

60. AJVAZ (Behram) KARPUZI

Born on May 21, 1956, in the village of Sedlare, Municipality of Lipljan.

He stayed in Albania until 1991 and, after completing his military training, he left for Western Europe, where he joined Albanian emigration and became, from 1998 onward, one of the most extreme members of KLA.

He was a member of the headquarters of KLA 121st brigade, as well as an officer of the „military police“, engaged in the planning and direct conduct of terrorist acts aimed against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces on the territory of the villages of Crnoljevo, Lapušnik, Klečka and Magura. In September 1998, the members of the aforementioned unit, carried out a terrorist act against Milosav Stanišić, from the village of Slovinja, a reserve police officer of the police station in Lipljan, who suffered a leg wound.

In October of the same year, he took part in the terrorist attack against Fatmir Qerinaj's family, from the village of Petrović, Municipality of Štimlje, a policeman from the station in Lipljan, in the arrest of two of Tanjug's journalists and the assassination of several Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia.

After June 1999, he organized ethnic cleansing on the territory of Lipljan and the neighboring villages. He is one of the organizers of, and the participants in, the terrorist act carried out on July 23, 1999, in the village of Staro Gracko, Municipality of Lipljan, in which 14 individuals were killed (Novica Janićijević, Stanimir Djekić, Božidar Djekić, Miodrag Tepšić, Andrija Oldalovac, Mile Janićijević, Momčilo Janićijević, Slobodan Janićijević, Milovan Jovanović, Jovica Živić, Radovan Živić, Saša Cvejić, Ljubiša Cvejić and Nikola Stojanović).

61. AJET KASTRATI



Originally from Kišna Reka, Municipality of Glogovac.

A former YA officer, serving at the Glogovac army district.

As one of the commanders of the 121st KLA brigade in Glogovac, he was a member of the „Plumbi“ („Pigeon“) group, headed by Jakup Krasniqi, which encompassed KLA members from the villages of

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Lapušnik, Vukovci, Negrovce, Vuk and Orlat. He organized and handled the training of a number of terrorist groups in Drenica.

He is currently in command of the KPC main logistics headquarters, with the rank of colonel.



62. KADRI (Ferat) KASTRATI, nicknamed „Daja“

Born on March 15, 1960, in the village of Velika Reka, Municipality of Podujevo.

A former non-commissioned officer of the Yugoslav National Army. In May 1998, he illegally crossed the border from Albania to K&M where, by the decision of the KLA general staff, he was appointed commander in the Lab operative zone.

Following his and Rustem Mustafa's and Nuredin Ibisi's order, the terrorist group „Kastjela“ („Fortress“) was formed, headed by Haki Statovci, aka „Lumi“, whose members were active in the ethnic cleansing of the territory of Priština, as well as in the assassination of the Albanians who had any connections with the security service of the Republic of Serbia.

Following the withdrawal of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and YA forces from K&M, Kastrati was appointed head of the logistics department of KPC general staff and, at the beginning of May 2001, he was appointed commander of the 4th RTG KPC, by the KPC commander, Agim Çeku, with the headquarters in Kosovska Mitrovica.

63. MENSUR (Ferit) KASUMI



Born on June 25th, 1966, in the village of Skočna, Municipality of Vučitrn.

He organized a terrorist group in 1998 in the village of Zilivode, Municipality of Vučitrn, and subsequently formed KLA general staff for this and 20 other villages in the municipalities of Vučitrn and Obilić. As the commander of the general staff, he was engaged in the promotion of KLA, taking part, at the same time, in terrorist acts, among which the attack on the strip mining site of the Belačevac mine, as well as on the villages of Sibovac and Priluzje, along with a number of actions against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces.

Because of his engagement within KLA, in 1999 Hashim Thaqi appointed him Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs in the interim Government of Kosovo.

64. NASER (Meto) KELMENDI

Born on February 15, 1957, in Peć,

In early 90s, he acquired great wealth from cigarette smuggling, which is why a number of criminal charges were brought against him. As one of the richest Albanians, he was one of the major financiers of KLA activities.

Together with Ekrem Lluka, from Peć, Agim Elshani, from Ozrim, Municipality of Peć, Naser Shatri, from Istok, and others, Kelmendi belongs to an organized crime clan headed by Ramush Haradinaj. This group holds a monopoly on drug, arms, human and cigarette trafficking on the territory of Peć. Two gas stations and a few boutiques Kelmendi owns on the territory of this Municipality, only serve as a front for his drugs, oil and oil derivatives trafficking activities. He is the main financier and organizer of the drug sale, especially cocaine and heroin, which arrive to Peć by bus from Istanbul and, to a lesser degree, from Albania. The, via Peć and Rožaje, they are transferred to Novi Pazar and then, finally, to the end users in the countries of Western Europe. In the first half of 2001, UNMIK police confiscated Kelmendi's and Ekrem Lluka's contraband cigarettes in the „Dukadjini“ zone of operations, in the village of Zahac, Municipality of Peć in the amount estimated at thousands of German marks.

Lluka and Kelmendi, in cooperation with Haradinaj and Ethem Çeku, directly financed the activities of the Albanian terrorist groups which, from the territory of Peć, were transferred into southern Serbia and western Macedonia.

Kelmendi owns a freight forwarding company in Sarajevo and has twenty trucks at his disposal for the transport of goods most of which is located on the territory of Peć. He has a dual citizenship, of Serbia and Montenegro and of B&H. In Sarajevo, he hired a number of mujahedins as bodyguards. For a couple of months, at the beginning of 2002, he remained in Sarajevo, worried about his security in K&M because, at the end of 2001, he had organized an armed attack on the office of UNMIK's police located in the Cultural Center in Peć, with the intention of destroying evidence of his criminal activities.

65. HISNI (Bajram) KILAJ

Born on December 19, 1993, in the village of Ljubižda, Municipality of Orahovac.

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As the fund manager of the so-called Committee for Financing the Republic of Kosovo, he made contacts with members of the NPK illegal organization „Bali Kombetar“, PNDS and others.

At the beginning of 1998, together with Fatmir Limaj, Gani Krasniqi and Skender Krasniqi, he founded a KLA unit for the region of Mališevo and, as one of the commanders of the 122nd KLA brigade, took part in the attacks on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces, as well as on the Serb and Albanian civilians. He committed terrorist acts in coordination with Jakup Krasniqi, Rame Buja, Sokol Bashota and Sylejman Selimi.

Together with Limaj, he organized the assassination of a few dozen ethnic Serbs and Montenegrins at the infamous execution site in the village of Klečka, Municipality of Lipljan.

After the Kumanovo Agreement was signed, following orders of DPK top officials, he was engaged in taking over the local authorities and was the head administrator in Mališevo.

He is the president of that party's branch in Mališevo.

66. ANTON (Ton) KITAJ

Born on April 20, 1978, in the village of Budisavci, Municipality of Klina.

In 1998 he joined the terrorist group which, together with Pal Merditaj, was led by his brother Gjon, aka Vilson (born on April 2, 1976). They carried out their tasks as members of the 112th brigade, commanded by Gani Thaqi.

The Kitaj brothers, even prior to the establishment of KLA, were well known as individuals prone to criminal activities, i. e., they were involved in black-mail, arms smuggling, theft, robbery and the like.

On May 19, 1998, the group they belonged to killed Dalibor Lazarević, a minor from the village of Veliko Kruševo and, in August 1998, they kidnapped Barilec Colij and his son Niko, from the village of Zlokućane.

They continued their criminal activities after the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK to K&M, cleansing the non-Albanian population, looting and burning the houses and destroying the graveyards in the villages of Naglavke and Budisavci.

On June 19, 1999, the Kitaj brothers, Anton and Gjon, killed the brothers Radosav and Dušan Dašić, from the village of Rudice, Municipality of Klina. With their group, in June 1999, they kidnapped and killed the monk, Ariton, from the monastery of Budisavci. Also, on July 19, 1999, they killed priest Stefan (Gradimir Purić) from Budisavci, and Vujadin Vujović, a teacher from the village of Stup, Municipality of Klina, whose bodies, together with the bodies of 20 other Serbs, were later found in a well in Istok. Gjon Kitaj also killed Zorka Šiljković, from the village of Rudica.

In June 1999, the same group kidnapped a number of persons whose destiny remains unknown. They are: Mihajlo Dašić, his sons Milutin and Dragan, and Jovanka Dašić, all from the village of Rudica, Municipality of Klina, and Milena Dončić and her son Ilija, Cveta Djordjević, from the village of Bič, as well as Radivoje, Jovana and Radojica Vidić, from the village of Klinavac, Municipality of Klina.

Anton Kitaj, together with his cousin Frok Kitaj, following orders by Naser Shatri, in July of 2000, kidnapped and later killed Shaban Manaj.

The Kitaj family, headed by Anton and Gjon, is one of the leading criminal groups that controls the area between Klina and Istok. Armed members of this family, posing as members of ANA, control all persons moving through the area, ask for their ID cards. They are also involved in the trafficking of arms and stolen vehicles.



67. FADHIL (Shaqir) KODRA

Born on November 19, 1965, in the village of Donje Prekaze, Municipality of Srbica.

Due to his participation in a number of terrorist acts against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and YA forces, he was sentenced, in absentia, to 20 years in prison in 1997.

Towards the end of 1998, together with Sami Lushtaku, he performed the function of a Deputy Commander of the 112th „Fehmi Lladrovci“ brigade, in charge of leading the military, special and local police forces. After that, he became commander of the special units for the operations zone of Drenica.

Towards the end of August 2002, the members of the international forces in K&M searched his house in the Kodra district, the village of Donje Prekaze and discovered firearms and ammunition.

He is connected with the members of the Drenica criminal group, headed by Hashim Thaqi.

He is currently at the post of the Commander of the Information Division G-2, within the 4th RTG of KPC.



68. ARIF (Qamil) KRASNIQI, aka „Mujo“

Born on April 9, 1971, in the village of Sibovac, Municipality of Obilić.

In Germany he joined an extremist emigrant organization and made contacts with the members of the illegal organization PMKL.

He arrived in K&M in 1998 and became one of the top KLA officials. In the region of Čičavica he formed a terrorist group called „Hakaret“.

He took active part in the kidnapping of Dragan Vukmirović, Zoran, Dušan and Petar Adžandžić, Filip Gojković, Marko Buha, Miroslav Trifunović, Srboljub Savić and Božidar Alimpić, an employee of the Belačevac mine on June 22, 1998, as well as of Žarko Spasić, who was kidnapped on May 14, 1998.



69. GANI (Selman) KRASNIQI

Born on November 23, 1950, in the village of Crni Lug, Municipality of Klina.

He is one of the founders of the illegal organization PNDS for the area of Mališevo, Municipality of Orahovac.

As the commander of the 122nd KLA brigade, within the operative zone of Paštrik, with the headquarters in the village of Mališevo, he organized groups that committed terrorist acts. In July 1998, he took part in the kidnapping of some 50 persons from the territory of Orahovac, who are believed to have been killed and thrown into the limekiln in the village of Klečka, Municipality of Lipljan.

The unit Krasniqi commanded performed its tasks in coordination with Fatmir Limaj's unit, and Krasniqi's closest collaborators at that time were Hisni Kilaj,

from the village of Ljubižda, Municipality of Orahovac, Sokol Bashota, from Cerovik, Municipality of Klina, Alush Agushi, from the village of Drenovac, Municipality of Klina, Fadil Gashi, from Čupevo, Hallit Krasniqi, from Iglarevo, Gjemal Gashi, aka "Cerman", from Grebnika, and others.

After the withdrawal of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and YA forces from the territory of K&M, Krasniqi, leading his group, continued terrorist activities, intercepting vehicles, kidnapping and murdering ethnic Serbs. At the same time, as a member of Hashim Thaqi's DPK party, he was elected president of the Municipality Mališevo at the first elections.

70. GJIMSHIT (Riza) KRASNIQI



Born on December 12, 1963, in the village of Leskovac, Municipality of Prizren.

He was the main perpetrator of the terrorist acts in the region of Prizren from 1994, as a member of the terrorist organization PMKL. Following orders from PMKL, he formed a terrorist group in 1996 and, at the time of the attempt to arrest him, in March 1998, he managed to escape to Albania.

Together with Xhevat Berisha and Hajrim Çengaj, he formed KLA headquarters in the village of Jeskovo, Prizren, and became one of the top officials of the headquarters. He was engaged in organizing the training and illegal transfer of arms. In the clash with a patrol of the YA forces and of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, in July of 1998, his group killed the YA officer, Bojan Denić, and seriously wounded the policeman Rustem Agushi.

During the armed conflict, Krasniqi carried out oral and written commands of KLA so-called Court Martial responsible for the assassination of ethnic Serbs and for the destruction of their property on the territory of Prizren. The aforementioned court martial was headed by Sokol Dobruna, from Djakovica, and Ilaz Kadolli, from Suva Reka. Beside Krasniqi, the group for the assassination of the Serbs also included Elbasan Shoshaj, from the village of Leskovac, and an individual who goes by the nickname of „Uli“.

Krasniqi, among other things, is responsible for the assassination of Sezair Skenderi's family of four, from Prizren.

Following the establishment of KPC, he was promoted to one of the top positions for the territory of Prizren and, at the same time, he was in charge of

the so-called Secret Service of Kosovo on the same territory, responsible for ethnic cleansing and assassination of the members of the local Serb and other non-Albanian population. The top KPC officials placed him in charge of illegal transfer of arms and other military equipment from Albania for the needs of ANA in Macedonia and in southern Serbia.

At the beginning of 2002, he was arrested by KFOR and spent some two weeks in detention.



71. EMIN (Hazar) KRASNIQI

Born on July 15, 1957, in the village of Dajkovac, Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica.

He is a DPK representative in Kosovo's Parliament. In 1981 he formed, on the territory of the Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, the illegal „Albanikos“ group, which earned him a prison sentence of 14 years in prison, of which he served nine.

As a KLA member, he completed his military training in Albania and, after his return to K&M, he participated in the conflicts with the members of the YA and the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Karadak zone of operations.

Following the withdrawal of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and of YA forces from K&M, as KLA's commander for the Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, he was the one who issued orders for the forced expulsion of the non-Albanian population from this Municipality. Later, he became one of the top officials of the 6th RTG of KPC, with the headquarters in Gnjilane.

During the time of LAPMB's activities on the territory of southern Serbia, Krasniqi organized young Albanians and sent them to this organization. Ridvan Qazimi, aka „Commander Leshi“, stayed in his house in the village of Dajkovac, for a long time and made daily trips to the „security zone“.

Because of the authority he has over Hashim Thaqi, Krasniqi controls certain criminal activities (arms smuggling and racketeering), coordinating, at the same time, the appearance of ANA members on the territory of Kosovska Kamenica Municipality.



72. JAKUP (Januz) KRASNIQI

Born on January 1, 1951 in the village of Nergovac, Municipality of Glogovac.

Sentenced in 1982 for his activities within NPK.

He is one of the ideologists and founders of KLA on the territory of Drenica and of the unit called „Plumbi“ („Dove“), which he commanded. In the KLA general staff for K&M he was a spokesman and a member of KLA's political directorate for K&M so that he was acquainted with the activities of the KLA members in the field of kidnapping, assassinations, physical abuse of Serb population and with other activities.

He took part in organizing and kidnapping of ethnic Serbs from Orahovac during the month of July 1998, in their maltreatment, rape and massacre in the village of Klečka, where the charred remains of their bodies were found. Beside this, he directly participated in the attack on the village of Iglarevo, Municipality of Klina.

He is now secretary general of Hashim Thaqi's DPK and the minister of public services in the Government of Kosovo.



73. SKENDER (Nezir) KRASNIQI

Born on January 29, 1959, in Orahovac.

As a volunteer from Germany, he joined the KLA units in K&M in 1998 and became the Commander of the 122nd KLA brigade for a few villages in the Paštrik zone of operations. His family estate, in the village of Vojnik, was used as the headquarters of that brigade and as one of the secure places for sheltering volunteers and arms. The aforementioned brigade was enlarged when a terrorist group from the village of Drenovac, which was later named „Gani Paqarizi“, joined them in August 1998.

As a member of the 122nd brigade, commanded by Gjela Gashi, aka „Djerman“, while its police was headed by Fatmir Limaj, Krasniqi committed a number of crimes on the territory of Orahovac and Mališevo against the Serbs and the Albanians who refused to join KLA.

on May 17, he took part in the attack on the police and army forces in the vicinity of Orahovac 1998 and in the kidnapping of 50 Serbs and Montenegrins from that territory. They were subsequently tortured and murdered on a hill over the village of Zatrić, Municipality of Orahovac.

He is also responsible for the murder of Hasan Morina, from the village of Senovac, Muram Rustemi, from the village of Drenovac, Hidaj Popaj, from the village of Bela Crkva and Hisen Krasniqi, from the village of Danjane, as well as for the attack on the village of Bela Crkva and the murder of Sveta Tomić, the director of Jugobanka from Djakovica (the direct perpetrators of this crime were Isuf Gashi, Bedri Zuberaj and the members of Gani Paqarizi family).

Together with Enver Hoti, from the village of Crni Lug, Municipality of Klina, he was accused of kidnapping and murdering of Branko Staletić and his son Ranko, from the village of Mlečani.

He is currently one of KPC commanders for the territory of Mališevo.

74. BAJRAM (Nevzad) KRYEZIU



Born on January 30, 1955, in the village of Rogačica, Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica.

As a member of the KLA general staff for the Karadac zone, and the KLA commander for the village of Rogačica, he was one of those who issued orders for the assassination and kidnapping of the Serbs on the territory of the Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica.

He organized the murder of Stojan Tasić, from the village of Čarakovac and of the policeman Trajan Trajković, from the village of Kololač, Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, while the actual perpetrators of the crime were members of his terrorist group acting on the territory of this Municipality.

Beside that, he organized and executed terrorist attacks on police checkpoints in the village of Končulj, Municipality of Bujanovac, and planned a series of terrorist attacks on the police stations in Bujanovac and Preševo.

Following the withdrawal of the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces from the Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica in July 1999, he organized a parade of the KLA members in the villages inhabited

by the Albanian population, aiming to demonstrate the power of this organization.

After KPC was formed, he became the spokesman for the 6th RTG in Gnjilane and was also in charge with the coordination of cooperation with the members of the international community on the territory of the Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica. As a lieutenant colonel of KPC, together with the members of ANA, he carefully watched the terrain in the Municipality of Bujanovac and followed the activities of the police force, with the intention of carrying out new terrorist attacks in that region.

75. MAZLOM (Alija) KUMNOVA



Born on March 17, 1946, in Djakovica.

In October 1993, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment by the District Court in Peć. On August 25, 1998, criminal charges were brought against Kumnova and 97 members of the terrorist group from Djakovica by the district public prosecutor's office.

At the beginning of the 90s, together with Bajram Mehmeti, Nasim Zeka, Nur Murtezi and Lulzim Shasivari, he was engaged in the organization of Albanian paramilitary units thus forming an illegal national defense headquarters where he performed the duties of a deputy commander of the headquarters, in charge of the rear lines and finances.

In the terrorist base in the village of Jablanica, he was engaged in the formation of a city guerilla and, together with Sokol Dobruna, he organized the illegal transfer of a large number of arms and other military equipment from Albania.

In April and May 1999, on the territory of Djakovica, in the Čabrat settlement, following his direct instructions, Hekuran Hoda and Abdulah Babalija committed a number of criminal acts in which three member of the police and army forces were killed and a dozen suffered slight wounds.

After the arrival of KFOR, Kumnova proclaimed himself to be the „first mayor of liberated Djakovica“. He is currently the president of ABK branch in the same city.



76. MIRSAD (Jusuf) KURTESHI, alias „Dubula“

Born on July 1, 1975, in Priština.

He was one of the most active KLA members in this city.

As a member of the terrorist group headed by Abedin Sogojeva, one of the top officials of the KLA secret police for the Obilić region he took part in the massacre of seven ethnic Serbs in the village of Mazgit, Municipality of Obilić in June 1999 and in the destruction of a dozen or so Serb houses in Obilić in November of that same year.

Between 1999 and 2000, he was involved in the terrorist activities of the group headed by Arif Krasniqi, aka „Muja“.

He took part in the murder of the Rapajić family from Obilić, on December 28, 2000, together with Kadri Sulejmani, aka „Mouse“, a member of the KLA secret police, with Sabit Lladrovci, a former KLA member, now engaged in the 1st RTG of KPC, with Muhamet Çerkezi, aka „Çerkez“, a member of LAPMB, and Ahmet Çerkezi and already mentioned Sogojeva.

Together with the above listed individuals he planted explosives in the Kastelo restaurant in Obilić, where the Serb population congregates. He is connected with the murder of Miladija Stanojević, the harassment of ethnic Serbs, KPS members (for example Tanja Mihajlović from Priština), with the destruction and plunder of Serb property in that region, as well as with physical abuse (Stojka Stojanović, Muhamed Limaj, Tomica Antić, Novica Ilić, Milenko Mihailović and others).

Because of the said activities, he was arrested by KFOR and UNMIK police on a number of occasions.

77. AGIM (Latif) KUQI

Born on October 7, 1963, in Suva Reka.

In June 1998, together with Blerim Kuqi, Naim Berisha, Osmani Elshani, aka „Shlafi“, and a certain Nusret from Samodreža, he formed a terrorist group on the territory of the Reštane village, in the Suva Reka Municipality. Agim and Blerim Kuqi managed the main KLA headquarters for the villages of Opteruša and Zočiste, situated in the village of Dobrodeljane, in the Suva

Reka Municipality. Following their orders, they illegally purchased arms and ammunition.

Kuqi's group, on the Suva Reka – Orahovac route, better known as the Restansi road, wounded the policeman Milorad Nešković and murdered Sadriu Kryeziu from Suva Reka.

In the middle of July 1998, under his command, 16 Serbs were kidnapped from Opteruša and Zočiste and were subsequently taken to the Drenovac village while their houses, along with the houses of other Serbs in those villages, were burned to the ground.

Following the action of the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces in the region of Suva Reka, Agim, Blerim and Ruzhdi Kuqi and Osmani Elshani, aka „Shlafi“, fled to Albania and joined FARK.

78. RAMIZ (Muhamet) LLADROVCI



Born on January 3, 1966, in the village of Gladno Selo, Municipality of Glogovac.

In the middle of 1993, he spent some time in Albania where he was engaged in organizing of military training for individuals who, having completed the training, were sent to K&M, with the purpose to carry out diversionary terrorist activities.

At the end of the same year, he went to Germany where he joined and was active in the work of NMRK, primarily in the field of arms, ammunition and military equipment acquisition, which he transferred to K&M and sent to his brother Fehmi, one of the most influential KLA commanders in the Drenica region (killed in 1998). For KLA needs, he recruited young Albanians who were employed in Germany and other Western Europe countries.

After the Serbian security forces withdrew, he came to K&M, where he was immediately accepted into KPC and appointed deputy commander of the National Guard within this formation.

Throughout 2001, he was engaged in providing logistic support to LAPMB members, as well as to Albanian terrorists active on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia.

He used his high position in KPC to acquire financial benefits. His associates accuse him of embezzling huge amounts of money from the funds collected by the Albanian emigrants as aid to KLA and later KPC formations.

Because of his connection with the terrorist organizations, he was placed on the American „black list“ of organizations that have restricted access to financial aid, i.e., of the individuals who are forbidden to enter the US. Also, he is also banned from all activities of KPC for a year.



79. FATMIR (Kadri) LIMAJ, alias „Steel“

Born on February 4, 1971, in the village of Banja, Municipality of Suva Reka.

From 1992 to 1994, he was engaged in the illegal organization PMKL. Toward the end of 1995 he joined KLA where, under the command of Rexhep Selimi, he was in charge of identifying individuals who were collaborating with the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and of carrying out all preparations for the terrorist acts against the Serb security forces in Mališevo and Orahovac. In 1996, together with Selimi, he planned and attempted to murder Shukri Krasniqi, from the village of Banja, and Vesel Pintolij, from the village of Temečin, Municipality of Suva Reka.

During 1998, he was the commander of the camp in the village of Lapušnica, Glogovac Municipality, where, in the period between June 22 and July 25 of the same year, 22 individuals were held and, physically abused and murdered. Among the victims were Milovan and Miodrag Krstić, Boban Mitrović, Živorad Krstić, Stamen Genov, Djordje Djuk and Siniša Blagojević.

He was the initiator and direct participant in the capture and abuse of ethnic Albanians and Serbs and he demonstrated special brutality in his direct participation in the genocide against the civilians, since, following his orders, in the limekiln in the village of Klečka, Municipality of Lipljan, over 50 individuals were burned. He was the organizer and perpetrator of the attack on Orahovac on July 17, 1998, when over 50 people were kidnapped, of whom 40 are still listed as missing.

At the beginning of October 1999, the group headed by Fatmir Limaj kidnapped, in front of a number of citizens, Ramiz Hoxha, in the Belanica village, because he had allegedly negotiated with the members of the Serbian Ministry

of Internal Affairs the return of Albanian refugees from the village of Banja to their homes. Ramiz Hoxha was later murdered.

Together with Rexhep Selimi, he founded the „Falcon's Eye“ group which, beside terrorist activities (primarily murder), was involved in the arms and drug trafficking, racketeering, organized prostitution and the like.

These activities were carried out in collaboration with the members of the crime clans composed of the Elshani and Kolaku families, from Suva Reka region. For a certain time period, Limaj was in the position of Kosovo's deputy defense minister only to be arrested by Slovenian police on February 17, 2003, and taken to the Scheveningen jail, having been indicted by the Hague Tribunal for crimes against humanity and the violation of the laws and customs of war (for killing civilians in the jail located in the Lapušnik village).

From the top echelons of DPK, an initiative was launched to form a special fund for the defense of Fatmir Limaj, one of the most trusted associates of that party's president, Hashim Thaqi. The initiative was delivered to the Government of Kosovo. The initiative suggests that, from the budget of the Government of Kosovo, two million euros be taken for the said purpose. At the same time, pressure was exerted on the owners of companies and shops to contribute between a hundred and a thousand euros for the same purpose.



80. EKREM (Kurtesh) LLUKA, aka „Vuka“

Born on October 11, 1959, in Peć.

In 1992, as the owner of the Dukadjini printing house in Peć, he helped make a seal for the elementary and secondary schools in the Albanian language with the inscription reading „Kosovo Republic“.

Lluca diversified his business activities in the second half of the 90s, thanks to his association with, and the financial support to, Sellim Shabani and Salli Nimani. He is currently one of the financially most powerful people in the province and the owner of a number of companies on the territory of K&M and abroad. Among other things, he owns a cigarette factory, a brewery, a radio and television station. Also, a chain of restaurants and hotels and a basketball team.

He is one of the main financiers of Albanian terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija and, towards the end of the 90s, he provided close to two million euros for

their needs. Recently he was allegedly forced to pay the racket amounting to around 100,000 euros a month.

He is involved in trafficking of cigarettes, in oil and oil derivatives, and motor vehicles, and is included in drugs and arms trafficking (via the network in Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Albania, Italy and Germany). At the same time, he controls the Serbian – Albanian mafia and trade along the Priština-Belgrade-Priština route. His closest associates in these operations are Isa Balaj and Alli Haskaj.

Considerable profits are gained by trafficking in women from Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, who are later forced into prostitution.

He is involved in „money laundering“ activities, for which he uses his companies „Albatroniks“ and „Dukadjini“. Via the „Albatroniks“ company, a certain amount of money has been transferred and paid into the accounts of certain Islamic non-governmental organizations, which are suspected of being connected with the Islamic fundamentalists in Syria. Ekrem's brother, Agim Lluka, is a co-owner of the „Albatroniks“ company which carries out the largest part of the smuggled cigarettes trade. Beside that, Ekrem Lluka uses EMK Petrol for transporting weapons and military equipment through Albania to Macedonia.

He is very close with the members of the Haradinaj family and he conducts his activities in collaboration with and following the authorization of Hashim Thaqi and Ramush Haradinaj, and is closely connected with Agim Çeku and Arben Xhaferi, the leaders of the terrorist groups in Macedonia. Ekrem Lluka's connections with the Elshani family are especially indicative. It is a family which, among other criminal activities, is involved in serious threats to, and elimination of, Ramush Haradinaj's political rivals.

Towards the end of October 2002, the members of the Italian police, while trying to cut the main cigarette smuggling routes in K&M, searched Lluka's business premises (cigarette plant in Zahać) and, on that occasion, seized around 280 tons of cigarettes, while Ekrem Lluka and Naser Kelmendi were taken into custody and later released to await trial.



81. ISA (Bajram) LATIFI

Born on August 25, 1964, in the village of Štedim, Municipality of Podujevo.

Carrying out the orders of top KLA commanders on

the territory of the operative zone of Lab to murder certain ethnic Serbs in Podujevo, on June 23, 1999, he killed Slobodan Mirović and, three days later, Sreten Živković.

Two months later, together with Fehmi Jakupi and Samet Arifi, he killed Srbislav Djukić, from the village of Glavnik, and Radovan Djindjić, from Podujevo.



82. MUHAMET (Braim) LATIFI

Born on May 26, 1955, in the village of Polatna, Municipality of Podujevo.

He was one of the organizers of KLA for the Podujevo region and the whole Lab zone. During 1998 and 1999, he carried out duties of the commander of the so-called territorial defense of Kosovo and, after KPC was formed, he was appointed military police commander of the 5th RTG.

In the second half of 1999, he headed so-called 2nd group of KLA's police in the region of Priština, with 46 members situated in a building belonging to the Catholic church. This group was in charge of the camp where Serb prisoners were held, located in the village of Gornja Lapaštica, in the hamlet of Žergovo. There, Latifi and with three members of his group murdered Miroslav Milačić from Podujevo, Branko Marković and Branko Djukić from Priština, and Jovica Kordić, from Vučitrn. Following Daut Rexhepi's orders, from the Corps for the Defense of Kosovo, in mid-1999, Latifi planted explosives in the market place in the village of Bresje, Municipality of Kosovo Polje, on which occasion two Serbs were killed and some 40 persons were wounded.

Moreover, in the second half of 1999, he was in charge of overseeing the area between Merdare and Podujevo, where he headed a terrorist group, the so-called Assassination Guard, which was formed in order to carry out attacks on the local non-Albanian population.

Organizing some kind of illegal customs authority on the territory under his control, he banned the import of goods produced in Serbia and demolished each shop that sold them. This „customs authority“ imposed tax on the illegal felling of state and privately owned forests (whose owners were Serbs), in the amount of 5 DM per cubic meter.



83. LULZIM (Azir) LECI, alias „Gjagji“

Born on February 23, 1974, in the village of Gminac, Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica.

He was an assistant commander of KLA's Karadak zone and a member of KLA headquarters for the Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica. In 1999, these headquarters were located in his house, in the village of Gminac, where a large amount of weapons was also stored.

He managed a group of 15 KLA members which carried out a few murders and set a large number of houses on fire in the villages of Oraovica, Firiceji and in Kosovska Kamenica itself. Also, he organized an attack on the Bogdanović couple (Milutin and Taska), in the village of Kriljevo, Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, in August 2000.

While LAPMB was active in southern Serbia, he organized the transfer of terrorists from K&M into LAPMB and, on a number of occasions, he stayed in the security zone.

He is currently in the position of an adviser in the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies in the Government of Kosovo.

84. AFRIM (Hallit) LULAJ, alias „Abu Musem“

Born on September 12, 1974, in the city of Osek Hilja, Municipality of Djakovica.

He was a member of the infamous „Abu Bekir Sidik“ unit composed of foreign mercenaries – mujahedins and the most extreme Albanian terrorists from K&M. Within this unit, Lulaj headed the branch in the village of Smonica.

He took part in the organization and implementation of terrorist attacks against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces, on the Čabrat hill, over Djakovica, on the Djakovica-Dečani route.



85. NUREDIN (Jetulah) LUSHTAKU

Born on February 27, 1967, in the village of Donje Prekaze, Municipality of Srbica.

Because of his terrorist activities, he was sentenced, in absentia, to 20 years in prison in 1997.

From 1991, he was a member of Adem Jashari's terrorist group and took part in a large number of terrorist acts on the territory of Drenica and other parts of K&M. Beside other activities, he took part in the attack on a police convoy in the Ludović village, Municipality of Srbica, in 1997, and together with a group of terrorists from the village of Lauša, Municipality of Srbica, he was a perpetrator of the assassination of Sefer Zani, from the village of Poljance.

After Adem Jashari's murder in 1998, Lushtaku was appointed commander of KLA headquarters in the village of Donje Prekaze and a member of KLA general staff for the operative zone of Drenica. He maintained close connections with Sami Lushtaku, Sahit and Musa Jashari, Fadhil Kodra, Jetulah and Sabit Gecaj and others.

During his stay in the village of Likovac, he took part in the harassment and abuse of the Serb prisoners. In the period between 1998 and June 1999, he supervised terrorist activities on the territory of the aforementioned operative zone, carrying out the orders of Sami Lushtaku, Hashim Thaqi and Sylejman Selimi, aka „Sultan“, the then acting KLA commander for the Drenica region. After the establishment of KPC, Thaqi appointed him commander of the 114th brigade of the 1st RTG in Drenica.

After Sami Lushtaku was removed from KPC, Thaqi maintained his influence over the said organization by appointing Nuredin Lushtaku commander of the guard, with the headquarters in Prizren.

He is a member of the illegal terrorist group called the „Falcon's Eye“ and, together with a group of terrorists from the Drenica region, he took part in a large number of attacks against the members of the police and the YA forces on the territory of Bujanovac and Preševo. He occasionally stays on the territory of Macedonia, providing assistance to the local terrorists.

At the previous elections in K&M, following Sami Lushtaku's and Thaqi's orders, he intimidated Albanians in the Drenica region who opposed Thaqi's policies.

86. SAMI (Malazim) LUSHTAKU



Born on February 20, 1961, in the village of Donje Prekaze, Municipality of Srbica.

By a verdict of the District Court in Priština, he was sentenced, in absentia, to 20 years of imprisonment for his criminal acts of terrorism.

Together with Adem and Hamza Hasari, Fadil and Nuredin Lushtaku, Sylejman and Rexhepi Selimi, Tahir Jashari and Jakup Nura, he is one of the founders of KLA in the Drenica region.

He completed his military training in Albanian and, in 1997, took part in the abuse and the massacre of the Serb civilians who were kidnapped and held in a camp situated in the Likovac village, Municipality of Srbica. He was a perpetrator of a terrorist attack on a police station in the Rudnik village, Municipality of Srbica, in 1998, as well as on a police convoy in the village of Ludović, Municipality of Srbica.

In that period, he was appointed Deputy Commander of the KLA General Staff for the Drenica zone of operations, with the headquarters in the village of Likovac, Municipality of Srbica, and for a certain period of time he carried out the duties of the commander of this operative zone.

Later, Hashim Thaqi appointed him Commander of the 2nd operative zone in the Prizren region (Paštrik). At the same time, he was elected Deputy Head of the Kosovo's Secret Service where, among other duties, he was in charge of engaging volunteer units from Drenica, which were sent to the region of the Bujanovac, Preševo and Medvedja municipalities, in order to carry out terrorist acts.

Due to the increased terrorist activities the consequence of which is a destabilized security status in K&M and following the initiative of the representative of the US administration, on July 6, 2001, Lushtaku was fired from his position of the KPC Commander and is prohibited from carrying firearms. For violating this prohibition, he was taken into custody by KFOR for questioning. After that, he left the region of the Srbica Municipality, fearing the arrested for his criminal and terrorist activities during and after the armed conflict, and spent the larger part of 2002 in Albania, in the city of Kuks.

His family is one of the most influential in the Drenica region and works closely with Hashim Thaqi, Rexhep and Sylejman Selimi and Xhavit Halliti, playing a significant role in the organized crime in K&M.

He is on the American „black list“ of organizations and individuals who, because of their terrorist activities, have restricted access to financial aid, i.e., who are not allowed to enter the US.

87. ENVER (Demo) MAVRIQI

Born on January 23, 1961, in the village of Firiceje, Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica.

Until 1990 he worked as a policeman in the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

On behalf of the KLA General Staff for the Kosovska Kamenica region, he led a group of 15 KLA members, whose task was to form checkpoints where passengers and vehicles were searched, and certain Serbs and Albanians were taken prisoner. In the KLA General Staff situated in the dormitory of the secondary school in Kosovska Kamenica, he personally took part in the physical abuse of a large number of Albanians who were suspected of collaborating with the state bodies of the Republic of Serbia.

Beside that, on June 28, 1999, he ordered the Serbs from the village of Firiceje to abandon their homes, threatening them that otherwise they would be killed. In July 1999, he ordered the burning of all Serb houses in the said village. In the same period, he kidnapped, and subsequently murdered Živorad Stojanović, a policeman from the Firiceje village.

Throughout 2000, he organized KLA police in Kosovska Kamenica and acted as its commander, using the premises of a usurped apartment whose owner was an ethnic Serb.

He was also included in organizing the members of LAPMB on the territory of Kosovska Kamenica and their transport to the ground security zone.

He was arrested by KFOR for illegal possession of arms and spent some time in the prison in the Bondsteel camp.

88. NAIM (Ramadan) MALOKU, alias „Besnik“

Born on February 17, 1958, in the village of Labljane, Municipality of Peć.

A former YNA officer. During his studies at the Military Academy in Zagreb, Maloku, together with Xhafer Jashari, Fadil Hakaj, Ramadan Gashi and a

group of Albanian soldiers who were doing military service at the time in Zagreb, formed an illegal organization called the Movement for the Albanian Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia (PASRJ). Because of that, in 1985, together with a dozen or so officers, he was arrested and sentenced to 4.5 years in prison by the military court. He was pardoned in 1988, after which he moved to Ljubljana.

He joined KLA in 1996 and, two years later, returned to K&M. He was appointed the Chief of the General Staff of the operative zone Dukadjin by Ramush Haradinaj, the then acting commander of the aforementioned zone. Beside training KLA members, he also organized weapons supply from Albania and, in March 1999, he headed a terrorist group in its attack on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs Serbia and the YA forces in the village of Vrelo, Municipality of Istok. Following the withdrawal of the Serbian security forces from K&M, Maloku took an active part in the forceful expulsion of the remaining Serbs.

During 2000, he formed a new Albanian political party – the Liberal Center of Kosovo – which later joined Ramush Haradinaj's Alliance for the Future of Kosovo, in which Maloku became Vice-President.

89. FATON (Bajram) MEHMETAJ



Born on January 24, 1963, in the village of Požare, Municipality of Dečani.

Due to the criminal act of espionage for the Albanian intelligence service, Mehmetaj was sentenced to 5 years in prison in 1986.

He was a member of the KLA general staff in the operative zone of Dukadjin, where he carried out the duties of the security chief, maintaining direct contact with Ramush and Daut Haradinaj.

He was the perpetrator in the assassinations of a number of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins, as well as the arrest and physical abuse of civilians in Metohija.

Following the demilitarization of KLA, he was made a member of the general staff of the 3rd RTG of KPC and the chief of the intelligence department of G-2 in this zone. He supplied the members of the intelligence service of Albania with the data of security importance connected with to the activities and organization of the international security forces in K&M.

In June 2002, together with a group of KPC members, he was arrested by UNMIK police for a series of murders and other crimes committed in 1999 against Albanian and non-Albanian citizens whose bodies were later found close to the Radonjic Lake, Municipality of Dečani. In July of the same year, he was released from prison, due to the lack of evidence.

He organized the murder of Tahir Zemaj, a former FARK commander, who came into conflict with the clan of Ramush Haradinaj. The murder was committed on August 18, 2001.

He is one of the organizers of the delivery of threatening messages addressed to the Albanians of the well-to-do families in K&M, from whom, in the name of „protection“, huge financial sums were extracted.

He is also a member of the extremists terrorist organization known as „Black Eagles“, which is usually used for the protection of Ramush Haradinaj's political and criminal interests, i.e., the organized crime group „Dukadjini“.



90. NAZIF (Haradin) MEHMETI, alias „Dini“

Born on September 20, 1961, in the village of Sajkovci, Municipality of Podujevo.

Until September 1991, he was employed by Kosovo's Provincial Secretariat of Internal Affairs and, after leaving the service, he spent some time abroad. When he returned to K&M, he was appointed Deputy Commander of the special KLA units on the territory of the Lab operative zone and was later engaged in KPS, in the Police Station No. 3 in Priština.

According to the anecdotal evidence, Mehmeti, in his position of a deputy commander of the special units within the KLA's 5th operative zone, together with Latif Gashi and Naim Kadriu, participated in the murders of an operative of the State Security of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, Milan Jović, in Podujevo.

The members of the so-called Lab group, which Mehmeti belonged to, took part in the attacks on the political opponents, primarily of the DSK members. They were also involved in the robbery, racketeering of the Albanian population in that region, as well as in the kidnapping of young Albanians. They kidnapped Osman Sinani, from the village of Murgule, Municipality of Podujevo,

who was subsequently murdered, as well as Milovan Stanković, an employee of „Javor“ in Podujevo, from the village of Bečić, Municipality of Merošine, Ratko Vičentijević, from the village of Donja Dumnica, Visar Voca, Sabri Berisha, Goran Zbiljić, Čedomir Blagojević and Živorad Biserčić.

Nazif Mehmeti is also one of the perpetrators of the terrorist attack carried out in August 1996, in the village of Donje Ljupče, Municipality of Podujevo, in which an employee of the Center of the Serbian State Security of Priština, Ejup Bajgora, was murdered. In that attack, beside Mehmeti, the other perpetrators were Latif Gashi, Zahir Pajaziti, from the village of Tutučice, Naim Kadriu and Shaip Haziri, from the village of Kačikol, Municipality of Priština. Beside that, he was one of the top officers of an improvised jail in the village of Gornja Lapaštica, in which Serb and Albanian prisoners were held.

In July 2003, by a verdict of the International Court, he was sentenced to 13 years in prison, for the war crimes committed on the territory of Priština and Podujevo.

91. FADIL (Sadik) MUJOTA, alias „Cubi“

Born on July 17, 1969, in the village of Malopoljce, Municipality of Štimlje.

Prior to 1998, Mujota, together with his father Sadik and his cousin Bajrush, were engaged in the illegal trade in weapons and ammunition. He was arrested in 1993, but he soon escaped abroad. He remained in Switzerland and Germany until 1998, when he returned to Malopoljce and joined KLA, taking over the command of the terrorist group in that village.

This group was directly subordinated to the KLA General Staff located in the village of Jezerce, and organized and carried out terrorist attacks on the Štimlje-Uroševac and Štimlje-Crnoljevo routes, kidnapped and abused Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia (Naim Shabani, from the village of Vojnovci). Beside that, Mujota illegally crossed the border with Albania and took part in the acquisition and delivery of weapons for KLA's use.

Following the withdrawal of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces from K&M, he continued his terrorist activities with the intention of ethnically cleansing the non-Albanian population from K&M. He purchased a number of Gypsy houses on the Štimlje-Lipljan route and, in mid-June 1999, following his orders, in the private house of Mujota's cousin in Štimlje, an improvised jail was set up for Serbs and Gypsies.

After the establishment of KPC, he was placed in the army barracks in Uroševac. However, after a certain period of time, he filed an application to be demobilized, since he was not satisfied with his rank and the treatment he received.

Along with Xhabir Zharku, he heads a criminal group from the village of Malopoljci and is one of the organizers of the illegal acquisition and resale of narcotics in the region of Gnjilane. These narcotics arrive in K&M from Albania, via Tetovo (Macedonia).

He is involved in the trafficking in human beings where he collaborates with Jetulah Çari, aka "Guri", from Suva Reka. Çari is the owner of a facility in the village of Reçane where a certain number of girls from Russia, Rumania and Bulgaria are kept. Mujota's main connection with the trafficking in human beings is an Albanian called Balem, from Štimlje, from the Beqaj family.



2003/9162 MUSLIJI SEFKET

92. SHEFQET (Esat) MUSLIU, nicknamed „Adzija“

Born on February 12, 1963, in the village of Končulj, Municipality of Bujanovac.

As a KLA member in K&M, in 1998, he was engaged in Special Units under the command of Ramush Haradinaj.

During 1999, he took part in the abuse of the Serbs in Gnjilane, in the interception, illegal arrests, harassment and looting of the passengers on the Bujanovac-Gnjilane road, above the village of Dobrosin. At the beginning of 2000, he joined the then formed group for the assassination of Albanians who lived in the region of Gnjilane and who refused to cooperate with the terrorists.

From December 1999, especially after armed conflicts in southern Serbia were intensified, with his cousin Junuz Musliu and other associates, he intercepted vehicles in the vicinity of the village of Dobrosin, harassed the passengers, illegally arrested and mistreated them, confiscated vehicles and goods and robbed them of their valuables, extorted money, allegedly for KLA's use.

After LAPMB was formed, he managed its headquarters in Dobrosin. With the intention of enlarging the influence of his organization, he ordered forced mobilization of able-bodied Albanians, their short-term training and participation in

terrorist actions. He initiated the foundation of the local village headquarters in the region of Bujanovac and Preševo, which he later united and placed under his command. At that time, he personally took part or commanded a number of armed attacks on police positions in the villages of Dobrosin and Končulj. From October 1999 until March 2001, in the Bujanovac Municipality, he committed 49 of the most serious criminal acts.

In KPC uniform, together with his associates, he stopped vehicles moving towards Gnjilane and collected „toll“, saying that every Albanian from Preševo and Bujanovac had to pay the requested sum.

He took part in the terrorist attack on a police patrol in Končulj, on November 23, 1999, when two policemen were wounded, as well as in the action carried out on February 26, 2000, when, with a group of 11 armed LAPMB members, he attacked the policemen in the vicinity of the village of Končulj, at which time two members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs were killed.

On June 8, 2000, together with Ramadan Zairi and Nasuf Musliji, he planted four anti-tank mines in the vicinity of the elementary school in Končulj, on the road towards Dobrosin, when 5 members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs were wounded. He organized, on June 22, 2000, the murder of the last remaining Serb residents of the village of Mali Trnovac and ordered that anti-tank mines be placed on the village road in Mali Trnovac, and when the explosion went off on November 10, 2000, a member of the police force, Ivica Božinović, was killed.

In 2000, together with Lirim Jakupi and Vulnet Ibishi, he extorted 20,000 DM from Junuz Vasufi and seized his car, threatening to burn his house if he reported the incidents to the police. In this period, the same group took 2,000 DM by extortion from Naim Rexhepi, the owner of „Ideal Commerce“, and from the owner of „Jeton Trans“, in the village of Dobrosin, 5,000 DM.

Towards the end of December 2000, in the company of Bulnet Ibisi, he stopped the „Madjar-Tours“ bus in Končulj, from the direction of Gnjilane, and harassed the passengers Reshat Ebibi from the village of Turije, Municipality of Bujanovac, and an older Albanian because, allegedly, they had assisted Serbs during the sale of their property to Albanians. On that occasion, he forcefully took the amount of 10,000 DM from the passengers.

Musliu continued his criminal activities in 2001 when, with a group of associates, he seized Sabedin Ibraimi's jeep. For the confiscated vehicle, the aforementioned individual received a certificate, along with a threat that he would be killed if he reported the incident to the police.

Although, at the beginning of 2001 he had declared that he would accept the agreement on the demilitarization of LAPMB, as the commander of the General Staff of this organization, he ordered its members to hide the greater part of the weapons in the bunkers and warehouses, and on February 4 of the same year, he organized an attack on the position of the YA and police force in Lučani. At the beginning of March, he organized the kidnapping of four Serbs, who were held in Končulj, as well as the kidnapping and harassment of Radomir Stojiljković, from Trstenik.

After LAPMB was disbanded, he moved to Gnjilane, but continued to command a group of terrorists who, following his orders, committed a number of terrorist acts in the region of southern Serbia.

When ANA was formed in southern Serbia, he was elected its official and, together with Lirim Jakupi, he organized the activities of a diversionary terrorist group following the commands of ANA top officials.

With the help of the members of his family in Germany, he initiated the establishment of the so-called humanitarian fund, „Fatherland Calls“, intended for the collection of funds from the Albanians abroad. He usurped the larger part of those means for his own personal needs. Until his arrest, he led an extremely comfortable existence and, in the last two years, in the Gnjilane Municipality, he bought a house and a few business premises. Although he possessed the means which he had „acquired“ as LAPMB commander, Musliu, together with Mustafa Xhemajli, was also involved in the smuggling of arms brought in from Albania and sold on the territory of K&M, the Republic of Macedonia and southern Serbia.

He was put on the American „black list“ of organizations and individuals who, because of their terrorist activities, have restricted access to financial aid, i.e., who are forbidden to enter the US.

He was arrested on April 12, 2003, by KFOR and is currently in the military base Bondsteel in the vicinity of Uroševac.



93. ISAK (Smajl) MUSLIU, alias „Cerciz“

Born on October 31, 1970, in the village of Račak, Municipality of Štimlje.

After a stay abroad, he returned to K&M in May 1998 and joined the KLA members in the Municipality of

Štimlje, where he was appointed deputy commander of KLA general staff in the village of Rance. He belonged to the 121st „Agim Qelaj“ brigade within the operative zone of Paštrik.

In the village of Rance, he organized the recruitment and military training of new KLA members, as well as the delivery of arms from Albania. Beside that, he personally interrogated and harassed the kidnapped individuals (among whom Albanian Hajriz Hajrizi, from the village of Belinac), and organized attacks on the members of the police and YA forces. Towards the end of September 1998, together with his unit, he abandoned his position in the Rance village and retreated into the Lapuštnik village, Municipality of Drenica, only to be sent, in November of the same year, to a special terrorist training center organized in Switzerland. After his return to K&M, he was appointed one of the deputy commanders of the KLA general staff of the Nerodimlje operative zone, in the village of Jezerce, Municipality of Uroševac.

Following the adoption of the UN Security Council Resolution 1244, he continued his terrorist activities as a member of the KPC secret police in Uroševac, where he was one of the top officials.

He was arrested in February 14, 2003, by the members of the international security forces, together with six like-minded individuals, and taken to the Bondsteel base, whence he was subsequently transferred to the Hague, since the indictment of the Hague tribunal has charged him with a number of crimes against humanity and the violation of the laws and customs of war committed in 1998.



94. RUSTEM (Musli) MUSTAFA, alias „Remi“

Born on February 27, 1971, in the village of Prepolac, Municipality of Podujevo.

He commenced terrorist activities in 1989, within the illegal group NMRK, and continued them in 1998, by joining the KLA general staff for the Lab region, the 5th operative zone, where he carried out the duties of the deputy commander and later of the commander of the said zone. Under his command, towards the end of 1998, terror was committed against the Serb population, the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces, as well as against some members of the Albanian population who were murdered, kidnapped and taken to the prisons located in the villages of Bradaš and Gornja Lapaštica, while their property was looted and destroyed.

Following the withdrawal of the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces from K&M, he formed terrorist groups „Skifteri“, „BIA“ and „Red Hand“ whose members conducted ethnic cleansing, kidnapping and murder of the remaining Serbs in the region of Priština and Podujevo (the murder of Milan Milovanović, in the village of Dabovac, Municipality Kuršumlija, as well as the placing of anti-tank mines on the Kuršumlija-Prepolac road, in November 1999, when three members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs were murdered and five wounded).

In September 1999, the KPC commander, Agim Çeku, promoted him to the rank of major-general and appointed him commander of the 5th RTG of Lab, and towards the end of 2000, commander of the 6th RTG. These appointments were intended to initiate organizational and technical preparations for further terrorist activities in the region of Preševo, Bujanovac and Medvedja, in view of the fact that, members of LAPMB had carried out terrorist acts under the direct command of Rustem Mustafa, in 2000.

He abused his high position in KPC to accumulate financial means some of which were used to finance LAPMB, while he took the rest for himself. Together with Ismet Bekteshi, he is accused of embezzling seven million DM from the KSIK aid fund, which he used to finance his private business activities in Priština.

He had close contacts with Rexhep Veseli and Ellami Bajrami, connected to the narcotics smuggling, and a member of the Fadil Gumnista mafia organization.

Upon his and Fatmir Humoli's command, the terrorist group „BIA“ committed, an attack on the Niš-Ekspres bus, when 11 passengers of Serb nationality were killed on February 16, 2001, in the vicinity of the Livadice village, Municipality of Podujevo.

From June 26, 2001, Mustafa is on the so-called black list of the US administration, as an individual who is directly responsible for the instability in K&M and the overall Balkan region, which is why he was replaced as the commander of the 6th RTG of KPC, and an investigation was launched against him following KFOR initiative.

On the basis of the statements given by family members of the murdered Albanians (Agim Musliu, Alush Kastrati, Idriz Svarça, Drita Voce) and the eyewitnesses report on the murder of Enver Sekiraça, the UNMIK police arrested Rustem Mustafa on August 11, 2002.

On July 16, 2003, he was sentenced by the International Judicial Council of the District Court in Priština to 17 years in prison, for the war crimes committed in the region of Priština and Podujevo.



95. SALIH (Jaha) MUSTAFA

Born on January 1, 1972, in Priština.

Due to his membership in the NMRK illegal organization, he was sentenced to five years imprisonment in 1993.

As a KLA member, he acted within a special unit which committed murder and kidnapping and robbed the property in the Priština and Podujevo municipalities.

After KPC was formed, and following orders from Rustem Mustafa and Fatmir Humoli, he formed an illegal terrorist group called „Skifteri“, with the goal to carry out assassinations, kidnapping and looting of ethnic Serbs and their property. Within „Skifteri“, he formed his own group, which was composed of Behar Berisha, Ruzhdi Halili, aka „Rudi“, Nazif Metoli, aka „Tabut“, Hilmi Veli, aka „Death“, Haki Abazi, Aslan Sinani, Gani Koci, Shefqet Murseli, Shaqir Beqiri, brothers Faik and Raif Arifi and others.

Toward the end of June 1999, together with Agim Rexhepi (false name Agron Xhemaili), from the village of Karuševac, Municipality of Obilić, he organized the assassination of a certain Boško, a former department store employee in the same city.

He was the organizer and perpetrator of the assassination of a number of ethnic Albanians from the region of Podujevo (among whom Ukshin Zeqiri and Milaim Gjakoli), and is connected with illegal arms trade and narcotics distribution.



96. ARIF (Pajazit) MUQOLI, alias „Prof“

Born on May 15, 1952, in the village of Hrtica, Municipality of Podujevo.

He was a member of the KLA operative zone Lab and, after the 151st brigade „Zahir Pajaziti“ was formed, he was appointed its commander, with the headquarters in

the village of Bradaš. After the demobilization of KLA, he was appointed one of the top officials in the KPC general staff.

He was involved in the murder of Mirko Sarić, from the village of Tačevac, Municipality of Kuršumljia, committed on July 20, 1999, in the village of Metohija, as well as in the systematic ethnic cleansing of the Serb population on the territory of the Podujevo and Priština municipalities.

97. MALIQ NDRECAJ, alias „Commander Maliqi“



Born in the village of Mačiteva, Municipality of Suva Reka.

After KLA operative zone Dukadjin was formed, Ramush Haradinaj appointed Ndrecaj commander of the 132nd KLA brigade, named „Murat Zeneli“, with the headquarters in the village of Jablanica. This brigade was in charge of the jail in which the kidnapped Serbs were tortured and murdered.

Following the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK in K&M, he commanded a special unit called „Evil River“ whose members carried out a large number of criminal acts against the non-Albanian population in the region of Djakovica.

After ANA headquarters were formed in the Debalde village, Municipality of Vitina, in 2002, Ndrecaj was appointed commander, entrusted with the training of ANA members.

Following the instructions of Ramush Haradinaj, Ndrecaj took part in the armed conflicts in Kumanovo (Macedonia), where he led the terrorist group within NLA, using the alias of „Commander Mala“. He was also active in the illegal transport of arms and other military equipment from Albania for the needs of the terrorists in the regions of Preševo, Bujanovac, Medvedja and in Macedonia. In that context, with his group, composed of Shaban Tahiri, from the village of Berjah, Selman Sadiku, from the village of Nivokaz, Municipality of Djakovica, Binak Mazreku, from the village of Voks, and Hajdar Habibi, from the village of Junik, Municipality of Dečani, Ndrecaj took weapons from a warehouse situated in the Dečani region and stored them in the immediate vicinity of the administrative border with southern Serbia, as well as the state border with Macedonia.

Due to these activities, he was arrested by KFOR in March of 2003, but was soon released.

**98. SELAMI (Ilmi) NEZIRI, alias „Agron“**

Born on July 5, 1972, in the village of Donja Slatina, Municipality of Vitina.

Due to his activities within PMKL, criminal charges were filed against him in August 1993, and he was tried and sentenced to 14 months imprisonment.

Having completed his training in Albania, at the beginning of 1998, with a group of 10 KLA members, he illegally crossed into the territory of K&M where, together with Ahmet Isufi, Shemsi Sylja and Lulzim Leci, from the village of Gmince, Municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, he participated in the establishment of KLA headquarters for the operative zone of Karadak, as well as in mobilizing and training new KLA members, and in the delivery of weapons and military equipment.

In the summer of 1999, he was appointed commander of the 173rd KLA brigade, and later commander of a KPC unit in Vitina. At the same time, he carried out duties of vice-president of the Municipal Assembly of Vitina until October 2000, and was also the leader of the terrorist group „Black Eagles“, whose members took part in assassination, harassment and expulsion of Serbs from that Municipality.

In March 2001, during the armed conflicts in Macedonia, Neziri headed a group of around 300 terrorists from the territory of the Vitina Municipality, which took part in the battles against Macedonian security forces in the region of the Tanuševci village. Shortly after the aforementioned activities, he was removed from KPC. In mid-2002, he was engaged in the delivery of weapons to Macedonia. A part of the weapons was stored in the border villages of Debelde and Mjak, in Vitina Municipality.

In the same year, he was appointed director of the Insurance Department in the municipal assembly of Vitina. He still holds the same position and is very active in organizing the purchase of Serb property in that Municipality.

**99. JAKUP (Smajl) NURA**

Born on February 13, 1966, in the village of Prelovac, Municipality of Srbica.

At the beginning of 1997, by the verdict of the District Court in Priština, he was sentenced to 20 years in prison for his criminal acts of terrorism.

After a short stay with the terrorist group of Adem Jashari in 1991, he was sent to Albania for military training. After his return to K&M, he took part in a number of terrorist acts against the members of the police, including the attack on the police members on the railroad crossing in Glogovac, when four policemen were killed, and the attack in the village of Likosane, Municipality of Glogovac, as well as in a number of kidnappings and assassinations of the Serb civilians.

In the period between February 1998 and June 1999, he was the KLA commander for the village of Prelovac, Municipality of Srbica, and a member of the KLA general staff for the region of Drenica, and is now a member of the special unit within KPC for the Drenica region.

He is closely connected with the currently most active terrorist groups in K&M, southern Serbia and Macedonia. In mid-2001, with a group of terrorists, he stayed the administrative border towards Bujanovac, Preševo and Medvedja, where he took part in the terrorist acts against the members of the police and YA forces.

100. ENVER (Osman) ORUČI

Born on December 6, 1962, in the village of Rezalo, Municipality of Srbica.

He graduated from the Military Academy in Belgrade and used to be the commander of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs in Vučitrn.

From 1998, he was active as a KLA member, in the region of the Čičavica mountain, where a large number of crimes were committed against the members of the ethnic Serb population. Under the direct leadership of Oruçi and Mensur Kasumi, the abduction of the Serbs from the village of Nevoljane, Municipality of Vučitrn, was organized.

Members of the KLA 124th brigade, commanded by Enver Oruçi, kidnapped five Serb senior citizens from the village of Nevoljane and drove them, via Čičavica and Prekaze, into an improvised jail set up in the village of Likovac. In this jail, Serb and Albanian prisoners were mistreated and murdered, among whom was the policeman Ivan Bulatović. Sabit Geca and Sylejman Selimi, aka "Sultan", especially excelled in the massacre and assassinations.

101. GJUMSHIT (Ahmet) OSMANI

Born on May 2, 1951, in the village of Zitinje, Municipality of Vitina.

Within KLA, he was engaged in the collection of intelligence data. After KLA was disbanded, he was appointed head of the KPC secret police in Gnjilane, usually carrying out orders given by Ahmet Isufi and Shemsi Sylja, the commander and the deputy commander of the operative zone of Karadak. Together with Nazmi Bekteshi, from Gnjilane, a former member of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, and now a member of the secret police, he abused the remaining members of the Serb population in the region of Gnjilane Municipality, with the goal of their forced expulsion.

Also, following the orders of Isufi and Sylja, he organized the murder of prominent Serbs in Gnjilane, so that in the city itself more than a hundred people were killed and 90% of the ethnic Serbs were exiled. He usually engaged individuals from the criminal environment for the most serious criminal acts (murder, rape, arson, physical abuse). These activities were especially directed at the former members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs who had remained in K&M. In order to demonstrate his loyalty to KLA, the former operative of the Security Service of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, Fatmir Drmaku, from Gnjilane, had to, following orders given by Osmani, take part in the murder of DSK members.

102. NEBIH (Qerkim) PRENIQI

Born on August 26, 1975, in the village of Ade, Municipality of Obilić.

As a member of the KLA secret police, under the direct command of Abedin Sogojeva and Sabit Lladrovci, he took part in the murder of the Rapajić family from Obilić, on November 28, 2000.



103. RAHMAN (Sadri) RAMA

Born on November 23, 1970, in the village of Okraštica, Municipality of Vučitrn.

He performed the duties of the commander of KLA 4th operative zone encompassing the region of the municipalities of Kosovska Mitrovica, Vučitrn, Leposavić, Zvečan, Zubin Potok and a few villages from the Obilić Municipality.

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As a member of Adem Jashari's terrorist group, he was directly involved in the supervision of the actions in the Drenica region in 1993, only to be moved on later to the Vučitrn region, where he was engaged in the organization of the terrorist groups in almost all the villages of this region.

In June 1998, he organized and supervised terrorist attacks against the Serb families in the village of Pantina, Municipality of Vučitrn. On the occasion, he kidnapped the Miljković couple (Ratomir and Čedomirka), whose destiny remains unknown. After the expulsion of the ethnic Serbs from the aforementioned village, he ordered total destruction of all Serb houses and other buildings.

In June 1998, he headed a group of 1,000 KLA members who managed to transport a large amount of weapons and military equipment from Albania to K&M.

As the commander of the aforementioned zone, Rama embezzled the financial means collected abroad for the acquisition of weapons and other equipment for KLA needs. After the withdrawal of the Serbian security forces from the territory of K&M, he forcefully took over a number of business premises and apartments whose owners were members of the non-Albanian ethnic communities, mostly Serbs.

After the establishment of KPC, Rama was appointed commander of the 4th RTG, with the headquarters in Kosovska Mitrovica. In November 2001, he found himself with the rank of major-general in the position of the commander of the 5th RTG of KPC in Priština, from which he was removed at the end of June 2003.

Rama has huge financial means at his disposal, which he used to buy a house in Priština, the value of which is estimated at approximately 250,000 euros, and he built four large houses in the village of Okraštica, where his parents and brothers live and constructed the most contemporary farm for raising cattle and poultry, the value of which is estimated at over 200,000 euros. He owns a number of luxury cars and jeeps. He is closely connected with Agim Shahini from Vučitrn, the owner of the „Bes-Arti“ trade company from that city and the president of the Association of Trade Companies in K&M.



104. ILLMI (Selman) RAMUSHOLI, alias „Granite“

Born on May 10, 1964, in the village of Manastirci, Municipality of Uroševac.

A former member of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs in Priština.

In 1998, he joined the KLA general staff for the Uroševac Municipality, located in the Jezerce village. Soon after that, he was appointed commander of the 161st brigade of the Nerodimlje operative zone.

After the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces were withdrawn from K&M, he organized and, on a number of occasions, took part in the kidnapping civilians of Serb nationality from the village of Gornje and Donje Nerodimlje, Municipality of Uroševac (Dimko Parli, Miloš and Milorad Djordjević). He interrogated the kidnapped individuals and physically abused them, after which they were never found. Beside this, he organized the expulsion of the Serb population from the aforementioned villages and the destruction of their property.

After KPC was formed, in September 1999, he was appointed operations officer of the Istok zone, and is now engaged as an officer in the army barracks of „Jezeračka Epopeja“ in Uroševac, as the Chief of Staff.

At the same time, he is a member of the illegal secret police and a member of the ANA general staff for the region of the Uroševac, Kačanik, Štrpce and Štimlje municipalities.

He is closely connected with Ismet Sadiku, from the village of Balić, Municipality of Uroševac, a member of the secret police in Uroševac, with Elmi Reqica, from Uroševac, the Deputy Chief of the secret police and the coordinator of the secret police and ANA activities in Uroševac, and with Imri Ilazi, from the village of Kamena Glava, Municipality of Uroševac, the commander of the 6th RTG of KPC.



105. ELMİ (Rexhep) REQICA, alias „Petrit“

Born on October 6, 1961, in Uroševac.

Because of his separatist and terrorist activities, he was arrested and sentenced to 11 years in prison in 1985.

After serving his sentence, he was active in the illegal

NPK organization. Together with Xhabir Morina, Enver Topalli and Sullejman Bitiqi, he was an organizer of the terrorist acts which were carried out in the region of Uroševac in 1997 and at the beginning of 1998 (the attack on the police checkpoint in the village of Grlica, Municipality of Uroševac, and the attack on two apartment buildings where members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs lived).

Beside his role as organizer, he personally took part in the attack on a residential building in which an employee of the State Security Service lived, by throwing an explosive device manufactured by Sullejman Bitiqi.

In June 1998, he initiated the formation of KLA general staff for Uroševac, in which he was appointed liaison officer with the general staff in Drenica. Beside that, he was in charge of weapons acquisition and collection of financial means, as well of finding bases where those weapons may be stored. Following the arrest of a member of these headquarters, he escaped to Drenica, and then to the village of Jezerce, Municipality of Uroševac, where KLA headquarters were located.

As one of the top officials of the KLA general staff of the Nerodimlje operative zone, in 1999, he established the so-called intelligence group, which was connected with the Albanian intelligence service, SIK. This group was later transformed into the so-called secret police, entrusted with kidnapping and murder of members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Following the withdrawal of the Serbian Security Forces from K&M, Reqica was appointed chief of the intelligence division of G-2 within KPC by Agim Çeku, with the headquarters in Priština. Besides his tasks in KPC, he was also appointed by Kadri Veseli, aka „Luli“, chief of the secret police of Kosovo, deputy commander of the aforementioned organization where he has remained until today. In addition to his engagement in the establishment of the departments of the secret police of Kosovo in all larger centers throughout K&M, and in the coordination of the operations of this service in Uroševac, Reqica, together with his associates, organized kidnappings and assassinations of Albanians who, according to their assessment, were connected with the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Elmi's brother, Bashkim Reqica (together with Nijazi Lohaj, Nexhat Krasniqi, Fatmir Azemi, Nexhat Azemi and Qamil Shabani, aka „Four Eyes“) was actively involved in the smuggling of narcotics from Turkey to western Europe, via Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

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The said persons represent one of the most powerful criminal groups on the territory of Uroševac who are involved in the transport of narcotics to western European countries. A part of the financial means acquired through this activity, Reqica uses for the purchase and delivery of modern weapons for the needs of ANA members engaged in the conflicts on the territory of Macedonia and southern Serbia. Beside this, he is engaged in establishing ANA headquarters in the Municipalities of Uroševac, Štimlje, Štrpci and Kačanik.

Some time ago, in the village of Kamena Glava, UNMIK carried out a search and discovered around 20 kilograms of heroin, owned by Reqica and his criminal group. In a similar action, the Macedonian police, also this year, discovered and seized around 10 kilograms of heroin from the members of this same group.

106. EKREM (Raim) REXHA, nicknamed „Drini“

Born on December 6, 1961, in the village of Ljubižda, Municipality of Prizren.

A former YNA officer. He was the commander of the KLA 125th brigade general staff for the operative zone Paštrik and a member of the KLA general staff, as well as one of the top officials of Shefqet Haxhija's secret police, known as „Landowners“.

He is responsible for numerous crimes committed on this territory: over 26 murders, 77 kidnappings, organization of six jails located on the territory of Orahovac and Prizren, group rape and torture of women, of which some were held captive in the prison in Orahovac. Also, he is responsible for the execution of over twenty terrorist attacks, among which is the attack on the village of Bratotin, Opteruša, Retimlje and Zoćiste, committed in July and in November 1998.

When in the middle 1999, during the armed conflict, the local population took refuge from their homes on the territory of Prizren, Ekrem Rexha ordered all public facilities and non-Albanian houses burned and looted. On that occasion, he also issued the command for the murder of a few ethnic Albanians because of their loyalty to the Republic of Serbia.

He was killed on May 8, 2000, by the members of the „Black Hand“ terrorist group, due to his conflict with Hashim Thaqi.

107. BEDRI (Shaban) REXHAJ, alias „Galjan“

Born on April 3, 1962, in the village of Petrovo, Municipality of Štimlje.

Immediately after KLA was established, he was appointed chief of the secret police in the village of Lanište, Municipality of Štimlje, and then also a member of the KLA general staff in the village of Jezerce, under the command of Shukri Buja. At one time, following his superior's orders, he was active in the Drenica region.

He was a participant in the armed attacks on the village of Nerodimlje in 1998 and 1999, and on the village of Grebno in April 1999, when the local population from the territory of Uroševac was driven into exile.

After the armed conflict on the territory of K&M was concluded as the chief of police of the general staff, later of KPC, in Štimlje, together with the commander Isak Musliu, aka „Cherciz“, he organized the expulsion of the non-Albanian population from that region (in a very short period of time he expelled 95% of the population, and their property was burned or looted). The aforementioned group opened, for Serbs and Gypsies, jails in the villages of Petrovo, Mužičane and Račak. Bedri personally arrested and physically mistreated Vitomir Nikšić, because he had requested KFOR and UNMIK protection. Towards the end of 1999, the Nikšić family, under pressure, left K&M.

Bedri, beside Bajrush Rexhaj, Agim Ismaili, Muhamet Miftari and Heset Bleta, is a member of the secret police (SIK) in Štimlje, headed by Fahrudin Gashi. Each of the aforementioned individuals has his own formed group engaged in criminal activities (burglary and theft, fraud, racketeering, serious threats and the like).



108. ISMET (Adem) SADIKU

Born on April 23, 1941, in the village of Balić, Municipality of Uroševac.

A former reserve army officer, with the rank of major.

As the chief of the KLA general staff for the Municipality of Uroševac, after his members were arrested, he managed to escape and join the KLA general staff in Drenica, to be later appointed commander of the KLA general staff in the village of Jezerce, Municipality of Uroševac.

ALBANIAN TERRORISM AND ORGANIZED CRIME IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA

In the second half of 1999, he established the local general staff of KLA in the village of Balić, Municipality of Uroševac, and organized ethnic cleansing of the Serbian population from the villages of Gornje and Donje Nerodimlje, and after their expulsion, he ordered their houses burned and demolished.

Sadiku personally interrogated ethnic Serbs who were brought in for questioning to the KLA headquarters and abused and physically maltreated them. Eight of them were eventually murdered. Beside that, he took part in the interrogation of Albanians brought into the KLA headquarters, situated in the YA building in Uroševac, who were suspected of having been collaborators of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

As a member of the special group for conducting diversionary activities, at the beginning of 2000, he activated an explosive device in front of the Catholic church in Uroševac. For that, he was arrested by KFOR and spent a month in custody.



109. RUZHDI (Ajdin) SARAMATI

Born on July 19, 1950, in the village of Dobruša, Municipality of Prizren.

Due to his activities within the illegal organization NMRK, he was sentenced to 7 years in prison in 1980. Having served his sentence, he continued his terrorist activities, and inflicted a fire-arm wound on a member of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs in 1992 in Prizren, after which he fled to Albania.

Following SIK instructions, he became one of the organizers and instructors of KLA members on the territory of Albania, together with officers of the Albanian army, and was also engaged in illegal transport of weapons and military equipment from Albania to K&M for KLA use.

Following the withdrawal of the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces, he returned to Prizren, where he organized the expulsion of Serbs and other non-Albanian population, as well as the destruction and looting of their property, in which, beside himself, Ismet Badallaj, Baki Elezkurtaj and Hismen Kurtaj participated. Saramati also formed „triads“ which committed a series of assassinations.

Until KPC was established, he was the commander of the KLA 128th brigade, with the headquarters in the village of Žur, as well as the commander of the

camp in the Našec village, in the premises of the youth resting home, and was later appointed commander of a division of the KPC 324th brigade, with the headquarters in Lapuški Han.

He established a number of terrorist groups on the territory of Opolj, which act directly under his command. Their primary task is theft, physical abuse and assassination of the members of the non-Albanian population in that region.

With Hashim Thaqi's approval, he occupied a part of the border towards Albania, for the purpose of an unhindered transport of weapons and other military equipment which was subsequently transferred to the Drenica region and thence to Macedonia and southern Serbia. Beside that, he was also engaged in the mobilization of former KLA members who were to join NLA in Macedonia.

Because of his abuse of the Albanians in Prizren, KFOR arrested him towards the end of 2001, but he was soon released due to the lack of evidence. After a few days, he was arrested again and sentenced to 5 years in prison at the beginning of 2002, and is now serving his sentence in the Bondsteel base, and the attorneys engaged in his defense, Hazer Susuri and Bajram Hiseni, tried to question the indictment, stating that this case was rigged in Belgrade. On a number of occasions, he was visited in prison by Besnik Cengu, the head of the Kuksa district (in Albania) and Spiro Butka, an officer of the Albanian army and a ANA member now living in Uroševac.

In addition to all this, there were disciplinary proceedings held against Saramati and Petrit Bojaxhiju in 2002, due to their embezzlement of a large amount of financial means, collected from the citizens for the construction of KPC army barracks in Lapuški Han.



110. REXHEP (Destan) SELIMI

Born on March 15, 1971, in the village of Ovčarevo, Municipality of Srbica. He was sentenced, in absentia, to 20 years in prison, for the criminal acts of terrorism.

From 1991, he was in the KLA terrorist group of Adem Jashari, as one of his most loyal fellow fighters. After his stay in Albania, attending diversionary terrorist training, he illegally crossed the border with K&M and joined the terrorist groups on the territory of the Srbica Municipality, conducting training and arming KLA members. Later, he became commander of the special units in the Drenica operative zone.

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He was a direct participant in the terrorist acts against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs in May 1993, on the railroad crossing close to Glogovac, in which four policemen were killed and three were seriously wounded, as well as in the attacks against the police convoy in the village of Lauša, the hamlet of Ludović, Municipality of Srbica, on November 26 and 27, 1997.

In the interim self proclaimed Government of Kosovo, Hashim Thaqi appointed him minister of internal affairs. At that time, Selimi established an organization called „Large Eagles“, which encompassed a few dozen former KLA members. Within the „Large Eagles“, a group called „Black Eagles“ was also active and their task was assassination of non-Albanian civilian population, of political opponents and members of the rival criminal groups. In that sense, and under Thaqi's control, a number of thefts were carried out, arson, assassinations and injuries of the Serbian and other non-Albanian population. Selimi was the direct organizer of the majority of the kidnappings and assassinations of Serbian civilians.

He was also organizer of illegal transport of terrorist groups from the Drenica region to the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, where they joined NLA, and he was also included in the transfer of terrorists from Drenica to the region of the Bujanovac, Preševo and Medvedja Municipalities, to carry out attacks against the police and army forces.

In 2000, international KFOR forces in K&M launched an investigation of five high KPC officials, among them Selimi, because of the murder and genocide committed on the territory of K&M in the course of 1998 and 1999.

Rexhep Selimi plays a very important role in the criminal activities of K&M, where he is included in arms, narcotics and human trafficking. Together with Sylejman Selimi, his first cousin, he organized a network for the sale of narcotics, weapons and military equipment. The network is also used for the activities of the terrorist organizations on the territory of Macedonia. In these operations, he closely collaborates with Thaqi's „Drenica group“, Xhavit Haliti, Ismet Osmani, Sabit Gecaj and Zan Qaushi, the leader of one of the mafia groups from Albania, who often travels and stays on the territory of Klina, Prizren and Priština.

A part of the profit acquired through criminal activities is used by Selimi to arm and equip the Kosovo secret service, SIK, headed by Kadri Veseli, from the village of Brabonić, Municipality of Kosovska Mitrovica.

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Selimi, together with Fatmir Limaj, is the founder of illegal criminal terrorist group known as „Falcon's Eye“ which, apart from arms and drugs trafficking, racketeering and prostitution, is engaged in following and assassinating of political opponents, rivals and prominent Serbs, and in criminal activities in general. The organization receives aid from Switzerland, Germany, France, Australia and Albania. Currently, its operations base is located in the Teranda Hotel in Prizren, where SIS members can often be seen. It is believed that this organization is the paramilitary part of the Albanian Nationalist Party „Bali Kombetar“.

He is on the American „black list“ of organizations and individuals who have restricted access to financial aid, i.e., who are forbidden to enter the US.

Currently, he is the head of KPC Academy.



111. SYLEJMAN (Saban) SELIMI, alias „Sultan“

Born on September 25, 1970, in the village of Ovčarevo, Municipality of Srbica.

In the period between February 1998 and June 1999, he was the commander of the KLA general staff for Drenica, and is currently the deputy commander of KPC, with the rank of major-general.

He was a direct participant in the terrorist acts carried out against the court officers and the members of the police in the village of Vočnjak on November 25 and 26, 1997, as well as against the police convoy in village of Lauša, the hamlet of Ludović, Municipality of Srbica.

Towards the end of 1997, he took part in the assassination of Sadik Bajrami from the village of Donji Obilić, Municipality of Srbica.

In 1999, Hashim Thaqi's interim Government appointed him commander of the so-called National Guard of Kosovo. Beside his activities in K&M, Selimi played an important role in the organization and the transfer of terrorist groups from the Drenica region to Macedonia.

Also, his role in the organization of criminal activities is considerable. He is connected with Kadri Veseli, Xhavit Haliti and Rexhep Selimi, as well as with certain criminal groups from Albania, among whom are Ismet Osmani, aka „Curi“, one of the leading narcotics dealer in west European countries, and

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Zan Qaushi, leader of the Albanian criminal organization which deals with illegal arms trade from Albania into the region of Macedonia, Montenegro and K&M.

112. ABEDIN (Abdurahman) SOGOJEVA

Born on February 26, 1958, in the village of Donji Grabovac, Municipality of Kosovo Polje.

He performed duties of the KLA commander for the Grabovac region, and is now a KPC member, within the 1st RTG.

He participated in the terrorist attack in which two members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs were killed in the village of Hamidij, Municipality of Obilić, and in the village of Pantina, Municipality of Vučitrn, as well as in the attack on the Belačevac mine. He organized and took part in the kidnapping of the Serbs, the employees of the Belačevac mine, on June 22, 1998, i.e., of Dragan Vukmirović, Zoran, Dušan and Petar Adžandžic, Filip Gojković, Marko Buha, Miroslav Trifunović, Srboljub Savić, Božidar Alimpić, and Žarko Spasić, who were kidnapped on May 14, 1998. He is responsible for the kidnapping and murder of Zvonko Bojanić, the Vice-President of the Municipal Assembly of Kosovo Polje.

In the region of the Obilić Municipality, he and Sabit Lladrovci established a terrorist group consisting of the former members of the KLA secret police, – Kadrija Sullejmani, aka „Mouse“, Nebih Preniqi and Bekim Berbatovci, all being the members of the KLA secret service, than Muhamet Çerkezi aka „Çerkez“, Ahmet Çerkezi and Mirsad Kurteshi, and 14 mujahedins and four German citizens, who conducted the weapons handling training. This terrorist group, following Sogojeva's orders, committed a series of actions, among which the planting of explosives in the Kastelo restaurant in Obilić, where local Serbs congregate.

He is connected with the murder of the Rapajić family, from Obilić, committed on November 28, 2000, followed by the murder of Miladija Stanojević, as well as with the harassment of ethnic Serbs, members of KPS (Tanja Mihajlović from Priština), destruction and looting of the Serb property in the region, as well as with their physical abuse (Stojka Stojanović, Tomica Antić, Novica Ilić, Milenko Mihajlović and others).

113. FATMIR (Halim) SOPI

Born on April 13, 1961, in the village of Mramor, Municipality of Priština.

ALBANIAN TERRORISM AND ORGANIZED CRIME IN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA

Zan Qaushi, leader of the Albanian criminal organization which deals with illegal arms trade from Albania into the region of Macedonia, Montenegro and K&M.

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113. FATMIR (Halim) SOPI

Born on April 13, 1961, in the village of Mramor, Municipality of Priština.

He was sentenced to four years in prison in 1984, for the criminal act of association for the purpose of committing hostile activities.

Following the withdrawal of the Serb Security Forces from K&M, as Deputy Commander of the 153rd brigade in the Zlaš village, Municipality of Priština, he confiscated 700 automatic rifles from the warehouse in the village of Lukare and sold them to Ramiz Asllani (for 300 DM a piece), after which Asllani resold them to ANA members in Macedonia (for 700 DM a piece).

Towards the end of August 1999, he took part in kidnapping Milorad Popović, from Gračanica, Slavica Stević, from Badovac, and Predrag Mikić, aka "Prota", from Sušice, on the location of the village of Zebince, Municipality of Novo Brdo. Together with Fatmir Sopi and Adem Shehu, he is the main suspect for the murder of Dragan Perić, Siniša Marković and a certain Jovanović, in the Gračanica region.



114. AZEM (Riza) SYLA, alias „Tefik“ and „Big Uncle“

Born on May 4, 1951, in the village of Kišna Reka, Municipality of Glogovac.

Former Defense Minister in Hashim Thaqi's Government, he spent a number of years in Switzerland and is currently a resident of Albania. He was one of the most influential members in the Kosovo Albanian delegation that took part in the talks held in Rambouillet.

He belongs to the group of KLA ideological founders, and took part in the establishment of SIK. Together with Gjeladin Gashi and Hashim Thaqi, he organized a terrorist attack on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs on the railroad crossing in Glogovac, in May 1993. Beside that, he organized a terrorist attack on the police stations in Podujevo and Štimlje, the assassination of a group of Serbs in Klina and some 80 ethnic Serbs and Albanians in Mališevo, in 1998. During the armed conflict in K&M, he ordered the assassination of around 800 Albanians who refused to become members of DPK, as well as the assassination of certain influential activists of Ibrahim Rugova's DSK party.

His recent activities are connected with the terrorist organization ANA in K&M, within which he plays one of the most important roles. He is responsible for the bomb attack on UNMIK police premises in Peć carried out by SIK members at the beginning of 2003.

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After the dispute with Hashim Thaqi and Xhavit Haliti, Syla left the K&M territory and moved to Albania, from where he plans and organizes diversionary terrorist activities to be carried out by SIK members in Kosmet. For the purpose of coordinating their activities, he often illegally crosses the border and stays in the territory of Peć, Prizren and Djakovica.

He also coordinates the organized crime network on the territory of K&M and Macedonia, in connection with the illegal import of weapons, ammunition and other equipment, as well as with the procurement of the means necessary for the conduct of terrorist activities.

He procures weapons and equipment for diversionary terrorist activities in Albania, Germany and Switzerland, and distributes them, via Albanian territory, to K&M.



115. SHEMSI (Nebija) SYLA, alias „Saca“

Born on July 1, 1957, in the village of Bresaljce, Municipality of Gnjilane.

As a deputy commander of the KLA Karadak zone (within the Lab zone, the 153rd brigade), in the Zlaš village, Municipality of Priština, he was engaged in mobilizing individuals on the territory of the Gnjilane and Vitina municipalities, which is why, at the beginning of 1999, he formed the KLA auxiliary general staff in the village of Žegrovačka Vrbica, Municipality of Gnjilane, in order to transfer terrorist activities and the promotion of KLA to other regions where, until that moment, there were no armed conflicts. Certain KLA members accused him of stealing the money (in the amount of 140,000 DM), which was set aside to finance the activities of the said general staff.

He personally organized and issued orders for the assassination of Serbs, but also of Albanians who they believed had cooperated with the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces. Upon his orders, and in agreement with Florim Kllokoqi, now KPC member in the Novo Brdo Municipality, a group of Albanian terrorists kidnapped the members of the Bunjaku family (father Bislim and son Agim), from the Bunjaci district, Municipality of Novo Brdo, and took them in the direction of the Marevci village. The said persons are now listed as missing.

Upon his orders, a series of murders were committed in the villages of Poneš, Paralovo, Straža and Cernica, in the Gnjilane Municipality, as well as in Gnjilane itself.

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During 2000, he stayed, Together with Avdul Hasani, from the village of Cernica, and Isa Agushi, from the village of Žegra, in the region of the Preševo and Bujanovac municipalities and was an instructor of LAPMB members, assisting in providing fighters, weapons, material and financial means.

116. FADIL (Hajdar) SULJEVIĆ

Born on October 19, 1965, in the village of Ravna Banja, Municipality of Medvedja.

A former employee of the Priština Secretariat of Internal Affairs, now KPS member in the police station in Priština.

In 1998, he left the police force and joined the KLA, forming a unit on the territory of Golak (region between Priština and Medvedja), with the intention of carrying out terrorist acts. The aforementioned group whose members, among others, were Hamdi Hiseni, Islam Mshica, Mehmet Alija and Baki Gashi, planned a series of assassinations and diversionary terrorist actions in the Priština region. In July 1998 Suljević, together with his group, carried out an attack in Priština on a military bus transporting employees to the Slatina airport, at which time Slavica Aleksić and Dejan Gavrilović were seriously wounded as well as YA members, Branislav Kubatović and Zoran Mirković.

Following the withdrawal of the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces from K&M, he took part in the expulsion of the Serbian population in Priština, in theft, harassment and squatting. He organized a robbery of the gas station in Priština, during which an ethnic Serb employee was killed. Also, he is also connected with the murder of over 15 Serbs in the Zlatare village, Municipality of Uroševac, Kemal Shabani, a State Security employee in Priština, and Ramiz Mehmeti, from the village of Ajkobil, Municipality Priština, as well as with the kidnapping of Osman Sainović, from Medvedja, Valon Mehmeti and Fitim Vrajolli.

He organized and ran a camp for Serb prisoners which was located in the Zlatare hamlet, in the vicinity of the Matičane village, close to Priština.

Beside his activities in K&M, Suljević joined LAPMB within which he carried out a series of terrorist acts in the region of the Medvedja Municipality.

He heads one of the criminal groups involved in drug pushing, the sale of stolen cars and excise goods in Priština, as well as in racketeering and mediation in the purchase and sale of real estate between Albanians and Serbs, with a high commission rate.



117. EMRUSH (Nesim) SUMA, alias „Hoxha“

Born on May 27, 1974, in the village of Dimce, Municipality of Kačanik.

During NATO aggression on FRY, as a member of the 162nd brigade in the operative zone of Nerodimlje, he took an active part in terrorist acts in the Kačanik region.

As a member of the secret police of Kosovo, together with Rushit and Zeqif Bardhi and Mehmet Ballazhi, he took part in the forced expulsion and murder of the non-Albanian population, and of the local Albanians who refused to join KLA, after the withdrawal of the Serbian Security forces from K&M. During 1999, the members of the aforementioned group killed Emin Drenjani and carried out a terrorist act in which Ziber Curi, an Albanian from Djeneral Janković, Municipality of Kačanik, was killed.

After Curi's murder, KFOR arrested Suma, Mehmet Ballazhi and another terrorist, but they were released after a few days under pressure by Albanian-organized demonstrations.

During the conflict of Albanian terrorists with the Security Forces of the Republic of Macedonia, Suma was engaged in collecting and sending weapons and military equipment, as well as in recruiting and transferring able-bodied Albanians to the region of the aforementioned country.

After the Ohrid agreement was signed in 2001, he moved to Macedonia and joined the General Staff of the newly formed terrorist organization, ANA, and at the beginning of 2002, following an initiative of the top leadership, he was appointed Deputy Chief of the bodyguards of Ali Ahmeti, the president of the Democratic Union for Integration (DUI), an Albanian political party in Macedonia.

During 2002, he became one of the main organizers of smuggled weapons, narcotics and excise goods from K&M into Macedonia. In March of the same year, during one of his actions of weapon transfer, KFOR intercepted the group of smugglers and, in the armed conflict which ensued, Suma was seriously wounded. He was taken to the hospital in Priština for treatment, but managed to run away.

He is on the American „black list“ of organizations and individuals who have restricted access to financial aid, i.e., who are forbidden to enter the US.



118. RUFKI (Ibrahim) SUMA

Born on April 15, 1968, in the village of Dimce, Municipality of Kačanik.

At the beginning of 1998, following orders of the KLA general staff in the Drenica region, he formed diversionary terrorist groups active in the Djeneral Janković region. One of his groups organized a channel to bring in weapons from Macedonia into K&M, and Suma personally financed its purchase and made decisions on its storage. When this group was arrested by the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, Rufki Suma managed to get away, but was sentenced, in absentia, to 10 years in prison.

After the Serbian Security Forces were withdrawn from K&M, he was one of the organizers of the Serb exile from the Djeneral Janković region, and he personally took part in organizing several assassinations in that region. He was later appointed Commander of the KPC 163rd brigade in Vitina, and is now, the commander of the KPC unit stationed in Djeneral Janković, with the rank of major.

During 2001 he organized collection of financial means with the intention of providing aid to the LAPMB units in southern Serbia and to NLA in Macedonia, and also personally participated in the clashes with Macedonian Security Forces.

Beside his terrorist activities, he is also involved in criminal activities. Together with Emrush Suma, from the village of Dimce, Municipality of Kačanik, he formed his own criminal clan in 1999, which smuggled arms and drugs from Macedonia to K&M and in the opposite direction. They also extort money from the local companies and wealthy individuals, as well as from the shippers whose trucks pass through Djeneral Janković. The members of Suma's clan are connected with the criminal groups headed by Rustem Mustafa, aka "Remi", from Podujevo.



119. ISMET (Mihedin) TARA

Born on August 6, 1963, in Orahovac.

With a group of his fellow fighters from KLA, including Gezim Hamza, aka „Piktor“, Gjeral Hajda, aka „Toni“, Selajdin Mulabazi, aka „Mici“, and Sabajdin Cena, aka „Sosi“, he formed a special KLA unit, with the headquarters located in the village of Carevac, in the vicinity of Orahovac. He is one of the organizers

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and perpetrators in the armed attack on Orahovac on July 17, 1998, and a large number of terrorist attacks against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces. In 1998, this earned him the appointment to the position of the commander of the KLA 124th brigade in the operative zone of Paštrik, whose headquarters were located in the village of Retimlje, Municipality of Orahovac, at that time.

With Sabajdin Cena, he is responsible for a number of assassinations and crimes against the non-Albanian population in Orahovac, when Albanian terrorists entered into this town in June 1999.

Also, together with Cena and Skender Hoxha, he was in charge of the camp for Serb prisoners which, at one time, was located in Albania, two km north from Trooper.

After KPC was formed, he was appointed one of its top officials for the Orahovac region and he personally seized a „Jugopetrol“ gas station for the needs of this formation.

During the terrorist activities of LAPMB in southern Serbia in 2000, he was involved in the illegal transfer of weapons and military equipment to the terrorists.

He is the leader of the extremist Party of Justice for the Orahovac region.



120. GANI (Haxhija) THAQI

Born on January 1, 1958, in the village of Broćna, Municipality of Srbica.

He is Hashim Thaqi's brother.

From 1992 onwards, he took part in the attacks against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs. Through his brother, Hashim, he made contact with Sami Lushtaku, Besim Rama, Kadri Veseli, Rexhep Selimi, Adem Jashari and other terrorists. He was appointed commander of the 112th brigade „Arben Halliti“ which was active in the operative zone of Drenica in 1998. He took an active part in the terrorist actions against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces.

He is the owner of 12 gas stations which now bear the name of Kosovo Petrol, formerly owned by Jugopetrol and Beopetrol, and he holds a monopoly over

the trade in oil derivatives on the whole territory of K&M. Other gas station owners pay him the licence „tax“ and, in case they refuse, they become the targets of an armed group of mercenaries personally controlled by Gani Thaqi. The group issues a warning and then confiscates their goods and forbids them further operations. His position in the oil and oil derivatives market is secured by Hashim Thaqi who, also, and in the same manner, reaps huge financial profits.



121. HASHIM (Haxhija) THAQI, alias „Gjarpni“ („Snake“)

Born on April 24, 1969, in the village of Broćna, Municipality of Srbica.

Following KLA's demilitarization, he formed the DPK political party whose president he has been from the beginning. In July 1997, he was sentenced, in absentia, by a verdict of the District Court in Priština, to 10 years in prison, for the criminal acts of terrorism, and in February 1998, a central arrest warrant was issued in his name.

As a member of the inner circle of KLA, he took part in securing financial means for KLA, smuggled terrorist groups into the country, was in charge of their diversionary terrorist training and their armament. He completed his military training, lasting a couple of months, in Albania, after which he was directly engaged in a number of terrorist actions in K&M.

He was a participant in the attack on the railroad crossing in Glogovac, when four policemen were killed, and three were seriously wounded. Also, on a number of occasions, he visited the village of Klečka, Municipality of Lipljan, at the time when a group of Serb civilians were imprisoned, abused and subsequently murdered there.

Even though he had secured his participation in the interim bodies of K&M, he maintains his powerful influence over the most extreme structures of the former KLA, which he uses with the intention of intimidating his political rivals and applying pressure on the non-Albanian population to move out of K&M.

Towards the end of 2001, following Hashim Thaqi's initiative, a number of terrorist groups were organized, composed of former KLA members, mainly from the Drenica region, whose activities he controls through Kadri Veseli, the head of SIK, Sami Lushtaku, from Srbica, and others. A secret armed group

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is also under his control and is responsible for a series of crimes, murders, kidnappings and serious threats in the region of southern Srbica, in the villages of Rudnik, Radiševo, Suvo Grlo, Banje, Kotore and Kućica. The immediate supervisor of this group is Rexhep Selimi, from the village of Ovčarevo, Municipality of Srbica, who is otherwise the head of the KPC Academy. The members of the group are Musa Dervishaj, Zenun Kadriju, Gjeladin Gecaj and others.

Thaqi is in contact with Alli Ahmeti, NLA commander in Macedonia, with whom he collaborates in transporting terrorists from Macedonia into the territory of the Preševo and Bujanovac municipalities, with the goal to carry out terrorist actions against the multi-ethnic police checkpoints in certain villages, on a part of the administrative border with K&M.

He is also the organizer of a criminal organization, known as the „Drenica Group“, with a large number of his family members included in it. The aforementioned group controls between 10% to 15% of the overall number of criminal activities in K&M in connection with the smuggling of arms, stolen cars, oil and, partially, cigarettes, as well as with prostitution, the establishment and maintenance of connections with the members of the Albanian, Czech and Macedonian mafia. Other than that, Thaqi's sister is married to Sejdijsa Bajrush, one of the leaders of the Albanian mafia.

Thaqi controls the greater part of organized crime in the region of Istok-Klina-Srbica-Priština. His closest associate in the smuggling of stolen vehicles is Fadhil Thaqi. With this, he is assisted by the Kitaj criminal clan. On the territory of the Klina Municipality, Hamdi Thaqi is involved in organized prostitution, while operations connected with the trafficking of drugs and with prostitution are handled by Hashim Thaqi, together with his cousin Menduh Thaqi, and Betush Zihugoli and Engel Shabani, aka „Angel“. Through Menduh Thaqi, he is connected with the illegal arms and oil trade. Along with Ekrem Lluka, Fatmir Limaj, Flori Maloku and Ismet Osmani, Thaqi is one of the bosses of illegal cigarette trade in K&M.

Thaqi's close associate in the organized prostitution, narcotics and arms trafficking operations is Xhavit Haliti who, among other things, is involved in intimidation, blackmail and elimination of Thaqi's political rivals.

A considerable part of the financial means thus acquired is used by the Thaqi clan and channeled into the political campaign for Hashim Thaqi, while the other part of the money is delivered as aid to the Albanian terrorist groups.

122. AHMET (Ali) QERIQI, alias „Shpat“

Born on December 26, 1946, in the village of Krajmirovci, Municipality of Lipljan.

Since 1996, he was arrested on a number of occasions because of his extremist activities.

He was one of the top officials of the KLA general staff in the village of Krajmirovci, Municipality of Lipljan. During 1998, he took part in organizing and carrying out terrorist attacks on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces. Following orders from KLA, he traveled to Albania where, in the camps of Vlgor and Kruma, he completed his military training.

On June 29, 1998, in the village of Crnoljevo, Municipality of Štimlje, together with Ramiz Qeriqi, Ramadan Beluji, Rahman Tafa and Sylejman Qeriqi, he took part in the kidnapping of four ethnic Serbs (Veljko Bakrač, Ivan Bakrač, Stamen Genov and another person).

He was also a participant in the kidnapping of the Albanian, Kadri Tafa, his son Sherif, then Gjem Fehmi, Emin Emini and Elmi Qerkini.

In November 1998, he was seriously wounded on his way back from Albania, where he went with the purpose of purchasing and illegally transporting weapons and ammunition. Following this incident, and due to his medical condition, he stopped all terrorist activities and became active in the fundraising activities for Hashim Thaqi's DKP.

In 1999, he was in the position of the Deputy Commander of the KLA police in the Štimlje Municipality. He is currently the owner of a private Union Bank in Lipljane. In the bank's Managing Board, beside Qeriqi, there are also Fahrudin and Hizer Gashi, both former KLA members. This bank is used for the laundering of the funds acquired through drugs and weapons sales.

123. RAMIZ (Rexhep) QERIQI, alias „Luan“ or „Sokol“

Born on April 15, 1962, in the village of Krajmirovci, Municipality of Lipljan.

At the beginning of the 90s, he was in Germany and was active in the Albanian emigration circles. He completed his training for terrorist activities in Skadar,

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Albania and, at the beginning of 1998, he joined KLA terrorist activities in the municipalities of Lipljan, Štimlje and Mališevo, where he carried out the duties of the commander of the KLA general staff for the villages of Krajmirovci and Petraštica. Prior to arriving in this region, he took part in the attacks against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces, in the village of Prekaze.

On June 22, 1998, he personally killed a policeman and wounded another. Seven days later, together with Ramadan Beluli, Rahman Tafa and Sylejman Qeriqi, he took part in the kidnapping four civilians and headed the group which kidnapped, and later murdered, Agim Ademi, Ahmeti Veseli and Adem Ramadani. The same group carried out the terrorist act in which Miroslav Stanišić, a reserve police officer of the police station in Lipljan, was wounded. He also headed the attack against the family of Fatmir Qerimi, from the village of Glodjanac, Municipality of Štimlje, as well as the action of kidnapping Tanjug's journalists, Nebojsa Radošević and Vladimir Dobričić. The kidnapped individuals were jailed into the previously dug wells in the village of Klečka, Municipality of Lipljan.

Towards the end of 1998, he became the commander of KLA newly formed 121st brigade and, following the withdrawal of the Serbian security forces from K&M, he was one of the top officials of the secret police of Kosovo.

After KLA was disbanded, he joined the LAPMB terrorist organization in south of Serbia. Starting from 2002, he was engaged in the recruitment of the members for the terrorist organization ANA, together with Bekim Zejnulahu and he maintained contacts with Ajvaz Karpuzi and Rame Buja, as well as with former NLA members in Macedonia.

124. SAMI (Brahim) UKSHINI, nicknamed „Sokol“

Born on October 15, 1967, in the village of Morina, Municipality of Djakovica.

Together with Sadri Avduli, he formed and led a terrorist group that was active in the Djakovica region.

The group numbered 35 members and was armed with automatic and semi-automatic guns, mortars, heavy machine guns and a cannon. In the course of 1998, it carried out a number of armed attacks against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces.

He was deputy to Maliq Ndrecaj, Commander of the Kumanovo operative zone, which included the 113th brigade, „Ismet Jashari“, headed by Kushtrim Hoxha.



125. AVNI (Beqir) FETA

Born on November 15, 1974, in the village of Penduh, Municipality of Podujevo.

As the commander of KLA police in the operative zone of Lab, in 1999, Feta, together with Sefedin and Jashar Ejupi, former policemen of the Kosovo Secretariat of Internal Affairs, now members of KPS, from the village of Sekirača, Municipality of Podujevo, directly participated in the murder of Srba Djukić, from the village of Glavnik, Municipality of Podujevo, as well as in the terrorist attacks on Stanimir Dimović, a policeman of the police station in Podujevo.

Together with Safet Hasani and Blerim Blakqori, aka „Beni“, on December 21, 1998, in Podujevo, he carried out a terrorist attack in which Milić Jović, an operative of the State Security Center of Priština was killed.

Together with Avni Berisha, aka „Tarkan“, from the village of Konjuševac, Municipality of Podujevo, and Rustem Mustafa, aka „Remi“, from the village of Prepolac, Municipality of Podujevo, Feta was a member of the group which, in this region, carried out a number of terrorist attacks and, after the withdrawal of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs the YA forces from K&M, carried out ethnic cleansing on the territory of the Podujevo and Priština municipalities.

After the arrest of Latif Gani, Feta was appointed head of the operative zone within SIK and, together with Elmi Reqica, aka „Petrit“, and Xhavit Haliti, was one of the top officials of the secret police.

He is currently a member of the terrorist formation ANA active on the territory of K&M, as confirmed by the fact that he is in possession of this illegal organization's ID card.

UNMIK police has issued an arrest warrant in his name, for a number of crimes committed in K&M, in the period following the arrival of the international forces.

126. ADEM (Rust) HAGJOCAJ

Born in the village of Prekoluk, Municipality of Dečani.

As a member of the KLA group in the aforementioned village, Hagjocaj traveled illegally to Albania, on a number of occasions, from where he transferred a large amount of weapons necessary to carry out terrorist activities.

Until August 1998, he took part, together with the terrorists from Glodjani, in the abduction, torture and assassination of a large number of members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Serb civilians from the region of the municipalities of Dečani, whose bodies were subsequently dumped into the Radonjić Lake.

Beside that, he is was one of the perpetrators in the murder of a large number of Albanians from the Dečani Municipality, amongst whom Muarem Hagjocaj, a member of the local security force in the Prekoluk village.

127. ABIT (Ajet) HAZIRAJ, alias „Ninja“

Born on June 26, 1956, in the village of Lauš, Municipality of Srbica.

He was the commander of the 2nd battalion of the 113th KLA brigade, which was active in the Drenica region.

In July 1998, he headed a terrorist group that kidnapped and subsequently murdered Čedomir Kandić, from the village of Kotore, Municipality of Srbica, and burned down a number of Serb houses in the same village. In November 1999, in the vicinity of the village of Vitaka, he and Muhamet Haliti, aka "Naser", kidnapped Dostana Smigić, from the village of Leočin, Municipality of Srbica, and took her to an improvised jail in the village of Likovac, where she was subsequently murdered.

In May 2000, following the orders of Sali Veseli, accompanied with a financial reward, Haziraj murdered Ekrem Rexha, aka „Drini“, from Prizren. Because of that, he was arrested by UNMIK together with his three accomplices and his trial for this criminal act commenced at the beginning of 2003.



128. SADIK (Magjun) HALITJAHA

Born on June 7, 1955, in the village of Mašutište, Municipality of Suva Reka.

Acting within the illegal organization NPK from this region, Halitjah drew attention to himself as one of the most extremist members, which is why criminal charges were brought against him, in 1986. In the same year, he illegally travelled to Switzerland, where he was granted asylum and joined the activities of the Albanian extremist immigration.

In addition to his engagement in the recruitment of young Albanians who were sent to the diversionary terrorist training, and then to the KLA units in K&M, in 1998, Halitjah, with a group of terrorists, arrived in K&M from Albania, where he was immediately appointed commander of the KLA regional general staff in the village of Budakovo, Municipality of Suva Reka. He was an organizer of weapons and ammunition acquisition from Albania and soon established a powerful terrorist organization, which placed a significant part of the territory in this region under its temporary control. Under his command, an illegal jail was established in the village of Budakovo.

As a member of the illegal „Eagle's Eye“ organization he was engaged in controlling the operations and racketeering the night clubs and brothels, in the region of Uroševac, Gnjilane, Glogovac and Prizren, in 1999.

After KPC was formed, Halitjaha was appointed head of the department for civilian and military affairs, but was suspended in 2002. During the same period, following the initiative of the KLA general staff, an Association of KLA War Veterans was formed and Halitjaha was elected its president.



129. XHAVIT (Mehmet) HALITI, alias „Bunny“

Born on March 8, 1956, in Novo Selo, Municipality of Peć.

In the eighties, he was a member of the illegal extremist organization which, in its manifesto, listed the secession of K&M from the Republic of Serbia and its accession to Albania as its primary goal. Following the unsuccessful attempt to arrest him in Priština, he resisted to, and in the ensuing shooting, wounded a member of the State security, he fled to Switzerland where he was

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granted political asylum. He became a member of the top NPK leadership for the region of Western Europe and, as one of the leading officials of the then KLA, he was a member of K&M delegation in Rambouillet. He is a member of DPK and a representative in the Parliament of Kosovo.

At the beginning of 1991, he directly organized the illegal delivery of a large quantity of arms and ammunition to the Peć region where, as liaison officers, he used Gëzim Avdimetaj, from Streoce, Municipality of Dečani, the Elezaj brothers, from Radovac, Municipality of Peć, the Camaj brothers, from Novo Selo, Municipality of Peć, and some others. Also, he was connected with the organization of the diversionary terrorist training of KLA members.

In direct contacts with the top KLA officials in Switzerland and Germany (Gafur Elshani, Jashar Salihaj, Emrush Xhemajli, Adem Grabovci, Ibrahim Kelmendi, Muhamed Kelmendi, Hasan Ukhagaj, Hakif Hoti and others), he planned, managed and coordinated KLA activities in K&M and the Republic of Albania, and upon orders from the organization, he occasionally stayed in those regions, in order to strike deals on the distribution of weapons and equipment to KLA members.

In 1998, he personally stored a large amount of arms in the region of Tropoje, Albania, and prepared a number of bases to provide shelter for the terrorist groups which arrived in Albania from K&M.

After the international forces were deployed, he came to the Peć region, to Vitomirica, where he built a plant for the manufacture of construction materials. He holds the monopoly in that field, which brings him incredibly high financial benefits.

He held a significant role in the establishment of the secret police in K&M, which was ready to assist the most extreme terrorist groups in the Province, carrying out ethnic cleansing in the Peć region. As the SIK director, he organized logistic support for the formation of NLA in the Republic of Macedonia and is also mentioned as the man responsible for the establishment of OVIK.

The Albanian press accuses him of organizing the assassination of Muhamet Xhemajli, Ibrahim Rugova's advisor, as well as the top officials of the former State Security Service, Selim Broshaj and Ibusha Kllokoqi.

He is connected with the mafia in Albania, as well as with the Albanian intelligence service. He usurps a part of the funds acquired in an illegal manner for himself, while a part is used to finance the activities of Albanian terrorists in K&M, southern Serbia and Macedonia.

He is one of the central figures of organized crime in K&M. He has an enormous capital and is involved in the racketeering and the activities connected with drugs and protection. Also, he has a total control over the districts of Vitimirica, which is situated 2 km north-east of Peć where he has a number of residences (as well as in Kosovska Mitrovica, Peć, Albania and Switzerland). He is the owner of a number of restaurant and hotel facilities which he uses to launder the money, and which serve him as a cover for the performance of various criminal activities.

Following the elections held on November 17, 2001, he was elected representative in the assembly of K&M and, in March 2002, was named its vice-president.

130. BUJAR (Rasim) HARADINAJ



Born on May 15, 1976, in the village of Glodjani, Municipality of Dečani.

As a member of the armed formation which was active on the territory of the operative zone of Dukadjin, he took part in over 87 assassinations, 29 kidnappings and set up a number of jails in the villages of Glodjani, Belanica, Likovac, Jablanica and Smonica, Municipality of Prizren, in the rape and sexual harassment of a number of individuals and in the destruction of considerable property.

Beside this, he is responsible for some 180 terrorist attacks, among which armed attacks on the villages of Ljodja and Babaloć, in the middle of 1998, as well as for the forced expulsion of the population from the territory of Djakovica, Peć and Dečani, and for setting the church in the village of Gornji Rašić on fire.

He is the immediate perpetrator of a number of armed attacks on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Serbia and the YA forces. Together with Agim Selmani and Daut Haradinaj, he took part in the attack on the members of the army and police, in August 1998, in the vicinity of the village of Šaptej, Municipality of Dečani, and headed a group of terrorists in the attack against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs in the village of Jablanica, Municipality of Djakovica, as well as in the attacks against the policemen and soldiers in the village of Glodjani, in October 1998 and in the Dašinovac bridge, Municipality of Dečani in November 1999.

In addition to all this, he is connected with the smuggling of arms to K&M.



131. DAUT (Hilmi) HARADINAJ, alias „Cufi“ or „Cripple“

Born on April 6, 1978, in the village of Glodjani, Municipality of Dečani.

As a KLA member, he was seriously wounded in the conflicts with the Serbian security forces and was left without an arm.

Following an initiative of the Ramus brothers, Daut and Shkelzen Haradinaj, at the beginning of 1998, he formed the KLA general staff in Glodjani, whose commander became Ramush, and his deputy Daut Haradinaj who was subsequently named a member of the KLA general staff and the commander of the 131st brigade "Isuf Grvala", whose members committed a large number of crimes in the Dečani region.

In the Glodjani prison, which was under direct control of Ramush and Daut Haradinaj, a large number of Serbs were murdered, amongst whom Slobodan Radojević, Miloš and Milica Radunović, Milka Vlahović, Darinka Kovač, Novica Vujišić, Zdravko Radunović, Dragan Djukić, Miloje and Vinka Krstić and others. Daut Haradinaj also directly participated in the murder of Slobodan Prašćević and the policeman Milorad Otašević. He is also held responsible for the crimes against the Serbs and Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia, as well as those who could have been potential witnesses of the crimes committed by the Haradinaj brothers. He is the direct perpetrator of a number of assassinations, and he organized the assassination of Tahir Zemaj, as well as a score of other political rivals of Hashim Thaqi.

After KPC was formed, he was the deputy commander and, afterwards, the commander of the 3rd RTG. Upon KPC command, he was in charge of coordinating operations with the Islamic terrorist organization Al Qaeda. In that capacity, he organized a meeting with Muhamed Al Zawahiri, brother of the ideological leader of the aforementioned organization Dr. Yaman Al Zawahiri in Sophia in October 2001.

He was suspended from KPC in 2001 because he was placed on the American „black list“ of organizations and individuals who, due to terrorist activities, had restricted access to financial aid, i.e., who were forbidden to enter the US.

Until his arrest by KFOR in July 2002, he directly participated in the attacks on the security forces of the Republic of Macedonia, together with NLA mem-

bers, and he was also active in the area of arms and drugs trafficking, as part of the criminal group led by Ramush Haradinaj.

He is accused of war crimes committed against Kosovo's Albanians in June 1999.



132. RAMUSH (Hilmi) HARADINAJ

Born on July 3, 1968, in the village of Glodjani, Municipality of Dečani.

Suspected to have committed criminal acts of terrorism, association with hostile intentions and the murder of civilians, 108 criminal charges were brought against him.

He emigrated to Switzerland in 1989, after which he joined the Foreign Legion in France.

In 1996 he completed his diversionary terrorist training. In Albania he took part in establishing the logistics bases in Kuks and Tropoj which he later used, with a group of trustworthy associates, to transport weapons to K&M.

In mid-1997, he illegally entered the country and, together with his brothers, Daut and Shkelzen, organized terrorist attacks against the police department in the village of Ranić, Municipality of Dečani, and the village of Ponoševac, Municipality of Djakovica, and on the refugee camps in Junik and Babaloć. At the beginning of 1998, in Glodjani, he formed a diversionary terrorist group which, following his orders, intercepted and threatened the Serbs and Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia. This group, headed by the Haradinaj brothers, attacked a police patrol in the village of Glodjani, in which Miodrag Otović was murdered.

In April of the same year, the terrorist group, led by Ramush Haradinaj, established the KLA general staff in Glodjani for Metohija, the members of which became his brothers Daut and Skeljzen, as well as Hilmi Haradinaj, Faton Mehmeti, Rasim Haradinaj, Fadil Nimonaj, Maliq Ndrecaj and others, while Ramush himself was engaged in the promotion and establishment of local general staffs on the overall region of Dečani and Djakovica. At the same time, on his initiative, a special KLA unit was formed in Glodjani, called „Black Eagles“, whose commander was Idriz Balaj, aka „Toger“. Under the leadership of Ramush Haradinaj, the „Black Eagles“ kidnapped and brutally mur-

dered dozens of Serb civilians. A number of bodies were found in the Radonjić Lake and village wells in the Dečani Municipality.

After KPC was formed, Haradinaj was appointed Deputy Commander of the commander of KPC, Agim Çeku. Towards the end of 2000, he left KPC and established the ABK party. In order to maintain his influence over KPC, he managed to place his brother Daut as the commander of the 3rd RTG of KPC which carries out the assassinations of Ramush's political rivals. Haradinaj also has close connection within the KPS structure, bearing in mind that a large number of policemen and officers of this formation were active in KLA at the time when Haradinaj was the commander of the KLA general staff in Metohija.

Ramush Haradinaj is the most influential criminal in Metohija, in the region of Peć, Dečani and Djakovica. In cooperation with Ekrem Lluka and Naser Kelmendi, he created a criminal organization which controls the organized smuggling of drugs, cigarettes, oil, oil derivatives, weapons, vehicles and other goods. His close associates, Isa Balaj, Arton Tolaj, Avdyl Mushkoli and Ali Haskaj, all from Dečani, are in contact with the members of the Albanian mafia.

A part of the acquired profit from the criminal activities of Haradinaj and his criminal group was given to KPC, and from the same source, a significant part of the financial means was forwarded to Nazim Haradinaj, who supplied the Albanian terrorists in Macedonia with weapons.

He belongs to an influential family in the Peć region, which has great rivals in the Rugova and the Musaj clan, which traditionally aids Rugova's DSK, and formerly had close connections with FARK of Bujar Bukosi. On July 7, 2000, he was seriously wounded in the village of Strelci, in the western part of K&M, which was a result of inter-mafia conflict between the groups belonging to Hashim Thaqi and Haradinaj and the Musaj family. Before and after that, a series of murders were committed as a consequence of the blood feud among the warring clans.

In the second half of 2002, an investigation was launched and Daut Haradinaj and a group of top KPC officers were arrested and sentenced to a number of years in prison. Beside that, criminal charges were brought in the District Court in Peć, against Ramush Haradinaj.

Aiming to free his brother from prison, Haradinaj, by the mediation of Avdyl Mushkoli, organized demonstrations and initiated the formation of a group of

some 30 people who attempted to release Daut Haradinaj by force from the Dubrava prison, Istok Municipality.

In January 2003, Haradinaj organized the assassination of Tahir Zemaj, a FARK commander, his son Enis and nephew Hysen, on the Priština – Peć road, in the vicinity of a lumber plant, due to the fact that Zemaj was supposed to be the crown witness in the proceedings against Daut Haradinaj and himself.

Following Ramush Haradinaj's orders, Maliq Ndrecaj was sent to the Vitina region, in order to organize the terrorist ANA, which proof of Haradinaj's involvement in the incidents in southern Serbia. He was especially active in arms procurement and the secret training of terrorists from this region, which was organized in the villages along the administrative border.

133. NAIT (Gjemajl) HASANI

Born on January 15, 1965, in the village of Randubrava, Municipality of Prizren.

In 1997, he was sentenced to many years of imprisonment for his terrorist activities. In 2002 he was granted amnesty.

He is one of the founders of KLA and worked for the unification of the terrorist groups that were active at the beginning of the 90s. In connection with this, he had direct contacts with Azem Sylja, Rexhep Selimi, Sylejman Selimi, aka „Sultan“, Gjeladin Gashi, Zarih Pajaziti, as well as with Adem Jashari's group.

Following his release from prison, he joined the DPK political party in 2002 and was elected member of its presidium. However, due to misunderstandings with the party's leaders, he soon left the party.



134. SAFET (Rahman) HASANI, alias „Breca“

Born on April 23, 1970, in Podujevo.

As a KLA member of the Lab zone, together with Avni Feta, from the village of Penduh, Municipality of Podujevo, and Blerim Blakqori, aka „Beni“, he participated in the assassination of Milić Jović, an employee of the State Security Service in Priština. Following the withdrawal of the Serbian Security Forces from the territory of K&M, Hasani

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conducted systematic ethnic cleansing of the Serb population on the territory of the Podujevo Municipality.

He took part in the kidnapping of a number of ethnic Serbs in this region (for example Ivan Majstorović). Together with Isa Latifi and Fahri Jakupi, he murdered Srbislav Djukić from the village of Glavnik.

He was arrested on September 13, 2002, by the members of UNMIK police and KFOR as he was accused of having participated in the kidnapping his fellow citizens on the territory of Podujevo, in the period between 1998 and 1999.

For the aforementioned crimes, he was sentenced to four years of imprisonment and is currently serving his sentence in the Dubrava jail, Municipality of Istok.



135. XHABIT HASANI, alias „Rakip“

Born on March 10, 1957, in the village of Tanuševci, Municipality of Skopje, Republic of Macedonia.

He joined KLA in 1999, when he organized the infiltration of volunteers into K&M, through the territory of the village of Tanuševci. He had his own unit of KLA members.

Following the conflict in K&M, he bought and sold arms, pharmaceuticals and other goods for the benefit of LAPMB and NLA. When NLA commenced its armed activities in Macedonia, he immediately became one of its commanders. However, he soon left the formation and, with some 50 terrorists under his control, carried out actions against the Macedonian police and army.

He now smuggles cigarettes and military equipment and is active in recruiting, financing and training ANA members in the region of Uroševac, Vitina and Kačanik. He is Ramush Haradinaj's spokesman in Macedonia.

During 2000, he was promoted to the rank of major. He was one of the organizers who also gave orders for the assassination of the Serbs and Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia, as well as for burning down Serbian houses and other property in the Vitina Municipality.

For the sake of, founded suspicion of having committed the murder of a few policemen, and of a construction inspector of the Čair Municipality in

Macedonia, and following the request of the Government of Macedonia, KFOR members arrested Hasani in March 2000 in downtown Vitina and handed him over to the international police forces in Macedonia. He was soon released from prison, in exchange for four Macedonian border policemen captured by NLA members, after which he returned to Vitina.

He is a member of the illegal „Free Eagles“ organization, which is known as „Leopards“ in Vitina, which deals in extortion and intimidation. Its members took part in a sudden attack also on the Macedonian security forces in Tanuševci on February 16, 2001.

Hasani is closely connected with Skender Habibi, one of the main financiers of ANA terrorist activities in the region of southern Kosovo.

KFOR members arrested Hasani again in the first half of 2002 for his criminal acts committed in Macedonia, as well as for crimes against the Serb population in K&M. He was sentenced to 14 years in prison by the District Court in Gnjilane, on June 21, 2002.



136. ZEQR (Mehmet) HAXHIJA, nicknamed „Cannon“

Born on April 16, 1972, in Djakovica.

He joined KLA ranks on the territory of Djakovica in 1998, with a group of Albanian immigrants from Switzerland, and was soon appointed one of the commanders of the 134th brigade „Bedri Shala“. At the same time, he was the leader of the „Black Hand“ terrorist group and, together with its members Hekuran Hoda, Nik Pnishi, Nik Smajli, Esat Lata, Kujtim Shala and Anton Lekaj, aka „Pinco“, and was responsible for the kidnapping and murder of Milivoje Buković, from the village of Rača, a policeman in the Djakovica Secretariat of Internal Affairs, of the policeman Pashko Qerimi, from the village of Sopot, Municipality of Djakovica, of Nua Qupi, from the village of Ujz, Municipality of Djakovica, and of Zef Berisha, from the village of Zjum.

After the demobilization of KLA, he was appointed one of the top officials of the 3rd RTG of KPC in Peć, but in mid-2001, upon Hashim Thaqi's request, he was suspended from that position for lacking enthusiasm because of a series of criminal acts which he had committed.

He was involved in making forged documents referring to the privatization of certain socially owned companies on the territory of the Djakovica

Municipality, which he sold to interested parties at extremely high prices, primarily to the members of the Albanian nationality. In that manner, Haxhija sold the „Deva“ company for 500,000 euros to Kolja Komani, from the village of Žub, Municipality of Djakovica.

He also squatted in the house of Dmtar Obradović, from Djakovica, where he opened a local radio and TV station.



137. GËZIM (Sami) HAXHIMUSA, alias „Shpingj“ and „Piktori“

Born on February 21, 1968, in the village of Dukanjevo, Municipality of Uroševac.

He was a courier for the KLA Commander of the General Staff in the village of Jezerce, in charge of liaison with the persons from Uroševac who were providing logistic support to KLA members. Later, he became the commander of a special KLA unit in that region.

Following the armed conflict in K&M, he was one of the organizers and direct participants in the ethnic cleansing of the Serbian population in the villages of Zaskok, Doganjevo, Nekodim, Selo Varoš, Plešina, Grebno and Gatnje, in the Uroševac Municipality.

As a member of KPS, he was placed in the police station in Uroševac, but he left this job due to medical reasons. However, he immediately joined the illegal secret police of Kosovo for the region of the said Municipality, and after ANA was formed, he joined its activities and is now the head of the ANA general staff for the Uroševac region.



138. HEKURAN (Miftar) HODA

Born on February 18, 1965, in Djakovica.

Starting from 1992, he was a member of the illegal general staff of the national defense in Djakovica, headed by Mazlom Kumnova, Naser Zeka, Ilir Bitiqi and Bedri Cahani.

At the beginning of 1998, following orders of Mazlom Kumnova, Sokol Dobruna and Aqifi Qehu, he formed a center for the recruitment of volunteers who were subsequently taken to the Smonica and Jablanica villages,

Municipality of Djakovica, and the Glodjani village, Municipality of Dečani, where strong KLA terrorist bases existed, and later he himself joined these groups.

He was appointed to one of the commander functions by Ramush Haradinaj, and during June, July and August 1998, he led a number of terrorist attacks against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs which resulted, at the end of August 1998, in the criminal charges against him for the criminal act of terrorism.

In the spring of 1999, in the Djakovica region, he formed a city guerilla, which was active in the Čabrat district, and in April and at the beginning of May of that year, it carried out a few terrorist attacks in which a number of civilians and three members of the police and army forces were killed.

After the Kumanovo Agreement was signed, he organized a number of terrorist groups, which carried out kidnapping and murder of the remaining members of the Serb and Montenegrin population in Djakovica, among whom were Negovan Dedić, Zvezdan Mojsić, Budimir Baljošević, Staniša Milenković and Goran Stolić. He is also responsible for kidnapping and murder of Milica Vekić and Desanka Ilić, from Djakovica.

His closest associates and accomplices in the aforementioned murders were Antun Lekaj, aka „Pinqo“, Baton Morina, Adnan Krasniqi, aka „Cipi“, and Kreshnik Prtoli.

After KPC was established, he was appointed Deputy Commander of the 332nd brigade in Djakovica. He abused his official position by usurping enormous financial means from the humanitarian aid and used them to build a luxurious hotel on Čabrat hill. Beside that, he is also the owner of the „Sini“ radio and television station.

In September 2002, UNMIK police questioned Hoda about his participation in the theft and extortion of money from wealthy Albanians from Djakovica, after which he was fired from his top position in the brigade of KPC.

Fearing that the members of the International Security Force would make him pay for the crimes he had committed, he fled to Albania in 2002.

**139. FATMIR (Shefqet) HUMOLLI, alias „Baci“**

Born on April 11, 1965, in the village of Donje Ljupče, Municipality of Podujevo.

He is the president of the Governing Board of PMKL and a representative in the Parliament of Kosovo, and is also active in KPC's Lab RTG.

In 1982, as a member of the illegal organization „New Kosovo“, he was arrested and sentenced to three years in prison. After serving his sentence, he joined the NPK organization and, when a number of its members were arrested, he illegally fled to Albania and joined PMKL. In 1997, he was sentenced in absentia, to 8 years in prison.

At the beginning of 1998, he illegally crossed the border and returned to K&M from Albania, where he was engaged in the organization of a shelter for armed individuals who came from Albania and their transfer to KLA units on the territory of the Podujevo Municipality. During the same year, owing to his connections with Rustem Mustafa, he became a member of the KLA general staff of the Lab general staff.

Following his and Rustem Mustafa's orders, in 1999 and 2000, two terrorist groups were formed: „BIA“ (the group got its name from the first initials of the killed terrorists Bahri Fazliu, Ilir Konjushevci and Agron Rahmani, its headquarters were in Priština, in the Vranjevac district), whose task was to carry out terrorist activities against the remaining Serb population on the territory of K&M, and „Skifteri“, in charge of applying pressure on the non-Albanian population (the leader of this group was Ruzhdi Halili, aka „Rudi“, and its members were Behar Berisha, Nazif Metoli, nicknamed „Tabut“, Hilmi Veli, aka „Death“, Haki Abazi, Aslan Sinani, Gani Koci, Shefqet Murseli, Shaqir Beqiri, and the brothers Faik and Raif Arifi).

The members of the said group were connected with the assassination of Kemal Shabani, a member of the Central State Security in Priština, Latif Krasniqi, from the Mahovac village, Xhavit Shala, from Vranjević, and Enver Gjaki. The members of the „Skifteri“ group murdered Miško Maršulović, a reserve officer of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, and his brother-in-law, Dragan, from Kruševac. The members of the „BIA“ terrorist group were the perpetrators of the terrorist attack on the Niš-Express passenger bus on February 16, 2001, in the vicinity of the village of Livadice, Municipality of Podujevo, when 11 people were killed and a number of ethnic Serb pas-

sengers were wounded. Humolli is also connected with the murder of Milan Milovanović in the village of Dabovac, Municipality of Kuršumlija, and of planting an anti-tank mine on the Kuršumlija-Prepolac passenger route in November 1999, when three members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs were killed, while 6 were seriously wounded.

In 2001, he was elected a representative to the Assembly of the Podujevo Municipality, as an ABK member but, at the same time, he was engaged in the general staff of the 5th RTG of KPC. At PMKL's fifth session, held on July 29, 2001, he was elected president of movement. At the last parliamentary elections in Kosovo, PMKL received a single seat, on the list with Fatmir Humolli's name.



140. SABAJDIN (Samedin) CENA, alias „Sosi“

Born on March 13, 1953, in Orahovac.

He was one of the initiators and organizers of the diversionary terrorist group in the Orahovac region, at the beginning of 1998. As a member of KLA general staff for Orahovac, he was one of those who decided to launch an armed attack on Orahovac on July 17, 1998, and then to carry out kidnappings and assassination of dozens of civilians of the Serb and Montenegrin nationality.

Following the withdrawal of the Security Forces of the Republic of Serbia from K&M, he entered Orahovac with his terrorist formation. Then, upon his orders, Serbs and Montenegrins were arrested, as well as some Albanians loyal to the Republic of Serbia, of whom a certain number were killed.

As the president of DPK for the Orahovac region, he took part in the seizing of the local government, at which time the private property of the Serb civilians was plundered.

Due to the crimes committed by KLA members in 1998 and 1999 against the non-Albanian population in the Orahovac region, the members of UNMIK police have been searching for Sabajdin Cena and Ismet Tara, also from Orahovac. At the moment, both are at large.



141. AGIM (Hasan) ÇEKU

Born on October 29, 1960, in the village of Ćuska, Municipality of Peć.

A former YNA officer, now the Commander-in-Chief of KPC. He is married to Dragica, a Serb.

During the armed conflicts in Croatia, as a colonel of the Assembly of the National Guard, he headed the unit which, towards the end of September 1991, carried out kidnappings, assassinations and massacres of 156 of the most renown Serbs from Gospić.

In September 1993, he took part in the attack of the members of the Croatian army on the Medak Pocket, when 87 Serbian civilians were massacred. He was one of the key participants in the planning of the „Storm“ operation executed in August 1995.

Together with Rahim Ademi, a general of the Croatian Army, he organized the recruitment and transfer of the Albanians from Croatia to the KLA units in 1997.

In 1998, he was appointed chief of the KLA general staff and took part in the planning and execution of terrorist acts aimed against the members of Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces, as well as against the non-Albanian population in K&M.

After KLA was disbanded, Çeku was named the Commander-in-Chief of KPC whose members, under his control, channeled their terrorist activities towards the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs deployed in the security zone in the municipalities of Preševo, Bujanovac and Medvedja, as well as against the members of the army and police forces of the Republic of Macedonia. Following Çeku's instructions, large amounts of arms, which were at KLA's disposal, were hidden in secret locations in K&M.

Through his brother Besim, after NATO's bombing campaign, Agim Çeku controlled the jails where Serb civilians were held, of which many were killed.

Aiming to better coordinate terrorist activities and provide more efficient logistic support to the members of LAPMB, upon Çeku's orders, this formation's headquarters were located in the main headquarters of RTG KPC Karadak in Gnjilane until May 2001.

From May to August 2001, in Agim Çeku's organization, certain KPC officers, primarily members of the „Black Eagles“ group, headed by KPC major Idriz Balaj, aka „Toger“, took an active part in the conflicts in Macedonia, within NLA units.

At the beginning of 2002, Çeku publicly denounced the arrest of the active KPC officers – Latif Gashi, former Deputy Commander of RTG Lab, and Rustem Mustafa, former commander of RTG Karadak, by UNMIK members, who were accused of committing war crimes in K&M.

Through his brother Ethem, he controls criminal activities connected with the trafficking in arms, drugs and in the illegal trade in excise goods in the Peć region, directly collaborating with Daut Kadriovski and Rufat Musa.

He is the owner of the „Sloga“ company from Priština that owns the Grand and Božur hotels, used as brothels, gambling facilities and drug distribution centers. His business operations are handled by Sylejman Selimi. He has some 60 shops throughout K&M. He is very close to Rahim Ademi, Ramush Haradinaj, Adem Krasniqi, Murat Jashari, Shaqir Shaqiri, Shefqet Musliu and Hashim Thaqi, with whom he controls all KPC public and secret activities.

142. ETHEM (Demo) ÇEKU

Born on October 1, 1962, in Peć.

He was a member of the illegal organization PMKL, which earned him a prison sentence. He initiated the establishment of the extremist wing of the Parliamentary Party of Kosovo in Peć, promoted KLA in the region and took part in the illegal transfer of arms. He received and took care of the volunteers joining KLA from western Europe and their illegal transport to the Drenica region, where armed operations were carried out.

He took part in the activities of the KLA general staff for the Metohija zone whose commander was Ramush Haradinaj. In mid-1999, he was appointed President of the Municipal Assembly of Peć. At the time when ABK was formed, he was elected member of the Presidium and, during the election campaign, he was the president of that party's Central Election Commission.

During NATO's bombing, Ethem and Besim Çeku commanded the camps, of which one was situated in the Junik mountains, and the other in the village of Dragobilje in the vicinity of Mališevo. The Serbs who were imprisoned in these camps were forced to carry out hard physical labor in the Deva mine.

His criminal activities were carried out within the criminal organization of Ramush Haradinaj and Ekrem Lluka, and the profit they acquired was used to finance the activities of the Albanian terrorist groups which, from the Peć region, were illegally transferred to southern Serbia and western Macedonia.

He is currently in the position of minister of ecology and development in the Government of Kosovo.

143. MUHAMET (Mahmut) ÇERKEZI, alias „Çerkez“

Born on July 9, 1979, in Priština.

He belonged to the terrorist group formed in the Obilić region, headed by Abedin Sogojeva and Sabit Lladrovci.

He was connected to the murder of the Rapajić family from Obilić, committed on November 28, 2000, and he planted an explosive device in the restaurant Kastelo, and is the main organizer of the destruction of the Miloš Obilić monument in the downtown area of the same city.

Beside his activities in K&M, he joined LAPMB units in carrying out terrorist activities in southern Serbia.

He was arrested by UNMIK police, together with Bekim Berbatovci, from Obilić, because he was suspected of being involved in the murder of the Stolić family. Due to the lack of evidence, they were both released from prison after 72 hours.



144. EMRUSH (Muharem) XHEMAJLI

Born on May 1, 1959, in the village of Kamena Glava, Municipality of Uroševac.

Between 1981 and the outbreak of hostility in K&M, he lived in Bien, Switzerland.

Together with his brother Mustafa, he was an initiator of the establishment of NMRK. When NMRK suddenly started losing membership in 1991, the Xhemajli brothers formed an illegal extremist organization NPK. As secretary of this organization, Emrush Xhemajli was especially active in recruiting and organizing the transfer of the recruited Albanians to the Republic of Albania for military training. Thence,

after the completion of the training, they were sent to join KLA units in K&M. He also took part in the collection of financial means for the weapons and military equipment acquisition for KLA needs.

After his arrival in K&M in 1998, he helped form KLA terrorist general staff in the region of the municipalities Uroševac, Kačanik and Vitina.

Following the deployment of international forces in K&M in June 1999, he was appointed coordinator of NPK with KFOR and UNMIK. At the beginning of 2000, together with Gafur Elshani, he registered NPK as a new political party and became its president.

After LAPMB was formed, he maintained intense contacts with Junuz Musliu and often stayed in the territory of the municipalities of Preševo, Bujanovac and Medvedja. In connection with this, as the president of NPK, he played a decisive role in establishing ANA on the territory of Prizren and Dragaš, and was also active in collecting financial means for the needs of this terrorist formation.

Xhemajli is a close associate of Ali Ahmeti and together they planned NLA activities in Macedonia. He was one of the main organizers of the illegal transfer of this formation's members to the training camps in K&M, followed by their return to Macedonia with the intention of carrying out terrorist activities.

Due to his connection with terrorist organizations, he was placed on the American „black list“ of organizations who have restricted access to financial aid, i.e. , who are forbidden to enter the US.



145. IDRIZ (Rizah) SHABANI, alias „Luta“

Born on December 1, 1958, in the village of Orlani, Municipality of Podujevo.

He is a retired YNA officer. He was a member of the general staff of the operative zone of Lab, and later the commander of the 152nd brigade called „Shaban Shala“, with headquarters in the village of Burince.

After KLA was disbanded, he took a high officer position in the KPC general staff where he carries out the duties of the department head in the 5th RTG.

He belonged to the terrorist group which was, for a while, led by Zahir Pajaziti, and which carried out a number of terrorist actions, among which the throwing of hand grenades on the Serbs from Croatia, situated in the Djuro Djaković high school building in Podujevo, the attack on the refugee Serbs from Croatia situated in the former rest home of the Power Industry, in the village of Batlava, the attack on Sredo Radović and Stanko Dimović, members of the police station in Podujevo, the attack on Bejtush Beka, an employee of the Central State Security of Priština, who later succumbed and died because of the wounds, as well as the attack on the building of the Department of Internal Affairs of Podujevo and the police departments in the villages of Krpimej, Lužane and Orlani.

Beside that, in 1996, Shabani, together with the members of this terrorist group, carried out a new attack on Sredo Radović, he took part in the assassination of a member of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, Miloš Nikolić, and an employee of the Podujevo Municipality Dragan Rakić, from the village of Velika Reka, in the village of Sukriš, Municipality of Podujevo. The same group carried out an attack in 1997 on Radivoje Papović, the rector of the University of Priština.

Beside the listed crimes, Idriz Shabani, after the withdrawal of the Serbian security forces from K&M, continued to take part in a systematical ethnic cleansing of the Serb population on the territory of the Podujevo and Priština municipalities.



146. BESNIK (Zenel) SHALA

Born on May 31, 1974, in the village of Ozrim, Municipality of Peć.

He is one of the founders of the KLA branch in the region of the Drim district. He belonged to a group of terrorists from the village of Lodja, composed of Naim Gjuraj, from the village of Radavac, Naim Lushi, from the village of Čuška, and Muhamet Demaj, from the village of Dobruše, in the vicinity of Peć. This group committed a series of murders, kidnappings and issued threats at the population from the region of the Peć and Istok municipalities.

In December 1998, Salja took part in a terrorist attack on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, engaged in the protection of the hospital where the wounded member of Salja's group was hospitalized. On that occasion, a few persons were wounded.

Beside that, he is one of two perpetrators of the terrorist attack on a group of high school pupils in the café „Panda“ in Peć, on December 14, 1998, when 6 persons were killed (Ivan Radević, Dragan Trifović, Ivan Obradović, Svetislav Ristić, Vukota Gvozdenović and Zoran Stanojević), while three young men were seriously wounded (Mirsad Šabović, Vladan Lončarević and Nikola Rajević).

In January 1999, he tried to kidnap Smajl Mehmetaj, from the village of Ruhot, and in July 1999, he took part in the attacks on the patrol of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, in the vicinity of the village of Lodja.

He is responsible for the assassination of several members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, as well as for the assassinations of some Albanians from the same village who had, allegedly, cooperated with the Serbian police.



147. SHABAN (Beko) SHALA

Born on May 15, 1961, in the village of Lodja, Municipality of Peć.

He graduated from the Military Academy and was a member of the Kosovo Secretariat for Internal Affairs. Towards the end of 1994, he was sentenced for his activities within the illegal Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kosovo.

At the beginning of 1995, he was involved in the organization of the diversionary terrorist training of KLA members in Albania.

Upon his orders, a number of Serbs were kidnapped and murdered in the Peć region and the non-Albanian population was forcefully exiled. Shala was responsible for issuing orders for the kidnapping of Velizar Stošić, from the village of Belo Polje, Municipality of Peć, whose body was later found in the Radonjić Lake.

In one of the terrorist attacks carried out by the group headed by Shala, the policemen Mirko Radunović and Mile Rajković were killed, while captain Srdjan Milović was captured and, after torture, killed.

He led the KLA group in the village of Lodja, Municipality of Peć, which, in 1998 and 1999, on the outskirts of Peć, carried out a series of attacks on the

members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs. He was directly involved in kidnapping of ethnic Serb and Montenegrin civilians in the wider region of Lodja, of which some were murdered.

From June to September 1999, he carried out the duties of commander of KLA military police in Peć, where he took an active part in the organization and execution of ethnic cleansing of the non-Albanian population in the wider region of that Municipality. After that, he was appointed chief of the Police Academy class in Vučitrn and subsequently transferred to the Peć region where, together with Gani Hajdari, he carried out the duties of the instructor in charge of personnel training for KPS needs.

Ramush Haradinaj, through Shala, organized illegal transfer of arms and military equipment from Albania, later stored in the region of Dečani and Djakovica for ANA's needs. In view of the fact that Haradinaj's terrorist and criminal organization is increasingly concerned by the investigations conducted by the international forces in relation with the crimes committed prior to, at the time of, and after NATO bombing, it stands to reason that some of these arms might be used in terrorist attacks on the members of KFOR and UNMIK.



148. SHABAN (Veli) SHALA

Born on December 1, 1958, in the village of Negrovac, Municipality of Glogovac.

Because of his activities within the illegal organization NMRK, he was sentenced to 7 years in prison in 1985.

Within KLA, he carried out the duties of the deputy commander for the Drenica region, and he was later appointed commander of the 6th RTG, and then commander of the 1st Drenica RTG in KPC.

He is responsible for setting up illegal jails in the village of Likovac, Municipality of Srbica, and in the village of Lapuštnik, Municipality of Glogovac. In these jails, citizens of the Serb and Albanian nationality which KLA suspected of having collaborated with the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs were tortured and killed.

Commanding the 6th RTG of KPC until October 2000, he ordered intensified terrorist attacks and threats against the Serb population in the village of Pasjani, Municipality of Gnjilane. Also, he advised Albanian citizens from

the villages of Mučibaba, Lipovica and Burince to move out of Gnjilane in an organized manner, in order to create a clear area for the terrorist activities and the transfer of arms into Preševo, Bujanovac and Medvedja. For carrying out these activities, bases were formed under the control of the general staff of the 6th RTG KPC.

Together with Ramush Haradinaj, he is one of the main organizers of drug trafficking in K&M. These activities are carried out together with Bashkim Ibrahim and Imer Tahiri, from Preševo, and a part of the means acquired in this manner is used to finance LAPMB.

He maintains close contact with the former KLA member, Irfeta Spahiu, who was, in November 2000, investigated by the Norwegian members of KFOR for his connections with illegal trade and prostitution of children and adults, as well as trafficking in children and human organs. At the time his apartment was searched, documents belonging to Shala were found, and it is suspected that he personally had taken part in Irfeta Spahiu's aforementioned activities.



149. NASER (Sadik) SHATRI, alias „Ermal“

Born on September 23, 1957, in the village of Tomance, Municipality of Istok.

In October 1989, in Istok, he carried out an attack on Tomislav Babović, a member of the Serbian State Security, resulting in severe injuries, after which, via illegal channels, he left for Sweden where he was granted political asylum. He was sentenced, in absentia, by the District Court in Peć, to 12 years of imprisonment.

Beside playing a significant role in the promotion of terrorist activity among the Albanian emigration in western European countries, asking them to support the terrorist activities of Albanians in K&M, Satri, in 1997 and 1998, via Albania, arrived in the region of the Dečani Municipality, where he got in touch with Ramush Haradinaj and joined the organization of diversionary terrorist training of KLA members. In that period, he was appointed commander of KLA in the village of Prilep, Municipality of Dečani.

At the beginning of 1999, following a suggestion by Haradinaj, he was appointed assistant commander of the brigade for military police issues and took part in terrorist attacks on the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal

Affairs and the YA forces in the region of the Istok Municipality where, in an ambush, together with Ziguran Shatri, from the Tomance village, Municipality of Istok, he killed the policeman Selim Adović.

Following the withdrawal of the Serbian Security forces, he formed an illegal terrorist group, made up of former KLA police members, whose task was to murder and exert pressure upon non-Albanian population. This group committed a number of murders, among which, that of Momčilo and Sreten Pumpalović from Istok, who were abused and tortured before they were killed.

He organized and ran the jails where Serbs and Albanians were held in the penitentiary facility of „Dubrava“, in the vicinity of Istok.



150. XHAFER (Demo) SHATRI

Born on November 10, 1949, in the village of Tomanci, Municipality of Istok.

As a high school student, he was sentenced several times for his extremist and separatist activities. Because of his attempt to organize an armed rebellion in K&M in 1975, he was sentenced to 8 years in prison. His sentence was extended for another three and a half years because, in the meantime, he had committed another criminal act. In February of 1982, he ran away from jail and via Albania fled to Switzerland where he was granted political asylum.

For a number of years, Shatri had, despite formally being a DSK member, consistently kept in contact with the leading extremists from NMRK, taking part in the planning of their operations and in his public appearances he openly supported aggressive methods, such as diversion, assassinations and the like. He established a close connection with Bujar Bukoshi, who appointed him minister of information of his Government in exile.

In 1998, the Swiss police confiscated the personal computer, the diskettes and written documents from Shatri's office and arrested two of his associates on the charge of illegal purchase of arms for KLA. During that year, but in 1999 as well, Shatri organized the transfer of technical equipment to K&M, which is why he visited Albania on a number of occasions and, illegally, Kosovo and Metohija as well.

Following NATO's bombing, he returned to K&M where, on the basis of his instructions, repressive measures were employed against the Serb population, which led to ethnic cleansing in the Istok Municipality. His position was compromised by his collaboration with Bujar Bukoshi, since both were accused of misusing and embezzling 8 million DM, which is part of the means the Albanian emigration from western Europe collected for the needs of Albanian extremists in K&M. Dissatisfied with the treatment, especially by Hashim Thaqi, he returned to Switzerland in the second half of 2002 and became one of the top officials of the central headquarters of the illegal terrorist organization „Ideali“, whose members are gradually joining KPC.



151. MUSTAFA (Shaqir) SHAQIRI, alias 'Commander Shpejtim'

Born on March 25, 1967, in the village of Oraovica, Municipality of Preševo.

He was one of the initiators for the establishment of LAPMB. As a distinguished member of this organization, besides carrying out activities intended to supply arms to the members of LAPMB, Shaqiri took part in the terrorist attacks against the security forces in the region of the Municipality of Preševo.

In October 2000, he was appointed commander of the 113th brigade „Emin Fejzulahu“, which was located in this region, commanding armed actions against the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the YA forces, until May 2001.

Following LAPMB's demilitarization, for the needs of NLA members, he saw to it that a part of the weapons be transferred to the territory of Macedonia.



152. SHAQIR (Ismail) SHAQIRI

Born on September 1, 1964, in the village of Depci, Municipality of Preševo.

As the organizer and initiator of the activities of the illegal „Bajram Curi“ organization, Sachiri was sentenced by the District Court in Vranje in 1982 to six years in prison, of which he served four in the Leskovac jail.

He was supported by the majority of the Albanian extremists from K&M and abroad, and especially distinguished himself during NATO's bombing of FRY.

At that time, he maintained direct contacts with KLA leaders Hashim Thaqi, Ramush Haradinaj and other terrorist leaders. He was the main organizer of weapons, ammunition and medical acquisition, which he distributed to KLA members. He is a participant in the illegal transport of Albanian citizens from K&M to the Republic of Albania, where they were trained for carrying out terrorist actions.

Following the deployment of the international forces in K&M, he became the deputy commander of the 6th RTG of KPC for the Gnjilane region. However, after six months, he was suspended by Bernard Couchner's decision, the then head of the UN civilian mission in K&M.

He is one of the main organizers of the establishment and activities of LAPMB, where he was in favor of intensified terrorist activities in the region of the Preševo and Bujanovac municipalities. During 2000, in the region of the Preševo Municipality, he maintained his command structure through which terrorist activities against the Serbian security forces were realized.

On a number of occasions, he called attention to his extremist views and beliefs, particularly at the meetings with the members of the international community, regarding the demilitarization of LAPMB, which earned him six months imprisonment in the American Bondsteel base, in the vicinity of Uroševac.

He played a significant role in the establishment of a new political group of Albanians – PDP, consisting mainly of former LAPMB members.

He is currently the unsurpassed authority on the extremist separatist policies in southern Serbia. His views are expressed in the Association of War Veterans of the former KLA terrorist organization, where he is deputy president.



153. ADEM SHEHU

A former officer of the Albanian Army, he actively participated in the training of Albanian terrorists in the camps throughout Albania.

After his arrival in K&M in June 1999, he became one of the top KLA officials in the operative zone of Lab, the commander of the 153rd brigade, which was active in the Golaka region and along the Priština – Leskovac route, i.e., in the villages of Kačikol, Graštica, Kolić and others. He maintained extremely close contacts with Sejdi Veseli and Rustem Mustafa, aka "Remi", the then commander of the Lab operative zone.

On August 31, 1999, in the village of Zebnica, the members of the group commanded by Shehu murdered Dragan Perić, from Gračanica, Siniša Marković, from Badovac, and Jovanović N., from Sušica. Also, this group kidnapped Milorad Popović and was responsible for the kidnapping of Slaviša Stević, from Badovci, and Predrag Mikić, aka "Prota", from Sušica.

After the Kumanovo agreement was signed, KLA general staff in the Lab operative zone, where Shehu was located, made a decision on forming illegal terrorist groups, in charge of ethnic cleansing in the region of the Podujevo and Priština municipalities.

At the beginning of December 2000, Shehu returned to Albania, where he continued with his activities within FNUA and ANA, as its military wing.

154. ELBASAN SHOSHAJ



Born on December 12, 1963, in the village of Leskovac, Municipality of Priština.

He was the KLA commander for the villages of Poslište, Biluša and Ljeskovac in 1998. He personally took part in a number of assassinations of the non-Albanian population, together with Gjimshit Krasniqi and Besim Shala. They received written and oral commands for the assassination of the Serb population from the so-called

court martial, headed by Sokol Dobruna, from Djakovica, and Ilaz Kadolli, from Suva Reka.

While he was carrying out his tasks of the deputy head of the counter-intelligence service, and following the orders of his superior, Skender Berisha, he committed a few assassinations and exiled a number of Serbs and other non-Albanian citizens, and kidnapped and harassed the members of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs.

He is a participant of the massacre committed on January 11, 2000, of the Skenderi family in the Prizren's district of Tusus.

155. BEKIM (Vesel) SHUTI, alias „Niku“



Born on May 1, 1976, in the village of Osljani, Municipality of Vučitrn.

He was the commander of the special KLA unit in the operative zone of Shala. at the beginning of May 1999, this unit, numbering 40 trained members, kidnapped

Ljubomir Knežević, from Vučitrn, the correspondent of the dailies „Politika“ and „Jedinstvo“ from the said city. Knežević was taken to the headquarters situated in the Osljani village, where he was tortured, and subsequently murdered. Also in May 1999, the same group murdered Miroslav Spirić, the driver of the president of the municipal assembly of Vučitrn, and in June of the same year, Shuti personally killed Milorad Avramović, from the village of Osljani.

Following the withdrawal of the Serbian security forces, Shuti, with the entire unit, forcefully entered into 40 Serb apartments in the southern part of Kosovska Mitrovica, and when UNMIK police members tried to evict some of the illegal Albanian tenants, he organized the members of his unit to prevent that action, threatening the use of explosives.

In 2001, together with Ronald Bartetsky, he took part in the murder of an employee of the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs, Aleksandar Petrović, the head of the passports department in the liaison office with UNMIK in Priština. However, for this murder, an attempted murder and terrorism, only a German citizen, married to the sister of Bekim Shuti, was sentenced.

For a time, Shuti was engaged as the commander of the KPC guard unit in Priština, and is currently holding one of the top positions in KPC in Kosovska Mitrovica.

156. MET (Sefer) SHUTI

Born on October 3, 1944, in the village of Osljani, Municipality of Vučitrn.

Until 1989, he was an employee of the Secretariat of National Defense in Vučitrn.

Shortly after KLA was formed, he became a member of the general staff for the operative zone of Shala, in charge of training the new members.

He took part in kidnapping and murder of Ljubomir Knežević, „Politika“ correspondent from Vučitrn and, toward the end of February 1999, in the murder of the brothers Milan and Marko Milošević, in front of their house in the village of Bukoš.

He is currently engaged in the general staff of the 4th RTG of KPC in Kosovska Mitrovica, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.