

ANNEX 3 to

**Prosecution submissions pursuant to Decision F01229
with confidential Annexes 1-2 and public Annex 3**

Public Lesser Redacted Version of

Amended Indictment

Public



SPECIALIST PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE
ZYRA E PROKURORIT TË SPECIALIZUAR
SPECIJALIZOVANO TUŽILAŠTVO

In: KSC-BC-2020-06
Registrar: Dr Fidelma Donlon
Filing Participant: Acting Specialist Prosecutor
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Public Lesser Redacted Version of
Amended Indictment

Specialist Prosecutor's Office

Alex Whiting

The Specialist Prosecutor, pursuant to his authority under Articles 35(2)(i) and 38(4) of Law No.05/L-053 on Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office ('Law'), charges:

Hashim THAÇI

Kadri VESELI

Rexhep SELIMI

Jakup KRASNIQI

with, as set forth below, **Crimes Against Humanity under International Law**, punishable under Articles 13 and 16(1) of the Law, and **War Crimes under International Law**, punishable under Articles 14 and 16(1) of the Law.

THE ACCUSED

Hashim THAÇI

1. **Hashim THAÇI aka Gjarpëri /Snake/**, son of [REDACTED], was born on 24 April 1968 in Burojë/Broćna, Skënderaj/Srbica municipality, Kosovo. He has Kosovan nationality (personal number [REDACTED]).
2. **Hashim THAÇI** was a founding member of the *Ushtria Çlirimtare e Kosovës* ('UÇK'), known in English as the Kosovo Liberation Army ('KLA'), and KLA Central or General Staff ('General Staff'). He remained a member of the General Staff throughout all of 1998, and into 1999. By June 1998, **Hashim THAÇI** was head of the KLA Political and Information Directorates. By the end of March 1999, **Hashim THAÇI** was Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of Kosovo ('PGoK') and KLA Commander-in-Chief.
3. By November 1999, **Hashim THAÇI** was a founding member and the leader of the Party for the Democratic Progress of Kosovo (*Partia për Proges Demokratik e Kosovës*, 'PPDK'), which was renamed the Democratic Party of Kosovo (*Partia Demokratike e*

Kosovës, 'PDK') in 2000. In 2008, he was elected Prime Minister of Kosovo. In 2014, **Hashim THAÇI** became First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 2016, he was elected President of Kosovo.

Kadri VESELI

4. **Kadri VESELI aka Luli**, son of [REDACTED], was born on 31 May 1967 in Mitrovicë/Kosovska Mitrovica, Mitrovicë/Kosovska Mitrovica municipality, Kosovo. He has Kosovan nationality (personal number [REDACTED]).

5. **Kadri VESELI** was a founding member of the KLA and General Staff. He remained a General Staff member throughout all of 1998, and into 1999. By June 1998, **Kadri VESELI** was a member of the KLA Political Directorate and head of the KLA intelligence services. By late March 1999, following the formation of the PGoK, **Kadri VESELI** became chief of the Kosovo Intelligence Service (*Shërbimi Informativ i Kosovës*, 'SHIK') and PGoK Minister of the Intelligence Service.

6. By 2013, **Kadri VESELI** was deputy head of the PDK. In 2014, he became chairman of the Kosovo Assembly. In 2016, upon **Hashim THAÇI**'s election as President of Kosovo, **Kadri VESELI** became the leader of the PDK.

Rexhep SELIMI

7. **Rexhep SELIMI aka Dhjetëshi /Tenth or Tenner/ or Agron or Tafil or Lulzim**, son of [REDACTED], was born on 15 March 1971 in Aqarevë/Ovcarevo, Skënderaj/Srbica municipality, Kosovo. He has Kosovan nationality (personal number [REDACTED]).

8. **Rexhep SELIMI** was a founding member of the KLA General Staff. He remained a General Staff member throughout all of 1998, and into 1999. By June 1998, **Rexhep SELIMI** was Head of the KLA Operational Directorate. By at least August 1998, he was KLA Inspector General. By the end of March 1999, upon the formation of the PGoK, he became PGoK Minister of Public Order / Minister of Internal Affairs.

9. In November 1999, **Rexhep SELIMI** was a founding member of **Hashim THAÇI**'s PPDK, which was renamed the PDK in 2000. By 2000, **Rexhep SELIMI** was a high-ranking officer in the Kosovo Protection Corps. In 2010, **Rexhep SELIMI** was elected to the Kosovo Assembly.

Jakup KRASNIQI

10. **Jakup KRASNIQI**, son of [REDACTED], was born on 1 January 1951 in Fatos (Negroc)/Negrovce, Drenas (Glllogoc)/Glogovac municipality, Kosovo. He has Kosovan nationality (personal number [REDACTED]).

11. By early 1997, **Jakup KRASNIQI** was a member of the General Staff. He remained a member of the General Staff throughout all of 1998, and into 1999. By June 1998, **Jakup KRASNIQI** was a member of the KLA Political Directorate and the official KLA spokesperson. Later in 1998, **Jakup KRASNIQI** was officially appointed as a KLA Deputy Commander. With the establishment of the PGoK, **Jakup KRASNIQI** became the PGoK spokesperson.

12. **Jakup KRASNIQI** was a founding member of **Hashim THAÇI**'s PPDK, which was renamed the PDK in 2000. **Jakup KRASNIQI** became Chairman of the Kosovo Assembly in December 2007. Between September 2010 and April 2011, **Jakup KRASNIQI** was acting President of Kosovo.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Background

13. In 1989, in the context of increasing tensions and schisms throughout the former Yugoslavia, Kosovo's status as an autonomous province was rescinded. Thereafter, Kosovo Albanians overwhelmingly supported a referendum for independence, the adoption of a constitution, and the creation of parallel state institutions, including a government led by the largest political party in Kosovo, the Democratic League of Kosovo ('LDK'), with Ibrahim RUGOVA as President and Bujar

BUKOSHI as Prime Minister. The LDK pursued a policy of non-violent resistance, denied the legitimacy of Serbian rule over Kosovo, and created parallel education, healthcare, and taxation systems.

14. Throughout the 1990s, groups within the Kosovo Albanian diaspora organised to address the situation in Kosovo in various ways. During this same period, individuals and small groups within Kosovo engaged in armed attacks against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ('FRY') authorities. The People's Movement for Kosovo ('LPK'), a long extant Albanian nationalist organisation, advocated that armed force was necessary to liberate Kosovo from Serbia.

15. In late 1993, the LPK established a special sector to coordinate the activities of armed units in Kosovo. By 1994, the LPK adopted the name UÇK/KLA for the organisation under which the armed groups in Kosovo were being unified. A Central or General Staff (collectively defined above as the 'General Staff') was created, which included Azem SYLA, Xhavit HALITI, **Hashim THAÇI**, **Kadri VESELI**, **Rexhep SELIMI**, Lahi BRAHIMAJ, and Sokol BASHOTA. By 1997, **Jakup KRASNIQI** had joined the General Staff. **Hashim THAÇI** and **Kadri VESELI** worked on, amongst other things, the organisation of the KLA, including liaising between General Staff members in Kosovo and those based elsewhere. **Rexhep SELIMI** was based in Kosovo and, together with others, consolidated and coordinated armed actions on the ground. As set out above, **Hashim THAÇI**, **Kadri VESELI**, **Rexhep SELIMI**, and **Jakup KRASNIQI** all continued to hold senior positions in the KLA and/or PGoK during the time period relevant to this indictment.

Contextual Elements

16. The JCE Members and Tools (defined below) carried out a widespread or systematic attack against the civilian population of Opponents (defined below) in Kosovo and areas of northern Albania, from at least March 1998 through September 1999 (the 'Indictment Period').

17. All acts and omissions charged as crimes against humanity in this indictment were part of the widespread or systematic attack directed against Opponents. The crimes followed a consistent pattern, impacted the victims' wider families and communities, and were intended to serve as a warning and to exert pressure on the targeted population as a whole, deterring opposition to, and enforcing absolute unity behind, the KLA/PGoK. The JCE Members and Tools knew of the attack and that their conduct formed part of it.

18. In addition, throughout the Indictment Period, an armed conflict existed between the KLA and forces of the FRY and Republic of Serbia, including units of the Yugoslav Army ('VJ'), police and other units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs ('MUP'), and other groups fighting on behalf of the FRY and Serbia (collectively, 'FRY forces'). The FRY forces included the regular military of the FRY and the Republic of Serbia.

19. Although initially operating underground, throughout the Indictment Period the KLA was an organised armed group with a sufficient degree of organisation to control territory, and to plan and carry out synchronised armed attacks and other offensive and defensive military operations. The KLA had a General Staff, was organised into Operational (Sub-)Zones and issued political declarations and communiques setting out policy. From at least April 1998, and continuing throughout the Indictment Period, members of the KLA operated sites – many of which were long-established bases and strongholds – in and around which hundreds of Opponents were detained, mistreated, and/or killed by JCE Members and Tools. From at least June 1998, the KLA had an official spokesperson, and various written rules and regulations.

20. The armed conflict between the KLA and FRY forces intensified in early 1998. In February and early March 1998, FRY forces conducted attacks in Qirez/Ćirez, Likoshan/Likošane and Prekaz. During the 5 March 1998 attack on Prekaz, Skënderaj/Srbica, FRY forces killed more than 50 people, including Adem JASHARI,

a prominent KLA commander, and most members of his family. The killing of JASHARI and his family members was widely reported, reaching members of the Kosovo Albanian diaspora throughout the world. Thereafter, thousands from the diaspora and in Kosovo volunteered for the KLA, and both LPK and KLA members previously based internationally returned to Kosovo.

21. By 31 March 1998, the conflict had escalated to a degree that the United Nations ('UN') Security Council passed Resolution 1160, prohibiting the sale or supply of weapons and related materials to the FRY, calling upon the FRY to take measures to achieve a political solution to the situation in Kosovo, and urging the KLA to condemn terrorist actions and pursue their goals by peaceful means.

22. Amidst this ongoing conflict, in mid-July 1998, KLA units attacked Rahovec/Orahovac and its surrounding villages, during which Serb civilians were abducted and later detained, mistreated, and killed. Shortly afterwards, FRY forces commenced a large-scale offensive operation throughout Kosovo that would last several weeks, and carried out further large-scale operations between August and October 1998.

23. On 23 September 1998, the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1199, which expressed grave concern at the 'recent intense fighting in Kosovo and in particular the excessive and indiscriminate use of force by Serbian security forces and the Yugoslav Army which have resulted in numerous civilian casualties and, according to the estimate of the Secretary-General, the displacement of over 230,000 persons from their homes'. Resolution 1199 further demanded that all parties immediately cease hostilities and maintain a ceasefire in Kosovo, calling on the FRY and Kosovo Albanian leadership to immediately enter into meaningful dialogue, and urging the deployment of international monitors. In October 1998, a number of international agreements were signed, which provided for, among other things, a ceasefire, partial withdrawal of FRY forces from Kosovo, and deployment of

international monitors. Nonetheless, provocations and hostilities continued. In December 1998, the KLA announced that it would resume full armed activities in 1999.

24. In early February 1999, an international peace conference was organised in Rambouillet, France. In late February and early March 1999, FRY forces launched a series of further offensives. The peace talks collapsed in mid-March 1999.

25. On 24 March 1999, North Atlantic Treaty Organization ('NATO') forces began air strikes against targets in Kosovo and Serbia. As a result, and due to large-scale operations by FRY forces, KLA soldiers and large numbers of Kosovo Albanian civilians moved from Kosovo to Albania, where the KLA already had established facilities and personnel.

26. On 2 April 1999, the composition of the PGoK, which had been initiated in discussions at Rambouillet, was publicly announced. As set out above, **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, Rexhep SELIMI, Jakup KRASNIQI**, and other senior KLA officials assumed prominent positions in the PGoK.

27. On 9 June 1999, the FRY and Serbian authorities signed the Military Technical Agreement with NATO. This agreement provided for an immediate ceasefire and complete withdrawal of FRY forces from Kosovo by 20 June 1999. On 10 June 1999, NATO suspended its air-strike campaign. The same day, the UN Security Council issued Resolution 1244, demanding a ceasefire and deciding on the deployment, under UN auspices, of international civil and security presences in Kosovo to deter renewed hostilities, enforce a ceasefire, and ensure withdrawal of the FRY forces and demilitarisation of the KLA. The NATO-led Kosovo Force ('KFOR') began to deploy in Kosovo from 12 June 1999.

28. As the FRY forces withdrew from Kosovo, large numbers of KLA soldiers and Kosovo Albanian refugees returned from Albania and moved into areas previously controlled by FRY forces. Members of the KLA and PGoK immediately began to take-

over state institutions, buildings, such as municipality buildings and former MUP stations, and companies, and to seize control of territory.

29. On 20 June 1999, KFOR announced the complete withdrawal of FRY forces from Kosovo. By 21 June 1999, the KLA signed an agreement with KFOR to, among other things, cease all hostile or provocative acts and within 90 days, complete a phased demilitarisation process. FRY and KLA forces violated the terms of international resolutions and agreements through the summer of 1999, continuing hostile and provocative acts, and resulting in the ongoing real risk of resumption of armed hostilities.

30. On 20 September 1999, the KLA demilitarised.

31. All acts and omissions charged as war crimes in this indictment took place in the context of and were associated with the armed conflict between the KLA and FRY forces. The crimes were committed at or in connection with KLA bases and headquarters, and/or during KLA activities. The victims were persons taking no active part in hostilities. The JCE Members and Tools were aware of the factual circumstances establishing the existence of the armed conflict and the status of the victims.

Modes of Liability

Joint Criminal Enterprise and Aiding and Abetting

32. Between at least March 1998 through September 1999, **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, Rexhep SELIMI, Jakup KRASNIQI**, and other members of the joint criminal enterprise shared the common purpose to gain and exercise control over all of Kosovo by means including unlawfully intimidating, mistreating, committing violence against, and removing those deemed to be opponents. Such opponents included persons who were or were perceived to have been: (a) collaborating or associating with FRY forces or officials or state institutions or (b) otherwise not supporting the

aims or means of the KLA and later the PGoK, including persons associated with the LDK and persons of Serb, Roma, and other ethnicities (collectively, 'Opponents'). This common purpose encompassed the crimes of persecution, imprisonment, illegal or arbitrary arrest and detention, other inhumane acts, cruel treatment, torture, murder, and enforced disappearance of persons.

33. **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI Rexhep SELIMI, and Jakup KRASNIQI** shared the intent for the commission of each of the crimes charged in this indictment with other members of the joint criminal enterprise.

34. Alternatively, to the extent that some of these crimes did not fall within the joint criminal enterprise, it was foreseeable that they might be perpetrated by one or more members of the joint criminal enterprise, or by persons used by any member of the joint criminal enterprise to carry out the crimes within the common purpose. With the awareness that such crimes were a possible consequence of the implementation of the common purpose of the joint criminal enterprise, **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, Rexhep SELIMI, and Jakup KRASNIQI** participated in that enterprise and thus, willingly took that risk.

35. Other members of the joint criminal enterprise comprised Azem SYLA, Lahi BRAHIMAJ, Fatmir LIMAJ, Sylejman SELIMI, Rrustem MUSTAFA, Shukri BUJA, Latif GASHI and Sabit GEÇI, as well as certain other KLA and PGoK political and military leaders, including other General Staff members; PGoK ministers and deputy ministers; KLA zone commanders, deputy zone commanders, and other members of zone command staffs; brigade and unit commanders; commanders and members of the KLA and PGoK police and intelligence services; and other KLA soldiers and PGoK officials (together with **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, Rexhep SELIMI, and Jakup KRASNIQI**, collectively, 'JCE Members'). Each of these individuals, by his or her acts or omissions, contributed to achieving the common purpose. Alternatively, some or all of these individuals were not members of the joint criminal enterprise, but were used by members of the joint criminal enterprise to carry out crimes committed in

furtherance of the common purpose (together with the JCE Members, collectively 'JCE Members and Tools').

36. From 1994 onwards, and throughout the Indictment Period, various public statements of the General Staff claimed responsibility for, endorsed, legitimised, and encouraged attacks against and killings of Opponents and explicitly threatened other Opponents with the same fate. Opponents were declared as 'traitors' and 'collaborators' to be 'punished' and treated 'mercilessly'. Simultaneously, through public statements and actions on the ground, including the intimidation, vilification, and removal, including through murder, of Opponents, the members of the General Staff sought to position themselves as the only legitimate voice and representatives of the Kosovo Albanian people.

37. JCE Members and Tools, including those closely aligned with **Hashim THAÇI**, **Kadri VESELI**, **Rexhep SELIMI**, and **Jakup KRASNIQI**, held key roles in the KLA, and subsequently PGoK, structures. JCE Members and Tools, including those in military police and intelligence structures, actively identified and targeted Opponents, abducting, interrogating, and mistreating them. From at least April 1998, and continuing throughout the Indictment Period, members of the KLA operated sites in and around which hundreds of Opponents were detained, mistreated, and/or killed by JCE Members and Tools.

38. The abductions, detentions, mistreatment, and killings committed by the JCE Members and Tools were widely known and reported, on multiple occasions resulting in intervention from family members, international actors and organisations, or other persons seeking to locate the victims and/or secure their release.

39. JCE Members and Tools, including **Hashim THAÇI**, **Kadri VESELI**, **Rexhep SELIMI**, and **Jakup KRASNIQI**, as members of the General Staff, issued directions, instructions, and orders regarding Opponents. The focus on Opponents was similarly reflected in certain internal rules and regulations, trainings, policy documents, and

information booklets adopted or issued by the General Staff, and other levels of the KLA/PGoK command.

40. **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, Rexhep SELIMI, and Jakup KRASNIQI** personally participated in the treatment of Opponents on the ground by participating in the intimidation, interrogation, mistreatment, and detention of Opponents, as discussed below.

41. In June 1998, two Opponents who had been arrested, interrogated, and in one case severely beaten by JCE Members and Tools at the Drenoc/Drenovac headquarters were taken in the direction of the KLA General Headquarters by **Hashim THAÇI** and **Kadri VESELI** personally, with **Rexhep SELIMI** also present, and were never seen or heard from again. [REDACTED].

42. Also in June 1998, after KLA members stopped a man in a village near Caravik/Cerovik, **Rexhep SELIMI** took that man in the direction of Likoc/Likovac, where he was released. On the way, **Rexhep SELIMI** questioned the frightened man about a family, which included certain Opponents previously detained in Likoc/Likovac.

43. Around 24 June 1998, at the KLA headquarters in Breshanc/Brešance, **Hashim THAÇI** and **Kadri VESELI** arranged for a prominent LDK member to make a public statement supporting the KLA. Another prominent LDK member was also present on this occasion, but refused to make a public statement. Earlier that day, this man had been abducted by KLA members. [REDACTED].

44. In July 1998, in the immediate aftermath of the attack by KLA units on Rahovec/Orahovac and its surrounding villages, during which Serb civilians were taken prisoner, multiple General Staff members, including **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, and Rexhep SELIMI**, were present in the vicinity, participating in and coordinating operations. After certain detainees abducted in and around Rahovec/Orahovac and other locations were transferred to the former police station

in Malishevë/Mališevo in late July 1998, **Jakup KRASNIQI** was identified as being present on site and, on one occasion, visiting the room where detainees were held.

45. In August 1998, **Rexhep SELIMI** was present during the interrogation of an Opponent detained in Likoc/Likovac. In early September 1998 in the Dukagjini Operational Zone, **Hashim THAÇI** and **Rexhep SELIMI** took steps to intimidate and assert dominance over units affiliated with the LDK, including the government-in-exile affiliated Armed Forces of the Republic of Kosovo ('FARK').

46. On or around 20 September 1998, **Hashim THAÇI** and **Rexhep SELIMI**, together with other JCE Members and Tools, including Sabit GECI, participated in and led the arrest, detention, and intimidation of 13 members of a parliamentary delegation who were on a humanitarian visit to Qirez/Ćirez. **Hashim THAÇI** and **Rexhep SELIMI** were present both at the place of arrest in Qirez/Ćirez and at Baicë/Banjica where the detainees were subsequently transferred to, beaten and interrogated. As part of this event, after the delegation members had been badly beaten, and had visible injuries, **Hashim THAÇI** and Sabit GECI questioned delegation members, including asking them to renounce Ibrahim RUGOVA and the LDK and to resign from their parliamentary functions. Prior to the detainees' release, **Rexhep SELIMI** returned their identification cards. At one point during the detention, Sabit GECI, in **Hashim THAÇI**'s presence, stated that he was going to kill a member of the delegation. Later, just before the delegation members were released, **Hashim THAÇI** addressed one delegation member with the words 'even if you are free now, we could kill you in Pristina'.

47. In October 1998, in Jabllanicë/Jablanica, **Rexhep SELIMI** threatened a journalist and human rights activist, accusing him of having criticised the KLA.

48. Also in October 1998, **Hashim THAÇI**, together with Fatmir LIMAJ, questioned two Serbian detainees in Shalë/Sedlare. The case attracted the attention of international actors and, on this occasion, specific instructions were given for the two detainees to be well treated. Meeting with internationals in November 1998, **Hashim**

THAÇI and Fatmir LIMAJ falsely represented that the two detainees had received a trial.

49. Between about January and May 1999, **Kadri VESELI**, **Rexhep SELIMI** and **Jakup KRASNIQI** were involved in various aspects of the transfer, detention, and/or release of detainees held at a detention site near Kleçkë/Klečka. In April 1999, a masked KLA soldier referred to by other soldiers as 'Dhjetëshi' badly beat a detainee in Kleçkë/Klečka. The detainee later realised that **Rexhep SELIMI** was 'Dhjetëshi'. Near the end of May or start of June 1999, **Kadri VESELI** participated in the questioning of a detainee in Kukës, Albania, together with Sabit GECI and Fatmir LIMAJ.

50. In addition, **Hashim THAÇI**, acting through the positions described in paragraph 2 above, significantly contributed to achieving the common purpose, which involved the commission of the charged crimes, in the following ways:

- a. Formulating and/or participating in the development, approval, promotion, dissemination, and implementation of plans, policies, and practices in furtherance of the common purpose, including in the form of communiques, public statements, internal rules and regulations, structures, and information-gathering and reporting mechanisms;
- b. Participating in, facilitating, condoning, encouraging, and/or otherwise aiding in the crimes in furtherance of the common purpose;
- c. Failing to take adequate steps to prevent and investigate crimes, and/or punish or discipline the perpetrators;
- d. Disseminating and/or facilitating the dissemination of information intended to promote the common purpose and engender fear, distrust, and hatred of Opponents, including through communiques, public statements, and other media;

- e. Coordinating, engaging in, and/or facilitating efforts to deny or to provide false, incomplete, or misleading information to the international community, monitors, and the public, including relating to the criminal activities of the JCE Members and Tools and the KLA/PGoK's purported adherence to international humanitarian law;
- f. Appointing, promoting, and/or approving the appointment and promotion of JCE Members and Tools, including persons with a history of alleged involvement in serious crimes;
- g. Providing, arranging, and/or facilitating political, logistical, military, and/or financial support, including to JCE Members and Tools committing crimes in furtherance of the common purpose; and
- h. Coordinating and liaising between JCE Members and Tools in furtherance of the common purpose.

51. In addition, **Kadri VESELI**, acting through the positions described in paragraph 5 above, significantly contributed to achieving the common purpose, which involved the commission of the charged crimes, in the following ways:

- a. Formulating and/or participating in the development, approval, promotion, dissemination, and implementation of plans, policies, and practices in furtherance of the common purpose, including in the form of communiques, public statements, internal rules and regulations, structures, and information-gathering and reporting mechanisms;
- b. Participating in, facilitating, condoning, encouraging and/or otherwise aiding in the crimes in furtherance of the common purpose;
- c. Failing to take adequate steps to prevent and investigate crimes, and/or punish or discipline the perpetrators;
- d. Disseminating and/or facilitating the dissemination of information intended to promote the common purpose and engender fear, distrust, and

- hatred of Opponents, including through communiques, public statements, and other media;
- e. Appointing, promoting, and/or approving the appointment and promotion of JCE Members and Tools, including persons with a history of alleged involvement in serious crimes;
 - f. Providing, arranging, and/or facilitating political, logistical, military, and/or financial support, including to JCE Members and Tools committing crimes in furtherance of the common purpose; and
 - g. Coordinating and liaising between JCE Members and Tools in furtherance of the common purpose.

52. In addition, **Rexhep SELIMI**, acting through the positions described in paragraph 8 above, significantly contributed to achieving the common purpose, which involved the commission of the charged crimes, in the following ways:

- a. Formulating and/or participating in the development, approval, promotion, dissemination, and implementation of plans, policies, and practices in furtherance of the common purpose, including in the form of communiques, public statements, internal rules and regulations, structures, and information-gathering and reporting mechanisms;
- b. Participating in, facilitating, condoning, encouraging, and/or otherwise aiding in the crimes in furtherance of the common purpose;
- c. Failing to take adequate steps to prevent and investigate crimes, and/or punish or discipline the perpetrators;
- d. Disseminating and/or facilitating the dissemination of information intended to promote the common purpose and engender fear, distrust, and hatred of Opponents, including through communiques, public statements, and other media;

- e. Appointing, promoting, and/or approving the appointment and promotion of JCE Members and Tools, including persons with a history of alleged involvement in serious crimes;
- f. Providing, arranging, and/or facilitating political, logistical, military, and/or financial support, including to JCE Members and Tools committing crimes in furtherance of the common purpose; and
- g. Coordinating and liaising between JCE Members and Tools in furtherance of the common purpose.

53. In addition, **Jakup KRASNIQI**, acting through the positions described in paragraph 11 above, significantly contributed to achieving the common purpose, which involved the commission of the charged crimes, in the following ways:

- a. Formulating and/or participating in the development, approval, promotion, dissemination, and implementation of plans, policies, and practices in furtherance of the common purpose, including in the form of communiques, public statements, internal rules and regulations, structures, and information-gathering and reporting mechanisms;
- b. Participating in, facilitating, condoning, encouraging, and/or otherwise aiding in the crimes in furtherance of the common purpose;
- c. Failing to take adequate steps to prevent and investigate crimes, and/or punish or discipline the perpetrators;
- d. Disseminating and/or facilitating the dissemination of information intended to promote the common purpose and engender fear, distrust, and hatred of Opponents, including through communiques, public statements, and other media;
- e. Coordinating, engaging in, and/or facilitating efforts to deny or to provide false, incomplete, or misleading information to the international community, monitors, and the public, including relating to the criminal

activities of the JCE Members and Tools and the KLA/PGoK's purported adherence to international humanitarian law;

- f. Appointing, promoting, and/or approving the appointment and promotion of JCE Members and Tools, including persons with a history of alleged involvement in serious crimes;
- g. Providing, arranging, and/or facilitating political, logistical, military, and/or financial support, including to JCE Members and Tools committing crimes in furtherance of the common purpose; and
- h. Coordinating and liaising between JCE Members and Tools in furtherance of the common purpose.

54. Through these same acts and omissions, **Hashim THAÇI**, **Kadri VESELI**, **Rexhep SELIMI**, and **Jakup KRASNIQI** provided practical assistance, encouragement, and/or moral support, which had a substantial effect on the perpetration of the crimes charged in this indictment. They were aware of the probability that these crimes would be committed and that their acts or omissions would contribute to their commission.

Superior responsibility

55. As set out above, from at least March 1998, **Hashim THAÇI**, **Kadri VESELI**, **Rexhep SELIMI**, and **Jakup KRASNIQI** were members of the General Staff and among the highest-ranking officials in the KLA and/or PGoK. In these capacities and pursuant to their *de facto* authority as senior leadership figures in the KLA and PGoK, **Hashim THAÇI**, **Kadri VESELI**, **Rexhep SELIMI**, and **Jakup KRASNIQI** each had effective control over the JCE Members and Tools who committed the crimes charged in this indictment. The term 'committed', as used in the context of superior responsibility, includes all modes of liability covered by Article 16(1) of the Law.

56. **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, Rexhep SELIMI, and Jakup KRASNIQI** knew or had reason to know that crimes were about to be committed or had been committed by persons under their effective control through numerous sources, including:

- a. their involvement in the preparation, design, and/or execution of such crimes;
- b. their presence at locations where crimes were committed;
- c. their receipt of information about the commission of such crimes; and/or
- d. their personal observation of evidence of the commission of such crimes.

57. **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, Rexhep SELIMI, and Jakup KRASNIQI** failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent the commission of the crimes charged in this indictment by JCE Members and Tools under their effective control and/or to punish the perpetrators thereof. The following acts and omissions of **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, Rexhep SELIMI, and Jakup KRASNIQI** demonstrate their failure to take such necessary and reasonable measures:

- a. their failure to order or initiate genuine or adequate investigations into, or take other genuine and adequate measures to address, allegations of the commission of crimes by JCE Members and Tools;
- b. their failure to report information about the commission or possible commission of crimes by JCE Members and Tools to appropriate authorities;
- c. their failure to discipline, dismiss, or demote JCE Members and Tools who were involved in the commission of crimes and/or who failed to prevent or punish the commission of crimes by their subordinates;

- d. their failure to issue the orders that were necessary and reasonable in the circumstances to prohibit or put a stop to the commission of crimes by JCE Members and Tools; and/or
- e. their failure to take other adequate measures, including ensuring adequate training and establishing necessary regulations and procedures, to ensure that JCE Members and Tools would not commit crimes.

Crimes

58. As set out in paragraphs 17, 31, 33-34, 54, and 56 above, **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, Rexhep SELIMI, and Jakup KRASNIQI** had the requisite intent and knowledge for each of the crimes set forth below.

Persecution

59. During the Indictment Period, the JCE Members and Tools conducted a campaign of persecution against Opponents in multiple municipalities in Kosovo and the districts of Kukës and Has in northern Albania. The persecutory acts described below are demonstrative of a wider campaign of persecution against Opponents implemented throughout Kosovo, before, during, and after the Indictment Period.

60. The persecution was carried out on political and/or ethnic grounds through:
- a. Illegal or arbitrary arrests and detentions, as alleged in paragraphs 61 to 95;
 - b. Inhumane conditions at detention sites, as alleged in paragraphs 96 to 136;
 - c. Enforced disappearance of persons, as alleged in paragraph 175;
 - d. Physical and psychological abuse and assault, as alleged in paragraphs 96 to 136;
 - e. Torture, as alleged in paragraph 137;
 - f. Killings, as alleged in paragraphs 138 to 174;

- g. Unlawful passing of sentences against persons at or in connection with detention sites identified in Schedule A;
- h. Misappropriation of personal property of persons at or in connection with detention sites identified in Schedule A; and/or
- i. Imposition and maintenance of other restrictive and discriminatory measures, comprising arbitrary searches, coerced or forced statements and confessions, intimidation, and harassment.

Imprisonment/ Illegal or Arbitrary Arrest and Detention

61. During the Indictment Period, JCE Members and Tools deprived persons of their liberty without due process of law at both short-term and long-term detention sites in Kosovo and northern Albania identified in Schedule A and further described in the following paragraphs. Some persons were transferred to and from one or more detention sites within Kosovo or between Albania and Kosovo. Detainees were restrained, held under guard, in locked quarters, and in coercive circumstances and subjected to inhumane acts, cruel treatment, and torture, as described below. These persons were arrested and detained without legal basis, were not informed of the reason for their arrest or detention, and/or had no opportunity to challenge the basis for their detention.

Likoc/Likovac

62. Between at least April 1998 and January 1999, Drenicë Operational Zone Commander Sylejman SELIMI, Sabit GECI, and multiple other KLA members detained at least 25 persons, for varying periods of times and without due process of law, at the former police station and certain other locations in Likoc/Likovac, Skënderaj/Srbica. Detainees were tied and held under guard in dark, locked cells with barred windows. Some detainees at Likoc/Likovac were also detained at other detention sites.

Jabllanicë/Jablanica

63. Between at least April 1998 and late July 1998, a KLA headquarters existed in Jabllanicë/Jablanica, Gjakovë/Đakovica under the command of Lahi BRAHIMAJ. Lahi BRAHIMAJ and multiple other KLA members detained at least 13 persons for varying periods of time and without due process of law at a compound in Jabllanicë/Jablanica, which also served as a barracks. Detainees' documents and belongings were confiscated. They were tied with rope and wire and guarded.

Llapushnik/Lapušnik

64. Between about late April 1998 and 25 or 26 July 1998, certain KLA members operated a detention site in a fenced compound in Llapushnik/Lapušnik, Drenas (Glllogoc)/Glogovac. At any given time, as many as 30 persons were detained at Llapushnik/Lapušnik without due process of law. Detainees, who were held for varying periods of time, were chained and guarded. Some detainees at Llapushnik/Lapušnik were transferred from other detention sites. Multiple KLA members, including Fatmir LIMAJ and Shukri BUJA, participated in the arrest and detention of persons held at Llapushnik/Lapušnik.

Drenoc/Drenovac

65. Between approximately May and July 1998, at least 38 persons were detained under armed guard for varying periods of time and without due process of law at a KLA headquarters in Drenoc/Drenovac, Rahovec/Orahovac, including in a former school building and a former registration office. Some detainees at Drenoc/Drenovac were transferred from or to other sites, including Malishevë/Mališevo.

66. On or about 12 June 1998, **Hashim THAÇI** and **Kadri VESELI**, with **Rexhep SELIMI** also present, forcibly transferred detainees [REDACTED] from Drenoc/Drenovac in the direction of the KLA General Headquarters.

Malishevë/Mališevo

67. Beginning on or about 17 July 1998 and over the following days, certain KLA members transported persons arrested and detained in other locations, including Rahovec/Orahovac, the surrounding areas, and Drenoc/Drenovac, to the former police station in Malishevë/Mališevo. Certain KLA members detained at least 48 persons for varying periods of time and without due process of law at the former police station until on or about 26 or 27 July 1998. Detainees were held in locked cells and under guard.

Budakovë/Budakovo and Semetishtë/Semetište

68. Between about 4 July 1998 and September 1998 and on or around 28 or 29 April 1999, certain KLA members detained at least twelve persons without due process of law in several locations in Budakovë/Budakovo, which included a house owned by Jahir KOKOLLARI and a house owned by Bajram PALUSHI. Detainees included [REDACTED], Latife and Rushe KOLOLLI, [REDACTED]. Detainees, who were held for varying periods of time, were physically restrained, and held in locked rooms and under armed guard. Immediately following detention in Budakovë/Budakovo, at least one of the detainees, namely, [REDACTED], was transferred to a house in Semetishtë/Semetište and also detained there between around 19 to 20 August 1998. Multiple KLA members were involved in these detentions, including members of Brigade 123 within the Pashtrik Operational Zone.

Jeshkovë/Ješkovo

69. In or around August 1998, certain KLA members detained at least five persons without due process of law in the basement of a KLA headquarters in Jeshkovë/Ješkovo, Prizren. The detainees were held in locked rooms with barred windows.

Bare and Bajgorë/Bajgora

70. In August 1998, certain KLA members detained at least eight persons in Bare, Podujevë/Podujevo without due process of law and for varying periods of time. One of these persons had previously been detained in another location. Between August 1998 and mid-September 1998, certain KLA members detained at least 16 persons in Bajgorë/Bajgora, Podujevë/Podujevo without due process of law and for varying periods of time. Some detainees at Bajgorë/Bajgora were transferred from or to other sites, including Bare. Bare and Bajgorë/Bajgora were located in the Llap Operational Zone, which was under the command of Rrustem MUSTAFA.

Llapashticë/Lapaštica and Related Sites

71. Between at least November 1998 and March 1999, the headquarters of the Llap Operational Zone was in Llapashticë/Lapaštica, Podujevë/Podujevo. Llap Operational Zone Commander Rrustem MUSTAFA, Latif GASHI and certain other KLA members detained at least 52 persons without due process of law at a location in Llapashticë/Lapaštica near the military police and zone headquarters. Detainees were restrained and held under guard in locked quarters with barred windows.

72. Some detainees at Llapashticë/Lapaštica were previously held in other locations. From on or about [REDACTED] 1999 to on or about [REDACTED] 1999, at least one person was detained without due process of law at a KLA headquarters in [REDACTED]. He was thereafter transferred to Llapashticë/Lapaštica.

73. From Llapashticë/Lapaštica, some detainees were transferred to other locations. On or about 25 March 1999, three detainees were transferred from Llapashticë/Lapaštica to Majac/Majance, Podujevë/Podujevo, and two were transferred from Llapashticë/Lapaštica to Potok, Podujevë/Podujevo. They were detained without due process of law in these locations until on or about 7 April 1999.

Dobrotin/Dobratin

74. Around late March 1999, certain KLA members of the Llap Operational Zone arrested a Roma civilian in or around Dobrotin/Dobratin, Podujevë/Podujevo after the man arrived from Serb controlled territory. He was tied up and detained without due process of law for at least two days in the middle of the village, where he was exposed to beatings and violence.

Zllash/Zlaš

75. In September 1998, certain KLA members detained at least one person without due process of law at a location used by KLA members in Zllash/Zlaš, Prishtinë/Priština. Between approximately 1 and 19 April 1999, at least seven persons were detained without due process of law in a compound in Zllash/Zlaš used by members of the BIA Guerilla unit within the Llap Operational Zone as a safe house and interrogation and detention site. Detainees were held under guard and physically restrained, including in a locked stable.

Qirez/Ćirez and Baicë/Banjica

76. On or about 20 September 1998, **Hashim THAÇI** and **Rexhep SELIMI**, together with other KLA members, including Sabit GEÇI, participated in and led the arrest and detention without due process of law of 13 members of a parliamentary delegation who were on a humanitarian visit to Qirez/Ćirez, Skënderaj/Srbica. The detainees were held under armed guard in an office in Qirez/Ćirez and then, from about 20 September 1998 to about 22 September 1998, in a school in Baicë/Banjica, Drenas (Glllogoc)/Glogovac. Detainees were then driven to another location, where they were released. **Rexhep SELIMI** collected their identification cards while they were detained in the office in Qirez/Ćirez, and returned their cards before they were released.

Shalë (Sedllarë)/Sedlare

77. Between late October 1998 and November 1998, certain KLA members detained at least four persons without due process of law and under guard in Shalë (Sedllarë)/Sedlare, Lipjan/Lipljan, including at a former health clinic. Two of these detainees were thereafter detained without due process of law at a location near Kleçkë/Klečka, Lipjan/Lipljan and other unknown locations. During transfer to and from Shalë (Sedllarë)/Sedlare, the detainees were blindfolded and their hands were tied.

Kleçkë/Klečka and Related Locations

78. Between at least November 1998 and June 1999, certain KLA members detained at least 20 persons for varying periods of time and without due process of law at a house and surrounding buildings near Kleçkë/Klečka, Lipjan/Lipljan. Detainees were tied, blindfolded, and held under armed guard. Between about January and May 1999, multiple KLA members, including **Kadri VESELI**, **Rexhep SELIMI**, **Jakup KRASNIQI**, and Fatmir LIMAJ, were involved in various aspects of the transfer, detention, and/or release of detainees held at the detention site near Kleçkë/Klečka.

79. Some detainees at Kleçkë/Klečka were transferred from or to other detention sites. Around January 1999, certain KLA members detained at least one person without due process of law at Reti/Retimlje, Rahovec/Orahovac before transferring him to Kleçkë/Klečka.

Bob, Ivajë/Ivaja, Biçec/Biçevac, and Varosh/Varoš Selo

80. Between about 1 March 1999 and 8 March 1999, certain KLA members detained at least 13 persons without due process of law in Ivajë/Ivaja, Kaçanik/Kaçanik, at least four of whom were also detained in Bob, Kaçanik/Kaçanik, before transfer to Ivajë/Ivaja. On or about 8 March 1999, five detainees were transferred from Ivajë/Ivaja to Biçec/Biçevac, Kaçanik/Kaçanik, where they were detained without due process of law. On or about 10 March 1999, these same five detainees were transferred to

Varosh/Varoš Selo, Ferizaj/Uroševac, where they were detained until on or about 12 March 1999 without due process of law. Detainees at these sites were physically restrained and held in locked rooms and/or under armed guard. Multiple KLA members were involved in these detentions, including members of Brigade 162 within the Nerodime Operational Zone. Shukri BUJA was the Nerodime Operational Zone Commander.

Cahan

81. Between April and June 1999, certain KLA members, including Sabit GEÇI, detained at least 17 persons for varying periods in a room at the KLA military barracks located in Cahan, Has District, Albania. The detainees were physically restrained in a locked cell and under armed guard. Some detainees at Cahan were transferred from or to other KLA detention sites, including at other locations in Albania and in Prizren.

Kukës

82. Between May and June 1999, certain KLA members, including Sabit GEÇI, detained at least 20 persons for varying periods of time and without due process of law at the site of a former metal factory in Kukës, Kukës District, Albania. Detainees' travel documents and belongings were confiscated. They were handcuffed, tied, and held under armed guard in locked rooms with barred windows. Some detainees at Kukës were transferred from or to other detention sites, including at other locations in Albania and in Prizren.

Bubël/Bublje and Kostërc/Kostrce

83. From on or about 6 June 1999, certain KLA members detained at least three persons without due process of law at a KLA headquarters in Bubël/Bublje, Malishevë/Mališevo. On or about 9 June 1999, certain KLA members transferred these three detainees from Bubël/Bublje to a garage in Kostërc/Kostrce, Suharekë/Suva Reka, close to the Pashtrik Operational Zone Headquarters. At least seven persons

were detained in Kostërc/Kostrce without due process of law until on about 16 June 1999.

[REDACTED]

84. On or about [REDACTED] 1999, certain KLA members detained at least one person without due process of law at a house in [REDACTED], Drenas (Glllogoc)/Glogovac. [REDACTED] to a KLA headquarters in a house in [REDACTED], Drenas (Glllogoc)/Glogovac and a location in [REDACTED], Drenas (Glllogoc)/Glogovac, where [REDACTED] detained without due process of law until about [REDACTED] 1999. [REDACTED] tied and guarded.

Taslixhe/Taslidže

85. Between about [REDACTED] 1999, certain KLA members detained at least three persons without due process of law at locations in or around Taslixhe/Taslidže, Prishtinë/Priština. At least two of these detainees were also detained at other locations. The detainees were held under armed guard and tied.

Vërban/Vrban

86. Between about [REDACTED] 1999 and [REDACTED] 1999, certain KLA members detained at least nine persons for varying periods of time and without due process of law at a house in Vërban/Vrban, Viti/Vitina. The detainees, some with their heads covered, were guarded and tied.

Prizren

87. Between about 15 June 1999 and 23 June 1999, certain KLA members detained at least eight persons without due process of law in a garage in the Tusus neighbourhood of Prizren. The garage was in a compound with high cement walls and detainees were under guard. Some detainees at Tusus were previously detained at other locations, including the former MUP building in Prizren.

88. Between about 16 June 1999 and 18 June 1999, certain KLA members detained at least 15 persons without due process of law at the former MUP building in Prizren. Detainees were guarded, handcuffed, and tied. Some detainees were transferred to or from other locations, including a metal factory in Kukës, Kukës District, Albania and a garage in Tusus, Prizren.

89. Between about 16 June 1999 and 19 June 1999, certain KLA members detained at least two persons at [REDACTED] in Prizren. Detainees were held in a cellar and locked room and handcuffed.

90. On or about 26 June 1999, certain KLA members detained at least three persons without due process of law at [REDACTED] in Prizren.

Vrelo

91. On or about 16 June 1999, certain KLA members detained at least two persons without due process of law at a house in Vrelo, around Greme/Grebno, Ferizaj/Uroševac. Detainees were tied and guarded.

Dormitory, Gjilan/Gnjilane

92. In late June 1999 and July 1999, certain KLA members detained at least three persons, including [REDACTED], without due process of law at a KLA headquarters located in a former boarding school and dormitory in Gjilan/Gnjilane.

Former police station in Suharekë/Suva Reka

93. In late June 1999, certain KLA members detained at least one person without due process of law in the former police station in Suharekë/Suva Reka, before transferring him to other locations, including a house near Rahovec/Orahovac. The detainee's documents and belongings, including his car, were confiscated. While detained in the house near Rahovec/Orahovac, he was tied to a rope hanging from a beam.

Novobërdë/Novo Brdo

94. In late June 1999, certain KLA members arrested at least four persons without due process of law at [REDACTED], Novobërdë/Novo Brdo and transferred them to a KLA headquarters located [REDACTED] in Novobërdë/Novo Brdo.

Tokbashqe

95. For about two or three days in July or August 1999, an elderly Serb man was detained without due process of law by certain KLA members of the Llap Operational Zone at a KLA base in Tokbashqe, Prishtinë/Priština.

Other Inhumane Acts and Cruel Treatment

96. During the Indictment Period, JCE Members and Tools established and maintained inhumane conditions at detention sites identified in Schedule A. These conditions were characterised by deprivation of liberty without due process of law, as set out above, and inadequate provisions of food, water, sanitation and hygiene, bedding and other accommodation, and medical care.

97. In addition, during the Indictment Period, JCE Members and Tools routinely assaulted persons both physically, including through beatings and inflicting serious bodily injury using various instruments, and psychologically, including through threat of death and serious bodily injury, fear, humiliation, discrimination on political and ethnic grounds, intimidation, harassment, interrogation, and forced or coerced statements and confessions. JCE Members and Tools assaulted persons in front of other persons, including other detainees. Acts of physical and psychological assault were a regular occurrence at and around, or in connection with, detention sites identified in Schedule A and further described in the following paragraphs, including in the course of arrests or abductions, and transfers to and from the sites.

98. When family members and others sought information concerning persons arrested, abducted, or detained, JCE Members and Tools frequently refused to

respond, or provided false or misleading information. They also frequently refused requests to access detention sites or visit detainees, threatened or assaulted those who sought information, and failed to inquire about or investigate the fate or whereabouts of missing persons.

Likoc/Likovac

99. Between about April 1998 and January 1999, detainees at Likoc/Likovac, Skënderaj/Srbica were provided inadequate food, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, medical care, and/or bedding. Multiple KLA members, including Sylejman SELIMI and Sabit GEÇI, routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit all over their bodies with rifles, baseball bats, metal tools, and wooden sticks, and punched, kicked, and/or otherwise threatened with bodily injury and death. They could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees, including family members, and were forced to beat one another. Detainees were interrogated about and accused of being traitors for supporting the LDK, associating with Serbs or police, being spies and collaborators with the Serbian authorities, and not supporting the KLA. In August 1998, **Rexhep SELIMI** was present while one detainee was interrogated about and accused of collaborating with and spying for Serbian authorities.

Jabllanicë/Jablanica

100. Between at least April 1998 and late July 1998, detainees at Jabllanicë/Jablanica, Gjakovë/Đakovica were provided inadequate food, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, medical care, and/or bedding. Personal property of detainees was seized and never returned. Multiple KLA members, including Lahi BRAHIMAJ, routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit all over their bodies with baseball bats, punched, kicked, cut with knives, and/or threatened with death. They could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees and, on at least one occasion, were ordered to kill one another. Detainees were

interrogated about and accused of associating with Serbs or policemen, and of being spies and collaborators with the Serbian authorities. Detainees included persons of Roma, Serb, Bosnian, and Montenegrin ethnicities.

Llapushnik/Lapušnik

101. Between about late April and 25 or 26 July 1998, detainees at Llapushnik/Lapušnik, Drenas (Glogoc)/Glogovac were primarily held in a cowshed with manure on the floor and strong odours. Detainees slept on the floor and were provided inadequate sanitation and hygiene facilities, medical care, and/or bedding. Personal property of detainees was seized and not returned. Multiple KLA members routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were injured with sticks, weapon butts and other instruments, punched, and/or kicked. Detainees could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees. They were interrogated about and accused of associating with Serbs or Romas, being spies and collaborators with the Serbian authorities, and not supporting the KLA. Detainees included LDK supporters and persons of Roma and Serb ethnicities.

Drenoc/Drenovac

102. Between May and July 1998, detainees at Drenoc/Drenovac, Rahovec/Orahovac were held in makeshift cells and provided inadequate medical care. Personal property of detainees was seized and never returned. Multiple KLA members routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit with batons, punched, kicked, electrocuted, and/or threatened with death. They could see and hear the severe abuse of other detainees. Detainees were interrogated about and accused of associating with Serbs, being spies and collaborators with the Serbian authorities, and not supporting the KLA. Detainees included LDK supporters and persons of Serb and Roma ethnicities.

Malishevë/Mališevo

103. Between about 17 July 1998 and 26 or 27 July 1998, detainees at the former police station in Malishevë/Mališevo were held in overcrowded rooms, with little ventilation, and were provided inadequate food, water, medical care, and/or bedding. **Jakup KRASNIQI** was identified as being present at the former police station and, on one occasion, visiting the room where detainees were held. Multiple KLA members routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit with rifle butts and other tools, kicked, and/or otherwise threatened with death and physical violence. They could see and hear the severe abuse of other detainees. Detainees included LDK supporters and persons of Serb and Roma ethnicities.

Budakovë/Budakovo and Semetishtë/Semetište

104. Between about 4 July 1998 and September 1998 and on or around 28 or 29 April 1999, detainees were held in makeshift detention cells in several locations in Budakovë/Budakovo, which included a house owned by Jahir KOKOLLARI and a house owned by Bajram PALUSHI, and a house in Semetishtë/Semetište. Multiple KLA members, including Shukrije GASHI, Bajram MORINA, Muhamet BUZHALA, and a KLA member known as 'Magbule', routinely subjected detainees, including [REDACTED], Latife and Rushe KOLOLLI, [REDACTED], to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit all over their bodies. Detainees, including at least one LDK supporter, were interrogated about and accused of associating, collaborating, or assisting Serbs and Serbian authorities.

Jeshkovë/Ješkovo

105. In or around August 1998, certain KLA members subjected detainees in Jeshkovë/Ješkovo, Prizren, to severe beatings, including with a rifle butt, and psychological abuse. The detainees were provided inadequate accommodation and witnessed the state of other detainees after the other detainees had been beaten.

Detainees included persons considered suspicious, including due to their association with Serbs and Serbian authorities. At least one detainee was interrogated about being a spy, and told that he had to support the KLA.

Bare and Bajgorë/Bajgora

106. Between August 1998 and mid-September 1998, detainees at Bare and Bajgorë/Bajgora, Podujevë/Podujevo were held in overcrowded rooms, and provided inadequate food and/or medical care. Multiple KLA members routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit with rifles, batons, and sticks, and kicked, punched, and/or threatened with death. Detainees could see and hear the severe abuse of other detainees. One detainee was subject to a mock execution himself, and was forced to witness the purported killing of other detainees. Detainees were interrogated about and accused of associating and collaborating with Serbian authorities. Detainees included at least one person of Serb ethnicity.

Llapashticë/Lapaštica and Related Locations

107. Between at least November 1998 and March 1999, detainees at Llapashticë/Lapaštica, Podujevë/Podujevo were primarily held in a one-room, overcrowded stable with poor lighting and no heating. They were provided inadequate food, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, medical care, and/or bedding. Multiple KLA members routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit all over their bodies with sticks, chains, ropes, and rifles butts, punched, kicked, electrocuted, and/or threatened with death. They could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees and were forced to beat one another. Some detainees were forced to perform manual labour. Detainees were interrogated about and accused of associating with Serbs, being spies and collaborators with the Serbian authorities, or not supporting the KLA. Detainees included LDK members and supporters and persons of Serb ethnicity.

108. At least one detainee suffered mistreatment at another location before arriving at Llapashticë/Lapaštica. From on or about [REDACTED] 1999 to on or about [REDACTED] 1999, at least one detainee, who was later transferred to Llapashticë/Lapaštica, was held at [REDACTED] and provided inadequate water, food, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and/or bedding. Certain KLA members subjected the detainee to severe beatings and psychological abuse. [REDACTED]. The detainee, [REDACTED], was questioned about and accused of being a [REDACTED], collaborating with Serbs, and not cooperating with or supporting the KLA.

Zllash/Zlaš

109. In September 1998 and between about 1 April 1999 and 19 April 1999, detainees at Zllash/Zlaš, Prishtinë/Priština were provided inadequate food, water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, bedding and/or medical care. Multiple KLA members routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit all over their bodies with baseball bats, sticks and other instruments, punched, kicked, burned with candles and an iron, cut with knives, electrocuted, urinated upon, subjected to mock execution, and/or threatened with death. They could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees. Detainees were interrogated about and accused of being LDK members, traitors, spies, and collaborators with the Serbian authorities, and otherwise not supporting the KLA. Detainees included LDK members and supporters.

Qirez/Ćirez and Baicë/Banjica

110. On or about 20 September 1998, thirteen parliamentary delegation members were transferred from an office in Qirez/Ćirez, Skënderaj/Srbica to a school in Baicë/Banjica, Drenas (Glllogoc)/Glogovac. Between about 20 September 1998 and 22 September 1998, multiple KLA members subjected the detainees at Baicë/Banjica to severe beatings and psychological abuse. At least six of the detainees were beaten all

over their bodies with sticks, kicked, stamped upon, punched, and/or threatened with death. The detainees could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees.

111. After the delegation members had been badly beaten, and had visible injuries, **Hashim THAÇI** and Sabit GECI questioned delegation members, identifying them as 'Rugovans', and asking them to renounce Ibrahim RUGOVA and the LDK and to resign from their parliamentary functions. At one point during the detention, Sabit GECI, in **Hashim THAÇI**'s presence, stated that he was going to kill a member of the delegation. Later, just before the delegation members were released, **Hashim THAÇI** told one delegation member, 'even if you are free now, we could kill you in Pristina'.

Shalë/Sedlare

112. Between late October 1998 and November 1998, multiple KLA members subjected at least four detainees at Shalë/Sedlare, Lipjan/Lipljan to beatings and psychological abuse.

113. Following the arrest of two Serb journalists on or about 18 October 1998, **Hashim THAÇI**, together with Fatmir LIMAJ, questioned them in Shalë/Sedlare. The case attracted the attention of international representatives and, on this occasion, specific instructions were given for the two detainees to be well-treated. On the fifth or sixth day of his detention, a KLA soldier shouted at one of the journalists and put an automatic weapon in his mouth and his eye. The journalists were thereafter transferred to and mistreated at (i) a location near Kleçkë/Klečka, Lipjan/Lipljan, where certain KLA members beat them and threatened one of them with death; and (ii) a third, unknown location, where they were kicked and/or threatened with death. At one point during their detention, these journalists were informed that they had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, although no trial was ever held.

114. Following the arrest of two LDK members on or about 30 October 1998, certain KLA members, while en route to Shalë/Sedlare, accused the LDK of collaborating with the Serbian authorities and called Ibrahim RUGOVA a traitor. When one detainee

objected, the KLA members covered the detainees' heads, tied their hands behind their backs, and beat them. In the course of their detention, a KLA member told one of the detainees that he was to be punished with death.

Kleçkë/Klečka

115. Between at least November 1998 and June 1999, detainees at Kleçkë/Klečka, Lipjan/Lipljan were kept in, *inter alia*, basement rooms with dirt floors, blood-stained walls, poor hygiene and sanitation facilities, and were provided inadequate medical care. Certain KLA members routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees, who were sometimes blindfolded, were hit with batons, pipes, and pieces of wire, and were kicked, punched, and/or threatened with death. They could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees, including family members. In April 1999, a masked KLA soldier referred to by other soldiers as 'Dhjetëshi' badly beat one detainee with hard plastic pipes. The detainee later realised that **Rexhep SELIMI** was 'Dhjetëshi'. Detainees were interrogated about and accused of being Serbian police and collaborators with the Serbian authorities, and of not supporting the KLA. Detainees included persons of Serb ethnicity. In addition to **Rexhep SELIMI**, multiple other KLA members, including Fatmir LIMAJ, were involved in the mistreatment of detainees at Kleçkë/Klečka.

116. Some detainees suffered abuse at other locations before arriving at or after leaving Kleçkë/Klečka. In January 1999, certain KLA members interrogated and subjected at least one detainee at Reti/Retimlje, Rahovec/Orahovac, to severe beatings with sticks and psychological abuse.

Bob, Ivajë/Ivaja, Biçec/Biçevac, and Varosh/Varoš Selo

117. Between about 1 March 1999 and 12 March 1999, detainees at Bob, Ivajë/Ivaja, and Biçec/Biçevac, Kaçanik/Kaçanik and Varosh/Varoš Selo, Ferizaj/Uroševac were held in makeshift detention cells, exposed to the elements, and provided inadequate food, water, heat, and/or bedding. Multiple KLA members routinely subjected

detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit all over their bodies with automatic weapons, and/or pierced with a wire. They could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees. Detainees, including at least one LDK supporter, were interrogated about and accused of associating, collaborating, or assisting Serbs and Serbian authorities.

Cahan

118. Between April and June 1999, detainees at Cahan, Has District, Albania were held in a cramped, makeshift cell exposed to the elements, including rainwater, cold temperatures, and the stench of a nearby toilet. They were provided inadequate food, water, medical care, sanitation and hygiene facilities, heat, and/or bedding. Multiple KLA members, including Sabit GECI, routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit with batons, sticks, an iron bar, a whip, a crutch, rifle butts, and shoes, cut with a razor blade, and/or otherwise threatened with death and violence. Detainees were interrogated about and accused of being LDK supporters and spies, associating and collaborating with Serbs and Serbian authorities, and not supporting the KLA. Detainees included FARK and LDK members and supporters.

Kukës

119. Between May and June 1999, detainees at Kukës, Kukës District, Albania were held in rooms that were hot and stifling, and had dirty, concrete floors. They were provided inadequate food, water, medical care, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and/or bedding. Multiple KLA members, including Sabit GECI, routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit all over their bodies with batons, metal bars, guns, and a baseball bat, cut with knives, punched, kicked, burned, stabbed with screwdrivers, shot with guns, subjected to acts of simulated drowning, and/or otherwise threatened with bodily injury and death. Certain KLA members forced two detainees to [REDACTED] and shot at them with

automatic weapons, wounding them. One detainee was informed that he had been sentenced to prison and execution, even though no trial had taken place. Detainees could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees, including family members, and were ordered to beat one another. Certain KLA members forced detainees to perform manual labour.

120. Detainees were interrogated about and accused of associating with Serbs or police, and being traitors, spies, and collaborators with the Serbian authorities. Detainees at Kukës included persons of Roma ethnicity. Near the end of May or start of June 1999, **Kadri VESELI**, Sabit GECI, Fatmir LIMAJ, and another KLA member participated in the questioning of one detainee about his association with Serbs and knowledge of collaborators with Serbian authorities.

Bubël/Bublje and Kostërc/Kostrce

121. Between about 6 and 16 June 1999, detainees at Bubël/Bublje Malishevë/Mališevo and Kostërc/Kostrce, Suharekë/Suva Reka were held in overcrowded, makeshift cells, including a bathroom and garage, and provided inadequate food, water, medical care, and/or sanitation and hygiene facilities. Multiple KLA members routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit with iron bars and sticks, punched, kicked, and/or threatened with death. They could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees and were forced to perform manual labour. At least two detainees were convicted and sentenced following summary trials that failed to respect basic fair trial rights. Detainees were interrogated about and accused of being LDK members and supporters, spies, and collaborators with the Serbian authorities, and not supporting the KLA.

[REDACTED]

122. Between about [REDACTED] 1999, multiple KLA members routinely subjected a detainee at [REDACTED] Drenas (Glllogoc)/Glogovac to severe beatings and

psychological abuse. The detainee was hit with rifle butts, staffs, kicked, and threatened with death. The detainee, who was [REDACTED], was insulted, questioned about weapons and Serbian military commanders and police, and interrogated about and accused of committing crimes against Kosovo Albanians.

Taslixhe/Taslidže

123. Between about [REDACTED] 1999, detainees at locations near Taslixhe/Taslidže, Prishtinë/Priština were held in makeshift cells, including an unfinished cellar and a shed with water on the floor, and provided inadequate water, food, sanitation and hygiene facilities, and/or bedding. Multiple KLA members routinely subjected the detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit with a shovel, rifles, hoses, and pipes, punched, kicked, and/or threatened with death. They could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees, including relatives. The detainees, who were of Serb ethnicity, were insulted and interrogated about and accused of associating with Serbian authorities, police, and collaborators.

Vërban/Vrban

124. Between about [REDACTED] 1999, detainees at Vërban/Vrban, Viti/Vitina were provided inadequate food, water, medical care, and/or sanitation and hygiene facilities. Multiple KLA members routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit all over their bodies with chains, sticks, rifle butts, and boards, kicked, subjected to simulated executions, and/or otherwise threatened with violence and death. One detainee had his fingernails pulled out with pliers. Detainees could hear the severe abuse of other detainees, including relatives. Detainees, who were of Serb ethnicity, were insulted and interrogated about and accused of committing crimes against Kosovo Albanians and associating and collaborating with Serbian authorities.

Prizren

125. Between about 15 June 1999 and 23 June 1999, detainees were held in a garage without any light in the Tusus neighbourhood of Prizren. Some detainees were held in a trench in the middle of garage, which was covered with planks. Detainees were provided inadequate food, and/or bedding. Multiple KLA members routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit all over their bodies with bats, pipes, sticks, hoses, rifle butts, and knives, punched, kicked, and/or otherwise threatened with violence and death. Detainees could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees. The detainees were insulted and interrogated about and accused of being LDK members, committing crimes against Kosovo Albanians, or collaborating with Serbian authorities. Detainees included persons of Serb ethnicity.

126. Between about 16 June 1999 and 18 June 1999, detainees at the former MUP building in Prizren were provided inadequate food, water, medical care, and accommodation. Multiple KLA members routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit all over their bodies with a water bottle, sticks, batons, belts, and an automatic gun, punched, kicked, and/or otherwise threatened with violence and death. One detainee had his teeth pulled out with pliers. Detainees could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees, including relatives. The detainees were insulted and interrogated about and accused of committing crimes against Kosovo Albanians, being spies or collaborators with Serbian authorities, and otherwise not supporting the KLA. Detainees included persons of Serb, Roma, and Ashkali ethnicities.

127. Between about 16 June 1999 and 19 June 1999, detainees at [REDACTED] Prizren were provided inadequate food, water, and/or medical care. Multiple KLA members routinely subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit with sticks and chains, punched, kicked, and/or otherwise threatened with violence and death. Two detainees, [REDACTED], were interrogated

about and accused of committing crimes against Kosovo Albanians, being spies or collaborators with Serbian authorities, and failing to join the KLA.

128. On or about 26 June 1999, detainees at [REDACTED] Prizren were detained in makeshift cells, including a bathroom, and rooms with blood-spattered walls. Multiple KLA members subjected detainees to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit all over their bodies with sticks, hoses, hammers, truncheons, and a chain, burned with cigarettes, punched, kicked, and/or threatened with death. When one detainee asked for water, he was forced to drink paint thinner. One KLA member ordered two detainees to undress and have sex. Detainees could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees. The detainees, [REDACTED], were questioned about their ethnicity, weapons, and association with Serbs.

Rahovec/Orahovac

129. On or about 16 June 1999, multiple KLA members subjected Panta GRKOVIĆ and his wife, who were of Serb ethnicity, to physical and psychological abuse at their house in Rahovec/Orahovac. One KLA member beat Panta GRKOVIĆ in front of his wife, while others seized their personal property. After taking Panta GRKOVIĆ away, certain KLA members set his house on fire.

130. On or about 16 June 1999, multiple KLA members subjected Cvetko PELEVIĆ and his wife, who were of Serb ethnicity, to physical and psychological abuse at their apartment in Çifllak/Čiflak, Rahovec/Orahovac. Certain KLA members beat Cvetko PELEVIĆ and asked him for weapons. His wife could hear and see the beating. After seizing several weapons, certain KLA members forcefully took Cvetko PELEVIĆ away.

131. Between about 9 August 1999 and 19 August 1999, multiple KLA members subjected JELIĆ family members, who were of Serb ethnicity, to physical and psychological abuse at their house in Rahovec/Orahovac. After arresting Marko JELIĆ, certain KLA members severely beat his father, assaulted his mother, harassed

his wife, and destroyed and seized personal property. The harassment and abuse continued until the family members left Kosovo on or about 19 August 1999.

Vrelo

132. On or about 16 June 1999, multiple KLA members subjected detainees at Vrelo, around Greme/Grebno, Ferizaj/Uroševac to beatings and psychological abuse. At least one detainee was hit with rifle butts, kicked, punched, and threatened with death. He could hear other persons being beaten. The detainees were of Serb ethnicity and were interrogated about weapons held by the detainees, their relatives, and others.

Dormitory, Gjilan/Gnjilane

133. In late June 1999 and July 1999, multiple KLA members subjected detainees at the former boarding school and dormitory in Gjilan/Gnjilane to severe beatings and psychological abuse. Detainees were hit all over their bodies with sticks and batons, kicked, punched, and/or otherwise threatened with violence and death. Detainees could hear and see the severe abuse of other detainees. Two detainees were forced to fight. The detainees, who were of Serb ethnicity, were insulted and questioned about and accused of committing crimes against Kosovo Albanians.

Former police station in Suharekë/Suva Reka

134. In late June 1999, multiple KLA members subjected a detainee at the former police station in Suharekë/Suva Reka to severe beatings and psychological abuse. The detainee was hit with rifle butts, batons, and boots. Certain KLA members questioned him about a Serbian commander and accused him of committing crimes against Kosovo Albanians. After about 11 days, certain KLA members tied the detainee, covered his head, and transferred him to a house under construction near Rahovec/Orahovac. He was tied to a rope hanging from a beam and was not given any food or water. The interrogations continued and he was threatened with death if he did not confess.

Novobërdë/Novo Brdo

135. On or about [REDACTED] 1999, during the arrest of a Serb person [REDACTED] in [REDACTED], Novobërdë/Novo Brdo, certain KLA members put a pistol in his mouth, kicked and hit him, and forced him into a vehicle. He was thereafter taken to a nearby KLA headquarters [REDACTED] in Novobërdë/Novo Brdo where he was abused and severely beaten. The detainee [REDACTED] were ordered to hand over their weapons. [REDACTED], certain KLA members threatened the detainee and his family members and told them that Serbs should be destroyed, leave, and/or be removed.

136. The acts and omissions described in paragraphs 61 to 135 above, considered alone or together, caused serious mental and/or physical suffering or injury to the victims, and/or constituted a serious attack on human dignity. These acts and omissions violated the fundamental rights of the victims to liberty and security of person, freedom of movement, due process of law, and freedom from discrimination on political and ethnic grounds. JCE Members and Tools tried to force victims to act against their will and conscience. As a result of their treatment, victims lost consciousness, sustained broken bones and other serious wounds, were humiliated, disfigured, covered in blood, and developed lasting psychological and physical conditions that continued after the acts and omissions described above.

Torture

137. Through the acts and omissions described in paragraphs 61-136 above, JCE Members and Tools inflicted severe pain or suffering with the aim of obtaining information or confessions, punishing, intimidating, or coercing the victim or third person, and/or discriminating, including on political and ethnic grounds, against the victim or third person. During and in conjunction with the acts and omissions described above, JCE Members and Tools questioned the victims, coerced and forced

them to sign confessions and provide information, and accused them of being Opponents, punishing, assaulting, and treating them inhumanely on this basis.

Murder

138. During the Indictment Period, JCE Members and Tools, through their acts and omissions, caused the death of persons in Kosovo and northern Albania, including following arrests or abductions, and at or in connection with detention sites. This includes killings committed during, and deaths resulting from, cruel and inhumane treatment at detention sites identified in Schedule A. JCE Members and Tools committed a further pattern of killings in connection with KLA withdrawals from sites in the face of offensives by FRY forces. At or around the time of such withdrawals, detainees were killed, sometimes after first being transferred on to one or more other detention locations. Incidents of murder comprise those identified in Schedule B, and further described in the following paragraphs.

Likoc/Likovac

139. In April 1998, [REDACTED] were abducted by certain KLA members and brought by vehicle to an area in front of the KLA headquarters in Likoc/Likovac. While being himself released from KLA custody, [REDACTED] was informed by a KLA soldier that [REDACTED] would join him later. The [REDACTED] men were last seen alive in KLA custody. KLA members told those who subsequently asked about the missing men that they were being questioned. Approximately four days after their abduction, the bodies of the [REDACTED] men were found [REDACTED]. The corpses showed signs of beating and gunshot wounds. In June 1998, [REDACTED]. [REDACTED].

140. [REDACTED] was abducted by uniformed KLA members in [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] 1998 and brought to Likoc/Likovac. His body was found in [REDACTED], with multiple gunshot wounds.

141. [REDACTED] was arrested in January 1999 and brought to KLA detention facilities in Likoc/Likovac. Family members made repeated attempts to obtain information about [REDACTED] status. Although initially informed that he was being detained for questioning, they were subsequently denied information about his fate, provided with contradictory or misleading information, and threatened. [REDACTED] was last seen in KLA custody and his remains were never found.

Jabllanicë/Jablanica

142. Skender KUQI was arrested by certain KLA members on or around 10 or 11 July 1998 and detained in the KLA barracks in Jabllanicë/Jablanica. He was severely beaten by KLA members while in detention and, as a result, died at a KLA field hospital in Irzniq/Irznić around mid-July 1998.

143. Nenad REMIŠTAR was detained at the KLA barracks in Jabllanicë/Jablanica from around 13 June 1998. He was severely beaten by certain KLA members while in detention and last seen in KLA custody. His remains were never found.

144. Pal KRASNIQI was detained at the KLA barracks in Jabllanicë/Jablanica from around 11 July 1998. He was severely beaten while in detention and last seen in KLA custody in a debilitated state at the end of July 1998. Family members made repeated enquiries regarding Pal KRASNIQI's whereabouts, but were provided contradictory and misleading information. Pal KRASNIQI's body was found with multiple gunshot wounds in early September 1998.

Llapushnik/Lapušnik

145. Ajet GASHI was detained in Llapushnik/Lapušnik in early June 1998. He was repeatedly beaten and interrogated every night, accused of being a collaborator. After approximately ten days, on or about 12 June 1998, Ajet GASHI was taken out and killed in the presence of Fatmir LIMAJ. His body was taken away by certain KLA members and subsequently found near Magura.

146. On or about 26 July 1998, as Serb forces launched an offensive, certain KLA members took approximately 30 detainees from Llapushnik/Lapušnik into the nearby Berishë/Beriša mountains and divided them into two groups. One group was untied and released, the detainees in the other group were shot and killed. The bodies of detainees Emin EMINI, Ibush HAMZA, Hyzri HAJRIZI, Shaban HOTI, Safet HYSENAJ, Bashkim RASHITI, Lufti XHEMSHITI, Shyqyri ZYMERI and Hasan HOXHA were subsequently exhumed and recovered from the Berishë/Beriša mountains.

Drenoc/Drenovac

147. [REDACTED] was arrested on or about [REDACTED] 1998 and brought to a former school building occupied by the KLA in Drenoc/Drenovac. He was beaten and killed in detention by certain KLA members. His remains have never been recovered.

148. Hysen KRASNIQI was arrested in early June 1998 and brought to Drenoc/Drenovac. He was beaten and, after approximately 45 days in detention, killed by certain KLA members. His remains have never been recovered.

149. [REDACTED] was detained in Drenoc/Drenovac from on or about [REDACTED] 1998. He was accused of being a collaborator, and severely beaten. On or about [REDACTED] 1998, [REDACTED], was also detained at Drenoc/Drenovac. On approximately [REDACTED] 1998, [REDACTED] were taken from Drenoc/Drenovac [REDACTED]. The two men were never seen or heard from again. [REDACTED].

150. In [REDACTED] 1998, [REDACTED] was brought to Drenoc/Drenovac, having been arrested by certain KLA members in [REDACTED]. He was accused of being a spy, and last seen in KLA custody in Drenoc/Drenovac. His partial remains were identified in [REDACTED].

151. [REDACTED] was arrested at his house by certain armed KLA members on or about [REDACTED] 1998, and detained in Drenoc/Drenovac. He was severely beaten

and killed by certain KLA members. [REDACTED] remains were never found, and his family was denied information regarding his fate.

152. On or about [REDACTED] 1998, [REDACTED] was arrested by certain KLA members [REDACTED] and brought to Drenoc/Drenovac. He was severely beaten, and last seen alive in KLA custody in Drenoc/Drenovac on [REDACTED] 1998. Despite repeated enquiries, his family was not informed of his fate. [REDACTED] partial remains were identified in [REDACTED].

Malishevë/Mališevo

153. On or about 17 July 1998, a group of 11 Serb detainees were transferred to a room in the basement of a building in Malishevë/Mališevo, where two other Serb detainees were already held. KLA members entering the room beat and kicked the detainees. On approximately 19 July 1998, the 13 detainees were taken out in groups. The detainees were placed in a van and driven to a nearby location where they were shot and killed by certain KLA members. One detainee escaped. The bodies of the other 12 men were recovered from a single mass grave in Malishevë/Mališevo in 2005. The identities of the victims are listed in Schedule B.

154. On or about 20 July 1998, a group of Serb detainees was transferred from detention in Drenoc/Drenovac to Malishevë/Mališevo. The group included persons who had surrendered to the KLA in Opertusë/Opertuša and Reti/Retimlje. The group transferred also included two Kosovo-Albanian detainees, [REDACTED] a Roma man [REDACTED]. On or about 26 or 27 July 1998, the Malishevë/Mališevo detention site was emptied and certain detainees were thereafter killed by KLA members, including at a location near Volljakë/Volujak. Despite extensive publicity and repeated requests, family members were denied information regarding the fate of those who had been detained in Malishevë/Mališevo. The identities of known victims are listed in Schedule B.

Budakovë/Budakovo and Semetishtë/Semetište

155. On or about 17 August 1998, Latife and Rushe KOLOLLI were arrested and subsequently questioned and detained in Budakovë/Budakovo for about three days. An order for their transfer to KLA Brigade 123 was then issued by Sadik HALITJAHA. Their bodies were found on or around 23 August 1998, shortly after having been handed over by KLA members who transferred them from their detention location in Budakovë/Budakovo to KLA member Naim BERISHA in or around Semetishtë/Semetište. Family members were denied information regarding their fate.

Bajgorë/Bajgora

156. Osman SINANI was detained by KLA members in Bajgorë/Bajgora, Podujevë/Podujevo. On or about 30 August 1998, Osman SINANI was taken at night to a forest by certain KLA members where he was tied to a tree and interrogated. He was told that if he did not confess, he would be killed. After shots were heard, he was seen slumped down. He was last seen in KLA custody. Osman SINANI's remains were subsequently found, showing blunt force trauma, in a forested area near Bajgorë/Bajgora after his family members were directed there by KLA members.

Majac/Majance

157. [REDACTED] were detained for varying periods of time and mistreated by certain KLA members in Llapashticë/Lapaštica, before being held in KLA detention in Majac/Majance from on or about 25 March 1999. They were [REDACTED]. Detainees at Majac/Majance were ordered [REDACTED]. The bodies of [REDACTED] were discovered [REDACTED].

Potok

158. [REDACTED] were detained for varying periods of time and mistreated by certain KLA members in Llapashticë/Lapaštica, before being held in KLA detention in

Potok from on or about 25 March 1999. They were [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] remains were discovered together in [REDACTED].

Dobrotin/Dobratin

159. At around the end of March 1999, a Roma man who had arrived from Serb controlled territory was detained by certain KLA members and held tied in the middle of the village of Dobrotin/Dobratin, Podujevë/Podujevo, where he was subjected to beatings. After approximately two days, the man was brought to a checkpoint just outside the village where he was shot and killed upon the orders of Latif GASHI.

Zllash/Zlaš

160. From approximately the beginning of April 1999, [REDACTED] was detained and severely mistreated at a KLA base in Zllash/Zlaš, Prishtinë/Prishtina. [REDACTED] family members were denied information or provided false information regarding his whereabouts. [REDACTED] was last seen alive, in a debilitated state, in KLA custody [REDACTED] on or about 19 April 1999. At that time, when other detainees were released, [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] remains were found in July 1999, [REDACTED].

Kleçkë/Klečka

161. [REDACTED] was arrested by certain KLA members together with [REDACTED] on or around [REDACTED] 1999 near [REDACTED]. They were brought to the Kleçkë/Klečka detention site where they were beaten by KLA members. [REDACTED] died as a result of the injuries inflicted during the beatings. [REDACTED].

162. Ymer XHAFIQI was arrested by certain KLA members on or around 9 March 1999 near Piranë/Pirane. Sherafedin AJETI disappeared on or around 15 March 1999 in Zhabar/Žabare and was taken into custody by KLA members. Both men were transferred to the Kleçkë/Klečka detention site where they were beaten and

mistreated. Ymer XHAFIQI and Sherafedin AJETI were taken from the detention site and killed by certain KLA members on or around 5 April 1999. Their remains have never been found.

163. Arben AVDYLI was arrested by certain KLA members in Baicë/Banjica on or around 10 February 1999. He was detained by the KLA in Likoc/Likovac and transferred to the Kleçkë/Klečka detention site on or around 21 March 1999. He was released from detention on or around 2 April 1999; one day after his release he was arrested again by certain KLA members in Kleçkë/Klečka and killed by gunfire. His remains have never been found.

164. Serbian MUP officers Veljko MARKOVIĆ and Nebojša ĐURIČIĆ disappeared on or around 9 February 1999. They were brought to the Kleçkë/Klečka detention site and were held in and around that location. On or around 5 April 1999 they were taken by certain KLA soldiers and killed nearby by gunfire upon the order of Fatmir LIMAJ. Their remains were subsequently recovered near that location.

165. VJ soldiers Bojan CVETKOVIĆ, Žarko FILIPOVIĆ, Dragoljub TANASKOVIĆ, Života TODOROVIĆ and Dragan VUČETIĆ were detained by certain KLA members on or around 11 April 1999 between Suharekë/Suva Reka and Pristina. They were brought to the Kleçkë/Klečka detention site and were held in and around that location. On or around 18 April 1999 they were taken by certain KLA members and killed nearby by gunfire or by bladed weapons. Their remains were subsequently recovered from a single grave near Kleçkë/Klečka detention site.

Varosh/Varoš Selo

166. On or about 5 March 1999, Rrahim ELEZI was beaten and detained in/around Bob. The following day, he was transferred to Ivajë/Ivajja where Riza KIKI, Faik RECI, Nezir TOPOJANI and others were also being detained by certain KLA members. On or about 8 March 1999, the four men were among those transferred to, and detained in, Biçec/Bičevac. On or about 10 March 1999, they were transferred to Varosh/Varoš

Selo where they were all beaten. On or about 12 March 1999, the four men were taken one by one out of the room in which they were detained by KLA members in Varosh/Varoš Selo. None of them has been seen since. Family members were denied information regarding their fate.

Kukës, Albania

167. On or about 17 May 1999, [REDACTED] was arrested and detained by certain KLA members at the site of a former metal factory in Kukës, Albania. [REDACTED] and other detainees were severely beaten by certain KLA members, including Sabit GEÇI, on an almost daily basis. On or around 4 June 1999, during the course of such mistreatment, [REDACTED] was shot [REDACTED]. The following day, [REDACTED] died as a result of the mistreatment.

Former MUP building, Prizren

168. On 17 June 1999, certain KLA members arrested [REDACTED] from his home in [REDACTED], Prizren, and detained him at the former MUP building in Prizren. He was beaten and, as a result, died while in detention several hours after his arrest. On 18 June 1999, [REDACTED] body was found [REDACTED] in the former MUP building by KFOR members who raided the building and released other persons detained there by the KLA.

Rahovec/Orahovac

169. On or about 16 June 1999, Cvetko PELEVIĆ and Panta GRKOVIĆ were taken from their homes in Rahovec/Orahovac by certain KLA members. They were mistreated before being taken away. At least three other people were abducted by certain KLA members on the same day. Panta GRKOVIĆ's remains were later recovered. Cvetko PELEVIĆ's body has never been found.

170. Near the end of June 1999, [REDACTED] was taken away in a car by certain KLA members from outside the 'Number 18' factory in Rahovec/Orahovac. He was

last seen in the custody of certain KLA members, and his remains have never been found.

171. On or about 9 August 1999, Marko JELIĆ was taken from his home in Rahovec/Orahovac by certain KLA members. Marko JELIĆ's family members continued to be harassed and mistreated in the days following the abduction. Marko JELIĆ was last seen in the custody of certain KLA members, and his remains have never been found.

Dormitory, Gjilan/Gnjilane

172. Mirko JOVIĆ and Džemo ZULJIĆ were both abducted by KLA members in Gjilan/Gnjilane on 12 and 14 July 1999, respectively. Mirko JOVIĆ was taken towards the Dormitory and was not seen again, until his body was found in June 2000. The cause of death was multiple gunshot wounds. Just two days later, on 14 July 1999, Džemo ZULJIĆ was abducted from his home and taken to the Dormitory. His body was found in 2002. Mirko JOVIĆ previously worked at a prison and Džemo ZULJIĆ was a former MUP officer.

Nerodimja e Ulët/ Donje Nerodimlje

173. On or about 17 June 1999, Dimko PARLIĆ was taken by certain KLA members from his home in Nerodimja e Ulët/ Donje Nerodimlje to the village of Balic, where he was interrogated and beaten before being released. Shortly afterwards, the same KLA members returned to Dimko PARLIĆ's house, and took him away again. He has never been seen since.

Tokbashqe

174. On a date between July and August 1999, an elderly civilian of Serb ethnicity was mistreated and detained by certain KLA members at a KLA base at Tokbashqe, Prishtinë/Prishtina. After two or three days the man was killed by certain KLA members, and buried in a grave outside the KLA base.

Enforced Disappearance of Persons

175. During the Indictment Period, JCE Members and Tools arrested, abducted, or detained persons by or with the authorisation, support or acquiescence of the KLA/PGoK in Kosovo and northern Albania in areas under KLA/PGoK control and at or in connection with detention sites identified in Schedule A. When family members and others sought information concerning the missing persons, JCE Members and Tools frequently refused to respond, or provided false or misleading information. They also frequently refused requests to access detention sites or visit detainees, threatened or assaulted those who sought information, and failed to inquire about or investigate the fate or whereabouts of missing persons. Incidents of enforced disappearance of persons comprise those identified in Schedule C, and described in paragraphs 139, 141, 144, 149, 151, 152, 154-155, 160 and 166 above.

STATEMENT OF CRIMES

176. Through the acts and omissions described above, **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, Rexhep SELIMI, and Jakup KRASNIQI** committed through their participation in a joint criminal enterprise and/or aided and abetted the crimes charged in this indictment. In addition or in the alternative, **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, Rexhep SELIMI, and Jakup KRASNIQI** are responsible as superiors for crimes committed by their subordinates. **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, Rexhep SELIMI, and Jakup KRASNIQI** knew or had reason to know that the crimes charged in this indictment were about to be committed or had been committed by their subordinates, and failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such crimes or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

177. **Hashim THAÇI, Kadri VESELI, Rexhep SELIMI and Jakup KRASNIQI** are individually criminally responsible for:

Count 1: PERSECUTION on political and/or ethnic grounds, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY, punishable under Articles 13(1)(h), 16(1)(a), and 16(1)(c) of the Law;

Count 2: IMPRISONMENT, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY, punishable under Articles 13(1)(e), 16(1)(a), and 16(1)(c) of the Law;

Count 3: ILLEGAL OR ARBITRARY ARREST AND DETENTION, a WAR CRIME, punishable under Articles 14(1)(c), 16(1)(a), and 16(1)(c) of the Law;

Count 4: OTHER INHUMANE ACTS, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY, punishable under Articles 13(1)(j), 16(1)(a), and 16(1)(c) of the Law;

Count 5: CRUEL TREATMENT, a WAR CRIME, punishable under Articles 14(1)(c)(i), 16(1)(a), and 16(1)(c) of the Law;

Count 6: TORTURE, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY, punishable under Articles 13(1)(f), 16(1)(a), and 16(1)(c) of the Law;

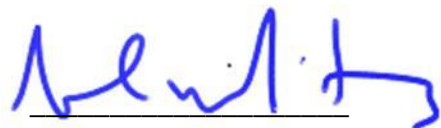
Count 7: TORTURE, a WAR CRIME, punishable under Articles 14(1)(c)(i), 16(1)(a), and 16(1)(c) of the Law;

Count 8: MURDER, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY, punishable under Articles 13(1)(a), 16(1)(a), and 16(1)(c) of the Law;

Count 9: MURDER, a WAR CRIME, punishable under Articles 14(1)(c)(i), 16(1)(a), and 16(1)(c) of the Law; and

Count 10: ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE OF PERSONS, a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY, punishable under Articles 13(1)(i), 16(1)(a), and 16(1)(c) of the Law.

All sections of this indictment, including its Schedules, should be read in conjunction with one other.



Alex Whiting

Acting Specialist Prosecutor

Friday, 13 January 2023

At The Hague, the Netherlands.

SCHEDULE A
DETENTION SITES

	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	APPROXIMATE MINIMUM NUMBER OF KNOWN VICTIMS
KOSOVO				
1.	Drenas (Gllogoc)/Glogovac	1.1 Llapushnik/Lapušnik	Late April to 25 or 26 July 1998	30
		1.2 Baicë/Banjica	20 to 22 September 1998	13
		1.3 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] 1999	1
		1.4 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] 1999	1
		1.5 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] 1999	1
2.	Ferizaj/Uroševac	2.1 Around Greme/Grebno (Vrelo)	16 to 19 June 1999	2
		2.2 Varosh/Varoš Selo	10 to 12 March 1999	5
3.	Gjakovë/Đakovica	3.1 Jabllanicë/Jablanica	April 1998 to late July 1998	13

	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	APPROXIMATE MINIMUM NUMBER OF KNOWN VICTIMS
4.	Gjilan/Gnjilane	4.1 Former boarding school/dormitory in Gjilan/Gnjilane	Late June 1999 and July 1999	3
5.	Kaçanik/Kaçanik	5.1 Ivajë/Ivaja	1 to 8 March 1999	13
		5.2 Bob	5 to 6 March 1999	4
		5.3 Biçec/Biçevac	8 to 10 March 1999	5
6.	Lipjan/Lipljan	6.1 Shalë (Sedllarë)/Sedlare	Late October to November 1998	4
		6.2 House and surrounding buildings near Kleçkë/Klečka	November 1998 to June 1999	20
7.	Malishevë/Mališevo	7.1 Former police station in Malishevë/Mališevo	16 to 26 or 27 July 1998	48
		7.2 Bubel/Bublje	6 to 9 June 1999	3
8.	Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	8.1 Novobërdë/Novo Brdo	Late June 1999	4

	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	APPROXIMATE MINIMUM NUMBER OF KNOWN VICTIMS
9.	Podujevë/Podujevo	9.1 Bare	August 1998	8
		9.2 Bajgorë/Bajgora	August 1998 to mid-September 1998	16
		9.3 Llapashticë/Lapaštica	November 1998 to March 1999	52
		9.4 Majac/Majance	25 March 1999 to 7 April 1999	3
		9.5 Potok	25 March 1999 to 7 April 1999	2
		9.6 Dobrotin/Dobratin	Late March 1999	1
10.	Prishtinë/Priština	10.1 Taslixhe/Taslidže, Prishtinë/Priština	[REDACTED] 1999	3
		10.2 Tokbashqë, Prishtinë/Priština	July or August 1999	1
		10.3 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED] 1999	1
		10.4 Zllash/Zlaš	September 1998	1

	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	APPROXIMATE MINIMUM NUMBER OF KNOWN VICTIMS
			1 to 19 April 1999	7
11.	Prizren	11.1 Jeshkovë/Ješkovo	August 1998	5
		11.2 Former MUP building in Prizren	16 to 18 June 1999	15
		11.3 Tusus, Prizren	15 to 23 June 1999	8
		11.4 [REDACTED], Prizren	16 to 19 June 1999	2
		11.5 [REDACTED] Prizren	26 June 1999	3
12.	Rahovec/Orahovac	12.1 Drenoc/Drenovac	May 1998 to July 1998	38
		12.2 Reti/Retimlje	January 1999	1
13.	Skënderaj/Srbica	13.1 Former police station and other locations in Likoc/Likovac	April 1998 to January 1999	25
		13.2 Qirez/Ćirez	20 September 1998	13
14.	Suharekë/Suva Reka	14.1 Budakovë/Budakovo	4 July 1998 to September 1998 and 28 or 29 April 1999	12

	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	APPROXIMATE MINIMUM NUMBER OF KNOWN VICTIMS
		14.2 Semetishtë/Semetište	19-20 August 1998	1
		14.3 Kostërc/Kostrce	10 to 16 June 1999	7
		14.4 Former police station in Suharekë/Suva Reka	Late June 1999	1
15.	Viti/Vitina	15.1 Vërban/Vrban	[REDACTED] 1999	9
ALBANIA				
16.	Kukës District	16.1 Metal factory in Kukës	May to June 1999	20
17.	Has District	17.1 Cahan	April to June 1999	17

SCHEDULE B
MURDER OR KILLING

	MUNICIPALITY	RELATED LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	KNOWN VICTIMS
KOSOVO				
1.	Drenas (Glllogoc)/Glogovac	Berishë/Beriša mountains near Llapushnik/Lapušnik	25 or 26 July 1998	1.1 Emin EMINI 1.2 Ibush HAMZA 1.3 Hyzri HAJRIZI 1.4 Shaban HOTI 1.5 Safet HYSENAJ 1.6 Bashkim RASHITI 1.7 Lufti XHEMSHITI 1.8 Shyqyri ZYMERI 1.9 Hasan HOXHA
2.	Drenas (Glllogoc)/Glogovac	Llapushnik/Lapušnik	12 June 1998	2.1 Ajet GASHI

	MUNICIPALITY	RELATED LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	KNOWN VICTIMS
3.	Ferizaj/Uroševac	Nerodimja e Ulët/Donje Nerodimlje	Around or after 18 June 1999	3.1 Dimko PARLIĆ
4.	Ferizaj/Uroševac	Varosh/Varoš Selo	12 March 1999	4.1 Rrahim ELEZI 4.2 Riza KIKI 4.3 Faik RECI 4.4 Nezir TOPOJANI
5.	Gjakovë/Đakovica	Jabllanicë/Jablanica	Around or after mid-June 1998	5.1 Nenad REMIŠTAR
6.	Gjakovë/Đakovica	Jabllanicë/Jablanica	Mid-July 1998	6.1 Skender KUQI
7.	Gjakovë/Đakovica	Jabllanicë/Jablanica	Late July or August 1998	7.1 Pal KRASNIQI
8.	Gjilan/Gnjilane	Dormitory	Around or after July 1999	8.1 Mirko JOVIĆ 8.2 Džemo ZULJIĆ
9.	Klinë/Klina	Volljakë/Volujak Cave (and Malishevë/Mališevo, Malishevë/Mališevo)	26 or 27 July 1998	9.1 Spasa BANZIĆ 9.2 Bozidar BOŽANIĆ 9.3 Mladen BOŽANIĆ

	MUNICIPALITY	RELATED LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	KNOWN VICTIMS
				9.4 Nemanja BOŽANIĆ 9.5 Novica BOŽANIĆ 9.6 Miodrag BURDŽIĆ 9.7 Spasa/Spasoje BURDŽIĆ 9.8 Srećko SIMIĆ 9.9 Predrag BURDŽIĆ
10.	Klinë/Klina	Volljakë/Volujak Cave (and Malishevë/Mališevo, Malishevë/Mališevo)	26 or 27 July 1998	10.1 Dimitrije/Dima KOSTIĆ 10.2 Lazar KOSTIĆ 10.3 Todor KOSTIĆ 10.4 Miroljub KOSTIĆ 10.5 Vekoslav KOSTIĆ 10.6 Vitomir KOSTIĆ 10.7 Rajko NIKOLIĆ 10.8 Cvetko NIKOLIĆ 10.9 Saško KOSTIĆ 10.10 Živko KOSTIĆ 10.11 Miodrag KOSTIĆ

	MUNICIPALITY	RELATED LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	KNOWN VICTIMS
				10.12 Svetislav KOSTIĆ 10.13 Srećko KOSTIĆ 10.14 Mladen KOSTIĆ 10.15 Nebojša KOSTIĆ
11.	Klinë/Klina	Volljakë/Volujak Cave (and Malishevë/Mališevo, Malishevë/Mališevo)	26 or 27 July 1998	11.1 Krsta STANOJEVIĆ
12.	Lipjan/Lipljan	Kleçkë/Kleçka	3 April 1999	12.1 Arben AVDYLI
13.	Lipjan/Lipljan	Kleçkë/Kleçka	[REDACTED] 1999	13.1 [REDACTED]
14.	Lipjan/Lipljan	Kleçkë/Kleçka	5 April 1999	14.1 Ymer XHAFIQI
15.	Lipjan/Lipljan	Kleçkë/Kleçka	5 April 1999	15.1 Sherafedin AJETI
16.	Lipjan/Lipljan	Kleçkë/Kleçka	5 April 1999	16.1 Veljko MARKOVIĆ 16.2 Nebojša ĐURIČIĆ

	MUNICIPALITY	RELATED LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	KNOWN VICTIMS
17.	Lipjan/Lipljan	Klečkë/Klečka	18 April 1999	17.1 Bojan CVETKOVIĆ 17.2 Žarko FILIPOVIĆ 17.3 Dragoljub TANASKOVIĆ 17.4 Života TODOROVIĆ 17.5 Dragan VUČETIĆ
18.	Malishevë/Mališevo	Malishevë/Mališevo	On or around 18 or 19 July 1998	18.1 Srećko VITOŠEVIĆ 18.2 Srđan VITOŠEVIĆ 18.3 Aleksandar STANOJEVIĆ 18.4 Duško PATRNOGIĆ 18.5 Tomislav BALJOŠEVIĆ 18.6 Saša BALJOŠEVIĆ 18.7 Duško ĐINOVIĆ 18.8 Čedo ČABARKAPA 18.9 Duško DOLASEVIĆ 18.10 Đorđe BALJOŠEVIĆ 18.11 Radovan STALETIĆ 18.12 Branislav STALETIĆ

	MUNICIPALITY	RELATED LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	KNOWN VICTIMS
19.	Malishevë/Mališevo	Malishevë/Mališevo	Around or after 26 or 27 July 1998	19.1 [REDACTED] 19.2 [REDACTED]
20.	Podujevë/Podujevo	Bajgorë/Bajgora	Around or after 30 August 1998	20.1 Osman SINANI
21.	Podujevë/Podujevo	Dobrotin/Dobratin	Late March 1999	21.1 Unidentified Roma man
22.	Podujevë/Podujevo	Majac/Majance	Early April 1999	22.1 [REDACTED] 22.2 [REDACTED] 22.3 [REDACTED]
23.	Podujevë/Podujevo	Potok	Early April 1999	23.1 [REDACTED] 23.2 [REDACTED]
24.	Prishtinë/Priština	Tokbashqe, Prishtinë/Priština	July or August 1999	24.1 Unidentified Serb man
25.	Prishtinë/Priština	Zllash/Zlaš	Between approximately 19 April 1999 and around the end of April 1999	25.1 [REDACTED]

	MUNICIPALITY	RELATED LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	KNOWN VICTIMS
26.	Prizren	Former MUP building in Prizren	17 or 18 June 1999	26.1 [REDACTED]
27.	Rahovec/Orahovac	Çifllak/Čiflak	Around or after 16 June 1999	27.1 Cvetko PELEVIĆ
28.	Rahovec/Orahovac	Drenoc/Drenovac	Around or after [REDACTED] 1998	28.1 [REDACTED]
29.	Rahovec/Orahovac	Drenoc/Drenovac	Around or after 12 June 1998	29.1 Hysen KRASNIQI
30.	Rahovec/Orahovac	Drenoc/Drenovac	Around or after [REDACTED] 1998	30.1 [REDACTED] 30.2 [REDACTED]
31.	Rahovec/Orahovac	Drenoc/Drenovac	Around or after [REDACTED] 1998	31.1 [REDACTED]
32.	Rahovec/Orahovac	Drenoc/Drenovac	Around or after [REDACTED] 1998	32.1 [REDACTED]
33.	Rahovec/Orahovac	Drenoc/Drenovac	Around or after [REDACTED] 1998	33.1 [REDACTED]

	MUNICIPALITY	RELATED LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	KNOWN VICTIMS
34.	Rahovec/Orahovac	Rahovec/Orahovac	Around or after 16 June 1999	34.1 Panta GRKOVIĆ
35.	Rahovec/Orahovac	Rahovec/Orahovac	Around or after 9 August 1999	35.1 Marko JELIĆ
36.	Rahovec/Orahovac	Rahovec/Orahovac	Around or after 21 June 1999	36.1 [REDACTED]
37.	Skënderaj/Srbica	Likoc/Likovac	Between [REDACTED] April 1998	37.1 [REDACTED] 37.2 [REDACTED] 37.3 [REDACTED] 37.4 [REDACTED] 37.5 [REDACTED] 37.6 [REDACTED]
38.	Skënderaj/Srbica	Likoc/Likovac	[REDACTED] 1998	38.1 [REDACTED]
39.	Skënderaj/Srbica	Likoc/Likovac	Around or after January 1999	39.1 [REDACTED]

	MUNICIPALITY	RELATED LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE	KNOWN VICTIMS
40.	Suharekë/Suva Reka	Budakovë/Budakovo	Around or after 19 August 1998	40.1 Latife KOLOLLI 40.2 Rushe KOLOLLI
ALBANIA				
41.	Kukës District	Former metal factory in Kukës	5 June 1999	41.1 [REDACTED]

SCHEDULE C

ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE OF PERSONS

	MUNICIPALITY	RELATED LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE OF DISAPPEARANCE	KNOWN VICTIMS
1.	Ferizaj/Uroševac	Varosh/Varoš Selo	12 March 1999	1.1 Rrahim ELEZI 1.2 Riza KIKI 1.3 Faik RECI 1.4 Nezir TOPOJANI
2.	Prishtinë/Priština	Zllash/Zlaš	19 April 1999	2.1 [REDACTED]
3.	Gjakovë/Đakovica	Jabllanicë/Jablanica	25 July 1998	3.1 Pal KRASNIQI
4.	Malishevë/Mališevo	Malishevë/Mališevo	Around or after 26 or 27 July 1998	4.1 [REDACTED]
5.	Rahovec/Orahovac	Drenoc/Drenovac	[REDACTED] 1998	5.1 [REDACTED] 5.2 [REDACTED]
6.	Rahovec/Orahovac	Drenoc/Drenovac	[REDACTED] 1998	6.1 [REDACTED]

	MUNICIPALITY	RELATED LOCATION	APPROXIMATE DATE OF DISAPPEARANCE	KNOWN VICTIMS
7.	Rahovec/Orahovac	Drenoc/Drenovac	[REDACTED] 1998	7.1 [REDACTED]
8.	Skënderaj/Srbica	Likoc/Likovac	[REDACTED] April 1998	8.1 [REDACTED] 8.2 [REDACTED] 8.3 [REDACTED] 8.4 [REDACTED] 8.5 [REDACTED] 8.6 [REDACTED]
9.	Skënderaj/Srbica	Likoc/Likovac	January 1999	9.1 [REDACTED]
10.	Suharekë/Suva Reka	Budakovë/Budakovo	19 August 1998	10.1 Latife KOLOLLI 10.2 Rushe KOLOLLI