



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

In: KSC-BC-2020-06
Specialist Prosecutor v. Hashim Thaçi, Kadri Veseli, Rexhep Selimi and Jakup Krasniqi

Before: Trial Panel II
Judge Charles L. Smith, III, Presiding Judge
Judge Christoph Barthe
Judge Guénaél Mettraux
Judge Fergal Gaynor, Reserve Judge

Registrar: Dr Fidelma Donlon

Filing Participant: Specialist Prosecutor's Office

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Prosecution submission pertaining to periodic detention review of Kadri Veseli

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Pursuant to Article 41 of the Law¹ and Rule 57 of the Rules,² the Specialist Prosecutor's Office ('SPO') makes the following submissions in support of the need for the continued detention of the Accused Kadri Veseli ('Veseli'). The Pre-Trial Judge, the Court of Appeals, and this Panel have repeatedly held that Veseli's detention is justified on multiple bases, that no conditions short of detention in the Kosovo Specialist Chambers' ('KSC') detention facilities would be sufficient to mitigate the risks, and that the detention period—taking all relevant circumstances into account—is reasonable. Since the most recent determination of this Panel on 16 October 2023,³ there has been no change in circumstances that merits deviating from that determination. To the contrary, significant recent developments, in conjunction with the continued progression of trial, decisively confirm both the necessity and reasonableness of detention.

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

2. The relevant procedural history regarding Veseli's detention is referenced in the Panel's most recent detention decision as having been set out extensively in previous decisions.⁴

3. On 3 April 2023, the trial commenced.⁵

¹ Law no.05/L-053 on Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office, 3 August 2015 ('Law'). Unless otherwise indicated, all references to 'Article(s)' are to the Law.

² Rules of Procedure and Evidence Before the Kosovo Specialist Chambers, KSC-BD-03/Rev3/2020, 2 June 2020 ('Rules'). All references to 'Rule' or 'Rules' herein refer to the Rules, unless otherwise specified.

³ Decision on Periodic Review of Detention of Kadri Veseli, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, 16 October 2023 ('Twelfth Detention Decision').

⁴ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, paras 1-4.

⁵ Transcript (Opening Statements), 3 April 2023.

4. On 13 November 2023, testimony of the thirty-fifth (35th) witness concluded.⁶

III. SUBMISSIONS

5. The relevant applicable law is set out in Article 41, and Rules 56 and 57, and has been laid out extensively in earlier decisions.⁷

6. Since the most recent detention decision, there have been no developments that diminish the factors supporting the need and reasonableness of detention. Indeed, the continued progression of trial through the testimony of the thirty-fifth (35th) witness and other developments in the case decisively confirm the necessity of detention.

A. GROUNDED SUSPICION

7. Article 41(6)(a) requires a grounded suspicion that the detained person has committed a crime within the jurisdiction of the KSC.⁸ There remains a grounded suspicion that Veseli has done so.⁹ The Confirmation Decision determined that there is a suspicion that Veseli is liable for crimes against humanity and war crimes as identified in Articles 13, 14, and 16,¹⁰ to a standard that exceeds the 'grounded suspicion' required for detention.¹¹ The Pre-Trial Judge later also confirmed amendments to the Indictment that added further, similar charges against Veseli.¹² Nothing has occurred since the

⁶ Transcript (Trial Proceedings), 13 November 2023, p.9880. While the testimony of W04444 did conclude on that day, the testimony of an earlier witness, W04577, has been adjourned (*see* Transcript, 18 October 2023, pp.9097-9112).

⁷ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.7.

⁸ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.10.

⁹ *See* Article 41(6)(a); Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, paras 12-13.

¹⁰ Public Redacted Version of Decision on the Confirmation of the Indictment Against Hashim Thaçi, Kadri Veseli, Rexhep Selimi and Jakup Krasniqi, KSC-BC-2020-06/F00026/RED, 26 October 2020, para.521(a).

¹¹ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.12.

¹² Public Redacted Version of Decision on the Confirmation of Amendments to the Indictment Against Hashim Thaçi, Kadri Veseli, Rexhep Selimi and Jakup Krasniqi, KSC-BC-2020-06/F00777/RED, 22 April 2022, para.185; *see also* Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.12.

confirmation decisions that would detract from this determination. Indeed, it has been repeatedly confirmed that there remains a well-grounded suspicion that Veseli has committed crimes within the KSC's jurisdiction.¹³

B. DETENTION IS JUSTIFIED UNDER ALL ARTICLE 41(6)(B) FACTORS

8. The Court of Appeals has been clear that, once a grounded suspicion under Article 41(6)(a) is identified, an articulable basis of a single ground under Article 41(6)(b) is sufficient to support detention.¹⁴ The three grounds under Article 41(6)(b) justifying detention are: (i) risk of flight; (ii) potential obstruction; and (iii) risk of additional crimes.¹⁵ The applicable standard is articulable grounds that support a 'belief' that there is a risk of one of the Article 41(6)(b) grounds occurring.¹⁶ The 'belief' test denotes 'an acceptance of the possibility, not the inevitability, of a future occurrence'.¹⁷ In other words, the standard to be applied is less than certainty, but more than a mere possibility of a risk materialising.¹⁸ The Panel has noted that 'articulable' in this context means specified in detail by reference to the relevant information or evidence.¹⁹ In considering whether an accused should be detained or released, the relevant chamber must consider

¹³ See, e.g., Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, paras 12-13.

¹⁴ See *Prosecutor v. Gucati and Haradinaj*, Consolidated Decision on Nasim Haradinaj's Appeals Against Decisions on Review of Detention, KSC-BC-2020-07/IA007/F00004, 6 April 2022, para.49.

¹⁵ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.14.

¹⁶ Decision on Kadri Veseli's Appeal Against Decision on Interim Release, KSC-BC-2020-06/IA001/F00005, 30 April 2021 ('First Appeals Decision'), para.19.

¹⁷ First Appeals Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/IA001/F00005, paras 13, 17-19.

¹⁸ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.14; First Appeals Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/IA001/F00005, para.17; *Prosecutor v. Gucati and Haradinaj*, Public Redacted Version of Decision on Review of Detention of Nasim Haradinaj, KSC-BC-2020-07/F00507/RED, 21 December 2021 ('Haradinaj Decision'), para.28.

¹⁹ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.14 *citing* Article 19.1.31 of the Kosovo Criminal Procedure Code 2012, Law No. 08/L-032 defining 'articulable' as: 'the party offering the information or evidence must specify in detail the information or evidence being relied upon'.

whether measures other than detention would sufficiently reduce the risk of the Article 41(6)(b) factors occurring.²⁰

i. Risk of Obstruction of Proceedings (Article 41(6)(b)(ii))

9. Veseli continues to present a risk of obstructing proceedings. This Panel has recently concluded that the risk that Veseli will obstruct the progress of KSC proceedings continues to exist.²¹

10. The Panel reiterated its previous determination that: (i) Veseli has the ability to give instructions to an individual interacting with the KSC and, in doing so, he directly intervened in a matter involving the KSC; (ii) Veseli continues to play a significant role in Kosovo on the basis of the previous positions he occupied, which would continue to allow him to, for instance, access information or elicit the support of others; (iii) while Veseli was at the head of the Kosovo Intelligence Service ('SHIK'), members of SHIK were involved in witness interference; and (iv) the advancement of the trial proceedings provides an opportunity for Veseli to gain insight into the evidence underpinning the serious charges against him.²²

11. There is a persistent climate of intimidation of witnesses and interference with criminal proceedings against former KLA members in Kosovo,²³ which the Court of Appeals has agreed is a relevant 'contextual consideration'.²⁴ Similar findings were made

²⁰ Judgment on the Referral of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence Adopted by Plenary on 17 March 2017 to the Specialist Chamber of the Constitutional Court Pursuant to Article 19(5) of the Law no. 05/L-053 on Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office, KSC-CC-PR-2017-1/F00004, 26 April 2017, para.14.

²¹ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.27.

²² Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.24.

²³ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.26.

²⁴ Public Redacted Version of Decision on Hashim Thaçi's Appeal Against Decision on Review of Detention, KSC-BC-2020-06/IA017/F00011/RED, 5 April 2022, paras 41-48; Public Redacted Version of Decision on Kadri Veseli's Appeal Against Decision on Remanded Detention Review and Periodic Review of Detention, KSC-BC-2020-06/IA014/F00008/RED, 31 March 2022, para.50; Public Redacted Version of Decision on

in the *Mustafa* Trial Judgment²⁵ and the *Gucati and Haradinaj* Appeal Judgment.²⁶ The Case 7 Trial Panel considered that ‘witness protection has continued to be a live and critical issue in Kosovo’,²⁷ and credited the testimony of Defence Expert Robert Reid, who remarked that, in over 20 years in the field, he had never seen witness intimidation on the level that exists in Kosovo.²⁸

12. Moreover, Veseli has received information concerning the witnesses the SPO intends to call in upcoming evidentiary blocks and will continue to receive such information every three months,²⁹ and the risk of obstruction increases as the remaining delayed disclosure witnesses have their identities lifted in the course of trial.

13. In this regard, the Panel has previously noted that the disclosure of such highly sensitive information to the Veseli Defence necessarily results in it becoming known to a broader range of persons, including the Accused.³⁰ This continues to amplify the risk of sensitive information pertaining to witnesses becoming known to members of the public before the witnesses in question give evidence,³¹ which, in the context of the release of an Accused, would not be conducive to the effective protection of witnesses who are yet to testify.³²

Rexhep Selimi’s Appeal Against Decision on Remanded Detention Review and Periodic Review of Detention, KSC-BC-2020-06/IA015/F00005/RED, 25 March 2022, para.43.

²⁵ *Prosecutor v. Mustafa*, Further Redacted Version of Corrected Version of Public Redacted Version of Trial Judgment, KSC-BC-2020-05/F00494/RED3/COR, 16 December 2022, para.57.

²⁶ *Prosecutor v. Guçati and Haradinaj*, Appeal Judgment, KSC-CA-2022-01/F00114, 2 February 2023, para.438 (quoting KSC-BC-2020-07, Transcript, 18 May 2022, pp.3858-3859).

²⁷ *Prosecutor v. Guçati and Haradinaj*, Public Redacted Version of the Trial Judgment, KSC-BC-2022-01/F00611/RED, 18 May 2022 (‘Case 7 Judgment’), para.579.

²⁸ Case 7 Judgment, KSC-BC-2020-07/F00611/RED, para.577.

²⁹ Prosecution submission of list of witnesses for 30 October to 13 December 2023, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01828, 2 October 2023.

³⁰ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.25.

³¹ See Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.25.

³² See Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.25.

14. Indeed, the risk of confidential information being unlawfully revealed by Veseli has already been realized, as Veseli has violated the Trial Panel's orders by, *inter alia*, disseminating the content of confidential testimony to persons visiting him at the Detention Centre.³³

15. This demonstrates that the risk of obstruction is not only well-founded, but that Veseli is actively engaged in unlawful conduct that is detrimental to the safety, security and well-being of witnesses, and directly prejudicial to the integrity of proceedings. It is now apparent that Veseli presents an extraordinarily heightened risk of obstructing KSC proceedings to such an extent that even the standard communications restrictions and monitoring of the Detention Centre are insufficient to mitigate.³⁴

ii. Risk of Criminal Offences (Article 41(6)(b)(iii))

16. Veseli continues to present a risk of committing further crimes. This Panel has recently concluded that the risk that Veseli will commit further crimes continues to exist.³⁵

17. The Panel recalled its previous finding that the risk of Veseli committing further crimes continues to exist, opined that the same factors that were taken into account in relation to the risk of obstruction are relevant to the analysis of the risk of committing further crimes, and concluded that no new circumstances have arisen since the last detention review that would justify a different finding in respect of this matter.³⁶ As recounted above, new circumstances in relation to the risk of obstruction have been

³³ See Prosecution urgent request for modification of detention conditions with confidential Annexes 1 to 5, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01933, 17 November 2023, Confidential ('Prosecution Request'), para.24. See also Prosecution Request, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01933, paras 8-12, 15-20, 48.

³⁴ See Prosecution Request, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01933, paras 39-40.

³⁵ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.31.

³⁶ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.29.

revealed since the last detention review that only further- and manifestly- justify the same finding in respect of this matter.

18. Moreover, the crimes against humanity and war crimes that Veseli is charged with are extremely serious and they are alleged to have been committed in cooperation with others.

19. The Panel highlighted the fact that the trial in this case has started, that the identities of sensitive witnesses have been disclosed to Veseli, and that any risk of the further commission of crimes must be avoided.³⁷

20. This Panel's previous conclusion that the continuing disclosure of sensitive information presented an unacceptable risk for the commission of further crimes³⁸ applies even more forcefully given the new circumstances that have been revealed since the last detention review and the continued progression of trial.

iii. Risk of Flight (Article 41(6)(b)(i))

21. Veseli is aware of the serious confirmed charges against him, the possible lengthy prison sentence that may result therefrom, and through the ongoing disclosure process, he is constantly gaining more knowledge about the evidence in relation to those crimes.³⁹ The progression of trial continues to takes the risk of flight to an even higher level, as Veseli now sees the evidence against him steadily entering the record. In addition, Veseli is now aware of powerful evidence that he has engaged in conduct prejudicial to the integrity of proceedings and security of witnesses to such an extent that modification of

³⁷ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.30.

³⁸ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, paras 30-31.

³⁹ Decision on Kadri Veseli's Application for Interim Release, KSC-BC-2020-06/F00178, 22 January 2021, para.32.

his detention conditions is being sought.⁴⁰ Relatedly, while the Panel had previously credited Veseli with cooperation with relevant authorities associated with his detention,⁴¹ this is clearly not the current state of affairs. The combination of all of these factors elevates Veseli's risk of flight to a 'sufficiently real possibility'.⁴²

C. NO MODALITIES OF CONDITIONAL RELEASE ARE ABLE TO SUFFICIENTLY MITIGATE THE RISKS

22. The relevant risks, including those regarding flight, can only be effectively managed at the KSC's detention facilities. This Panel has recently concluded that the risks of obstructing the proceedings and committing further offences can only be effectively managed at the KSC's detention facilities.⁴³

23. Regarding the risks of obstructing the progress of KSC proceedings and committing further crimes, the Panel found that none of the proposed conditions, nor any additional measures foreseen in Article 41(12) could sufficiently mitigate the existing risks.⁴⁴

24. Further, the Panel found that the measures in place at the KSC detention facilities, viewed as a whole, provide robust assurances against unmonitored visits and communications with family members and pre-approved visitors with a view to minimising the risks of obstruction and commission of further crimes.⁴⁵ Moreover, they

⁴⁰ See Prosecution Request, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01933.

⁴¹ Decision on Periodic Review of Detention of Kadri Veseli, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01171, 19 December 2022, para.24.

⁴² See e.g., First Appeals Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/IA001/F00005, para.19.

⁴³ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, paras 36-37.

⁴⁴ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.35.

⁴⁵ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.35.

offer a controlled environment where a potential breach of confidentiality could be more easily identified and/or prevented.⁴⁶

25. The Panel has concluded that it is only through the communication monitoring framework applicable at the KSC detention facilities that Veseli's communications can be restricted in a manner that would sufficiently mitigate the risks of obstruction and commission of further crimes.⁴⁷

26. Nothing has occurred since the previous determination warranting a different assessment on conditions, either generally or for a discrete period of time. To the contrary, Veseli's conduct now represents such an extraordinarily heightened risk that even the standard communications restrictions and monitoring of the Detention Centre are insufficient to mitigate it, and modification of detention conditions is being sought.⁴⁸ Therefore, especially in conjunction with the continuation of trial and attendant further disclosure, the underlying risks are higher than ever.

D. DETENTION REMAINS PROPORTIONAL

27. Detention remains proportional. At the last detention review, this Panel found that Veseli's detention for a further two months was necessary and reasonable in the specific circumstances of the case.⁴⁹

28. In that regard, the Panel recalled that the reasonableness of an accused's continued detention must be assessed on the facts of each case and according to its special features, which, in this case, include: (i) Veseli is charged with ten counts of serious international

⁴⁶ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.35.

⁴⁷ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.36.

⁴⁸ See Prosecution Request, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01933.

⁴⁹ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.40.

crimes in which he is alleged to play a significant role; (ii) if convicted, Veseli could face a lengthy sentence; (iii) the risks under Article 46(b)(ii)-(iii) cannot be mitigated by any conditions; (iv) the case against Veseli is complex; and (v) the fact that the trial is underway, demonstrating reasonable progression of proceedings.⁵⁰

29. Here, taking these same, and additional, factors into consideration, Veseli's detention continues to be reasonable, especially in light of the continuing reasonable progression of proceedings.⁵¹ This is particularly true in light of the above developments related to factor (iii).

IV. CONCLUSION

30. For the foregoing reasons, the SPO respectfully submits that Veseli should remain detained.

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⁵⁰ Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.39.

⁵¹ In this regard, *see* Twelfth Detention Decision, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01861, para.40; Decision on Periodic Review of Detention of Jakup Krasniqi, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01926, 15 November 2023, paras 45, 48; Decision on Periodic Review of Detention of Rexhep Selimi, KSC-BC-2020-06/F01927, 15 November 2023, paras 44, 48.

Friday, 24 November 2023

At The Hague, the Netherlands.