

I. INTRODUCTION

Introduction

The Republic of Macedonia is facing one of the most serious threats for its sovereignty and territorial integrity, caused by open aggression by well-organized and armed Albanian criminal terrorist gangs that have come from Kosovo.

The armed para-military groups of extreme Albanians which call themselves „National Liberation Army“ (NLA), using violence and terror try to promote themselves into protectors and fighters for the rights of the Albanians in Macedonia and to fulfil certain political aims. In order to do that, they promote themselves into a subject to which the Macedonian authorities need to negotiate.

For the alleged „fight for protection of the interests of the Albanians“, the so-called NLA, has dreadfully vulgarized the concept of rights, especially the rights of the nationalities (minorities), covering with that their true aims: federalization of the Republic of Macedonia, secession and joining parts of its territory to Kosovo or Albania.

The so-called NLA, openly attacks the inter-ethnic relations and the inter-ethnic co-life, built for a long time and systematically in the past ten years. They do this in order to provoke a civil war in Macedonia, not taking care of and neglecting the security implications of such a conflict for the country and for the broader region.

The idea for Great Albania, or since recently Great Kosovo, is one of the last living projects for great states on the Balkans. The work of the so-called UCPMB (Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvegje and Bujanovac) on the territory of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; NLA on the territory of Macedonia and UCC (Liberation Army of Chemeria) on the territory of Greece, promotes terrorism as a mode and method for its completion.

The terrorist attacks of the extreme Albanians in Republic of Macedonia escalate in the beginning of 2001, when NLA fully took responsibility for the brutal, cruel and horrifying murders and massacres committed against members of the security forces of Republic of Macedonia and against civilians. They also took responsibility for the terrorist attacks of police objects and police officers, for occupying territories, kidnappings, and taking civilian hostages and their harassment, recruiting children for terrorist attacks, destroying and robbing private property and objects of historical and cultural importance to Republic of Macedonia, as well as for creating humanitarian catastrophe.

The acts of terrorism as a mode to promote and protect the rights of the Albanians in Republic of Macedonia can not and must not be justified under no conditions. Clearly and undoubtedly the acts, methods and practices of terrorism, employed by the so-called NLA have to be condemned, regardless of the motives. They have to be condemned as an acts of aggression that aim to destroy human rights, freedom, and democracy, being threat to the territorial integrity and security of the state, aiming destabilization of the legitimately elected authorities and intentionally destroying the plural civil society with non-imaginable consequences to the economic and social development of the state.

The terrorism of the so-called NLA has involved Republic of Macedonia into a war conflict which brought to great human sufferings and victims. Killed were 60 members of the security forces of Republic of Macedonia, 270 were slightly or severely injured; 10 civilians were killed while more than 100 injured; 6 members of the security forces and 36 civilians have been kidnapped; more than 100.000 citizens were forced to leave their homes; an ethnical cleansing of the Macedonian population was conducted in the villages of Sar Planina and Tetovo Region, houses, churches, cultural and religious facilities and objects from the historical heritage of Republic of Macedonia were destroyed and robbed off. Because of the terror employed by the NLA, more than 70.000 Macedonians from Tetovo and its surroundings left their homes.

The terrorists committed serious crimes with rude disrespect of the international humanitarian law.

Almost all cases of crimes, committed by the terrorists of the so-called NLA are investigated, documented, and presented to the national and the international public. The information on the committed crimes against the humanity are given to the institutions of the international community in charge of prosecution of their perpetrators, and above all to the International Tribunal for War Crimes for Former Yugoslavia.

„The White Book on the terrorism of the so-called NLA aims to promote the truth regarding the activities of the so-called „human rights and democracy fighters“ of the so-called NLA in Republic of Macedonia. It aims to tell the true motives and objectives, as well as to condemn the atrocities and the acts of violence and terror as not appropriate for democracy, for civilized societies and for the universal human values“.

* The presented numbers of killed and injured could be higher, having in mind the fact that the situation changes daily. The presented numbers are given inclusive of August 10, 2001.

II. FACTS ABOUT MACEDONIA

FACTS ABOUT MACEDONIA

GEOGRAPHY

Geographical Location of the **Republic of Macedonia**. The Republic of Macedonia is a South-European state. It is situated in the central part of the Balkan Peninsula. It is located between 40° 51' and 42° 22' north geographic latitude and 20° 27' and 23° 05' east geographic longitude. It borders the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the north, the Republic of Bulgaria to the east, the Republic of Greece to the south and the Republic of Albania to the west. Situated in this area of Europe and the Balkans, the Republic of Macedonia has a good geographical position. Such geographical features give broad opportunities for geographic connections, traffic communications and economic links.

Geographic Co-ordinates

North latitude	East longitude	Location	Municipality
North 42° 22' 21"	22° 18' 04"	Anishta (Dukat Planina)	Kriva Palanka
South 40° 51' 16"	21° 07' 33"	Markova Noga	Resen
East 41° 42' 33"	23° 02' 12"	Chengino Kale	Berovo
West 41° 31' 04"	20° 27' 32"	Kestenjar	Debar

Length of the Macedonian Border in kilometers

	Total	Land	River	Lake
Total	850	786	16	48
Albania	191	151	12	28
Bulgaria	165	165	-	-
Greece	262	238	420	
Yugoslavia	232	232	4	-

Area of the Republic of Macedonia and Number of Territorial Units

Area (km²) 25,713

Municipalities 123

Settlements 1,795

Cities 29

Population:

2,041,467 (July 2000 est.)

Nationality:

noun: Macedonian(s)*adjective:* Macedonian

Ethnic groups:

Macedonian 66.6%, Albanian 22.7%, Turkish 4%, Roma 2.2%, Serb 2.1%, other 2.4% (1994)

Religions:

Macedonian Orthodox 67%, Muslim 30%, other 3%

Languages:

Macedonian 70%, Albanian 21%, Turkish 3%, Serbo-Croatian 3%, other 3%

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORICAL EVENTS

◆ Iron age

Macedonians, formed during the Iron Age, from Brygian substratum and from Indo-European superstratum settled here at the end of the II millenium; the Macedonians, according the legends got their name from the mythological ancestor Makedon (Hes. Ap. Const. Prph., de them).

Maketa, the oldest name of Macedonia (Makedonis), after the mythological original ancestor Maketa (Hes; Eoeae. Fr. 7).

◆ VIII Century BC

The process of establishing a mutual statr is run by the I Macedonian dynasty Argeadai which originates from Argos Orestikon (App., Syr., 63; Diod., VII, 15; G. Sync., I, 373); Of the legendary rulers, the last three, Caranus, cca 796, Koinos and Tirimus (Diod., VII, 15; Eusebios, Hronika, I), were most probably historical kings.

◆ cca 707/6 BC

Perdikkas - founder of the dynasty (Her., VIII, 139)

◆ 498 - 454 BC

Alexander I called Philhelene; in the year 478 Lower Macedonia on the east, is united to Ennea Hodoi (later Amphipolis) on the river Strymon (Dem., XII, 21), and on the south to Pydna (Thuk. I, 137); Persian ally in the Greek-Persian wars; Macedonia already appears on the international scene; they make the first coins with the king's name on them; around the year 460, Herodotos sojourns in Macedonia and gives an interpretatio macedonica of the Greek-Persian wars (Her., V, 17-22, IX, 44-45).

◆ 453 - 413 BC

Perdikkas II works on starting a war between the Athens maritime power and Sparta which lead the Peloponnesian league (Thuk., Pel., I, 57) and initiated the creation of an Olynthian league from the Greek colonies on Chalkidike, for a war against Athens (Thuk., I, 58); during the Peloponnesian war Macedonian kings were one moment on the side of Athens and the next moment on the side of Sparta, depending of their interests, not wanting either of them to become too powerful.

◆ 413 - 399 BC

Archelaos made straight roads, built fortresses, reorganized the army (Thuk., II, 100); around the year 400 the Thesalian Pherrhaibia became Macedonian strategy, and he moved the Macedonian capital Aigai to Pella; he founded Macedonian Olympic Games in Dion, (the holy city of the Macedonians) among other reasons also because of the fact that the Greek Olympic Games were forbidden to the barbarians, meaning for the Macedonians as well (Her., V, 22); in the year 406 the Macedonian poet Adaios wrote an epitaph for the

grave stone of Euripides (Anth. Pal, 7,5,1; A. Gellius, Noct. Att, XV, 20, 10) who was staying in the palace of Archelaos where besides the apologetic work „Archelaos“ he also wrote the well known play „Bakhai“ inspired by the Macedonian cult for the God Dionysos; the Macedonian council refused to give Euripides' body to Athens - his birthplace (Gell., Noct. Att., XV. 20,); the Persian ally in the Greek-Persian wars; during the years 407/6 Archelaos from Athens received the titles proxenos and euergetes (IG V, no 117); dynasty from the years 393 - 391.

◆ 391 BC

Amyntas was enthroned; he led a policy of exhausting and weakening of Greek poleis; In 371, as the interested party (Aish. II, 23) he took part in the congress at Sparta for signing a mutual peace agreement.

◆ 369 BC

Alexander II waged war in Thessalia and left Macedonian garrisons in the Thessalian cities.

◆ 368 BC

The Boiotian league interfered in the dynasty wars in Macedonia (Peloponnesus), Philip II was taken as hostage to Thebes.

◆ 360/59 BC

Philip II, the greatest man that Europe had ever given (Theop., F.G.R. H., f, 27) united Macedonia and enforced Macedonian dominance upon the neighboring nations; in 357 Athens declared war against him, inside it was divided into anti-Macedonians, so called Hellenists (Demosthenes, Hyperetes, Lykurgos) and pro-Macedonians or Philipists (Isokrates, Eubylos, Philokrates and others); in the year 356 Athens established an anti-Macedonian coalition with the Illyrians, Thracians and the Paionians; Philip unified with the Chalkidian League; in 352 Philip became tagos of the Thessalian League; Demosthenes orated on the four Philipikos: I (351), II (344) and III and IV (341), and the three Olynthians in 349; in 349 Philip demolished Stageira, the birthplace of Aristotle, and in 348 the town Olynthos was demolished (Diod., XVI, 53); in 345 the Illyrians were conquered, except those who lived along the Adriatic Sea (Isokr., Phil. 21); in 342 Thessalia was divided in tetrachies; in Thrace - Macedonian strategy, formed the town Philipopolis; from 343 - 340 Aristotle came to Macedonia as teacher to Alexander; in 340 Philip besieged Byzantion and Perinthos, he was in war with the Skythians (Iust., IX, 2), the sixteen year old Alexandar replaced him on the throne and undertook a campaign to the Maidoi and established the city Alexandropolis; in 339 Philip defeated the Triballians on the northern border of Macedonia.

◆ 338 BC

The Hellenes were defeated during the battle at Chaironea; Philip became a hegemon to the Hellenes who signed the mutual peace agreement in Korinth (koine eirene) with which he gave them autonomy and freedom under the following conditions: prohibition of mutual wars and unifications; prohibition of changes in political structure by force; prohibition for driving into exile and confiscation of property of political opponents; prohibition for return

of political refugees; for death penalties; for army service in foreign countries; for abolishment of debts; for slave freedom; prohibition for re-assigning of the land. The Hellenes had to swear that they would obey the conditions and that they will not rebel, not only against Philip, but also against his successors as well. The four military bases, Akrokorinthos, the Theban Kadmeia, Halkis on Euboia and Ambrakia, were a guarantee for peace. This mutual peace - koine eirene dictated by the conqueror, was not a league at all (it did not have the word symachia), but a fiction which was to disguise Macedonian dominance in Greece, a temporary institution for including the Greek polis in the monarchy much more easily. Instead of taxes Philip assigned military obligation: there were Greek soldiers in the campaigns in the East, but they did not participate in any of the battles because they were, in a way, hostages for peace and a guarantee for safety in the background - the Greek land; not only did they not have an important role in any of the battles but there were no Greek commanders either, they were not even present in the Macedonian phalanx.

◆ 336 BC

In the midst of preparations for the campaign against Persia, in order to settle the question of hegemony in the East Mediterranean, Philip was killed in Aigai during the wedding of his daughter Cleopatra to Alexander from Epeiros.

◆ 336 BC

Alexander III, renewed koine eirene in autumn and Macedonian dominance over the Thracians, Tribalians and Illyrians, was in war with the Getai being the first military leader to cross the river Istros (Danube); he overtook the rebelling Thebes, which was demolished after a decision made by the council of Korinthos (synedrion); inheriting the most powerful country, with the most organized and most unified army, Alexander III of Macedon not only continued the campaign towards the East (Arr., Annab) in 334 but also made the expedition of all times, making him the only invincible military leader in the history deserving the epithet aniketos, stretching not only the borders of the Ecumene towards the East but also increasing the knowledge of that time, giving the world a new appearance. He was the beginning of the new historical epoch - Hellenistic (Macedonian) period which lasted until the fall of the last Macedonian monarchy (that of the Ptolemaios in Egypt) under Roman rule after the defeat in the battle at Actium, in the year 31 BC.

◆ 323 BC

After the death of Alexander, in the struggles for dominance of his associates, the Diadochi, both his sons were killed before reaching adult age. This meant the disappearance of the dynasty of Argeadai. As a result of this and of the Celtic invasion (285 - 277/6) Macedonia was in chaos.

◆ 277 BC

Antigonos Gountas, the grandson of Antigonos the One-eyed, founded the second Macedonian dynasty, Antigonids, whose rule was filled with battles in order to maintain Macedonian dominance in Greece and to protect it from the Dardarian attacks.

◆ 221 - 179 BC Philip V

I Roman - Macedonian war, 215 - 205; II Roman - Macedonian war, 200 - 196;

◆ 179 - 168 BC Perseus

III Roman - Macedonian war, 171 - 168. Perseus was defeated in the battle at Pydna and at that moment started the new counting of the time for the Macedonians (so called Macedonian provincial era); Macedonia falls under Roman protectorate (it was deprived of its external independence but retained internal self governance). It was divided into four parts (meres, partes, regiones, T. Liv., XLV, 30, 2); they were forbidden mutual marriages and trade; exploitation of the gold and silver mines; the prominent Macedonians older than 15 had to leave Macedonia „voluntarily“ (threatened with death), in order, by economical and military division, to prevent renewal of the country and rebellions aimed at foreign dominance.

◆ 149 - 148 BC

Uprising of Andriskos known as Pseudo-Philippus (T. Liv. XLII, 52; Polyb., XXXVI, 10).

◆ 148 BC

Macedonia was given the status of a province (Roman army and administration), making it a target for neighboring attacks, serving as basis for Roman conquests to the North and Northeast; the newly conquered territories were under the governance of this first Roman province in the Balkans (until they became organised as provinces) in the north to the River Danube, in the East to the Black Sea (Pontos Euxinos) and in the South to the Peloponnesus.

◆ 51 AD

For the first time on European soil, in the Macedonian towns Philippi, Thessaloniki and Beroia, the Apostle Paul preached Christianity (Acta apos., XVI, id. XVII); in 52 and 53 he sent epistles to the people of Thessaloniki (Epist. Thess); in 57 he came to Macedonia again, and in 63 he sent epistles to the people of Philippi (Epist. Philipp).

◆ III / IV

The economic and social crisis in the second half of the 3rd century was increased by the barbarian attacks from the north. Because of the Gothic attacks the Macedonian towns built fortresses around them, Macedonia was divided into two provinces, Macedonia Prima and Macedonia Salutaris.

◆ V

The Huns attack at the beginning of the century and the Ostrogothos attack at the end of the century, in 447 Stobi (P.Gradsko) and Heracleia Lynkestis (Bitola) were demolished ; Macedonia was divided again into Macedonia Prima and Macedonia Secunda.

◆ VI

In 518 an earthquake demolished Scupi (nowday Skopje); the Slavic attacks started, in 517 they devastated the Macedonian provinces (Comes Marcellinus); in 578/9 and 581 there were big Slavic invasions, in 586/7 they reached Peloponnesus; the Macedonian fortresses (Proc, De aedif., IV, B 279 - B 280) were renewed, the number of cities dropped from 100 to about 40 (Const., De them.).

◆ VII

The process of ethno-genesis of the modern Macedonian people by mixing of the natives and the Slavs the classical Macedonians, started.

◆ VIII

The dukedom Berzitia, with archduke Akamir, existed on the territory of Macedonia. The dukedom covered central Macedonia, from Skopje, in the North, to Kostur (nowday Kastoria) in the South.

◆ IX

The Slavic tribes in Macedonia accepted Christianity as their own religion. The brothers, Cyril and Methodius, who created the Slavic alphabet, were promoters of Christianity and founders of Slavic literacy among the Slavic people. Through their activity, the language of the Slavs from Macedonia, after the Greek, Latin and Jewish, became the fourth official language in which Christianity would be spread in Europe. Their students, Kliment and Naum Ohridski, were the founders of the literary school in Ohrid, which was the first Slavic University.

◆ X

The Macedonian Medieval Country was established during the period of czar Samoil (976 - 1018).

◆ XI

The Ohrid archbishopric, with main seat in Ohrid, was founded during the rule of czar Samoil; Petar Deljan organized a rebellion (1040 - 1041); Gjorgji Vojteh organized a rebellion (1072).

◆ XII

The Macedonian feudal lord Dobromir Hrst became independent (1185).

◆ XIII

The rule of the Macedonian feudal lord Strez (1207 - 1214).

◆ XIV

The rule of the dynasty Volkasin in Macedonia (1366 - 1395), The King Dimitrija Volkasin (1366 - 1371) and the King Marko (1371 - 1395) having Prilep as their center. Near the end of XIV century Macedonia fell under Turkish rule and remained as such for five centuries (1392 - 1912).

◆ XVI

In Mariovo and Prilep the people had begun an uprising against the Turkish rule (1564/65).

◆ XVII

The Karpos uprising („Karposevo vostanie“) had begun (1689).

◆ XVIII

The Ohrid archbishopric was canceled (1767).

♦ XIX

The nineteenth century represents a period of growth for Macedonian renaissance. The foundations of modern Macedonian literature, literacy and development of education were established. Most distinguished representatives are: Kiril Pejcinovic, Joakim Krocovski, Georgija Puleski, Partenij Zografski, Jordan Hadzi Konstantinov - Dzinot, Dimitar and Konstantin Miladinov, Grigor Prlicev, Kuzman Sapkarev...

Under the leadership of bishop Teodosios, from Skopje, an initiative was given for an independent Macedonian Orthodox Church, by renewal of the Ohrid archbishopric. In the second half of the XIX century the national and revolutionary struggles for freedom in Macedonia began: the uprisings in Razlovci (1876), and Kresna (1878).

♦ 23rd October 1893

In Thessaloniki D-r Hristo Tatarcev, Damjan Grujev, Petar Pop Arsov, Ivan Hadzi Nikolov, Anton Dimitrov and Hristo Batandziev founded the Macedonian revolutionary organization. The basic aim of the organization was the achievement of an autonomy for Macedonia. Leaders and ideologists were Goce Delcev and Gjorce Petrov.

♦ April 1903

The Revolutionaries of Salonika. A group of Macedonian revolutionaries, known as „Gemidzii“, carried out a series of attacks on a number of buildings in Thessaloniki in order to draw the attention of the European public towards the situation of the Macedonian people.

♦ August 2, 1903

The Ilinden uprising had begun. The rebels in the town of Krusevo organized their own power, well known as the Republic of Krusevo („Krusevska Republika“), which lasted 10 days.

♦ 1903

Krste Petkov - Misirkov published the book „On Macedonian Matters“ („Za makedonskite raboti“) in which he projected the principles for standardization of the Macedonian literary language.

♦ 1908

The Young Turk revolution. The Young Turk movement, lead by the Young Turk Committee, had the aim of reforming the Turkish country and making social and political reforms in Macedonia. The Macedonian revolutionary organization, through Jane Sandanski and the newly formed national federal party, actively took part in the Young Turk movement for achieving autonomy for Macedonia.

♦ 1912

First Balkan War in which the allied Balkan countries, Serbia, Bulgaria, Monte Negro and Greece, achieved victory over Turkey.

♦ June 1913

The Tikves Uprising took place against the new Serbian occupational dominance in Tikves after the First Balkan War. The rebels freed almost all of the Tikves region, includ-

ing the towns of Kavadarci and Negotino. In bringing the uprising to an end the Serbian military forces killed about 1,200 people and burnt more than 1,000 houses.

◆ 1913

The Second Balkan War was led by the country allies from the First Balkan War (Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria) with the aim of ruling Macedonia.

◆ August 10, 1913

Peace treaty in Bucharest - the territory of Macedonia was partitioned into three parts among Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece.

◆ September 1913 AD

In the region of Debar and Struga there was an uprising against the Serbian occupation immediately after the Second Balkan War. The rebellions, led by VMRO (Macedonian Internal Revolutionary Organisation) and the Albanian revolutionary committee, freed the towns of Debar, Ohrid, Struga and Kicevo.

◆ 1914 - 1918

First World War. In 1915 Bulgaria occupied Macedonia.

◆ 1919

Peace conference in Versailles. The partitioning of Macedonia was sanctioned, in the course of which the geographic, natural and ethnic unity of Macedonia was partitioned by the Balkan countries: The Kingdom of Serbia, Croatia and Slovenia, Bulgaria, Greece and Albania. The „Vardarian“ part of Macedonia fell under the rule of the newly formed Kingdom SHS.

◆ 1919 AD

„VMRO“ was restored under a new name - “Vnatesna makedonska revolucionerna organizacija“ under the leadership of the new Central Committee: Todor Aleksandrov, Aleksandar Protogerov and Petar Caulev. The main aim of the organization was to free Macedonia and create an autonomus and independent country within its geographical and economical borders.

◆ May 6, 1924

The May manifest was signed in Vienna by the members of the Central Committee of VMRO. Its aim was to unite the Macedonian revolutionary forces into a single Macedonian revolutionary front for freedom and unification of the partitioned territories of Macedonia, making it an independent and single political unit, within its natural geographical and ethnographical borders.

◆ February 1925 AD

The VI Congress of VMRO took place, a new Central Committee of VMRO was formed with the members Ivan Mihajlov, Aleksandar Protogerov and Georgi Pop Hristov. The aim of VMRO remained the same: fight to unite the partitioned Macedonia within its geographical borders and achieving complete political autonomy.

◆ October 1925

VMRO (United) was founded in Vienna under the leadership of Dimitar Vlahov, Pavel Satev, Georgi Zankov, Rizo Rizov, Vladimir Pop Timov and Hristo Jankov. Their main objective was: to free Macedonia within its geographical and economical borders and create an independent political unit that will become an equal member of the future Balkan Federation. In Greece, under the pressure of The League of Nations, a textbook about the Macedonian language for education of the Macedonians in Greece, the „Abecedar“, was published.

◆ March 1926

The Macedonian Young People's Secret Revolutionary Organization („Makedonska mladinska tajna revolucionerna organizacija“ - MMTRO) was founded with the aim of helping VMRO in their fight for freedom of Macedonia and for unification of its three parts into one autonomous political unit.

◆ 1938

The first collection of poems „Fire“ („Ogin“) from Venko Markovski was published in Macedonian.

◆ 1939

Publication of „White Dawns“ („Beli Mugri“), a collection of poems in Macedonian from the first modern Macedonian poet Koco Racin.

◆ 1940

Metodija Satorov - Sarlo became Political Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the Communist Party in Macedonia. It was the beginning of the realization of the Macedonian national platform: making a Macedonian country as part of Yugoslavia, having secessional rights.

◆ 1941

The Bulgarian and Italian military forces occupy „Vardarian“ Macedonia.

◆ October 11, 1941

Beginning of an armed battle in Macedonia with a national and revolutionary character, for the realization of an independent Macedonian state.

◆ 1943

The Communist Party of Macedonia was founded. The first military unit of the Macedonian army was formed. The process for creation of government authorities-„Narodnoosloboditelni Odbori“ (National Councils for Liberation) began. The Main headquarters of NOV (People's Liberation War) issued the Manifest expressing the aims of the liberation war.

◆ August 2, 1944

The First session of the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Macedonia, ASNOM was held at the monastery of St. Prohor Pcinski . The ASNOM presidium was formed then. Metodija Andonov Cento was its first President. A decision was reached to

constitute a modern Macedonian country that will become part of the new Federal Yugoslavia.

◆ April 1945

The first Macedonian government was founded with Lazar Kolisevski as its first President.

◆ July 17, 1967

The Ohrid Archbishopric was renewed as the Macedonian Orthodox church on September 8, 1991. There was also a referendum when the people voted for the independence of the Republic of Macedonia as a separate state.

◆ September 8, 1991

Referendum on a sovereign and independent state (September 8).

◆ November 17, 1991

The Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia was passed according to which „...Macedonia is constituted as a national country of the Macedonian people which guarantees complete civil equality and permanent mutual living of the Macedonian people with the Albanians, Turks, Vlachs, Roma and the other nationalities living in the Republic of Macedonia.“

◆ April 8, 1993

The Republic of Macedonia was admitted in the United Nations.

◆ 1995

Macedonia becomes a member of the Council of Europe.

Political System

The establishment of the political system of parliamentary democracy in the Republic of Macedonia was based on the Amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, adopted by the Assembly in the end of 1990. These amendments created an institutional frame for the development of a political system and the fulfillment of the legitimate right of the Macedonian people to its own state, to transform it from a federal unit into an independent state.

Following the Amendments, the Assembly adopted the Law on Election of Representatives, the Law on Constituencies and the Law on Political Organization. Consequently, the necessary conditions were created for the first multi-party parliamentary elections in the Republic of Macedonia. After general and direct elections by a secret ballot, held in November 1990, the first multi-party Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia was constituted.

Immediately after its convocation, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia began intense activities on enacting acts, which created the legal pre-conditions for the establishment of the Republic of Macedonia as an independent and sovereign state.

In this context, having achieved a general consensus of the political parties represented in the Assembly, the Assembly adopted a **Declaration**, expressing the sovereignty of the Republic of Macedonia. The Declaration gave supremacy of the republic constitutional order to the federal one. The Declaration also expressed the position for independence and territorial integrity of the Macedonian state and the right of the Macedonian people to self-determination, including the right to secession. This act especially pointed out to the need to adopt a new constitution, with which the future state order would be determined.

In August 1991 the Assembly issued a notice of referendum in order that the citizens give their opinion on the establishment of Macedonia as a sovereign and independent state. Based on the results of the referendum, held on **8 September 1991**, the Assembly adopted a Declaration, which confirmed the referendum results and established the basic principles of the international capacity of the state. The process of gaining independence of the state and the establishment of the political system of parliamentary democracy was rounded up with the adoption of the new Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia on **17 November 1991**.

The new Constitution confirmed the character and organization of the state and **the Republic of Macedonia is defined as a sovereign, independent, democratic and social state, in which the sovereignty originates from the citizens and belongs to the citizens.** The Constitution laid down the constitutional basis for a new organization of the state authority and for developing parliamentary democracy, in which citizen's freedoms and rights and their protection are the basis of the system. As fundamental values of the state order, the Constitution laid down the rule of law, the division of the state power, political pluralism and free general and democratic elections, free expression of the ethnic affiliation,

the legal protection of ownership, the freedom of the market and entrepreneurship, local self-government, respect of generally accepted provisions of international law.

Defined in this way, the fundamental values of the constitutional order, especially the **principle of division of powers to legislative, executive and judiciary, parliamentary democracy and the rule of law determined the basic form of the political system of the state**. In its implementation and further development, the principles of European democracy are applied, particularly development of civil society, based on independent judiciary, freedom of association, and enhancement of inter-ethnic relations, freedom of speech and freedom of press, inviolability of ownership, freedom of religion and gender equality.

Furthermore, processes aimed at radical reforms of the economics and political life take place in Macedonia, thus establishing a new system of **values of market economy and stable parliamentary democracy**. These processes in the economic system have resulted in a dominant position of the private ownership and defined the framework for the public sector towards its further transformation to private ownership. In the field of economy, a strict monetary policy has been applied. Measures of macroeconomic policy have been introduced in order to incite and speed up the economic development and to overcome the present economic and social crisis. To this aim, efforts have been made to attract foreign investment, to develop small and medium enterprises, to enhance employment, and reforms in the financial, banking and tax system have been undertaken..

The **judiciary**, as an important segment of the socio-political system, functions independently and autonomously and as the third power that guarantees the rule of law.

The **right to local self-government** is guaranteed to citizens. Self-government units are the municipalities. The municipalities are financed by their own income determined by Law, as well as by state support. The local-self-government is regulated by Law. In Macedonia there are 123 municipalities and the City of Skopje as a special self-government unit.

The **state administration** carries out its work in conditions of depolarization, striving to transform into a public service of the citizens and the economic agents.

In the field of public services, **education** has been freed of ideology and curricula have been reformed in all educational institutions, in order to achieve freedom and development of the creativity and self-initiative. In the field of health care, measures have been undertaken to transform it into national health protection system providing high-quality health protection services.

The development of democratic processes in the Republic of Macedonia has resulted in the establishment of numerous **media**, such as independent television and radio channels, as well as newspapers and magazines. It is of particular importance that some of them are printed, e.g. broadcast in the languages of ethnic minorities living in the Republic of Macedonia. Such a development of media is supported by the state budget.

Mutual respect and tolerance among citizens of different ethnic origin is a principle, which has been sustained in the development of **inter-ethnic relations** in the Republic of Macedonia. This principle is an expression of the for centuries lasting traditional and civilized co-existence on this Balkan areas. Minorities, in accordance with the Constitution, laws and international

documents enjoy all the rights and have all the responsibilities as citizens of the Republic of Macedonia. This provides for the encouragement and protection of their ethnic and cultural identity, as well as the protection of the integrity of the state as a whole.

In the development of its **foreign policy**, the Republic of Macedonia stands for peaceful co-operation and resolution of international disputes by peaceful means, respecting and applying the principles of the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter for New Europe and the relevant OSCE and Council of Europe acts.

The Republic of Macedonia is a member of numerous international global and regional organizations: the Organization of the United Nations, the Organization of Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC), as well as the Partnership for Peace Program, the Council of Europe, as well as regional initiatives for South-East Europe. With its active and constructive participation in these organizations, the Republic of Macedonia gives its contribution to the development of peace and democracy, thus reinforcing its role in the solution of problems of international character and the establishment of its national interest on international level.

So defined, the foreign policy of the Republic of Macedonia provides favorable international conditions to come closer to countries with developed democracy and market economy, to reinforce the policy of national security and to accelerate the implementation of the economic and political reforms in the state.

Becoming a member of the Euro-Atlantic integration - the **European Union and NATO** - is a strategic objective of the foreign policy of the Republic of Macedonia. This objective is based on the political and program aims of the political agents and the bodies of state power.

One of the priorities of the foreign policy of the Republic of Macedonia is the **regional policy**. The Republic of Macedonia takes part in almost all the regional initiatives in South-East Europe. Numerous are the activities of the Republic of Macedonia for the implementation of the Stability Pact for South-East Europe, its principles and objectives.

Further development of **friendly relations** and close co-operation with the neighboring countries, the Republic of Albania, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Greece and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the positive energy in the improvement of relations with these states is one of the priorities of the Macedonian foreign policy.

In this way, the Republic of Macedonia will continue to give its concrete contribution to the transformation of South-East Europe in a region of peace, stability, security, prosperity and democracy.

Executive branch:

Chief of state:

President

Boris TRAJKOVSKI

(since 15 December 1999)



Head of government:

Prime Minister

Ljubco GEORGIEVSKI

(since 30 November 1998)



Legislative branch:

Unicameral Assembly or Sobranje (120 seats - 85 members are elected by popular vote; 35 members come from lists of candidates submitted by parties based on the percentage that parties gain from the overall vote; all serve four-year terms, spikier of the parliament: Stojan Andov)



Elections:

Last held 18 October and 1 November 1998 (next to be held NA 2002)

Judicial branch:

Constitutional Court, judges are elected by the Judicial Council; Judicial Court of the Republic, judges are elected by the Judicial Council

Political parties and leaders:

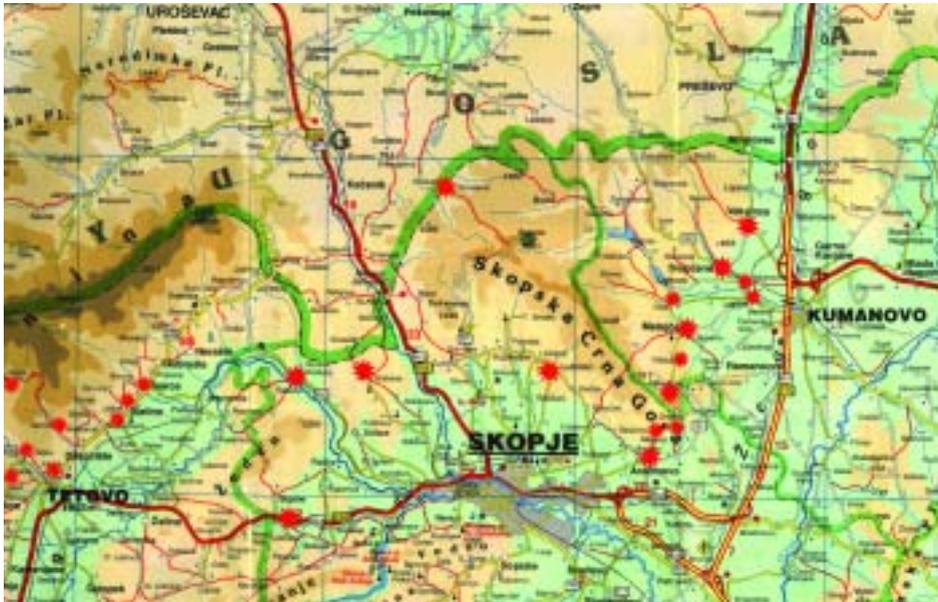
Alliance of Romas [leader NA]; Alliance of Communists [leader NA]; Civic Liberal Party [leader NA]; Communist Party [leader NA]; Democratic Alternative or DA [**Vasil TUPURKOVSKI**, president]; Democratic Party for Albanians or DPA [**Arben XHAFERI**, president]; Democratic Party of Macedonia or DPM [**Tomislav STOJANOVSK-BOMBAJ**]; Democratic Party of Serbs or DPSM [**Dragisa MILETIC**]; Democratic Party of Turks or DPTM [**Erdogan SARAC**]; Democratic Progressive Party of Romas [leader NA]; Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity or VMRO-DPMNE [**Ljubcho GEORGIEVSKI**, president]; Labor Party or LP [**Krste JANKOVSKI**]; League of Democracy [**Georgi MARAJANOVIC**, leader]; Liberal Democratic Party or LDP [**Risto PENOV**]; Movement for All Macedonian Action or MAAK [**Straso ANGELOVSKI**]; Party for Democratic Action-True Path [leader NA]; Party for Democratic Prosperity or PDP [**Imer IMERI**, president]; Party for the Complete Emancipation of Romas or PCER [**Bajram BERAT**]; Party of Pensioners of Macedonia [leader NA]; Republican Party for National Unity [leader NA]; Social Christian Party of Macedonia [leader NA]; Social-Democratic Alliance of Macedonia or SDSM (former Communist Party) [**Branko CRVENKOVSKI**, president]; Social Democratic Party of Macedonia or SDPM [leader NA]; Socialist Party of Macedonia or SP [**Ljubisav IVANOV**, president]; Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization – True Macedonian Reform Party or VMRO - VMRO [**Boris STOJMENOV**, leader]; New Democracy or ND [**Cedo PETROV**], Democratic Alliance or DA [**Pavle TRAJANOV**, leader]

MAPS

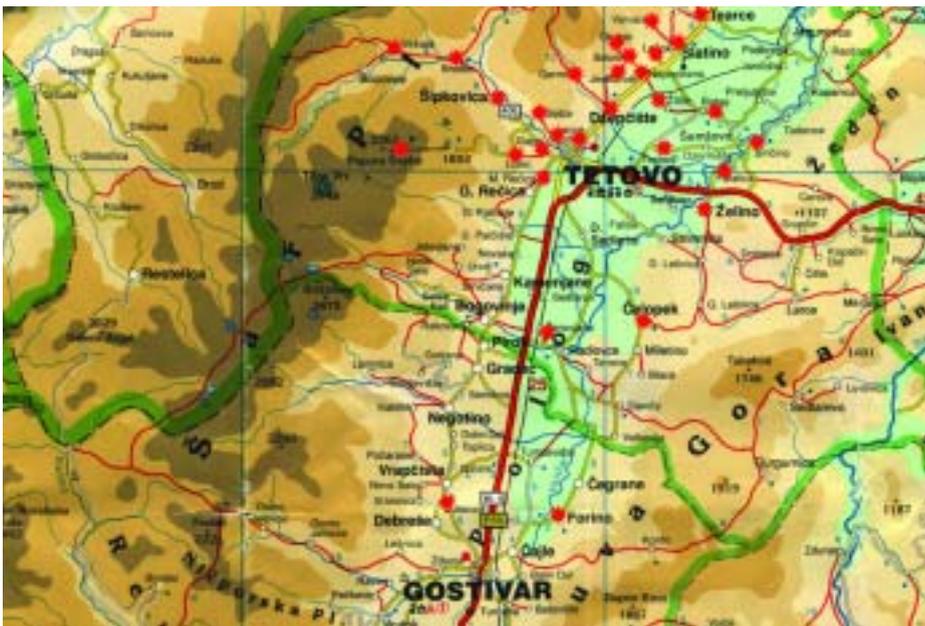
The map of Macedonia



Conflict zones in Kumanovo region
Region of Skopje capital



Tetovo region 1 (conflict zone)

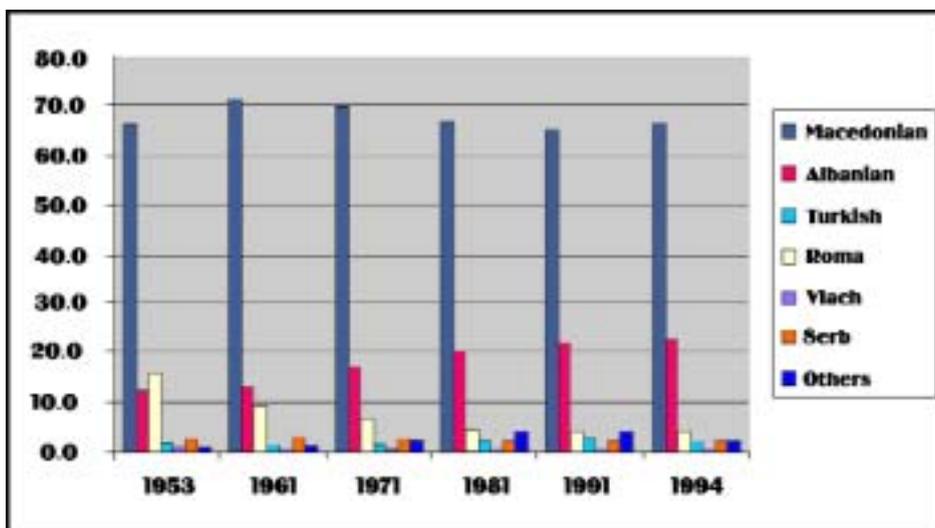


III. FACTS ABOUT NATIONAL MINORITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

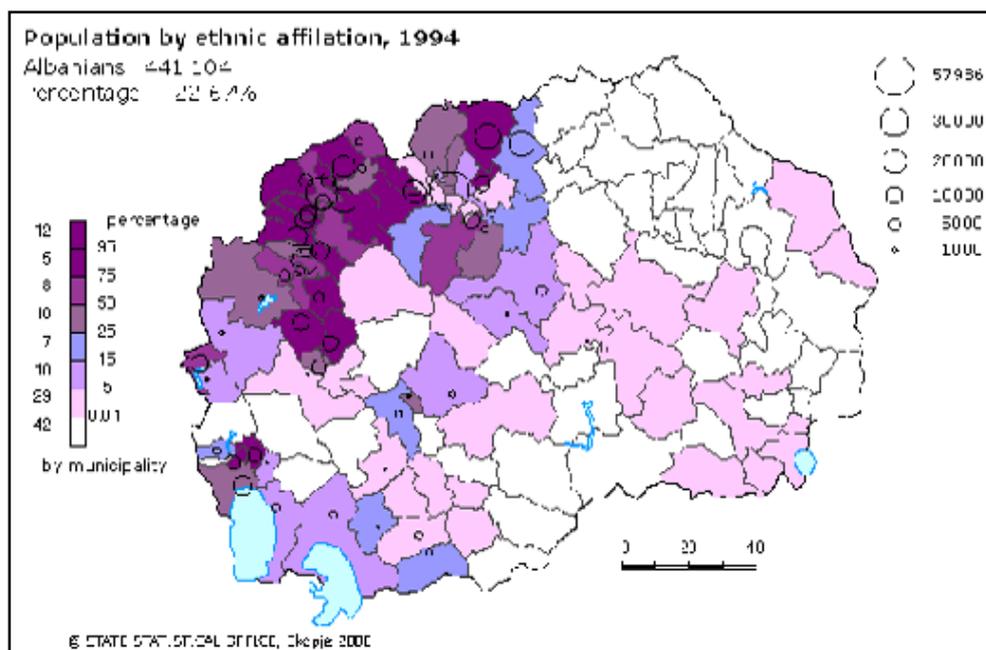
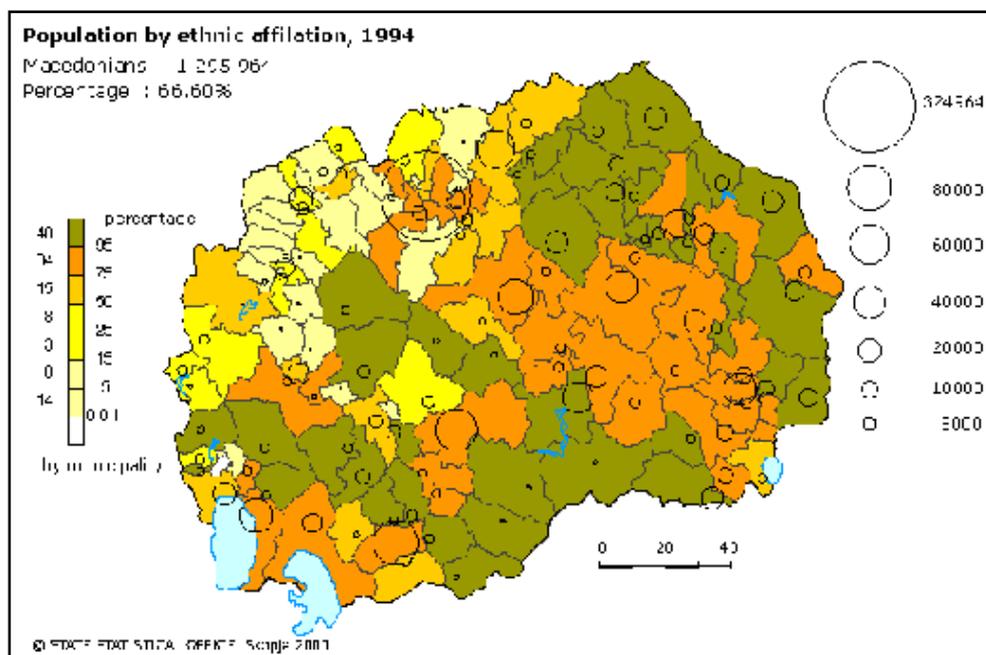
FACTS ABOUT NATIONAL MINORITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

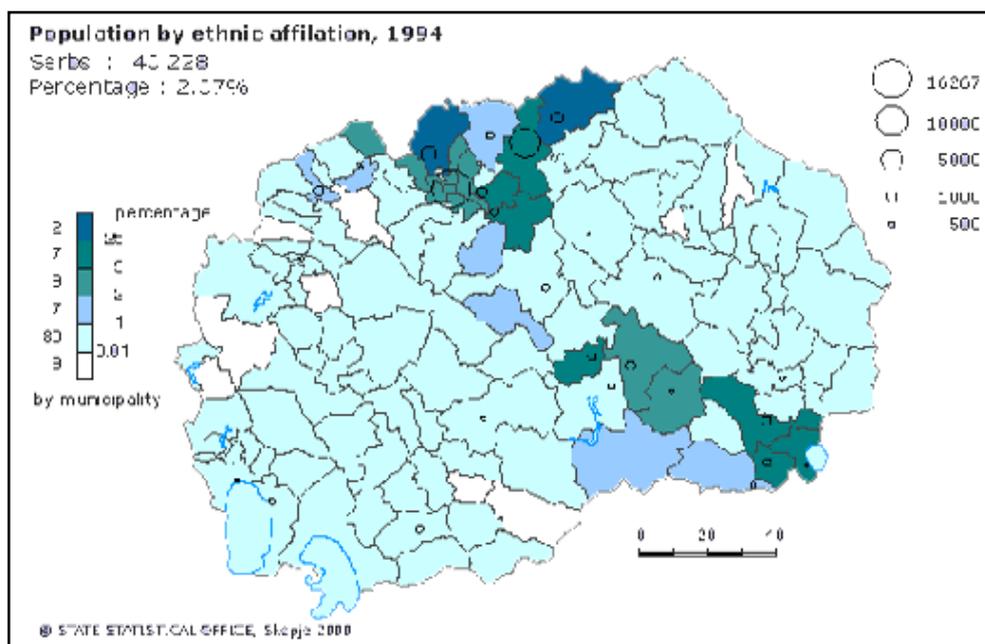
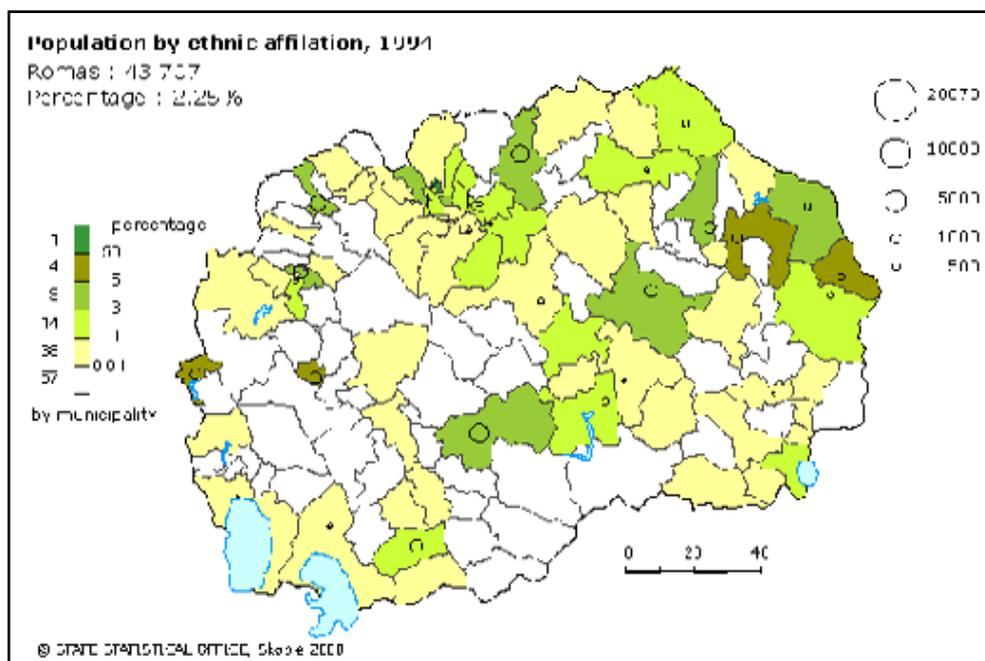
Population structure according to declared ethnic affiliation by censuses

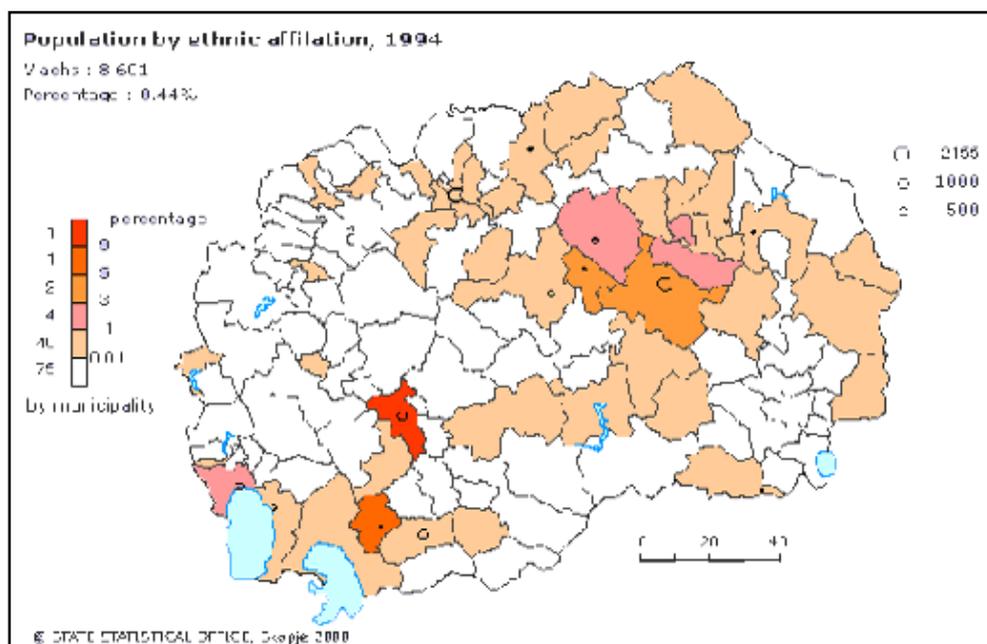
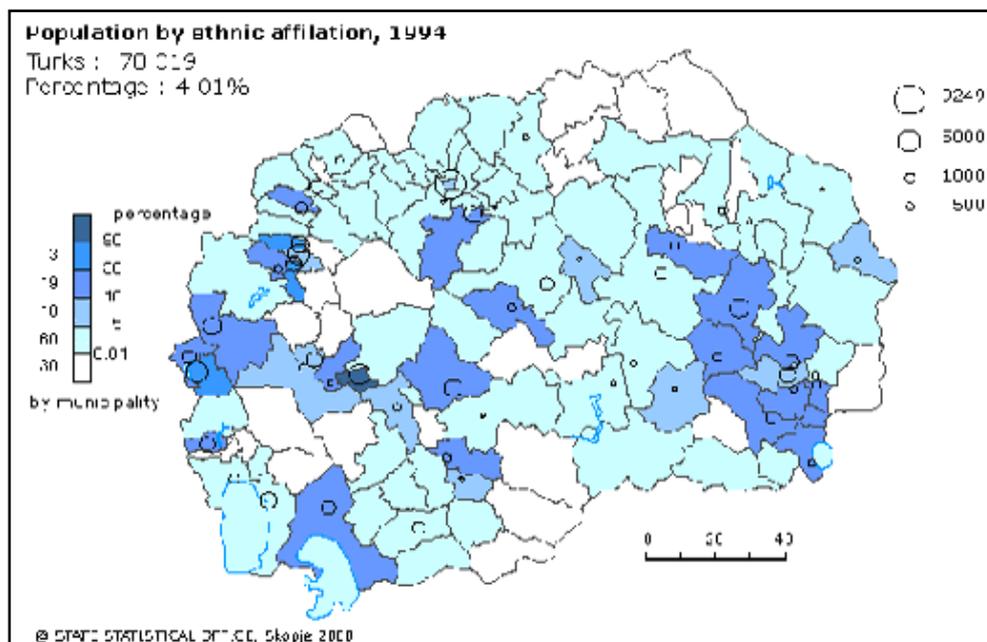
POPULATION STRUCTURE ACCORDING TO DECLARED ETHNIC AFFILIATION, BY CENSUSES						
year	1953	1961	1971	1981	1991 ¹⁾	1994 ²⁾
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
Macedonian	66.0	71.2	69.3	67.0	65.3	66.6
Albanian	12.5	13.0	17.0	19.8	21.7	22.7
Turkish	15.6	9.4	6.6	4.5	3.8	4.0
Roma	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.2
Vlach	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Serb	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.1
Others	1.0	1.4	2.3	3.8	4.1	2.0



Population by ethnic affiliation, 1994 – Thematic maps







Statement by the International Group of Experts

The 1994 Census of the Population, Households, Dwellings and Agricultural Holdings was organized with the technical and financial assistance of the Council of Europe and the European Commission, working in cooperation with the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations.

The Group of Experts responsible for this assistance participated in the preparation of the law, organized the International Census Observation Mission and assessed the coverage and quality of the Census. The coding and editing of the final results were conducted with the assistance of a data processing observer.

At the end of the field work, the Group formed the impression that the census was generally well prepared and conducted in a satisfactory way. The post enumeration check and the calculations of the first results were done according to international statistical standards and methodology. The figures obtained indicated an acceptable level of coverage of the population.

The Group considers that the data processing was well organized and included all necessary quality controls. Furthermore it notes that after data processing all documents and files containing data that might lead to identification of individuals were destroyed in conformity with international data protection principles.

The final results have been prepared in a professional way. The differences between the results presented in this publication and the first results are small, and the Group of Experts is satisfied with the explanations given below. The same applies to the estimates relating to ethnic affiliation, sex and age which have been made regarding the non - enumerated population of Debar.

As to data on citizenship, the fact that in June 1994 a rather important number of requests for citizenship documents were still pending explains the relatively high number of situations recorded in the column „unknown“ .

In conclusion, the Group of Experts considers that the Final Results of 1994 Census give a clear and reliable picture of the demographic, economic and social situation of the country. The figures referring to ethnic affiliation and religion are the reflection of the answers that respondents gave of their own free will.

Skopje, November, 5 1996

Expert Group Report on Census 1994

About census preparation, the way of its field taking, data processing and data reliability, The Expert Group in its Report stated the following (*quotations from the Expert's Report*):

.....Rarely, if ever, has a population census been carried out with international assistance on such a grand scale...

The international teams of observers have been impressed by quality and motivation of enumerators, as well as by the goodwill of the population towards the census...

The Group considers that it had access to all relevant information it needed. It examined the first results and the way in which they were compiled. It found that, despite problems encountered in some areas during census, the overall results were of acceptable reliability. This confirms the initial impression formed by the Group from the field observation that the census was generally well prepared and was conducted in a satisfactory manner.

The calculations of first results and the post enumeration check were done according to international statistical standards and methodology. The figures obtained by post -enumeration check indicate that an acceptable level of coverage of the population was achieved. The population figures also seem to be in line with recent demographic trends...

The Group of Experts observed the data processing... This was primarily done through the appointment of a data processing observer... This specialist regularly reported to the Group of Experts... Furthermore members of the Group paid visits to Skopje... Thus the Group could ascertain that the data processing was conducted according to international standards and that the protection of data was well organised...

The final results have been prepared in a professional way... In conclusion, the Group of Experts considers that the final results give a clear and reliable picture of the demographic, economic and social situation of the country. The figures referring to ethnic affiliation and religion are the reflection of answers that respondents gave of their own free will...

The Group acknowledges the hard work of all those involved in the preparation and organisation of the census and the support and co-operation that the population gave to the operation. The Group is convinced that the results from the 1994 Census will provide a reliable benchmark for planing the future development of the country. It wishes that they will also contribute to the improvement of the relations between all parts of the population. “ (*finished quotation*).

Macedonia - Constitution

{Adopted on: 17 Nov 1991}

{Effective since: 20 Nov 1991}

{Amended on: 6 Jan 1992}

Article 7

(1) The Macedonian language, written using its Cyrillic alphabet, is the official language in the Republic of Macedonia.

(2) In the units of local self-government where the majority of the inhabitants belong to a nationality, in addition to the Macedonian language and Cyrillic alphabet, their language and alphabet are also in official use, in a manner determined by law.

(3) In the units of local self-government where there is a considerable number of inhabitants belonging to a nationality, their language and alphabet are also in official use, in addition to the Macedonian language and Cyrillic alphabet, under conditions and in a manner determined by law.

Article 8

(1) The fundamental values of the constitutional order of the Republic of Macedonia are:
- the basic freedoms and rights of the individual and citizen, recognized in international law and set down in the Constitution;

- the free expression of national identity;

- the rule of law;

- the division of state powers into legislative, executive and judicial;

- the legal protection of property;

- the freedom of the market and entrepreneurship;

- humanism, social justice and solidarity;

- local self-government;

- proper urban and rural planning to promote a congenial human environment, as well as ecological protection and development; and

- respect for the generally accepted norms of international law.

(2) Anything that is not prohibited by the Constitution or by law is permitted in the Republic of Macedonia.

Chapter II Basic Freedoms and Rights of the Individual and Citizen

Part 1 Civil and political freedoms and rights

Article 9

(1) Citizens of the Republic of Macedonia are equal in their freedoms and rights, regardless of sex, race, color of skin, national and social origin, political and religious beliefs, property and social status.

(2) All citizens are equal before the Constitution and law.

Article 48

(1) Members of nationalities have a right freely to express, foster and develop their identity and national attributes.

(2) The Republic guarantees the protection of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of the nationalities.

(3) Members of the nationalities have the right to establish institutions for culture and art, as well as scholarly and other associations for the expression, fostering and development of their identity.

(4) Members of the nationalities have the right to instruction in their language in primary and secondary education, as determined by law. In schools where education is carried out in the language of a nationality, the Macedonian language is also studied.

Article 78

(1) The Assembly establishes a Council for Inter-Ethnic Relations.

(2) The Council consists of the President of the Assembly and two members each from the ranks of the Macedonians, Albanians, Turks, Vlachs and Romanies, as well as two members from the ranks of other nationalities in Macedonia.

(3) The President of the Assembly is President of the Council.

(4) The Assembly elects the members of the Council.

(5) The Council considers issues of inter-ethnic relations in the Republic and makes appraisals and proposals for their solution.

(6) The Assembly is obliged to take into consideration the appraisals and proposals of the Council and to make decisions regarding them.

Recognition of States: The Collapse of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, Roland Rich

H. The Case of the Republic of Macedonia

Thus, a country torn by violence and headed by a government sadly reduced to calls for outside intervention was widely recognized by the members of the international communi-

ty. Meanwhile, a neighboring republic which met all the traditional criteria for statehood was having its calls for recognition ignored.

Macedonia had requested EC recognition in a Declaration by its Assembly on 19 December 1991. The Badinter Commission considered this request in the light of the EC's 16 December Guidelines and its Declaration on Yugoslavia. The Declaration had a curious final paragraph as follows:

The Community and its Member States also require a Yugoslav Republic to commit itself, prior to recognition, to adopt constitutional and political guarantees ensuring that it has no territorial claims towards a neighboring Community State and that it will conduct no hostile propaganda activities versus a neighboring Community State, including the use of a denomination which implies territorial claims.

The Badinter Commission conducted a dialogue with Macedonia to determine whether this final paragraph was satisfied. In the course of this dialogue, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia undertook to refrain from any hostile propaganda against a neighboring country. Further, the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia amended its Constitution on 6 January 1992 so that it stated „the Republic of Macedonia has no territorial claims against neighboring states“. **The Badinter Commission found that Macedonia satisfied all the tests and went on to say „that the use of the name „Macedonia“ cannot imply any territorial claim against another State“.**

However, when the EC met to consider the Badinter Opinions on 15 January, its members declined to extend recognition to the Republic of Macedonia. Only Bulgaria and Turkey decided to extend recognition at that time and most other countries followed the EC lead and held off recognition decisions, the exceptions being Croatia, Slovenia and Lithuania. The issue of the name of the republic continued to frustrate efforts to extend recognition and this problem was eventually spelled out in an EC statement on 2 May in which the EC referred to the Republic of Macedonia and said „they are willing to recognize that State as a sovereign and independent State within its existing borders and under a name that can be accepted by all the parties concerned“. At the EC Lisbon Summit of 26-27 June, the EC went one step further when it again declared its willingness to recognize that republic „under a name which does not include the term Macedonia“.

The President of the Republic of Macedonia, Kiro Gligorov, commented on the EC's position on 3 May 1992. He welcomed the EC's stated willingness to recognize Macedonia but added that „conditioning this recognition with the name of our State which would be acceptable to all parties is, first, without precedent, and then ... brings our Republic and our people in a state of suspense and into a situation which no people would allow since it brings into question its identity and dignity“.

With neither side willing to make the compromises necessary to break the deadlock, the issue has been reduced to a contest of strength and influence between Athens and Skopje, with the former holding the considerable advantage of exercising a *de facto* veto over EC policy making on the question. Skopje can only ask that the international community abide by a moral obligation to recognize entities meeting the normal criteria for statehood.

A major breakthrough achieved by the Republic of Macedonia has been its recognition by Russia in August 1992 and Belarus in September 1992. A Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman is quoted as saying Russia's step was „dictated by concern about the security and stability of all nations in the Balkan region“.

Opinion No. 6 on the Recognition of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia by the European Community and its Member States

Recognition of States: Annex 3

In a letter dated 20 December 1991 to the President of the Council of the European Communities, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia asked the Member States of the Community to recognize the Republic.

The Arbitration Commission proceeded to consider this application in accordance with the Declaration on Yugoslavia and the Guidelines on the Recognition of New States in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union adopted by the Council on 16 December 1991 and the rules of procedure adopted by the Arbitration Commission on 22 December.

For the purposes of its deliberations the Commission took note of the following materials supplied by the Socialist Republic of Macedonia:

1. Declaration of 19 December 1991 by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, appended to the abovementioned letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs;
2. Letter of 20 December 1991 from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia;
3. Answers to the Commission's questionnaire sent to the Republic concerned on 24 December 1991;
4. Report on the results of the referendum held on 8 September 1991;
5. Declaration of 17 September 1991 by the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia;
6. Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia of 17 November 1991 and amendments passed on 6 January 1992;
7. Letter of 11 January 1992 sent by telecopier by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Chairman of the Arbitration Commission in response to the Commission's request of 10 January 1992 for additional information.

Having regard to the information before it, and having heard the Rapporteur, the Arbitration Commission delivers the following opinion:

1. In his answers to the Commission's questionnaire the Minister of Foreign Affairs made the following statements on behalf of the Republic of Macedonia:

(a) In response to the question what measures Macedonia had already taken, or intended to take, to give effect to the principles of the United Nations Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris:

„The Constitutional Act for the implementation of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia states that the Republic of Macedonia shall base its international position and its relations with other states and international organs on the generally accepted principles of international law (Article 3).

The Constitutional Act for the implementation of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia defines that the Republic of Macedonia, as an equal legal successor of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia together with the other republics, takes over the

rights and obligations originating from the creation of SFRY (Article 4).“

(b) In response to the question what measures Macedonia had already taken, or intended to take, to guarantee the rights of the ethnic and national groups and minorities on its territory:

„The Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia provides for the establishment of a Council for Inter-Ethnic Relations, which shall consider issues of inter-ethnic relations in the Republic. The Council, composed of all the nationalities on parity basis, apart from the President of the Assembly, consists of two members from the ranks of the Macedonians, the Albanians, the Turks, the Vlachs and the Roms, as well as two members from the ranks of other nationalities in Macedonia. The Assembly is obliged to take into consideration the appraisals and proposals of the Council and to pass decisions regarding them. (Article 78).“

(c) In response to the question whether Macedonia would undertake not to alter its frontiers by means of force:

„Yes, the Republic of Macedonia respects the inviolability of the territorial borders which could be changed only in a peaceful manner and by mutual consent.

The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, in the declaration of 17 September 1991, states that the Republic of Macedonia, strictly respecting the principle of inviolability of the borders, as a guarantee for peace and security in the region and wider, confirms its policy of not expressing and having territorial claims against any neighboring country (Article 4).“

(d) In response to the question whether Macedonia was willing to abide by all the undertakings given on disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons:

„Yes, the Republic of Macedonia undertakes all relevant obligations referring to disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, as well as security and territorial stability“.

(e) In response to the question whether Macedonia was prepared to settle by agreement all questions relating to state succession in Yugoslavia and regional disputes, or by recourse to arbitration if necessary:

„Yes, the Republic of Macedonia accepts the obligation and strives for the resolution of all issues referring to the succession of states and to regional disputes, and in case this cannot be reached, by arbitration“.

(f) In response to the question what measures Macedonia had already taken, or intended to take, to honor this undertaking:

„The Constitutional Act for implementation of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia regulates the question of succession and states that the Republic of Macedonia as an equal successor with the other Republics of the SFRY shall regulate the rights and obligations of the SFRY based on the agreement with the other republics for the legal succession of the SFRY and the mutual relations (Article 4).“

(g) In response to the question whether, and in what form, Macedonia had accepted the draft Convention of 4 November 1991 prepared by the Conference on Yugoslavia:

„The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia, on a proposal by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, passed a Declaration on 19 December 1991 accepting the draft Convention of the Conference on Yugoslavia (Article 3).“

(h) In response to the question whether acceptance applied more specifically to Chapter II of the draft Convention:

„Yes, the Republic of Macedonia accepts the provisions from Chapter II of the draft Convention referring to the human rights and the rights of the national or ethnic groups“.

2. Following a request made by the Arbitration Commission on 10 January 1992 the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia stated in a letter of 11 January that the Republic would refrain from any hostile propaganda against a neighboring country which was a Member State of the European Community.

3. The Arbitration Commission also notes that on 17 November 1991 the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia adopted a Constitution embodying the democratic structures and the guarantees for human rights which are in operation in Europe.

For the protection of minorities in particular the Constitution contains a number of special provisions, whose main features at least should be mentioned:

(a) The main provision is to be found in Article 48(1), which states that members of the several nationalities have the right to the free expression, cultivation and development of their national identity; the same applies to national „attributes“.

(b) In Article 48(2) the Republic guarantees that the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious identity of the several nationalities will be protected.

(c) Article 48(3) gives members of the several nationalities the right to set up cultural and artistic institutions and educational and other associations that will enable them to express, cultivate and develop their national identity.

(d) Under Article 48(4) they also have the right to be educated in their own language at both primary and secondary levels.

These provisions are to be given effect by statute. In schools where instruction is to be given in the language of one of the other nationalities, the Macedonian language must also be taught.

(e) In this connection Article 45 is important since it provides that any citizen may set up a private school at any educational level except primary. Article 19(4) provides that religious communities are also entitled to establish schools. In both these cases, however, the precise extent of the rights in question has still to be determined by legislation.

(f) In the matter of language and script, Article 7(2) provides that in communities where the majority of the inhabitants belong to another nationality, the language and script of that other nationality must be used for official purposes, alongside the Macedonian language and the Cyrillic alphabet. Article 7(3) makes the same provision for communities where a substantial number of inhabitants belong to a given nationality. In both these cases, however, the rights in question have still to be determined in precise terms by legislation.

(g) Article 9(1) of the Constitution prohibits any discrimination on grounds of race, color, national or social origin, or political or religious convictions.

4. On 6 January 1992 the Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia amended the Constitution of 17 November 1991 by adopting the following Constitutional Act:

„These Amendments are an integral part of the Constitution of the Republic of

Macedonia and shall be implemented on the day of their adoption.

Amendment I

1. The Republic of Macedonia has no territorial claims against neighboring states.
2. The borders of the Republic of Macedonia could be changed only in accordance with the Constitution, and based on the principle of voluntariness and generally accepted international norms.
3. Item 1 of this Amendment is added to Article 3 and Item 2 replaces paragraph 3 of Article 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.

Amendment II

1. The Republic shall not interfere in the sovereign rights of other states and their internal affairs.
2. This Amendment is added to paragraph 1 of Article 49 of the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia.“

5. The Arbitration Commission consequently takes the view:

- that the Republic of Macedonia satisfies the tests in the Guidelines on the Recognition of New States in Eastern Europe and in the Soviet Union and the Declaration on Yugoslavia adopted by the Council of the European Communities on 16 December 1991;
- that the Republic of Macedonia has, moreover, renounced all territorial claims of any kind in unambiguous statements binding in international law; that the use of the name „Macedonia“ cannot therefore imply any territorial claim against another State; and
- that the Republic of Macedonia has given a formal undertaking in accordance with international law to refrain, both in general and pursuant to Article 49 of its Constitution in particular, from any hostile propaganda against any other State: this follows from a statement which the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic made to the Arbitration Commission on 11 January 1992 in response to the Commission's request for clarification of Constitutional Amendment II of 6 January 1992.

Paris, 11 January 1992

Honoring of obligations and commitments by „the Republic of Macedonia“

Doc. 8669, 15 March 2000

Report

„The Republic of Macedonia“ acceded to the Council of Europe on 9 November 1995. The Assembly's monitoring procedure was opened on 25 April 1997.

The Assembly welcomes the progress that this member state has made in honoring its obligations and commitments as a member state, notably as regards ratification of Council of Europe conventions. It congratulates the Macedonian nation on its hospitality towards the refugees all through the Kosovo crisis, its restraint and its determination to maintain democratic stability, as well as its co-operation with the international community, all of which has contributed to easing the dangerous situation in the Balkans. It decides therefore to close the monitoring procedure concerning „the Republic of Macedonia“.

At the same time, the Assembly encourages the Macedonian authorities to bring to a successful conclusion the initiatives they have taken on several issues such as integration of the ethnic minorities, in particular the Albanian minority, independence of the media, reform of the judiciary and education systems, improvement of the rule of law and local self-government. For this purpose, it will pursue its dialogue with the Macedonian authorities.

It recommends that the Committee of Ministers

- (i) invite the member states to help „the Republic of Macedonia“ restore its economy as quickly as possible, in accordance with the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe and
- (ii) step up the assistance of the Council of Europe in the revision of legislation in respect of higher education, citizenship, media and police training.

1. Draft resolution

1. The Assembly congratulates the Macedonian nation on its hospitality towards the refugees all through the Kosovo crisis, its restraint and its determination to maintain democratic stability, as well as its co-operation with the international community, all of which has contributed to easing the dangerous situation in the Balkans. In doing so, Macedonia has honored in an exemplary way important obligations as a member state of the Council of Europe and its commitment to seek settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

2. The Assembly commends Macedonia on having preserved the fragile equilibrium between the Macedonian majority and the ethnic Albanian minority and encourages both sides to continue striving for full integration of this and the other minorities, within one state respectful of all citizens' rights and freedoms.

3. The Macedonian authorities have put in train many creditable legislative initiatives, not only to meet commitments to the Council of Europe but also to implement a policy of rapprochement with the European Union and NATO. These initiatives, if they have been interrupted during the Kosovo crisis, should be re-launched and where necessary accelerated.

4. The Assembly regrets that following a delicate compromise reached within the framework of the United Nations, Macedonia has still to be referred to as „the Republic of Macedonia“.

5. In accordance with its commitments, Macedonia has signed and ratified the European Convention on Human Rights and the required Protocols, as well as the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhumane and Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, the General Agreement on Privileges and Immunities - with Additional Protocol, the European Charter of Local Self-government, the European Convention on Extradition, the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters and the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons. Macedonia also signed and ratified the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption.

6. Macedonia has signed, with a view to ratification, the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the European Convention on Nationality and the European Social Charter and Protocols and the European Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime.

7. The Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia has adopted a Code of Criminal procedure.

8. The right to a fair trial has been included in Article 13 of the Constitution.

9. Legislation is being prepared in the fields of higher education, citizenship and public media.

10. Moreover, the Macedonian authorities have honored their commitment to co-operate fully with the Monitoring Committee and its co-rapporteurs in the framework of the monitoring procedure.

11. The Assembly understands and accepts that during the conflict in Kosovo and in the aftermath of the crisis, among the commitments listed in Opinion No. 191 (1995), priority was given by the Macedonian authorities to Macedonia's humanitarian obligations towards the refugees and displaced persons from Kosovo and that action to honor other commitments was temporarily interrupted.

12. Within the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, which the Assembly welcomes as an appeal by the international community to the states in the Balkan region to work together to ensure the stability and economic development of the region, Macedonia should now continue its efforts to honor its outstanding obligations and commitments as a member state of the Council of Europe.

13. In this respect, the Assembly encourages the Macedonian authorities to bring to a successful conclusion the initiatives they have taken on the issues listed hereafter:

i. The primary focus of any government action should be the integration of the ethnic minorities, in particular the Albanian minority, in accordance with the provisions of the Framework Convention for the Protection of Minorities, which Macedonia has ratified, and the principles set forth in Recommendation 1201 (1993). For this purpose,

a. facilities for the education and training of the Albanian and other minorities in their own language should be improved and provision for such improvements should be made in the new laws on further education;

b. the use of the Albanian language in the courts, in social and welfare institutions and elsewhere in public life should be facilitated in accordance with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages - which Macedonia should ratify;

c. incidents involving ethnic groups, such as the killing of three Macedonian police officers in Arachinovo in January 2000, should be settled in an objective, efficient and transparent way, so as to avoid these incidents being used to disturb the ethnic equilibrium.

.....

b. increase of the quota of Macedonians of Albanian and other origins serving in the police forces;

.....

iv. The Macedonian authorities should, in co-operation with the Council of Europe, accelerate the reform of the education system, and in particular take the following measures:

a. encourage the training of Albanian language teachers in secondary education and give careful consideration to the proposal by the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities to create an Albanian State University College for teacher training;

b. increase the opportunities for official higher education conducted in the Albanian language, and start a dialogue with the governors of the so-called „University of Tetovo“ with a view to establishing formal relations in accordance with the relevant provisions in the Constitution;

c. provide adequate training facilities to enable Macedonians of Albanian or other origin to find employment in the public sector, eg by considering the proposal of the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities to create a privately funded Higher Education Centre for Public Administration.

Reference to committee: Resolution 1115 (1997) of 27 January 1997 Draft resolution and draft recommendation unanimously adopted by the committee on 8 March 2000

Country Reports on Human Rights Practices -2000

Macedonia,

Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor February 2001

Macedonia, which became independent in 1991 following the breakup of Yugoslavia, is a parliamentary democracy led by a coalition government. It has a popularly elected president. In multiparty parliamentary elections held in October and November 1998, opposition parties defeated parties of the governing coalition in voting that international observers concluded was conducted fairly and reflected the will of the electorate. International observers considered the conduct of the first round of voting for president on October 31, 1999, to be satisfactory; however, there were allegations of fraud and ballot stuffing in the second round on November 14, and the Supreme Court ordered another vote in most of the country's ethnic Albanian polling stations, which was conducted on December 5. That final round also was marred by irregularities; however, international observers concluded that these likely did not affect the final outcome and resulted in the election of President Boris Trajkovski. The judiciary is generally independent, although at times inefficient.

.....

The Government generally respected the human rights of its citizens; however, serious problems remained in several areas.

Respect for human rights

National/Racial/Ethnic Minorities

The population of 2.2 million is composed of a variety of national and ethnic groups, mainly Macedonians, Albanians, Turks, Roma, Serbs, and Vlachs. All citizens are equal under the law. The Constitution provides for the protection of the ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious identity of minorities, including state support for education in minority languages through secondary school and the official use of ethnic minority languages in areas where ethnic minorities make up a majority of the population.

Ethnic tensions and prejudices are present in society. The Government is committed to a policy of peaceful integration of all ethnic groups into society but faces political resistance and continued popular prejudices regarding the means to achieve this goal (hiring quotas, affirmative action in school admissions, education in minority languages, etc.).

Representatives of the ethnic Albanian community, by far the largest minority group with 23 percent of the population according to government statistics, are the most vocal in charging discrimination. The under representation of ethnic Albanians in the military and police is a major grievance in the community. Despite government efforts to recruit more ethnic Albanians, the police force remains overwhelmingly Slavic Macedonian, even in areas where the ethnic Albanian population is large. Members of ethnic minorities constitute 8.7 percent of the law enforcement officers of the Ministry of the Interior; in the primarily ethnic Albanian cities of Tetovo and Gostivar the respective figures are 17 percent and 12 percent. To raise the percentage of ethnic minority police officers, the Government for several years has set a recruiting quota of 22 percent for enrolling minority students at the police secondary school.

Attrition has kept the graduating classes from retaining that percentage of ethnic minorities.

The military continues efforts to recruit and retain minority officers and cadets. The military is composed mostly of short-service conscripts, drawn from all ethnic groups. The proportion of ethnic Albanians in the ranks is estimated to be about 25 percent, but the proportion is significantly lower in the officer corps. Minorities constitute about 12 percent of the total of officers, noncommissioned officers, and professional soldiers; about 15 percent of the cadets at the military academy are from ethnic minorities. Ethnic minorities constitute about 11 percent of Ministry of Defense civilian employees. The Deputy Minister of Defense and 2 of a total of 10 general officers are ethnic Albanians.

The Constitution provides for primary and secondary education in the languages of the ethnic minorities. Primary education is available in Macedonian, Albanian, Turkish, and Serbian. Albanian-language education is a crucial issue for the ethnic Albanian community; it is seen as vital for preserving Albanian heritage and culture. Almost all ethnic Albanian children receive 8 years of education in Albanian-language schools. The number of ethnic minority students who receive secondary education in their native languages is increasing and was about 15 percent in 1999, up from 14 percent in 1998. However, only about half of ethnic minority students go on to high school, partly because of the lack of available classes in minority languages at the secondary level and partly because the traditional nature of parts of Albanian society leads many families in rural areas to see no need to educate their children, particularly girls, beyond the eighth grade.

At the university level, ethnic minorities are underrepresented, but there has been much progress in increasing the number of ethnic minority applicants and students since independence in 1991. There are eased admission requirements for minorities at the universities in Skopje and Bitola for up to 23 percent of entering places, although the quota has not always been filled. In 1991 302 ethnic minority students attended university; in 1998 1,073 attended, representing about 16 percent of all university students; no updated figures were available for the year. Most university education is conducted in the Macedonian language; there is Albanian-language university education only for students at Skopje University's teacher training faculty, for students studying to be teachers at Albanian-language primary and secondary schools. An obstacle to increasing university attendance of ethnic Albanians and Roma, especially for girls, is their low but slowly increasing enrollment in secondary education.

In July the Government adopted legislation to address longstanding demands by ethnic Albanians for university-level courses taught in the Albanian language with the passage of a new Law on Higher Education. The new law authorizes private institutions of higher learning and, under an OSCE sponsored plan, a new internationally funded institution is being created which would be designed to conduct classes in Albanian, English, and Macedonian, with initial funding coming from foreign donors. Plans have been made for construction to begin early in 2001. This legislation was designed to resolve the question of Tetovo University, a private Albanian-language institution that the authorities declined to accredit but tacitly allowed to function. The new, internationally funded institution would allow ethnic Albanians to study in their own language; however, courses in Macedonian must also be provided in at least two subjects. The law received the support of the Albanian party in the ruling government coalition; however, many ethnic Albanians, who favor recog-

nitition and funding of Tetovo University, did not support the new institution.

The new Government met one major demand of the ethnic Albanian community in 1999 by agreeing to change the 15-year residence requirement for naturalization to 10 years (see Section 2.d.); however, enabling legislation still is pending to complete that change. The new Government has continued previous governments' rejection of demands for legalizing use of the Albanian language in dealings with the central Government and in the Parliament and for allowing official use of the Albanian flag.

Ethnic Turks, who make up about 4 percent of the population, also complain of governmental, societal, and cultural discrimination. Their main complaints center on Turkish-language education and media. One continuing dispute has been over the desire of parents who consider themselves Turkish to educate their children in Turkish despite the fact that they do not speak Turkish at home. The Education Ministry refuses to provide Turkish-language education for them, noting that the Constitution provides for education in the native languages of minorities, not in foreign languages. Some parents have hired teachers of their own, although this kind of private education is not authorized legally.

Ethnic Serbs, who constitute about 2 percent of the population, also complain about discrimination and their inability to worship freely in the Serbian Orthodox Church (see Section 2.c.).

There were credible reports of occasional police violence and harassment against Roma during the year. Roma rights organizations also complain of police harassment of Roma and accuse the police of reinforcing patterns of societal discrimination by consistently siding with ethnic Macedonian citizens in any disputes involving Roma (see Section 1.c.).

In June five Romani houses in Stip burned under suspicious circumstances; police suspected arson.

Relations between Roma and other citizens were strained during 1999 as a result of dislocations of Roma caused by the Kosovo crisis. According to the 1994 census, there were 43,700 Roma in the country (2.0 percent of the population). Romani leaders claim that the 1994 census seriously undercounted the actual number of Roma. There were incidents of societal violence against Roma (see Section 1.c.). In 1999 approximately 6,000 Roma fled Kosovo and took up residence in the country. They left not only because of the direct dangers of the conflict, but also because of the hostility of ethnic Albanian Kosovars, who widely consider the Roma to have supported the Serbs and to have committed theft and other crimes against ethnic Albanians during the crisis. The new Roma arrivals initially were sheltered in a refugee camp (about 2,000 persons) and under host family arrangements (about 4,000 persons) that were underwritten by the international relief community. During the year, all of the registered Romani refugees were staying with host families or in collective centers. The presence of these Romani refugees is not popular among ethnic Albanians, who largely share the view of the ethnic Albanian Kosovars concerning both Roma and Serbs. Ethnic Macedonians also express irritation at the new arrivals, many of whom settled in Skopje, and some of whom frequent busy traffic intersections to beg, wash car windows, or sell small items. The Macedonian Roma already tended to occupy the lowest economic position of society, and the new arrivals added to the ranks of the very poor. Optional Romani-language education has been offered at several primary schools since 1996, but there has been limited demand and no pressure for a more

extensive curriculum. According to Romani community leaders, up to 10 percent of Romani children never enroll in school, and of those who do, 50 percent drop out by the fifth grade, and only 35 to 40 percent finish the eighth grade. There is some Romani-language broadcasting.

There are also a number of ethnic Macedonian Muslims and Bosnian Muslims in the country. Some ethnic Macedonian Muslims contend that they are identified too closely with ethnic Albanians, most of whom are also Muslim, and with whose policies the ethnic Macedonian Muslims often disagree.

Macedonia's Ethnic Albanians: Bridging the Gulf

Ten years after independence, Macedonia's two largest ethnic groups continue to lead very separate and distinct lives. The uneasy co-existence between ethnic Macedonians and ethnic Albanians has only just withstood the violent breakup of Yugoslavia and the continuing instability in Kosovo. Valid concerns about Macedonia's security are too often being used to justify postponing hard decisions about internal problems. Political leaders on both sides of the ethnic divide, while negotiating privately for piecemeal improvements, publicly cater to the more extreme nationalists in their respective parties, and positions are hardening. There is a continued reluctance to squarely confront the compromises that would legally safeguard Macedonia's multi-ethnic composition: if that reluctance is not soon overcome, Macedonia and the region face renewed instability.

Compared with the rest of the region (Montenegro apart) Macedonia has been something of a multi-ethnic success story. The country has thus far managed to maintain a relatively high degree of stability. Gloomy scenarios about the country's disintegration and a possible division amongst its neighbors have not materialized. But its citizens' increasingly contradictory views of inter-ethnic relations are worrying. Ask ethnic Albanians about the state of current relations and they are likely to reply that relations have never been better. Ask ethnic Macedonians and they are likely to respond that relations have never been worse. This gulf between these two peoples is what shapes the country's uneasy coexistence. Albanians are by far the largest national minority in Macedonia, and their status within the state and their attitude towards it have a direct bearing upon Macedonia's long-term stability and viability.

Relations between ethnic Macedonians and ethnic Albanians have long been problematic. During the 1980s, Macedonia's then-communist authorities supported Serbia's crackdown on ethnic Albanians. Macedonian independence in 1991 brought many positive gains to the ethnic Albanians and other minorities but the overall record of inter-ethnic relations is still mixed. Ethnic Albanians and other minorities complain that they are discriminated against daily. Ethnic Macedonians express understandable fears about their country being divided and reduced in the context of the emergence of a Greater Albania or Greater Kosovo.

Macedonia itself can do little to influence the outcome of events in Kosovo and must rely upon international guarantees for security. The Kosovo crisis exposed many of the fundamental divisions between the country's ethnic Albanians and ethnic Macedonians. Again, the two cultures could not have been further apart in their views of the conflict. Almost all ethnic Albanians in Macedonia believe that the conflict in Kosovo was necessary and worthwhile as it brought about the „liberation“ of Kosovo from Belgrade's control. Ethnic

Macedonians, however, worry that growing demands for the independence of Kosovo will encourage similar territorial aspirations among Albanians in Macedonia. They view ethnic Albanians as a minority entitled to certain guaranteed rights like any other minority in the country but not at the expense of diminishing their country's Slavic character.

What exactly ethnic Albanians in Macedonia want is one of the most sensitive questions in the southern Balkans. There is a window of opportunity that remains open for the European Union to help shape the ethnic Albanian agenda and the ethnic Macedonian response by encouraging both communities to work through their differences within a context of integration with European security, political and economic institutions. Now is the time for reaching a final status agreement: the window of opportunity will not remain open indefinitely.

(International Crisis Group, September 04, 2000)

Sokalski: Macedonia is the most successful multiethnic experiment

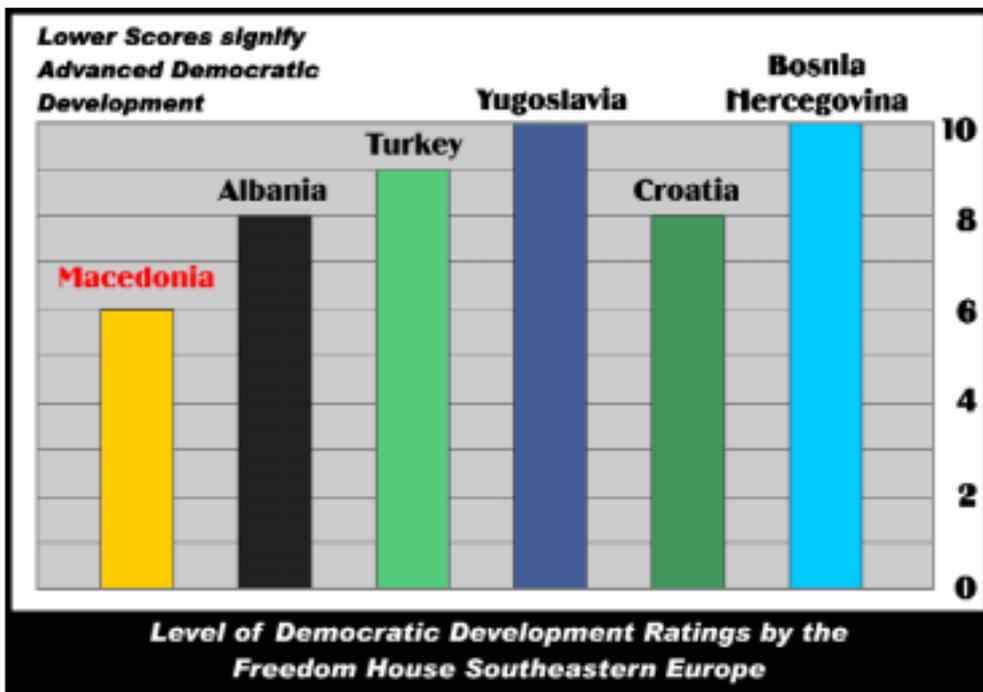
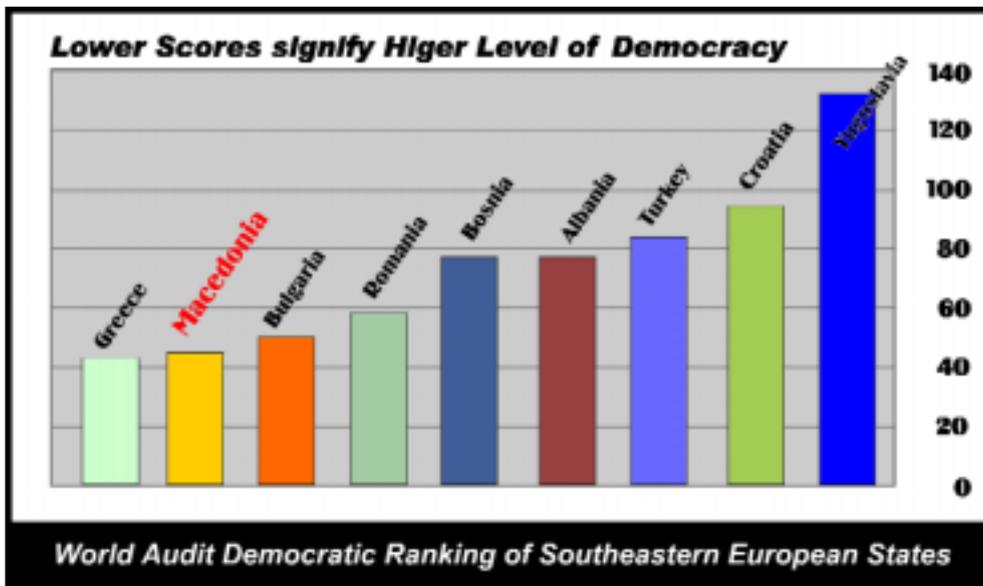
„For 10 years, Macedonia has been the most successful experiment in the Balkans in keeping together a small multiethnic state in a democratic environment. It has also been a loyal ally of the United States as it struggled with problems nearby, including taking in 350,000 refugees during the Kosovo crisis. Unfortunately, it has not received aid commensurate with its efforts. The United States should have been more involved from the beginning because every day of fighting will end up costing U.S. long-term interests in a stable Europe.“

(Excerpts from Los Angeles Times)

Freedom House Southeastern Europe: The Macedonian Record on Democracy

World democracy rankings for certain groupings are laid out below.
Democracy table, May 2001

Country	Democracy Rank
Slovenia	26
Greece	47
MACEDONIA	49
Bulgaria	53
Romania	61
Bosnia and Herzegovina	74
Croatia	80
Yugoslavia	118



IV. KOSOVO - THE MAIN SOURCE OF THE TROUBLE IN MACEDONIA

KOSOVO - THE MAIN SOURCE OF THE TROUBLE IN MACEDONIA

THE AGGRESSION COMES FROM KOSOVO

It is not a secret if I say that the Republic of Macedonia has been a subject to an aggression from the north province, from Kosovo for more than a month. The aggression has been carried out in two sections, one very strong and very aggressive in the section from Tanusevci to the junction of three borders, of Kosovo, Serbia and Macedonia, and the second one with similarly strong intensity, over the mountain of Sara and directly on the outskirts of city of Tetovo. It is not a secret for us that this aggression has been prepared, planned, organized and fully conducted by a logistic support of parties and structures from our northern neighbor. I would not say that it is Yugoslavia, as we consider that it has nothing to do with this, but those are the political structures from Kosovo.

(Statement by the Prime Minister Ljubco Georgievski, March 19, 2001)

MACEDONIA HAS BECOME A VICTIM OF TERRORISM

The Macedonian people consider the fact that I am here today at the EU Summit, to be an act of solidarity and support of the EU to Macedonia.

At the end of last year and a month ago we organized two successful SEECP Summits at which there was prevailing spirit of good-neighborliness, cooperation and commitment to prompter integration of the states in the region in the European family. **At the same time faced with terrorism we most strongly condemned the occurrence of ethnically motivated terrorism in the region.** Unfortunately, shortly afterwards **Macedonia has become a victim of terrorism.**

◆ What is happening in the Republic of Macedonia?

For several months now army and police officers of the Republic of Macedonia have been targets of organized terrorist attacks. However, those who practice violence have gone from isolated and incidental attacks to conquering territory. **For a month now, armed ter-**

rorist groups from the territory of Kosovo have been organizing large-scale terrorist attacks on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia. At the beginning, the main field of their activities comprised several villages north of the capital Skopje, close to the border between the Republic of Macedonia and the federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Kosovo section. The attempts to win territory are combined with urban terrorist attacks against police officers in towns. Terrorist groups, using a combination of convincing and force, are trying to recruit additional forces among the local Macedonian Albanians. These attempts have had an uncertain and limited success in some socially marginalized nationalistically indoctrinated parts of the local population. In the last several days, the Government has undertaken successful activities in countering the offensive attempts of terrorist groups to enter Tetovo. I would like to stress the loyalty of the citizens of this Macedonian city, particularly those of Albanian origin.

From the very beginning of the crisis, focusing on political and diplomatic means, and in consultations with the EU and NATO, the Republic of Macedonia tried to find a peaceful solution to the problem, relaying also, *inter alia*, on the active participation of the Democratic Party of Albanians, a partner in the Government's coalition. I would like to underline the unity of the Macedonian democracy, demonstrated by the Macedonian Assembly Declaration, and to express my great pleasure with the signing of the Joint Declaration by the leaders of the largest political parties of the Macedonian Albanians - Mr. Xhaferi and Mr. Imeri, in which they condemned violence upon the Macedonian state. I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the extraordinary constructiveness of all our neighbors, and for their clear condemnation of terrorism.

◆ How dangerous is the current crisis?

The security aspects in the context of this crisis should not be underestimated, but on the other hand, it should not be overestimated. The Macedonian state is fully capable of facing this challenge. There is no room for funeral speeches and tragic scenarios. As in the case of the Kosovo war, when Macedonia was faced with a huge influx of refugees and welcomed more than 360.000 ethnic Albanians from Kosovo, now Macedonia will demonstrate its capacity to deal with the crisis. At the same time, the crisis has important political and psychological dimensions. The main target of the terrorist is not the city of Tetovo or any other city. Their main target is the multi-ethnic character of the Macedonian society and tolerance in the country. We are facing in this case criminal acts with ethnic features, and politics with criminal features.

In the last decade, the Macedonian state has proven that Macedonian citizens believe in democratic institutions and procedures, not in bullets. We will not change this conviction of ours. We have managed, despite the extraordinary unstable surrounding, to establish a model without precedent in the Balkans. This model is based on the principle of building a common state with equal rights for all citizens including the nationalities. This implies showing responsibility in all existing institutions. In short, a model based on Euro-Atlantic values.

◆ Why are we facing this crisis?

The roots of this crisis definitely have to be seen within the scope of the situation in Kosovo. The terrorists' agenda does not concern the internal situation in Macedonia. The terrorist agenda concerns the situation in Kosovo. Inter alia, it is exactly the uncertainty and instability of the Kosovo situation that resulted in the export of terrorism and ideology of violence. The current crisis also has its roots in the efforts of the Macedonian forces and KFOR to cut off the criminal networks, which are flourishing in this vacuum of forces and at the border between Yugoslavia and Macedonia. The attacks began exactly at the moment when we were trying to establish normal border regime based on the Agreement on Border between the Republic of Macedonia and Yugoslavia.

However, it must be stated that the crisis has its internal potential, as well. Macedonia is a multi-ethnic society, but an impoverished society as well. The unemployment rate is more than 30%, the average salary is 300 DM and logically there is a certain sense of pessimism and frustration among Macedonian citizens.

◆ How are we dealing with the crisis?

This crisis is a great challenge for the Republic of Macedonia, but it also represents an opportunity to strengthen its statehood and democracy. I cannot speak on behalf of Europe, but Macedonia is firmly committed to defending its territorial integrity, its democracy and all of its citizens. We do not have a state to spare. Therefore, we will not talk to the terrorists; instead we will continue with the efforts to integrate Macedonian Albanians and persons belonging to other nationalities in the process of resolving the crisis. Macedonia is our common home and we are to defend it together.

(President Trajkovski address at the EU summit, March 03, 2001)

KLA exports Albanian conflict to Macedonia

A month after Kosovo's first free elections on 28 October last year (1), the Albanian question came back to life again, first in southern Serbia and then in northern Macedonia. New guerrilla factions modeled on the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) appeared, demanding liberation for those areas' Albanians. But the situation has nothing in common with that of Kosovo, which suffered 10 years of repression under Slobodan Milosevic. Since 5 October last year Serbia has been feeling its way toward democracy. And in Macedonia, Albanian politicians have been involved in government coalitions since the country's independence in 1991.

Two new guerrilla movements appeared at around the same time: the Presevo-Medvedja-Bujanovac Liberation Army (PMBLA) in southwest Serbia on 4 February 2000 and the Macedonia National Liberation Army (MNLA) in northwest Macedonia on 20 January 2000. They began by exploding a few bombs. Then the PMBLA took over the demilitarized buffer zone between Kosovo and Serbia, a strip of land 5 km wide and about 30 km long from which the Serbian police and army were banned under the 9 June 1999 agreement.

The guerrillas launched raids on the three majority Albanian-speaking towns of Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac, where 70,000 Albanians live. In doing so, they took advantage of the laxity of the United States' Kfor contingent controlling that section of the frontier. Once there, they stepped up their activities. However, the Milosevic era was over and the Serbs responded not with repression but with negotiation. The radicals then chose to open a new front.

That was how the MNLA came into the open for the first time. On 16 February this year it began to occupy a number of remote Albanian-speaking villages along the borders of Macedonia, Kosovo and Serbia. The radicals were hoping to repeat the „exploits“ of the KLA and force the West to re-open the Albanian question. But the authorities in Skopje and Belgrade continued their moderate stance despite the deteriorating military situation.

Seeing the delicate balance in Kosovo at risk, Kfor stepped up its border patrols and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Nato) allowed Serb forces to return to a small part of the demilitarized zone; at the same time the European capitals gave their full backing to the Macedonian government. The PMBLA signed a cease-fire agreement with Belgrade on 13 March. In Macedonia, on the other hand, where nearly 30% of the population is Albanian, the situation remained confused. On 15 March the MNLA carried its struggle into the suburbs of the country's second largest city, Tetovo.

To understand all this, we must go back to the origins of the crisis and the change in US policy in the Balkans in the autumn of 1998. Then, Milosevic was no longer the man of the Dayton accords. And the KLA was no longer a Marxist-Leninist nationalist movement out for a Greater Albania. Nato aircraft began bombing Yugoslavia on 24 March 1999. On 10 June, the day after Serbian forces left Kosovo, UN Security Council resolution 1244 placed the province under international control while leaving it under Yugoslav sovereignty.



Demonstrations in Tetovo

Throughout those six months of fighting, the KLA had suffered military setbacks, losing hundreds of combatants. But its romantic heroism had brought an influx of volunteers: around a thousand Albanians from Macedonia and several hundred from southern Serbia, not to mention militants from western Europe.

◆ Exporting the war

Knowing that the battle for the Presevo valley (6) would not be enough to create a second Kosovo, the radicals exported their war to fragile neighboring Macedonia. On 25 February some 50 guerrillas occupied the small village of Tanusevci. Joined by men from Kosovo and Presevo, there were soon nearly 300 of them, mobile and well armed, in Tanusevci, Malina, Brest and Gosince. Cooperation between Kfor and the Macedonian army forced the MNLA to disperse on 7 March. But the guerrillas had two rear bases in Kosovo, at Debelde and at Vitina, where LPK money and arms poured in. Unable to rely on the traditional Albano-Macedonian political parties, on 11 March the radicals formed the National Democratic Party (PDK). It is led by Kastriot Haxhirexha, a defector from the autonomist Albanian Democratic Party (PDA), part of the ruling coalition.

On 13 March 20,000 Albanians marched peacefully through the capital, Skopje. The next day, 14 March, the PDK re-ignited the violence by organizing a demonstration in Tetovo. Hidden among the 5,000 demonstrators, about 10 armed men fired on the police. The next day the MNLA set up its mortars in the hills and shelled the city centre. There were exchanges of fire for several days, although not claiming many victims. But Skopje was forced to call up some of its reservists and impose a curfew in Tetovo.

For its part, the PDA denounced the MNLA violence and PDK radicalism. But it took advantage of the situation to put forward its ideas for an Albanian-Macedonian confederation in which the Albanian minority would become a „constituent people“ with as many powers as the Macedonian majority. While backing the Skopje government, the Fifteen



Kosovo supports the NLA

urged it to agree.

The radicals believe the Albanians are badly treated by the Macedonians. However, the Albanians enjoy recognized minority status, with their own political parties, newspapers, radio and television stations, and education in their own language from primary to secondary level. Not having a university, they set up the Free University of Tetovo in 1995; its qualifications are not recognized. This dispute was resolved early this year, when the ministry of national education agreed to establish a trilingual university in Tetovo (Albanian, Macedonian and English).

But none of this is enough to dispel the frustration felt by many Albanians. True, in Macedonia they do not have to endure the apartheid policy their „brothers“ suffered for so long in Kosovo. But they have good reason, from everyday xenophobia to police „blunders“, to feel like a discriminated minority. Not to the extent, however, that most of them would back the ultra nationalists.

Advocates of a Greater Albania, or at least a Greater Kosovo, the LPK radicals and the lost soldiers of the KLA have exported violence to two democratic countries, hoping to get southern Serbia and western Macedonia attached to Kosovo. In the present day Balkan context, such a strategy is doomed to failure. But this extremist policy is radicalizing a fringe of the Albanian population that believes its salvation can come only from territorial autonomy, a premise for further division.

*(le Monde Diplomatique,
CHRISTOPHE CHICLET, 2001)*

The Main Source of the trouble in Macedonia - Kosovo

It was only a matter of time before this happened, really, because the main source of the trouble in Macedonia was never removed — the ethnic-Albanian hard-liners operating from Kosovo.

(CNN Time, Thursday, May 03, 2001)

The bloodshed has been exported from Kosovo

The myths of the Kosovo war are fading faster than you can say „Madeleine Albright“, and nowhere more so than in Macedonia. The next great Balkan war may have begun in that territory last week, launched by many of the same ethnic-Albanian guerillas alongside whom NATO fought in Kosovo. NATO is correctly denouncing the guerillas as „extremists“ whose violent separatism must not be allowed to succeed, but it remains doubtful whether the alliance will be willing to back that position with decisive action to prevent the next great Balkan tragedy. Milosevic, and with him the dream of a „Greater Serbia“, is history, but the Balkan wars, plainly, are not. The KLA and their dream of a „Greater Albania“ are still very much alive.

Macedonia was the first republic to have broken away from the old Yugoslavia, and the only one to have managed the feat without bloodshed. that has now begun, in confrontations between Albanian nationalist guerrillas and Macedonian security forces (and, occasionally, NATO troops too) all along the border, has been exported from Kosovo. Macedonia's Albanian minority may have long felt a sense of grievance, but has, until now, expressed it through the country's political system. That was before elements of the KLA began infiltrating from Kosovo and launching hit-and-run attacks against the Macedonian security forces, promising Albanians that, like in Kosovo, the path of violence would yield results. Their objective is to partition Macedonia, breaking off a chunk of territory on its western border as an Albanian enclave that would join with Kosovo and Albania.

(CNN Time, Sunday, Mar. 18, 2001)

The Coming Balkan Conflict

Along the Kosovo/Macedonia and Kosovo /Serbia border, former members of the KLA have formed into guerrilla units intent on creating a „Greater Kosovo“. In the South of Kosovo the small and nascent Albanian national Liberation Army (NLA) aims to annex north and eastern Macedonia, whilst on Kosovo's eastern border, a sister organization, the UCMB (Liberation Army of Presevo Medvedja and Bujanovo) – all towns in the southern

part of Serbia with an Albanian ethnic minority – is demanding border changes so that 70,000 ethnic Albanians living in Serbia are included in Kosovo.

Whilst the national insurgents would have it that a „Greater Kosovo“ is a stake, that includes the ethnic Albanian populations of Serbia and Macedonia, others envisage a „greater“ Albania, an Albania merged with Kosovo which would become the largest state in the Balkans, if not the most impoverished.

Control of the borders is also allegedly a reason for the recent wave of unrest, for whoever controls these also controls lucrative and illicit trade in drugs and arms and „illegal migration“.

(John Bisset for World View)

From Victims to Aggressors

The former victims in Kosovo are now seen as aggressors in Macedonia. The Albanian guerrillas themselves – many of whom fought in Kosovo – appear to believe they are doing the same thing now as they did two years ago: defending their people against Slav oppression.

*(Peter Ford, In Balkans, Shifting „Bad Gay Role“:
Christian Science Monitor, June 27, 2001)*

The clans are behind the war in Macedonia

Ethnic Albanian rebels who have brought Macedonia to brink of another savage Balkan war aim to achieve independence for neighboring Kosovo, eventually carving of Albanian – populated areas of Macedonia to form de facto Greater Kosovo.

The guerrillas of the national Liberation Army, who are battling Macedonian forces around city of Tetovo, have publicly insisted that they are fighting to secure equal rights for the country's Muslim Albanian minority.

The clans that launched the rebellion in Kosovo are now behind the insurgency in Macedonia. Although the West is resolutely opposed to redrawing of borders in the Balkans, Albanian radicals are hoping to force thorough independence for Kosovo as the only alternative to another war. While the strategy has little hope of success, it is fuelling the conflict.

*(Askold Krushelnycky and Philip Sherwell,
Rebels Fight for Creation of a Greater Kosovo State, Telegraph March 25, 2001)*

Macedonia: the Final Domino?

The scenario is a familiar one. Having captured a few villages and terrorized (or expelled) their inhabitants, rebels demanding greater ethnic – or some other form of – equality close in on the country's capital seeking a showdown with the government. The latter tries to meet force with force but is restrained from doing so by Western mediators who fly in and out insisting on the need for „dialogue“. All of a sudden, yesterday's „terrorists“ are today's partners in a 'peace-process'.

Talks prevail, military front-lines are frozen and under the eye of the international community fresh elections or a referendum on the rebels' grievances are held. A semblance of normality returns and CNN gradually loses interest in the story. But by now the poor place has become ungovernable (which was always the rebels' main aim) and responsibility for its internal affairs passes to some permutation of the following: Nato, the OSCE, EU, UN, World Bank, etc.

Today it is Macedonia which is in danger of becoming another sad little protectorate in the Balkans. But this is a fate which few countries in the region – especially those that were once republics in the former Yugoslavia – have been able to escape over the last ten years. Indeed, it was exactly a decade ago that that the first such domino fell, when the legally-elected authorities in Zagreb found themselves prevented by international pressure from re-establishing control over parts of Croatia seized by Serbian forces.

.....

It was only a matter of time before the KLA would seek to extend its criminal empire into neighboring Macedonia. No doubt they were puzzled when the very same representatives of the international community who had championed their cause in Kosovo (often with grotesque zeal: remember US secretary of state Madeline Albright greedily kissing KLA leader Hasim Thaci?), denounced them in Macedonia as „a bunch of murderous thugs“. But today (just a couple of months on) Nato secretary-general Lord Robertson is far more cautious in his choice of words and – in a classic shift of position – has begun saying that it is the government in Skopje which must take measures to end the escalating conflict.

(Johnathan Sunley for National Review and The National Interest)

The people of Kosovo should focus on Kosovo

The greatest challenge today is in Macedonia, where armed insurgents threaten peace and stability. Some here in Kosovo are trying to help the insurgents. Let me be clear: The United States stands against all who use or support violence against democracy and the rule of law. That's why American forces in Kosovo are interdicting the flow of arms into Macedonia. And that's why I imposed sanctions against individuals and organizations assisting the insurgents. The United States, EU, and NATO strongly back ongoing efforts

to find a political settlement — one that addresses the legitimate grievances of the Albanian population while protecting Macedonia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, its political unity, and its democratic future. I call on all parties to maintain the cease-fire. And I call on the elected leaders to work with EU envoy Leotard and Ambassador Pardew to overcome the remaining differences to achieving a settlement that will keep Macedonia at peace and on the road to Europe.

Those here in Kosovo who support the insurgency in Macedonia are hurting the interests of ethnic Albanians throughout the region. The people of Kosovo should focus on Kosovo. They need to concentrate on developing civil institutions that work and a political climate that supports and sustains democracy, the rule of law, ethnic tolerance, and cooperation with neighbors. November's election will be an important step in that direction. We call on all people of Kosovo to participate, so that no one is denied the benefits of democracy.

*(Statement by the president BUSH AT CAMP BONDSTEEL,
Kosovo, 24.07.2001)*

Letter from Ljubco Georgievski to Kofi Annan (13.08.2001)

„Dear Mr. Annan I address to you in the most difficult moments for my country, when due to the armed violence by the regional Albanian paramilitary army, Macedonia has become a country of funerals and sorrow, a country where ethnic cleansing, kidnapping of civilians and massacre of soldiers have been conducted under coverage of the so-called fight for human rights. **Today's and yesterday's armed aggression from the Kosovo territory, carried out by 600 members of the Kosovo Protection Corps, on Macedonia's territorial integrity, yesterday's surrounding of the village of Radusa near the border and a several-hour shelling by heavy weaponry based in Kosovo, for me, as President of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, means nothing but official declaration of war to my country by the international protectorate Kosovo, i.e. by the Kosovo Protection Corps, which unfortunately is part of the your UN Administration in Kosovo.**

Your Excellency, such precedent has never been seen in the international policy so far for one sovereign and democratic country to be target of aggression that comes from the UN protectorate.

This aggression is an impudent demonstration of violence by the KPC, which at least for the last six months has been trying to hide its role as an organizer of terrorism in the region. Today, with no shame, the KPC officials, who are listed in the UN payroll, are publicly promoting their aim for redrawing of the borders in the region in front of KFOR closed eyes. I am particularly concerned for KFOR's inert approach, which by playing border control, does nothing to prevent this aggression. Obviously the UN resolution 1244 means nothing to KFOR but a piece of paper.

Unfortunately, it also refers to your Kosovo civil administrator Hans Haekkerup. Therefore, I kindly ask you to overview his role and think about his dismissal. I am saying this because I am convinced that it is a great shame for the international community not to meet its obligations in Kosovo making Macedonia the victim of such irresponsibility.

I will remind you once again that on 5 July 2001 Macedonia signed a statement on cease-fire, receiving guarantees by nobody else but NATO itself. We have done that to give peace and politics a chance. But, the latest terrorist attacks by the Albanian paramilitary army, in which twenty Macedonian soldiers were massacred, and the open aggression upon Macedonia from Kosovo, unfortunately NATO undermines its authority once again, raising doubts among the public that only those who are against peace and democracy have benefits from NATO activities in the region.

Allow me to remind you that the first Kosovo aggression took place six months ago, when six square kilometers of the village Tanusevci near the border was occupied, as a response to the border agreement, signed between the democratically elected governments of Macedonia and Yugoslavia. And today, when Macedonian politicians are one step to signing a peace agreement, the Albanian paramilitary formations, organized by the KPC, continues with its aggression upon Macedonia. It only proves the fact that they wish no agree-

ments and are not interested in peace. They appear by different names in different regions, but actually it is one Albanian paramilitary army, with a single center - KPC and goal - ethnically clean „Greater Albania“.

As President of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia, through you, I appeal to all democratic countries in the world to do their best within their possibilities and to help to the small, but democratic Macedonia in halting the open aggression that comes from Kosovo, a territory under the UN protectorate. In order to prevent another bloodshed war in the Balkans, we must together step on the road of weaponry of the Albanian paramilitary army and stop the export of violence and terrorism from Kosovo. We must not accept the thesis that Macedonia is another collateral damage of NATO intervention in the region. We must not allow for our destiny to be victim of the western wrong crisis management.

We have no other choice but to defend our freedom and Macedonia's future,“

V. THE TERRORISM OF THE SO-CALLED
NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (NLA)

THE TERRORISM OF THE SO-CALLED NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY (NLA)

WHAT IS THE SO-CALLED NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY?

By publishing its the first communiqué, and by claiming responsibility for the murder of the three police officers in Aracinovo, as well as with the terrorist attack on the police station Oslomej, on the scene begins to act to so-called National Liberation Army (NLA).



Members of the so-called NLA

NLA is a terrorist organization that using organized violence, terror, kidnappings, intimidation and ethnical cleansing is trying to change the constitutional system of Republic of Macedonia, to endanger its security, fulfilling its objective, through occupying territories.

NLA is a continuation and transformation of the objectives of UCK, on the territory of Republic of Macedonia, and its members are former members of UCK, who participated in the fights in Kosovo. With the disengagement of UCPMB, great number of those, entered Macedonian territory as members of NLA.

Searching for political promotion, Ali Ahemti, Fazli Veliu, Emrush Dzemaili, Gafur Elzhani and Malichi Drecaj try to impose them-



Great Albania

selves as leaders of the radical Albanians in the region. After the relative anonymity and the debacle on the local elections in Kosovo, they see the fulfillment of their aims in the spreading of the military actions in Macedonia.

Their final objective is Kosovo to receive a status of a state, which would present „basic territorial nucleus“ to which Southern Serbia, parts of Sandzak, and Northern and Western Macedonia should be joined.

The information and data on our disposal show that the Main Headquarters of the so-called NLA is in Prizren. It leads and coordinates the headquarters in Vitina, Urosevac, General Jankovic, Gnjilane, Pristina, and in the village of Stanchic, village of Ruste, Stanevce, Kosovo.

The main headquarters of the so-called NLA in Prizren is led by Emrush Dzemail, Ali Ahmeti (political representative), Fazli Veliu, responsible for the Diaspora and Gzim Ostreni, main military commander (former member of TMK, Kosovo Protection Corps). These headquarters plan and coordinate the activities of the armed terrorist groups that operate in Republic of Macedonia.

NLA receives continuous logistic assistance (in finances, weapons, and military equipment, volunteers, food, and medicines) from Kosovo, Republic of Albania, Albanian Diaspora in West-European countries, as well as from the population in Republic of Macedonia. Most of the logistic assistance in volunteers, weapons and military equipment, food and medicines for the terrorist groups in Republic of Macedonia comes from Kosovo.

The terrorists that operate in Republic of Macedonia have great support by the Kosovo Protection Corps (TMK) in Kosovo.

In addition, logistic assistance in volunteers and weapons the so-called NLA receives from Republic of Albania. Part of the persons that join the NLA previously have attended training in the camps in the Republic of Albania.

The volunteers from Kosovo go to Albania where after they are armed and illegally enter Republic of Macedonia. Persons from Kosovo and Republic of Macedonia buy weapons and ammunition in Republic of Albania, where from they illegally try to introduce it into Macedonia.

The financing of the so-called NLA is done through self-financing, money extortion from the local population, and also from businessmen in Kosovo and Republic of Macedonia, as well as from the Albanian Diaspora; than through voluntary donations from the local population, businessmen from Kosovo, Republic of Macedonia and Albanian Diaspora as well as by using the funds of the former UCK, profits created by criminal activities and donations by the Albanian Mafia in Western Europe.

The Albanian immigration in Germany, Belgium, Sweden, and in other Scandinavian Countries, and especially in Switzerland which is considered to be the center of the Albanian immigration, pays from three to five percent from their monthly payments (white tax). This money goes on the accounts that fictively are owned by cultural-artistic associations, organizations, and non-governmental organization of Albanians in Western countries. Money is collected also by the powerful lobby groups,

which are most powerful in the USA, where from the media campaign, in favor of the Albanian cause, is paid.

But, most of the finances, for support of the so-called NLA come from illegal trafficking in drugs, weapons, and white slavery („black tax“). This is supported by the fact that 40% of the heroin that is sold in Europe and Northern America comes from Kosovo. One third of the profits from the prostitution business, which is led by the Albanian Mafia (70% from the business in London), goes for assistance to the Albanian terrorists in Macedonia and Kosovo.

(Source: Ministry of Interior)

Structure of the para-military so-called NLA

NLA calls its units - brigades and marks them with numbers with three numerals. First activated were the so-called 112 brigade, near Kumanovo, and 113 brigade near Tetovo. They number about 400 soldiers.

The good functioning of the weapons supply is linked to the strong financial sources which NLA has in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and other countries. One of the main tasks of the NLA members in these countries is to collect donations from the Albanians that live in the West. There are indications that show that there is forced collection of money for the funds, the so-called „tax per capitum“. According to the assessments from the West the finances collected by the Albanians that live abroad are only 10% of the profits collected before and after the war on Kosovo.

NLA mostly contains Albanians from Macedonia, between 20 to 30 years, and the border between the army and the organized crime is not visible, because the guerillas participate in the illegal trafficking in weapons, cigarettes, and narcotics.

Among the members of NLA there are former fighters from Kosovo, and there are suspicions for participation of 150 to 200 members from UCPMB.

The radical political groups from Kosovo give political and financial assistance to the guerillas, and one of such is the political party of Hashim Tachi.

(Frankfurt, Allgemeine Zeitung, source: FAKTI)

The weapons used by the so-called NLA

In the armed attacks and their provocations the members of the so-called NLA use light infantry weapons from German, American, Chinese, Albanian and Yugoslav origin. They have automatic and semi-automatic rifles, hand grenade launchers, anti-tank, and anti-personnel mines, hand grenades, anti-plane machine guns, long range sniper rifles, and air assault systems (rockets Stinger).

The so-called NLA gets its weapons from traders from Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia, and Western Europe. The main route is from Monte Negro to Albania, to Northern Macedonia and lately to Bulgaria.



The main characteristic of their action is the guerilla way of fighting, following the model of UCK, and UCPMB. Using light infantry weapons, they are mobile and easily movable. Their usual methodology of acting is making sabotages and terrorist actions against the members and facilities of the Ministry of Interior and the Army of Republic of Macedonia, as well as terrorist attacks in urban areas, where the effects of such activities are greater.

(Source: Ministry of Interior)

In Macedonia, the people fighting are terrorists and not Albanian rebels

„In reality, the extremists from the so-called NLA, know only one language, and that is the language of the terror, the weapons and the violence“. The International Community should realize that there are no rebels in Macedonia that fight for human rights, and for the rights of the minorities, but common terrorists.

(Announcement of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Moscow, July 24, 2001.

Source: MIA)



Members of the so-called NLA

NLA is created according to the model of UCK

The last events in Macedonia contributed for strengthening the links of the Albanian extremists from Macedonia to the terrorist groups that are active in Kosovo and South of Serbia.

„The so-called NLA, this year started existing in Macedonia, in order to provoke armed rebellion in this state. With the offensive of the Macedonian security forces, the members of the so-called NLA were forced to retreat. They occupied the villages along the northern Macedonian border towards Kosovo, where they have their basis, and where from they receive logistic assistance“.

NLA is created according the model of the officially dismissed UCK, which fought the Yugoslav security forces in Kosovo, during the 90's.

The third Albanian extremist group is the so-called Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedje and Bijanovac, which fights the Yugoslav military-police forces in Southern Serbia.

„I am convinced that there is a link between the Albanian extremist groups that attack in Macedonia, to those in Kosovo and Southern Serbia. That is why NATO tries to prevent the so-called UCPMB to support the so-called NLA“.

*(London, April, 4, 2001. Hashim Rolo, Commander of the British troops in KFOR.
Source: MIA)*

NLA is a Marxist-Leninist organization

The counter-intelligence forces of Taiwan have certain proofs that in the events in the Balkans, recently in Macedonia, and these days in Greece, indirectly and directly are involved important political and financial circles from People's Republic of China, North Korea and at least two North-European countries.

„It seems that only to the state officials of the Balkan countries, it isn't clear enough that the so-called UCK in Kosovo, NLA in Macedonia and UCC in Greece, are products of the idea for returning and existence of the communism in this region. The terrorists are connected by protecting the criminal interests in the region, and this is only part of their Balkan mosaic, seen in other regions in the world“.

(Statement of anonymous Taiwan diplomat. Source: MIA)

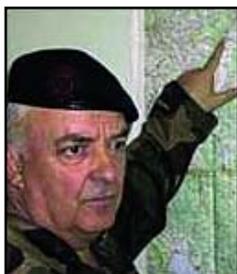
Review of persons - leaders and commanders of the so-called „NLA“

ALI AHMETI*,



born on January 4, 1959 in the village of Zajas, Kicevo; immigrates to Switzerland, often stays in Kosovo and Albania. He is the vice-president of the illegal extremist organization LPK (National Movement for Kosovo); actively involved in the organization and the work of the so-called NLA and he is one of its creators; he uses the name „Abaz“. He is connected to a series of terrorist activities committed in Republic of Macedonia in 1997 and 1998, as one of their creators and organizers, because of which an international arrest warrant was issued.

GZIM OSTRENI*,



born on November 1, 1942, in Debar, where he also lives, member of the so-called NLA, he uses the pseudonym „General“. Gzim Ostreni was a former commander of the territorial defence of the municipality Debar. He is connected to the case „para-military“. He was one of the instructors in the military camps of UCK in Republic of Albania, and later he was actively involved in UCK, during the fights in Kosovo. Because of his contribution in UCK, he received the rank - General. In the so-called NLA he is active on the fronts in

Tetovo and in Kumanovo-Lipkovo region.

VELIU FAZLI*,



born on January 4, 1945 in the village of Kolari, Kicevo. He temporarily lives in Switzerland where he becomes a member of the leadership of „DASRJ“, future creator of the so-called NLA. He uses the pseudonym „Daja“ and the „Old One“. Now he is one of the leaders of LPK and promoter of the activities of this organization. He is also one of the supporters for the continuation of the former UCK, through its clones: the so-called UCPMB and the so-called NLA, as well as through the future Liberation Armies of Monte Negro

(UCMZ) and Chemerija (UCC). Because he was involved in terrorist activities in several cities in the western part of Macedonia in 1997 and 1998, he is charged and an international warrant is issued. .

ISNI SHAQIRI*,



born on March 1, 1949 in the village of Otlja, Kumanovo, where he also lives. He is a member of the so-called NLA and he uses the pseudonym „Dost“. Shaqiri is a former deputy in the General Assembly of Republic of Macedonia. He is charged for terrorism and armed rebellion.

XHAVIT ASAN*,



born on May 10, 1957 in the village of Tanusevci, Skopje. He joined UCK in 1999, when he organized an illegal channel for transfer of volunteers to Kosovo, through the region of the village of Tanusevci. In addition, in Tanusevci he had a Unit of his own, of members of UCK. After the war, he deals in smuggling of excise goods and weapons, for the needs of the so-called UCPMB and NLA. When the activities of the NLA started in the Republic of Macedonia, he immediately joined as a commander. He is convicted to 13 years of prison, because of attempted murder.

XHEZAIR SHAQIRI,



born on May 15, 1965 in the village of Tasnusevci, Skopje. He is one of the first commanders of the so-called NLA, since the events in the village Tanusevci. Later he participated in the events of the Kumanovo-Lipkovo Region and in the village of Aracinovo. He is an Islamic fanatic. He is direct executor of the murder of the police officer in the Trading Center „Chairchanka“, Skopje. He uses the pseudonym „Odza“.

NAZMI SULEJMANI,

born on the February 16, 1965 in the village of Aracinovo, where he lived. Member of the so-called NLA, uses the pseudonym „VOLK“ and „Aroja“ – (bear). He was involved in illegal transfer of weapons, ammunition, and military equipment for the needs of the so-called NLA and UCPMB, through the territory of Republic of Macedonia, and in order to do this he established organized illegal organizations. Together with the brothers Rizi, Nuri, Dzevad and Sutki, in the last couple of years he has committed several crimes, as illegal trafficking and smuggling of cigarettes, excise goods, drugs etc. In addition, he was involved in the international illegal channel for smuggling cigarettes and in illegal production of ciga-

rettes. A criminal charge has been filed and an international arrest warrant has been published for illegal possession of weapons and terrorism.

DEMIRI MUSA*,

born on September 25, 1955 in the village of Srbica, Kicevo, owns a private bar near Drach, Albania, and uses the name „Adzi Baba“. He is a member of the leadership of the so-called NLA. During the Kosovo Crisis, he stayed in Albania, where he established a headquarters for accepting volunteers from Republic of Macedonia and where afterwards they were sent to military camps and later to the so-called NLA. In the 90's, he was prosecuted for being involved in illegal transfer of weapons, after what he immigrates to Switzerland, where assisted by Fazli Veliu and Ali Ahmeti, becomes a member of the leadership of the illegal extremist organization „LPK“. He is connected to a series of terrorist attacks committed in the Republic of Macedonia in 1997-98, as one of the organizers, for which an international arrest warrant has been issued against him.

YASHARI MURAT,

born on May 15, 1956 in the village of Orizare, Kumanovo; emigrates to Switzerland, often stays in the area of Kosovo, member of the so-called NLA, and uses the pseudonym „Ali Daya“. He is a member of the former UCK, as well as of the illegal extremist organizations „UNIKOMB“ and „LPK“. He is a brother of Ismet Yashari, died commander of the 132 brigade of the former UCK, known by the pseudonym „Kumanova“.

MURTEZANI JONUZ,

born on May 15, 1960, in the village of Aracinovo, where he also lives. He is a member of the so-called NLA, sometimes he uses the pseudonym „Aracina“. He is involved in illicit trafficking and smuggling, as well as in the logistic support of the former UCK. He is a brother of Murtezani Ibrahim – Braha and Murtezani Ismail, who are charged for illegal possession of weapons and terrorism (both are known as ones of the most extreme members of the so-called NLA in the village of Aracinovo, the wider area of Skopje and Kumanovo-Lipkovo Region).

ABDULAHİ ADNAN,

born on July 21, 1963 in Tetovo, lives in Gostivar, owner of shops in Tetovo, where he often stays. He is a member of the so-called NLA and he uses the pseudonym „Abi“. He is one of the lead persons of the terrorist groups that operate in the Sar Planina Region and main organizer of the logistic support for intelligence data collection for the needs of NLA. He is a member of the illegal organization LPK. He was involved in the activities regarding the case so-called „para-military“, as a person directly linked to the main actors in the case. Also he has established a net for propaganda and psychological activities among the Albanian population, in order to misinform and collect information and documents regarding the alleged „danger“ and „maltreatment“ of the Albanian population in Republic of

Macedonia, endangered by the „Slav-Macedonian authorities“.

MURTEZANI IBRAHIM,

born on December 8, 1965 in the village of Aracinovo, Skopje, and he is one of the more extreme members of the so-called NLA. He uses the pseudonym „Braha“. As a commander, he was actively involved in the activities of the terrorist NLA in the village of Aracinovo and in Kumanovo-Lipkovo Region. He was also an active member of the former UCK, and since the military conflicts in Kosovo ended, he participated in severe robberies, murders and atrocities against the Serbian population, as well as in the internal liquidations of the former members of UCK and their political opponents. In Republic of Macedonia, he was involved in illegal trafficking and smuggling of weapons, drugs, and excise goods. Murtezani Ibrahim is a drug addict.

SHASHIVARI ABDULA,

born on June 26, 1958 in Gnjilane, lives in Kumanovo. He is a former officer of the Yugoslav and the Macedonian Army, having a rank of a captain. When the former UCK was established, Abdula deserts from the Macedonian Army and joins UCK, as military instructor in Kosovo. He was a commander of the military police in the Kosovo Protection Corpse in Gnjilane and a military instructor of the members of the so-called UCPMB and later of the so-called NLA. When a member of NLA he uses the pseudonyms „Duli“ and „Dulo“.

LJIKA ISA,

born on January 8, 1973 in Tetovo, where he lives. He is a member of the former UCK and active fighter in Kosovo. He is a member of the so-called NLA in the groups that operate in the Sar Planina villages, as one of the lead commanders. He uses the pseudonym „Iilir“.

HISENI XHEMAIL,

born on August 5, 1958, in the village of Lojane, Kumanovo, where he also lives. He is a member of the illegal LPK and the former UCK, since the first days it was established. He assisted and committed terrorist activities in Kosovo in 1997-1998. Afterwards he is one of the lead persons in the organized channel for transfer of weapons for the needs of UCK, from Albania, through the territory of Republic of Macedonia. His involvement in the transfer of weapons discovered in the village of Lojane operationally was proved – 1999. He participated as a military instructor of the members of the so-called UCPMB, as of the so-called NLA. He is one of the main initiators and organizers of groups of the so-called NLA in the village of Lojane and in the wider Lipkovo Region. He escaped from the prison Idrizovo, where he was serving a sentence for murder. He has been charged for robbery, and for his involvement in the case of discovered weapons in the mine in the village of Lojane. He uses the pseudonyms „Xhelo“, „Lojane“ and „Xhem – shi“.

HARADINAI DAUT,

Kosovo, FR of Yugoslavia. Brother of Ramush Haradinai, commander of the protection zone, „Karadak“ of TMK. Also a political leader of the „Democratic Alliance of Kosovo“. Daut was a member of the former UCK and of the so-called UCPMB, where he was also wounded (he lost one arm). He participated in the activities of the so-called NLA, since February, in the region of the village Tanusevci, and later also in the Kumanovo – Lipkovo Region. His membership in the so-called NLA, directly is linked to the activities of his brother Ramus. He is one of the leaders and most aggressive commanders. He uses the pseudonyms „Malish“, „Ndrecaj“, „Cufi“ and „The Cripled“.

XHAFERI SHEFIT*,

born on April 28, 1960 in the village of Chaile, Gostivar. He is the main logistic of the so-called NLA from the region of Kosovo, towards Republic of Macedonia. Shefit was involved in the case of „para-military“, directly in charge of the supply with weapons, military equipment and explosives. Later he immigrates to West-European countries, where he connects himself to the leadership of LPK, and particularly he is connected to Fazli Veliu and Ali Ahmeti. Now he is in Kosovo, FR of Yugoslavia. He uses the pseudonyms „Kravata“ and „Madzui“.

RIDVAN NEZIR,

born on January 18, 1974 in the village of Tanusevci, and lives in Skopje. He is a member of the so-called NLA. He uses the pseudonyms commander „Indijana“ and „Hodza“. He has participated in the military training in Syria and in Albania. He was tried for illicit trafficking in drugs. During the Kosovo crisis, he was involved in illegal transfer of weapons and military equipment for the needs of UCK, through the Republic of Macedonia. In addition, he was a member of a terrorist group that operated in the village of Tanusevci, under the command of Dzavit Asani. He is one of the lead and most extreme commanders of the so-called NLA in the region of the village of Tanusevci, Kumanovo-Lipkovo region and the village of Aracinovo. He was directly involved in the murder of the police officer in the trading center „Chairchanka“ in Skopje and in the attack of a police van under the bridge near the village of Vizbegovo. On April 27, 2001 he has been charged for terrorism.

RUSTEM MUSTAFA,

Kosovo. He was one of the more prominent commanders of the former UCK, known as commander „Remi“. Later he continues his activities in the TMK. He is directly involved in the training of the NLA members in the military camps in Prizren and Djakovica. As an honorary guest, he stayed in the villages of Poroj and Orizare, when the graves of Mujdin Aliu and Ismet Jashari (members of UCK from Republic of Macedonia), were attended. He is one of the future candidates for lead commander of the so-called NLA.

SAMI LUSHTAKU,

Drenica, Kosovo, FR of Yugoslavia. He is one of the first members of the terrorist groups of UCK, and later he was a commander of the operational zone of the former UCK and of the Special Units of TMK. Among the members of the so-called NLA he is mentioned regarding the events in Tanusevci, and later also in the Kumanovo-Lipkovo Region, as a very influencing commander. He is one of those members of the so-called NLA who when communicating to the media, use the pseudonym „Sokoli“.

SULEIMAN SELIMI,

born in Djakovica, FR of Yugoslavia, former lead commander of UCK and a person close to Hashim Tachi. He uses the pseudonym „Sultan“.

SHEVAL EHTEMI,

born on March 1, 1975 in the village of Palatica, Tetovo, where he also lives. He is a former lieutenant colonel in the Macedonian army, who deserted the army in March this year and has joined the terrorist groups of the so-called NLA, which are active in the Sar Planina villages. He is known as a good sniper shooter. Now he is a military instructor in the military camp of the so-called NLA in Prizren. He uses the pseudonym „Faton“.

RAMADANI ABDULXHEMIL,

born on October 29, 1958, in the village of Vejce, he lives in Tetovo. He temporarily works in Leverkusen, Germany. He is lead editor of the newspaper „The Voice of Shara“, which is published in Leverkusen and is the main media basis for the formation of the so-called NLA. As a member of LPK and „NFAI“ (National Front of the Albanians for Ilirida), besides being psychological support he is one of the lead persons in the financial „Fund for National Liberation“, which finances the so-called NLA.

FADIL ASANI,

born on January 9, 1976, in the village of Aracinovo, Skopje, brother of Dzavit Asan. He uses the pseudonym „Tiger“. He was involved in the logistics of UCK, while in the so-called NLA he is involved as a local commander in the region of the villages Tanusevci, Brest, Malino and in Kumanovo-Lipkovo region.

MUSLIU SHEFKET,

born on April 10, 1946 in the village of Veliki Trnovac, Bujanovac, FR of Yugoslavia. He is a member of the former UCK, and later he becomes lead commander of the so-called UCPMB, who operates from the main headquarters in Gnjilane. His brother Jonuz Musliu was a political representative of UCPMB. He is also the main supplier and deliverer of weapons and military equipment from Kosovo and Southern Serbia for the needs

of the so-called NLA.

SINAN BEQIR,

born on August 12, 1958 in Skopje, member, and one of the main logistics of the so-called NLA in Skopje, he uses the pseudonym „Becho“. He is a brother of Ridvan Nezir, one of the first commanders of the terrorist groups that operate in the villages of Tanusevci, Brest, Malino and later also in the Kumanovo-Lipkovo Region. Sinan Beqir was involved in illegal transfer of weapons and military equipment for the needs of the former UCK, through the territory of Republic of Macedonia, for which purpose he had established an illegal net in Skopje and in the wider area. In March he was arrested, and he was charged for illegal possession of weapons.

CHAILI XHEVDET,

born on August 2, 1974 in the village of Sopot, Kumanovo, where he also lives. He is a member of the so-called NLA, uses the pseudonym „Dracula“. He was an active member of the former UCK and later of the so-called UCPMB. After the Kosovo crisis, Chaili Xhevdet has committed many crimes and atrocities against the Serbian population in Urosevac and Vitina.

REXHA EKREM,

from Kosovo, one of the most prominent members of the former UCK. As a commander of the operational zone of UCK, he uses the pseudonym commander „Drini“. He was involved in supporting the military activities of the so-called UCPMB and NLA.

SAMI SHAQIRI,

born on March 20, 1952 in the village of Matejce, Kumanovo, where he also lives. He is a member of the so-called NLA, and uses the pseudonym “Director” and “Sami”. He previously was a director of the headquarters for civilian protection in the village of Matejce, and afterwards he was totally involved in the so-called NLA, as a commander of the village.

IMERI ILAZ,

from Zhegra, Gnjilane, member of the former UCK and of the so-called UCPMB. He was actively involved in the training of the UCPMB and NLA members, as an instructor, and participated in supplying and dissemination of weapons and military equipment for the needs of these para-military formations.

KAILI EKREM,

born on January 5, 1969 in the village of Aracinovo, Skopje, where he also lives. He is a member of the so-called NLA, and he uses the pseudonym „Zhuti“, former member of

UCK and the so-called UCPMB. As a member of NLA he has fought in the area of the villages of Tanusevci, Brest, Malino, then in Kumanovo-Lipkovo Region and in the village of Aracinovo.

SAMII RAIM,

born on October 22, 1971, in the village of Shemshevo, Tetovo, where he lives. He is a member of the 132 brigade of the former UCK, when he uses the pseudonym „Zogu“; he also uses the same pseudonym when he is a member of so-called NLA. He is a member of the terrorist group that attacked the police station in the village of Tearce, for what he has been charged. He was involved in para-police units that were active in the village of Poroj, in June, 2000. He is a member of the so-called NLA, since the events on the „Tetovsko Kale“ (Tetovo fortress).

XHEMAL ABDULAH,

born on August 8, 1970 in Tetovo, where he also lives. He is a member of the so-called NLA, he uses the pseudonym „Mali“. His family (father Idriz and the brothers Adnan and Tahir) are actively involved in the so-called NLA, as logistic support and military participants. His brother Adnan is one of the commanders of the groups that operate in Sar Planina villages. When the house of Adnan Abdulahi was searched, in April 2001, Xhemal shot at the members of the Ministry of Interior of Republic of Macedonia, and afterwards escaped.

RAIF MUSLIU,

born on June 15, 1976, in the village of Lojane, Kumanovo, where he lives. Active member of the former UCK, when he used the pseudonym commander „Kumanovo-2“. Afterwards he was employed in TMK as a commander of the military police in Gnjilane. He is involved as a logistic support to the so-called UCPMB, and to the so-called NLA.

AJETI ZARIFE,

born on May 26, 1956, in the village of Depce, Presevo, and she lives in Tabanovce, Kumanovo. She is a member of the terrorist group of the so-called NLA that operates in Kumanovo-Lipkovo Region. She uses the pseudonym „Kocelji“.

SAITI VAIT,

born on March 14, 1951, in the village of Orizare, Kumanovo, where he also lives. He is a former mayor of the municipality Lipkovo. He is actively involved in the establishing of the headquarters for civilian protection in the municipality, which later totally operated in the so-called NLA. He is one of the leaders in encouraging the establishment and operating of groups of the so-called NLA in Kumanovo-Lipkovo Region. In April 2001 he has been charged for illegal possession of weapons, but he was released to

defend himself from freedom, and after this he actively joined the so-called NLA. He uses the pseudonym „Karadak“.

CEKA BILAL,

born on November 20, 1969, in the village of Dragomance, Glabocica, Kacanik. He stays in Tetovo, a member of the so-called NLA and one of the commanders of the terrorist groups that operate in Sar Planina villages. He uses the pseudonyms „Luli“ and „Mjekra“ (beard). During the Kosovo crisis, he stayed in Tetovo, when he established a net for selection and accepting of persons – volunteers that were sent for military training in Republic of Albania, and later also to Kosovo. In addition, he disseminates weapons and military equipment to Kosovo. Later, as a member of „ZKZ“ (Kosovo Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence Service), in the Tetovo region he establishes a net of agents, that collect intelligence and undertakes measures for the needs of ZKZ, and later on also for the so-called NLA.

JAZIMI RIDVAN,

born in the village of Veliki Trnovac, Bujanovac, FR of Yugoslavia. He is a member of the former UCK. Afterwards he is a commander of the so-called UCPMB. After the peace agreement was signed between the so-called UCPMB and the Serbian Government, Ridvan Jazimi was killed in a shooting in the village of Veliki Trnovac.

EMRULAI EMRULA,

born on April 29, 1979, in the village of Aracinovo, Skopje. He uses the pseudonym „Ljaljo“. He participated in the murder of the police officers in the village of Aracinovo, in 2000, for what he is charged. After this, he escaped and now he is in Urosevac.

ALILI ZAIM,

born on September 18, 1979 in the village of Vaksince, Kumanovo, where he also lives. He is an active member of the former UCK, where he was wounded and later a member of the so-called UCPMB. He becomes involved in the terrorist activities of the so-called NLA in the village of Vaksince, as one of the local commanders. He uses the pseudonym „Lumi“.

ISLAMI LULZIM,

born on June 29, 1971, in the village of Neresta, Tetovo, where he also lives. He is a member of the so-called NLA, in the terrorist groups that operate in the region of Sar Planina. Previously Lulzim was involved in the logistic support and directly participated in the former UCK. In addition, Islami Lulzim participated in the terrorist attack on the police station in the village of Tearce, after which he escaped to Kosovo.

ASIPI JAKUP,

born on February 2, 1951, in the village of Slupcane, Kumanovo, where he also lives. He is a „hodza“ (religious leader) in the village. He is a member of the so-called NLA, and uses the pseudonym „Mula Jakup“. He agitated for the work of terrorist groups in the village and in the wider area. Through agitation for holy war – „dzihad“, among the members of the so-called NLA he finds fanatics and religious followers. There is information that he assisted the recruitment of the so-called NLA mercenaries – „mudzahedini“, from the Arab countries.

XHEMAILI EMRUSH,

born on May 1, 1959, in the village of Kamena Glava, Kosovska Kamenica. He is a president of the extreme organization LPK, which objective is to create a Great Albania in the Balkans. He is closely linked to members of the presidency of LPK, who are from Republic of Macedonia (Fazli Veliu, Ali Ahmeti, Bilal Sherifi, Musa Demiri) and is one of the creators of UCK, and later on also of the UCPMB and of the so-called NLA.

SUMA EMRUSH,

born on May 27, 1974 in the village of Dimce, General Jankovic, FR of Yugoslavia. He is a member of the former UCK, and his unit was active in the area of General Jankovic. He uses the pseudonym „Odza“. After the Kosovo Crisis was over, Emrush Suma forms a larger armed group that controls the crime in this region, especially the illicit trafficking and smuggling. In this group his close relatives and criminal supporters from the village of Blace and wider from Skopje are involved. He is connected to illegal transfer of weapons and military equipment for the needs of the so-called NLA, and he indirectly participates in the terrorist activities around the villages of Grachani and Radusha.

RUFKI SUMA,

born on April 15, 1968 in the village of Dimce, General Jankovic, FR of Yugoslavia. He is a brother of Suma Emrush. He is a member of the security forces of the former UCK, which operated in the region of General Jankovic, during the Kosovo crisis. Now he is a commander of the unit of the TMK in General Jankovic. He is directly involved in the activities of illicit trafficking and smuggling of weapons for the needs of the so-called NLA. Members of the so-called NLA are resting and are being trained in the military barracks in General Jankovic, which is used by TMK.

SABEDIN IBRAIMI,

born on September 11, 1965, in the village of Vaksince, Kumanovo, where he also lives. He is a member of the so-called NLA. He is a local commander in the village of Vaksince, known as „Sabo“ and „Ibraimi“. Operational data show that he is involved in the maltreatment, intimidation, and torturing of the local population.

MIFTARI ZAIM,

born on January 14, 1970 in the village of Radolista, Struga. He is a member of the former UCK, and later a member of TMK in Prizren. He uses the pseudonym „Struga“. He participates in the so-called NLA, which operates in the Sar Planina Region. He killed the official registrar in the village of Radoliste, after which he fled.

MAZARI NURI,

born on May 5, 1979, in the village of Delogozda, Struga, where he also lives. He uses the pseudonym commander „Struga“. As a volunteer, he was trained in the camps of the former UCK in Albania, and later he actively participated in the military activities in Kosovo. He is a member of the so-called NLA and he fought in the Sar Planina villages.

BAHRIU SHKELZIN,

born on December 27, 1976 in the village of Delogozda, Struga. He uses the pseudonym commander „Struga“. As a volunteer, he was trained in the camps of former UCK in Albania, and later he actively participated in the military activities in Kosovo. After the Kosovo crisis, he is employed in the TMK in Prizren. Actively participates in the so-called NLA in the fights around Tanusevci and in the villages on Sar Planina.

ALILI ADEM,

born on April 26, 1946 in the village of Vaksince, Kumanovo, where he also lives. He is one of the local commanders of the so-called NLA that are active in the village of Vaksince. He uses the pseudonym „Tuch“. One year ago Adem has committed a murder in Kumanovo, after what he escaped to Kosovo. He is known for maltreating, threatening and robbing the local population that did not want to join the terrorists of the so-called NLA.

TEFIK BILALI,

born on March 16, 1966 in the village of Vaksince, lives in the village of Slupcane, Kumanovo. Previous member of UCK and of the so-called UCPMB. He uses the pseudonym „Tefik“. He is one of the more prominent local commanders of the so-called NLA in Kumanovo – Lipkovo region.

XHABIR ZHARKU,

from Kachanik, FR of Yugoslavia, member of LPK and of former UCK. As one of the local commanders he uses the pseudonym „Shori“. He works in TMK in Kachanik. He is active as logistic support of the so-called NLA, (weapons, and military equipment), from Kosovo, since he has close relatives in Skopje, among which Gafur Zharku, head of the humanitarian organization „Jeta“.

CEKA ILAZ,

village of Dragomance, Glabochica, Kacanik, FR of Yugoslavia. During the Kosovo crisis, he stayed in Tetovo, and he was actively involved in the logistic support of UCK, as in recruitment of volunteers and their organized forwarding to military training in the camps in the Republic of Albania, and in the front in Kosovo. Now he is a commander of the Unit of TMK in Kachanik. He also actively participated in terrorist groups of the so-called NLA that operated in Sar Planina Region. He uses the pseudonym „Shori“.

ALILI LAIM,

born on February 10, 1969, in the village of Vaksince, Kumanovo, where he also lives. In the activities of the so-called NLA, he was involved as one of the local commanders in the village of Vaksince. He uses the pseudonym „Kzimi“.

SKENDER HASAN XHEKAI,

from Ulcinj, Monte Negro, active member of the terrorist groups of the so-called NLA, that operated in Tanusevci, and later in Kumanovo- Lipkovo Region. He is a former member of UCK, and uses the pseudonym „Ulcinj“.

AZIRI RAIM,

born on April 25, 1954 in the village of Shipkovica, Tetovo, where he also lives. He was involved in the logistics of UCK and is one of the lead persons in the Sar Planina Region, especially in the organized channel for transfer of weapons for UCK during the Kosovo crisis. Later he becomes involved in the organized activities for the establishment of NLA, as a commander of the headquarters for Tetovo. He uses the pseudonym „Fortuna“.

ISMAIL MUHMEDI,

born on August 1, 1956, in the village of Srbinovo, Gostivar, where he also lives. He is actively involved in supplying weapons and explosives in the case „para-military“. When a search of his house was conducted, in 1998, found were 53 kilos of explosives, after what he was charged. After this, Ismail escaped. As a member of the special terrorist unit, „Bia“ Ismail Muhmedi actively participates in the former UCK. After the war, this unit has conducted a series of special tasks (murders and maltreatment) against the non-Albanian population in Kosovo. He actively participated in the so-called NLA, especially after the preparations for committing future operations in Gostivar region. He uses the pseudonym „Fishek“.

ARIFI HUSRIN,

born on May 3, 1967 in the village of Lojane, Kumanovo where he also lives. After the discovery of the weapons in the mine in Lojane, and after he was charged, he and his broth-

er Ridvan, illegally left for the Republic of Albania. When the activities of the so-called NLA started in Kumanovo region, Husrin Arifi became one of the local commanders in the village of Lojane, and he uses the pseudonym „Husrin“.

JAKUPI AVDIL,

born on April 20, 1974 in the village of Tanusevci, Skopje, where he also lives. He was an active member of the former UCK, and of the so-called UCPMB. He is a leader of a terrorist group in the area of Tanusevci, which has planted several mines that damaged vehicles of the Macedonian Army. He is actively involved in the so-called NLA in the military activities around Tanusevci and in the wider area. He uses the pseudonym „Chakanji“.

SHAQIRI SHAQIR,

Presevo, FR of Yugoslavia, one of the commanders of the so-called UCPMB, who with his group operated outside the command of UCPMB, causing incidents with the Serbian security forces. He uses the pseudonym „Shakja“.

FEIZULA FATMIR,

born on August 27, 1954, in Skopje, where he also lives. He was a member of the so-called „Atlantic Division“, which contained 300 volunteers, who previously trained, joined the UCK in Kosovo, from the USA. After the military conflicts in Kosovo he was formally employed in KFOR as an interpreter, but for the needs of certain political structures he conducted different atrocities against the non-Albanian population and participates in the „cleansing“ of political and military opponents. He uses the pseudonym „Skupi“.

SAMI IZAIR,

born on July 23, 1963 in the village of Shemshevo, Tetovo, where he also lives. In 1999, he goes to military training in Albania and afterwards he joins UCK in 132 brigade. Afterwards he is employed in TMK. He is one of the initiators and the perpetrators of the terrorist attack against the police station in Tearce, for which he has been charged and an warrant has been issued. He participated in the terrorist attacks on „Tetovsko Kale“ (Tetovo fortress) and later in the attacks in the other Sar Planina villages.

HASHIM NUHIU,

born on May 13, 1968 in the village of Vaksince, where he also lives. During the Kosovo crisis he was actively involved in illegal transfer of weapons from the Republic of Albania, through the territory of Republic of Macedonia, for the needs of UCK. He continues such activities for the interests of the so-called UCPMB and NLA. When the activities of the so-called NLA started in the village of Vaksince, Nujiu becomes one of the local commanders.

SADULA DURAKU,

born on January 2, 1960 in the village of Lipkovo, Kumanovo, where he also lives. He is a member of the so-called NLA and he uses the pseudonym „Sadula“. When the activities of the so-called NLA started in the Lipkovo Region, Sadula Duraku becomes one of the local commanders.

XHEMAIL SELMANI,

born on September 20, 1969 in the village of Lojane, Kumanovo. He is a former active member of UCK and lately he is active as logistics of the so-called UCPMB. He actively participated in the formation of terrorist groups that operate in Kumanovo – Lipkovo region. He was appointed as a local commander in the village of Lojane. He uses the pseudonym „Dynamite“.

(Source: Ministry of Interior)

* The Ministry of Interior of Republic of Macedonia has filed a criminal charge against Ali Ahmeti, Xhavid Asan, Fazli Veliu, Isni Shaqiri, Gzim Ostreni and Demiri Musa to the Principal State Prosecution Office for war crimes and crimes against humanity.



Name	Ali Ahmeti	Osama bin Laden
Occupation	Leader of a terrorist organization	Leader of a terrorist organization
Organization name	NLA (National Liberation Army, orig. UCK)	Al Qaeda
Parent Organization	KLA (Kosovo Liberation Army, orig. UCK), later renamed to KPC (Kosovo Protection Corps), military wing of the Albanian mafia	Taliban Movement, Afghanistan
Known training bases	Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia (occupied territory)	Afghanistan, Albania, Bosnia, Kosovo, Sudan
Methods used	Attacks on legitimate governments' facilities, officers and civilians (bombing, occupation, ethnic cleansing, genocide)	Attacks on legitimate governments' facilities, officers and civilians (bombings, airline hijackings, assassinations)
Goals	Greater Albania through carving of territory and toppling democratically elected governments with guerilla warfare and urban terrorism	Muslim-only world "dedicated to opposing non-Islamic governments with force and violence"
Islamic?	Yes, NLA uses mujahids (Muslim holy warriors) from abroad as mercenaries and abuses the religion of Islam for political propaganda and recruitment. Systematically destroys non-Muslim religious-cultural sites on occupied territory (ancient Orthodox Christian Churches).	Yes, Al Qaeda uses mujahids (Muslim holy warriors) from abroad as mercenaries and abuses the religion of Islam for political propaganda and recruitment. Systematically destroys non-Muslim religious-cultural sites on occupied territory (ancient Buddhist monuments).

Name	Ali Ahmeti	Osama bin Laden
Described by friends as	"Responsible leader" who made a consensus with [his ally] Xhaferi that "taking the rights of Albanians must not imply harm to ethnic Macedonians" - Veton Surroi, Kosovo politician/publisher	"He is a very calm man and he respects Islamic law. He is good man and he doesn't want to harm anyone." - Maulvi Qudratullah Jamal, the Taliban information minister
Description by victims	Terrorist	Terrorist
Ideological background	Albanian ultranationalist, Marxist-Leninist	Islamic fundamentalist
Ethnicity	Albanian	Arab (Jemen/Syrian)
Citizenship	Macedonian	Saudi
Legal status	Wanted for terrorist activity (incl. crimes against humanity) by Republic of Macedonia	Wanted for terrorist activity by U.S.A.

TERRORISM

Terrorism is one of the phenomena hard to define, because of the obvious political and operational difficulties regarding the arrest and extradition of terrorists.

Most of the definitions on terrorism that are presented below, express the essence of each terrorist act:

A planned act, directed to create a climate of extreme fear of terror;

An act targeted towards „non-military targets“;

That is an act that inevitably involves attacks of randomly chosen and symbolic targets, including civilians;

The committed acts of violence ... break the social norms, causing a feeling of terror;

Terrorism is used as an attempt to influence the political behaviour on certain way: for example to force the opponents to agree to some or to all demands of the terrorists, to cause exaggerated reactions by the authorities, to serve as a cause for greater conflict or to publicize the political objective (*Wilkinson Paul, ed., Terrorism: British Perspectives, (Darmouth: Aldershot, 1993).*

According to the definition given by the American Administration „non/military targets“ refers to civilians and military personnel that, at the time of the incident, is not on duty. The attacks of the military installations or of armed military personnel, when a war situation is not declared, also are treated as acts of terrorism. Those are illegal acts, because the methods used, can not satisfy the criterion for justification.

The force used in terrorist acts is not defined, it is disproportional to the objective that needs to be achieved and is not in accordance to the codified rules of military necessity.

Each group that will not follow these norms, when using force (which, generally speaking, are norms of the civilized society) needs to be hold responsible for war crimes and crimes against the humanity.

The links between the terrorist organizations and the criminal groups are not something new in the world of terror and violence. Such links result because of the globalization of terrorism, when there are conditions created for the terrorists to act separately, to strike together, and to escape to the reach of justice.

The implementation of strong and clear politics in the fight against terrorism is the best way to decrease the threat created by terrorism. Maybe the best thing in the fight against terrorism is to follow the directions of USA. The three general rules, used when fighting terrorism, are:

First, there are no negotiations with the terrorists or acceptance of their demands;

Second, the terrorists will be treated as criminals and will be prosecuted aggressively, implementing the rules of law;

Third, a maximum pressure will be made against the states that sponsor and support terrorism, through implementing economic, diplomatic and political sanctions, and through requesting support for this from other countries.

Definitions on Terrorism

The US State Department uses the following definition of terrorist activity taken from Section 212 (a)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

„(ii) **TERRORIST ACTIVITY DEFINED**—As used in this Act, the term „terrorist activity“ means any activity which is unlawful under the laws of the place where it is committed (or which, if committed in the United States, would be unlawful under the laws of the United States or any State) and which involves any of the following:“

„(I) The highjacking or sabotage of any conveyance (including an aircraft, vessel, or vehicle).“

„(II) The seizing or detaining, and threatening to kill, injure, or continue to detain, another individual in order to compel a third person (including a governmental organization) to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the individual seized or detained.“

„(III) A violent attack upon an internationally protected person (as defined in section 1116 (b) (4) of title 18, United States code) or upon the liberty of such a person.“

„(IV) An assassination.“

„(V) The use on any—“

„(a) biological agent, chemical agent, or nuclear weapon or device,“ or

„(b) explosive or firearm (other than for mere personal monetary gain), with intent to endanger, directly or indirectly, the safety of one or more individuals or to cause substantial damage to property.“

„(VI) A threat, attempt, or conspiracy to do any of the foregoing.“

„(iii) **ENGAGE IN TERRORIST ACTIVITY DEFINED**.-As used in the Act, the term „engage in terrorist activity“ means to commit, in an individual capacity or as a member of an organization, an act of terrorist activity or an act which the actor knows, or reasonably should know, affords material support to any individual, organization, or government in conducting a terrorist activity at any time, including any of the following acts:“

„(I) The preparation or planning of a terrorist activity.“

„(II) the gathering of information on potential targets for terrorist activity.“

„(III) The providing of any type of material support, including a safe house, transportation, communication, funds, false identification, weapons, explosives, or training, to any individual the actor knows or has reason to believe has committed or plans to commit a terrorist activity.“

„(IV) The soliciting of funds or other things of value for terrorist activity of for any terrorist organization.“

„(V) The solicitation of any individual for membership in a terrorist organization, terrorist government, or to engage in a terrorist activity.“

Terrorism Bill (Great Britain, 2000)

Part i

Terrorism: interpretation.

1. - (1) In this Act „terrorism“ means the use or threat, for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause, of action which-

- (a) involves serious violence against any person or property,
- (b) endangers the life of any person, or
- (c) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public.

FBI definition of terrorism presented by The American Terrorism Research Centre

„Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.“

Interpol answers the question: „What are the elements common to terrorism?“ in a similar way:

„It is generally agreed that terrorism is a crime characterised by violence or intimidation, usually against innocent victims, in order to obtain a political or social objective.“

United States Code, Section 2656f(d)

„The term „terrorism“ means premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience.

- The term „international terrorism“ means terrorism involving citizens or the territory of more than one country.

- The term „terrorist group“ means any group practising, or having significant subgroups that practise, international terrorism.“

The US Department of State specifies that the term ‘noncombatant’ is interpreted to include, in addition to civilians, military personnel who at the time of the incident are unarmed and/or not on duty. Attacks on military installations or on armed military personnel when a state of military hostilities does not exist at the site are also considered to be acts of terrorism.

The United States's official position on counter-terrorism:

US policy follows three general rules:

- first, make no deals with terrorists or submit to blackmail. We have found over the years that this policy works.
- second, treat terrorists as criminals, pursue them aggressively, and apply the rule of law.
- third, bring maximum pressure on states that sponsor and support terrorists by imposing economic, diplomatic, and political sanctions and by urging other states to do likewise.

Terrorism as a global threat

A/RES/51/210

General Assembly

88th plenary meeting

17 December 1996

51/210. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/60 of 9 December 1994, by which it adopted the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, and its resolution 50/53 of 11 December 1995,

Recalling also the Declaration on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, Deeply disturbed by the persistence of terrorist acts, which have taken place worldwide,

Stressing the need further to strengthen international cooperation between States and between international organizations and agencies, regional organizations and arrangements and the United Nations in order to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed,

Mindful of the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies in combating international terrorism,

.....

Bearing in mind the possibility of considering in the future the elaboration of a comprehensive convention on international terrorism,

Noting that terrorist attacks by means of bombs, explosives or other incendiary or lethal devices have become increasingly widespread, and stressing the need to supplement the existing legal instruments in order to address specifically the problem of terrorist attacks carried out by such means,

.....

Convinced of the need to implement effectively and supplement the provisions of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General,

I.

1. Strongly condemns all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomsoever committed;

2. Reiterates that criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other nature that may be invoked to justify them;

3. Calls upon all States to adopt further measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law, including international standards of human rights, to prevent terrorism and to strengthen international cooperation in combating terrorism and, to that end, to consider the adoption of measures such as those contained in the official document adopted by the group of seven major industrialized countries and the Russian Federation at the Ministerial Conference on Terrorism, held in Paris on 30 July 1996, and the plan of action adopted by the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Terrorism, held at Lima from 23 to 26 April 1996 under the auspices of the Organization of American States, and in particular calls upon all States:

(a) To recommend that relevant security officials undertake consultations to improve the capability of Governments to prevent, investigate and respond to terrorist attacks on public facilities, in particular means of public transport, and to cooperate with other Governments in this respect;

(b) To accelerate research and development regarding methods of detection of explosives and other harmful substances that can cause death or injury, undertake consultations on the development of standards for marking explosives in order to identify their origin in post-blast investigations, and promote cooperation and transfer of technology, equipment and related materials, where appropriate;

(c) To note the risk of terrorists using electronic or wire communications systems and networks to carry out criminal acts and the need to find means, consistent with national law, to prevent such criminality and to promote cooperation where appropriate;

(d) To investigate, when sufficient justification exists according to national laws, and acting within their jurisdiction and through appropriate channels of international cooperation, the abuse of organizations, groups or associations, including those with charitable, social or cultural goals, by terrorists who use them as a cover for their own activities;

(e) To develop, if necessary, especially by entering into bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements, mutual legal assistance procedures aimed at facilitating and speeding investigations and collecting evidence, as well as cooperation between law enforcement agencies in order to detect and prevent terrorist acts;

(f) To take steps to prevent and counteract, through appropriate domestic measures, the financing of terrorists and terrorist organizations, whether such financing is direct or indirect through organizations which also have or claim to have charitable, social or cultural goals or which are also engaged in unlawful activities such as illicit arms trafficking, drug dealing and racketeering, including the exploitation of persons for purposes of funding terrorist activities, and in particular to consider, where appropriate, adopting regulatory measures to prevent and counteract movements of funds suspected to be intended for terrorist

purposes without impeding in any way the freedom of legitimate capital movements and to intensify the exchange of information concerning international movements of such funds;

4. Also calls upon all States, with the aim of enhancing the efficient implementation of relevant legal instruments, to intensify, as and where appropriate, the exchange of information on facts related to terrorism and, in so doing, to avoid the dissemination of inaccurate or unverified information;

5. Reiterates its call upon States to refrain from financing, encouraging, providing training for or otherwise supporting terrorist activities;

United Nations

HUMAN RIGHTS AND TERRORISM COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Fifty-second session

Agenda item 9

FURTHER PROMOTION AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND
FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF THE PRO-
GRAMME AND METHODS OF WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Algeria, Azerbaijan, Colombia, Egypt, El Salvador, Honduras, India, Malaysia, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Uruguay

1996/ 47 Human rights and terrorism

The Commission on Human Rights,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the International Covenants on Human Rights,

.....

Convinced that terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, can never be justified as a means to promote and protect human rights,

Taking into account that acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations aimed at the destruction of human rights have continued despite national and international efforts,

Bearing in mind that the most essential and basic human right is the right to life,

Bearing in mind also that terrorism creates an environment that destroys the free-

dom from fear of the people,

Reiterating that all States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms, and that every individual should strive to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance,

Seriously concerned at the gross violations of human rights perpetrated by terrorist groups,

Profoundly deploring the increasing number of innocent persons, including women, children and the elderly, killed, massacred and maimed by terrorists in indiscriminate and random acts of violence and terror, which cannot be justified under any circumstances,

Noting with great concern the growing connection between terrorist groups and the illegal traffic in arms and drugs, as well as the consequent commission of serious crimes,

Reaffirming that all measures to counter terrorism must be in strict conformity with international human rights standards,

1. Expresses its solidarity with the victims of terrorism;

2. **Reiterates the unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, regardless of their motivation, in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever committed, as acts of aggression aimed at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and democracy, threatening the territorial integrity and security of States, destabilizing legitimately constituted Governments, undermining pluralistic civil society and having adverse consequences on the economic and social development of States;**

3. **Condemns incitement of ethnic hatred, violence and terrorism;**

4. **Calls upon States to take all necessary and effective measures, in accordance with relevant provisions of international law and international standards of human rights, to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism, wherever and by whomever committed;**

5. **Urges the international community to enhance cooperation at the regional and international levels in the fight against terrorism in accordance with relevant international instruments, including those relating to human rights, with the aim of its eradication;**

6. **Urges all thematic special rapporteurs and working groups to address as appropriate the consequences of the acts, methods and practices of terrorist groups in their forthcoming reports to the Commission;**

7. **Notes that the decision of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities concerning the preparation of a working paper on the question of human rights and terrorism has not yet been carried out, and calls on the Sub-Commission to report to the Commission on this matter at its fifty-third session;**

8. **Requests the Secretary-General to continue to collect information on this question from all relevant sources, including Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental**

organizations and non-governmental organizations, and to make it available to the special rapporteurs and working groups concerned and to the Commission on Human Rights for their consideration;

9. Decides to continue consideration of the question at its fifty-third session as a matter of priority.

SUMMIT OF THE AMERICAS

Declaration of Principles

The elected Heads of State and Government of the Americas are committed to advance the prosperity, democratic values and institutions, and security of our Hemisphere....

We reiterate our firm adherence to the principles of international law and the purposes and principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and in the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), including the principles of the sovereign equality of states, non-intervention, self-determination, and the peaceful resolution of disputes. We recognize the heterogeneity and diversity of our resources and cultures, just as we are convinced that we can advance our shared interests and values by building strong partnerships.

.....

We condemn terrorism in all its forms, and we will, using all legal means, combat terrorist acts anywhere in the Americas with unity and vigor.

DECLARATION OF LIMA TO PREVENT, COMBAT, AND ELIMINATE TERRORISM

The ministers and the heads of delegation of the member states of the Organization of American States (OAS), meeting in Lima, Peru, from April 23 to 26, 1996, for the Inter-American Specialized Conference on Terrorism,

TAKING AS A BASIS the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of American States;

RECALLING that the Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion That Are of International Significance, signed in Washington, D.C., in 1971; resolutions AG/RES. 4 (I-E/70), AG/RES. 775 (XV-O/85), AG/RES. 1112 (XXI-O/91), and AG/RES. 1213 (XXIII-O/93); and the Declarations of Asunción (1990) and Belém do Pará (1994) attest to an evolution in the treatment by the Organization of American States of the serious and disturbing phenomenon of terrorism;

.....

CONVINCED that existing regional cooperation must be intensified and that concerted and effective measures must be adopted urgently in response to the threat of terrorism,

DECLARE:

1. That observance of international law, full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for the sovereignty of states, the principle of nonintervention, and strict observance of the rights and duties of states embodied in the Charter of the OAS constitute the global framework for preventing, combating, and eliminating terrorism.

2. That terrorist violence erodes peaceful and civilized coexistence, affects the rule of law and the exercise of democracy, and endangers the stability of national institutions and the socioeconomic development of our countries.

3. That terrorism, as a serious form of organized and systematic violence, which is intended to generate chaos and fear among the population, results in death and destruction and is a reprehensible criminal activity.

4. Their most emphatic condemnation of all terrorist acts, wherever and by whomever perpetrated, and all methods used to commit them, regardless of the motivation invoked to justify the acts.

5. That terrorist acts are serious common crimes or felonies and, as such, should be tried by national courts in accordance with domestic law and the guarantees provided by the rule of law.

6. Their resolve to cooperate fully on matters of extradition, in conformity with their domestic law and treaties in force on the subject, without prejudice to the right of states to grant asylum when appropriate.

7. That terrorism, as noted by the heads of state and government at the Summit of the Americas, is a violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals and an assault on democracy itself.

8. Their decision to study, on the basis of an evaluation of existing international instruments, the need for and advisability of concluding a new inter-American convention on terrorism.

9. That it is important for OAS member states to ratify or accede to international instruments on terrorism as soon as possible and, when necessary, to implement them through their domestic laws.

10. Their decision to increase cooperation among member states in combating terrorist acts, while fully observing the rule of law and international norms, especially with regard to human rights.

11. That it is essential to adopt all bilateral and regional cooperation measures necessary to prevent, combat, and eliminate, by all legal means, terrorist acts in the Hemisphere, with full respect for the jurisdiction of member states and for international treaties and conventions.

RESOLUTION 863 (1986) *on the European response to international terrorism*

The Assembly,

1. Recalling its various appeals for the defence of democracy against terrorism in Europe, in particular Recommendation 1024 (1986) on the European response to international terrorism;

2. Renewing its unreserved condemnation of terrorism, which denies democratic values and human rights, and reiterating its conviction that the response of the European democracies to terrorism must be founded on respect for the principles enshrined in their constitutions, in the European Convention on Human Rights and in international law;

3. Regretting the procrastination of European states in reacting multilaterally to the terrorist threat, and the absence up to the present time of a coherent and binding set of co-ordinated measures adopted by common consent;

4. Deeply concerned at the link between terrorism and trafficking in weapons and drugs;

5. Convinced that those states that directly or indirectly support terrorism - particularly Libya, Syria and Iran - must be politically and morally isolated in all international forums;

6. Welcoming, as a first step in the right direction, the measures set out in the Declaration on International Terrorism adopted in Tokyo on 5 May 1986 by the heads of state or government of the seven major democracies and by the representatives of the European Community;

7. Convinced that the Council of Europe is called upon, by virtue of the wide geographical area it covers, its composition and democratic basis, to define and co-ordinate European action against international terrorism;

8. Welcoming the decision by the Committee of Ministers to convene, on 4 and 5 November 1986, a European Conference of Ministers responsible for Combating Terrorism,

9. Invites the member states of the Council of Europe:

a. to join in imposing on any state they regard as directly or indirectly responsible for abetting terrorism, political and economic sanctions, including:

i. diplomatic measures against the government of that state, involving reduction and eventually severing of diplomatic relations;

ii. suspension of international flights to and from that country ;

iii. suspension of trade in military materials;

iv. suspension of all training of military personnel;

v. curtailment of investment;

vi. in appropriate cases, gradual termination of purchases of raw materials and energy products;

b. to reconsider and reduce arms trade with some countries of Africa and the Middle

East, since it is in those regions that terrorist groups and the governments that support them procure the means with which to carry out their activities;

10. Urges the governments of the member states of the Council of Europe, which have not yet done so, to ratify the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, and calls upon them, pending this necessary ratification, to co-operate as effectively as possible with the other member states in combating terrorism ;

11. Invites the governments of the member states to review and, where possible, to withdraw any reservations made to that convention at the time of signature or ratification ;

12. Invites the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Combating Terrorism to consider :

a. inviting member states to reach an agreement, in consultation, on defining terrorism as a crime against humanity ;

b. setting up within the Council of Europe, by means of a partial agreement, a co-operation group for combating terrorism, composed of the ministers in the national governments with responsibility in this field, membership of which might be open to other European and non-European democratic states ;

c. drawing up criteria on the basis of which Council of Europe member states could define their attitude to states that abuse, in one way or another, their diplomatic immunity in order to promote terrorist acts ;

d. encouraging where necessary, while having full respect for the freedom of the press, the representative professional organisations to work out a code of ethics for the media, in order to define their role and responsibilities in the defence of democracy, particularly against terrorism ;

e. setting up, in the Council of Europe, a study and documentation centre for the prevention and suppression of terrorism, benefiting from the fullest possible governmental and parliamentary support, with the participation of non-governmental organisations.

1. *Assembly debate* on 18 September 1986 (10th and 11th Sitzings) (see Doc. 5601, report of the Political Affairs Committee).

Text adopted by the Assembly on 18 September 1986 (11th Sitting).

.....

RECOMMENDATION 1199 (1992) *on the fight against international terrorism in Europe*

1. Since 1986, when the Assembly last dealt with the issue, terrorist incidents have continued to take place in Council of Europe member states.

2. The Assembly unreservedly condemns these criminal acts which have claimed hundreds of innocent lives and caused great human suffering. In addition, terrorism has entailed considerable economic cost and disrupted the daily lives of millions.

3. While most incidents in Europe were the result of domestic extremists, some of the most gruesome attacks were carried out by international terrorist groups, with the backing of certain Middle Eastern states, in particular Libya.

4. The Assembly therefore welcomes and supports United Nations Security Council Resolution 748 imposing sanctions on Libya for its failure to comply with earlier demands by the Security Council, including handing over the individuals held responsible for the bombing of flight Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie, and full co-operation with the French authorities' investigations regarding the bombing of UTA flight 772.

5. The Assembly further welcomes the efforts of the TREVI Group which brings together the ministers of the member states of the European Community, responsible for counter-terrorism and other police matters, and which through regular meetings at various levels ensures practical co-operation in the fight against terrorism.

6. In addition, the Assembly considers that co-operation in the Schengen Group, shortly to consist of nine states, can make a useful contribution to reducing the terrorist threat in Europe.

7. The Assembly notes the concern expressed by the authorities of the Council of Europe's new member states from central and eastern Europe that they face a particular terrorist threat. It also notes the request by these member states for close co-operation with those countries which have already acquired considerable experience in combating terrorism.

8. Given the limited geographical scope of the Schengen and TREVI Groups, the Assembly considers that the Council of Europe, as a pan-European organisation, is best placed to offer the co-operation sought by the new central and east European countries.

9. Consequently, the Assembly recommends that the Committee of Ministers make provision for renewed activity in the field of combating terrorism, with particular emphasis on co-operation with central and eastern Europe.

1. *Text adopted by the Standing Committee, acting on behalf of the Assembly on 5 November 1992.*

See Doc. 6669, report of the Political Affairs Committee, Rapporteur : Mr Hardy.

European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977)

The member States of the Council of Europe, signatory hereto.

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve a greater unity between its Members:

Aware of the growing concern caused by the increase in acts of terrorism;

Wishing to take effective measures to ensure that the perpetrators of such acts do not escape prosecution and punishment;

Convinced that extradition is a particularly effective measure for achieving this result.,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of extradition between Contracting States, none of the following offences shall be regarded as a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives:

· an offence within the scope of the Convention of the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970:

· an offence within the scope of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971:

· a serious offence involving an attack against the life, physical integrity or liberty of internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents;

· an offence involving kidnapping, the taking of a hostage or serious unlawful detention;

· an offence involving the use of a bomb, grenade, rocket, automatic firearm or letter or parcel bomb if this use endangers persons;

· an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences or participation as an accomplice of a person who commits or attempts to commit such an offence.

Article 2

1. For the purposes of extradition between Contracting States, a Contracting State may decide not to regard as a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives a serious offence involving an act of violence, other than one covered by Article 1, against the life, physical integrity or liberty of a person.

2. The same shall apply to a serious offence involving an act against property, other than one covered by Article 1, if the act created a collective danger for persons.

3. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences or participation as an accomplice of a person who commits or attempts to commit such an offence.

Article 3

The provisions of all extradition treaties and arrangements applicable between Contracting States, including the European Convention on Extradition, are modified as

between Contracting States to the extent that they are incompatible with this Convention.

Article 4

For the purpose of this Convention and to the extent that any offence mentioned in Article 1 or 2 is not listed as an extraditable offence in any extradition convention or treaty existing between Contracting States, it shall be deemed to be included as such therein.

Article 5

Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to extradite if the requested State has substantial grounds for believing that the request for extradition for an offence mentioned in Article 1 or 2 has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion, or that that person's position may be prejudiced for any of these reasons.

Article 6

1. Each Contracting State shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over an offence mentioned in Article 1 in the case where the suspected offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him after receiving a request for extradition from a Contracting State whose jurisdiction is based on a rule of jurisdiction existing equally in the law of the requested State.

2. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.

Article 7

A Contracting State in whose territory a person suspected to have committed an offence mentioned in Article 1 is found and which has received a request for extradition under the conditions mentioned in Article 6. Paragraph 1, shall, if it does not extradite that person, submit the case, without exception whatsoever and without undue delay, to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any offence of a serious nature under the law of that State.

Article 8

1. Contracting States shall afford one another the widest measure of mutual assistance in criminal matters in connection with proceedings brought in respect of the offences mentioned in Article 1 or 2. The law of the requested State concerning mutual assistance in criminal matters shall apply in all cases. Nevertheless this assistance may not be refused on the sole ground that it concerns a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as imposing an obligation to afford mutual assistance if the requested State has substantial grounds for believing that the request for mutual assistance in respect of an offence mentioned in Article 1 or 2 has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of his race, religion, nationality or political opinion or that person's position may be prejudiced for any of these reasons.

3. The provisions of all treaties and arrangements concerning mutual assistance in criminal matters applicable between Contracting States, including the European Convention on

Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, are modified as between Contracting States to the extent that they are incompatible with this Convention.

Article 13

1. Any State may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, declare that it reserves the right to refuse extradition in respect of any offence mentioned in Article 1 which it considers to be a political offence, an offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives, provided that it undertakes to take into due consideration, when evaluating the character of the offence, any particularly serious aspects of the offence, including:

- that it created a collective danger to the life, physical integrity or liberty of persons; or
- that it affected persons foreign to the motives behind it; or
- that cruel or vicious means have been used in the commission of the offence.

1. Any State may wholly or partly withdraw a reservation it has made in accordance with the foregoing paragraph by means of a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe which shall become effective as from the date of its receipt.

2. A State which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article may not claim the application of Article 1 by any other State; it may, however if its reservation is partial or conditional, claim the application of that article in so far as it has itself accepted it.

Article 14

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at Strasbourg, this 27th day of January 1977, in English and in French, both texts being equally authoritative, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each of the signatory States.

From the Penal Code of the Republic of Macedonia

Terrorism

Article 313

The one, that having intentions to endanger the constitutional law, or the security of Republic of Macedonia, will cause or seriously threaten to cause explosion, fire, flood or other generally dangerous activity, or act of violence, creating feelings of insecurity or fear among the citizens, will be punished with imprisonment of at least three years.

VI. TERRORIST ATTACKS AND PROVOCATIONS
CARRIED OUT BY THE SO CALLED N L A

TERRORIST ATTACKS AND PROVOCATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE SO CALLED N L A

◆ 11.01.2000

At the entry of the village of Aracinovo, during the armed attack against the police patrol of the Ministry of the Interior, three police officers were killed, Kiril Petrusevski, Erol Gotak and Aco Angelevski. By a Communiqué presented on January 30, 2000, the responsibility for this terrorist attack was claimed by the so-called NLA.

◆ 19.01.2000

The Police station „Oslomej“ – Kicevo was attacked by a mortar grenade launcher, and material damages were caused. By a Communiqué presented on January 30, 2000, the responsibility for this terrorist attack was claimed by the so-called NLA.

◆ 22.01.2001

The Police Station „Tearce“ - Tetovo was attacked with a hand grenade mortar and an automatic weapon and hit with two projectiles. The police officer Momir Stojanovski was killed and three other police officers suffered severe body injuries. Material damages were caused, too. By a Communiqué No.4 presented on January 23, 2001, NLA took the responsibility for this terrorist attack. According to the Communiqué, a special unit of the NLA committed the attack against the police station „Tearce“.

◆ 02.02.2000

The building of the Department of Internal Affairs Kumanovo was attacked with a hand bomb. Minor material damages were caused.

◆ 16.02.2001

In the vicinity of the village of Tanusevci, Skopje, a journalist team of the „A1“ Television from Skopje was captured by armed members of the NLA. The journalists were searched, so was their vehicle, and the camera and other equipment were seized. The team was after released.

◆ 05.03.2001

After a land mine set by the NLA exploded in the locality called „Ramno“ nearby Skopje, two members of the Macedonian Army were killed: Kirce Dimitrov and Dejan Jakimovski. In the locality called „Ramno“ a Macedonian Army soldier Teodor Stojanovski was killed with a sniper projectile fired by the NLA member.

◆ 08.03.2000

The building of the Department of Internal Affairs Tetovo was attacked with a hand grenade mortar. Material damages were caused

◆ 08.03.2001

Members of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Macedonia, together with political representatives of the local government and high level representatives of the MoI, visited several villages near the border towards Kosovo-FR Yugoslavia, within the frames of their activities to firm the cooperation with the local population and activating several reserve Police Stations in which the locals would be engaged. After they have left the village of Gosince, Kumanovo, the high representative went on to the village of Brest - Skopje to meet with the local population. While the meeting went on, one of the vehicles on the humanitarian convoy taking humanitarian support for the people, run to an explosive device set by the NLA. The police officer Goran Stojanovski (28) lost his life from the explosion. At the same time, armed group of extremists opened fire to the vehicle with a hand grenade mortar and they were shooting to the convoy for several hours.

◆ 14.03.2001

A series of armed attacks against the Ministry of the Interior's officers in the Tetovo surroundings worsened the security situation in this region. Namely, at around 10.30 AM, at the Kale locality, on the road to the villages of Selce and Lavce, a group of armed and masked persons attacked the police patrol of the Tetovo Interior Department and the police officers responded to the attack. At the same time the police officers were attacked from other locations, too, and an armed clashes started and lasted during the whole day. The responsibility for the beginning of the armed attacks against the Macedonian security forces in Tetovo, on March 14,2001 was claimed by the NLA in their Communiqué No.5.

◆ 15.03.2001

During the day, from the positions nearby the villages of Selce, Germa, Gajre and Sipkovic, the police officers of the Ministry of the Interior were attacked with a different types of weapons of a large caliber, and occasional shootings continued the next day (March 15,2001). From the beginning of the armed clashes at 14.00 PM, on March 15,2001, 11 police officers, of different ethnic origin, were injured and so were four civilians, one of whom died on the way to the Medical Center in Skopje.

During the day, starting from the early morning hours, there were intensive armed attacks carried out by the terrorist groups from their positions near the locality of „Kale“ and the village of Lavce-Tetovo, and the police forces responded to the fire. Two civilians were injured when the terrorists fired firearm projectiles in the vicinity of the old spa in Tetovo and the region of Gorna Carsija.

◆ 16.03.2001

Starting from 09.00 hours in the same region, there were other series of armed attacks. The terrorists were shooting with automatic weapons from the locality of „Baltepe“ above the settlement of Koltuk, against the police forces; the Church „Sveti Nikola“ has been damaged by a hand grenade mortar „zolja“ from the direction of the Kale locality; so was the pipe of the Electric Power Supply Station located above the settlement of Koltuk, which caused electric supply cut off of several villages; the police check point located by the City Stadium was attacked with automatic weapons; several automatic weapon bullets damaged the fence wall of the Medical Center of Tetovo and the vehicle parked in its yard; three grenades were launched in the central city area of Tetovo causing only material damages. During the armed attacks, this day, three other civilians, being in the vicinity of the Drenovec settlement, the „Sveti Nikola“ Church and the Koltuk settlement, were injured.

◆ 17.03.2001

At 06.00 AM in the village of Alasince-Kumanovo, during the shift of the police officers, a smaller terrorist group opened fire. They also shot the police jeep moving down the road to the village, and the police officers responded to the fire. The clashes lasted around 10 minutes, and there were no injured police officers. The same day, at around 16.00 hours in the vicinity of the village of Alasevce, two anti-gun step mines were found. During the search of the terrain of this region, the officers found an emptied container for a „zolja“, a hand bomb, two 7,62 mm calibre long missile bullets, 40 empty cartridges, and a rap for a frame.

◆ 20.03.2001

At around 18.00 PM in the village of Tabanovci-Maala Voinovic-Kumanovo, the Police patrol of the Interior Department of Kumanovo was attacked with several short fire-arm shots. No one was injured. Two persons were arrested from the house supposedly the shots were coming from.

◆ 21.03.2001

At 14.20 PM in a store of the shopping mall „Chairchanka“ in Skopje, two unknown attackers shot two police officers from Kriva Palanka, in the back. One of them Jane Jakimovski (35) was killed and the other police officer was shot in the arm.

◆ 22.03.2001

At around 08.30 AM near the locality of „Chelo“, village of Gracani-Skopje, the NLA terrorist group launched a grenade and the shrapnel pieces badly injured a police officer.

At the local road „Tetovo-Vratnica“ where the police check point was placed, in attempt of performing police control of a vehicle make „suzuki-maruti“ having Tetovo registration plates, the two persons in the vehicle threw hand bombs, „kasikara“ type, to the police officers. Due to incorrectness one of the bombs did not explode, and the other one could not be activated by the attacker. At the same time, the police officers opened fire in direction of the attackers and both of them were killed.

◆ 26.03.2001

At around 00.30 AM, at the main road Skopje-Border Point Blace, near the village of Vizbegovo, the NLA terrorist groups opened fire of an automatic weapons against the police patrol. Six projectiles hit the police vehicle whereas two police officers have been badly injured.

◆ 28.03.2001

In the locality of „Ramno“ - Skopje, when a land mine, set by the NLA exploded, Ljupco Mircevski, soldier of the Macedonian Army, lost his life.

◆ 02.04.2001

In the moment when an Army doctor was giving medical help aid to the villagers of the village of Selce, Tetovo, three armed individuals directed themselves to the military check point installed at the entrance of the village. When the soldiers ordered them to freeze, the three armed individuals laid down and opened fire against the check point. The Macedonian soldiers responded to the fire and one of the attackers was shot. The Macedonian Army doctor immediately helped the injured attacker Omer Shabani (17) and transported him to the Medical center in Tetovo. He died at the hospital at around 1600 PM that afternoon. The forensic expertise showed that Shabani's fingerprints are all over the machinegun he carried, and powder particulars are all over his hands. It was also determined that the empty cartridges found near his body belong to the weapon he carried.

◆ 28.04.2001

At around 17.45 PM, on the road between the villages of Selce and Vejce, Tetovo area, in the vicinity of the locality called „Breza“, while on regular patrol, 16 members of the Macedonian security forces (8 belonging to the Special Military Squad „the Wolves“ and the other 8 belonging to the Police Special forces) being in two military vehicles- Hammers and other two police vehicles „Lada Niva“, run to a previously laid ambush by the terrorist gangs. The terrorists opened fire against them by hand mortars, hand bombs and automatic weapons. Eight Macedonian officers were killed and six of them were injured. Four of the

killed officers belonged to the Police forces (Marjan Bozinovski (26), Kire Kostadinovski (24), Bojko Najdovski (25) and Ilco Stojanovski (24) all of them officers with the Special Police unit from Bitola) and the other four belonged to the Macedonian Army forces: (Robert Petkovski, Boban Trajkovski, Igor Krstevski and Mile Janevski, all of them sergeants, by rank). The bodies of the killed officers were taken to the Medical Center in Skopje. Three Macedonian Army soldiers were seriously injured, and three police officers were injured during this attack.

In view of this terrorist attack, the following day, on April 29, 2001 at around 11.50 AM, an expert team of the Tetovo Police Department together with the Police forensic team, Army representatives, the Public Prosecutor, the Deputy Public Prosecutor and the Magistrate judge, went to perform an expertise in the crime scene. They found the four vehicles of the security forces. Two of them were completely burned (the Hammer and the Lada Niva) and the other two damaged with firearms projectiles. There were a lot of mortar projectile cartridges and automatic weapon cartridges in everywhere around the vehicles. There were also cartridges of pistol ammunition, exploded bomb pieces, blood traces and burned parts of human body. In the two cottages nearby the road leading to the village of Vejce, there were projectiles of automatic weapons, uniforms, binocular and kitchen accessories found. This shows that the terrorists have previously stayed in the cottages.

According to the autopsy, it was confirmed that the bodies of the killed police officers and the army soldiers have been massacred. One of the killed officers had a broken skull; two others have had stabbing wounds to their hands and legs, and several killed officers had an entry hole in their heads caused by an automatic weapon projectile. Again, the autopsy confirmed the fact that the described wounds were caused after the officers were already dead. By a statement given on April 30, 2001 for the Deutsche Welle broadcast, the NLA commander claimed the responsibility for this terrorist attack.

◆ 03.05.2001

In spite of the security forces appeal to the terrorist groups to cease fire and lay down weapons, the terrorists carried out another terrorist attack using mortar grenades and attacking the military check point posed at „Makpetrol“, Kumanovo area.

◆ 15.05.2001

At around 09.30 AM in the village of Lisec, Tetovo nearby the locality called „Sidol“, a terrorist group attacked the members of the Macedonian security forces, running down the road to the Police Station „Popova Sapka“ with two terrain and one cargo vehicle. The terrorists attacked with mortars and automatic weapons. They hit one of the terrain vehicles and one of the police officers was injured.

◆ 22.05.2001

At around 19.45 PM, a terrorist group attacked against police officers who were checking the broader region of the „Dervent“ area, using two terrain and one passenger vehicle,

in the vicinity of the police check point „Lisec“, Tetovo. The police checkings were based on a previous information obtained by the Army officials, that there have been seven suspicious civilians noticed there. During the check contrl, the six police officers of the „Popova Sapka“ police station have noticed that the mountain cottage „Jelak“ was completely burned and destroyed. During the chekings, the police patrol has been attacked by the terrorists. The police officers responded to the fire and the Special Police unit was engaged in the shootings in coordination with the Army forces.

While the Special Police Unit was withdrawing from the spot at around 19.45 PM, in the vicinity of the police check point „Lisec“, nerarby the locality od „Sidol“, the terrorist group made another attack, using mortars this time and the motor vehicle „Cherokee“ has been hit and completely destroyed. The Hermeline vehicle has only been damaged. Eight members of the Police Forces were injured during this attack.

During the same day, after obtaining the needed authorization by the Principal Court in Tetovo and the Public Prosecutor, an expert team of the Tetovo Police department carried on an expertise in the crime scene.

◆ 24.05.2001

At around 13.00 PM, terrorist groups attacked with an infantry weapons, from the direction of the village of Lojane, Kumanovo, against the police station at the border crossing point of Tabanovce. The terrorists hit by three projectiles one cargo vehicle, owned by the Veterinanrian station of Kumanovo which was parked nearby the deinfection barrier at the crossing.

The same day at around 19.00 PM in the village of Vaksince, Kumanovo, the terrorist groups opened fire from an automatic weapon and have injured six members of the Police forces. Three of them were severely injured and hospitalised.

◆ 25.05.2001

At around 1400 PM the police station in the village of Matejce, Kumanovo, was attacked. The terrorist groups attacked from the village of Otlja and other surrounding vil-lages using automatic weapons and mortars.

◆ 26/27.05.2001

In several occasions, the terrorist grouos have repetedly attacked the police forces positions in thevillage of Matejce, Kumanovo. They used mortars and snyper guns when they attacked the police station and the police chesk point in this village. One police officer was injured during the attacks.

◆ 28.05.2001

The armed provocations of the terrorists continue. At around 1200 Hours the terrorist attacked the police check point „Opae 2“ using automatic weapon, while at around 13.15

PM the terrorists used a land-air rocket in the direction of the helicopter belonging to the Macedonian security forces. The rocket exploded above the railway station in Kumanovo. At 17.30 hours the terrorists launched 4 projectiles at the police check point assigned to accept the displaced persons-FZC 2. Armed provocations were also noticed against the police forces in the villages of Matejce and Nikustak.

◆ 30.05.2001

At around 14.30 PM, in the vicinity of the village of Opae, Macedonian soldiers accepted Stojance Stojcevski, Stojce Tasic, Zika Avramovic and Kruna Filipovic, all of the villagers of the village of Matejce. These civilians have been captured by the terrorists on May 28, 2001. They have been held in the Mosque in the village of Matejce, Kumanovo, physically abused, having very obvious bodily injuries, ended with seriously damaged health because they were left with no food and water for two days. After they were released, because of the seriousness of the injuries caused to them, the civilians have been hospitalized for a longer period of time.

◆ 31.05.2001

At around 12.00 Hours, a cistern of the Macedonian Army running down the road from the village of Banjani, Skopje to the „Biljak“ watchtower, passed over a land mine. The Macedonian soldier Bubevski Zoran was killed by the explosion and the driver of the cistern has been badly injured.

◆ 03.06.2001

During the armed confrontations in the village of Matejce, Kumanovo, five police officers have been injured. All of them were given medical aid, and because of the seriousness of the injuries four of them have been hospitalised.

◆ 05.06.2001

At around 19.15 PM the terrorist groups attacked the security forces located at the police checkpoint „Sipkovicka Krivina“ Tetovo, with grenades and automatic weapons. They were also attacking by using mortars from the front houses in the village of Sipkovica. During the terrorist armed attack, five representatives of the Macedonian Army were killed. (Isak Rufati, senior sergeant from the village of Odri, Tetovo; Koljo Kitanov, reservist from the village of Saraj, Strumica, Blagojco Siljanov, Vlatko Milenkovski and Pece Maticevski, all of them Army reservists from Bitola), and three other soldiers, suffering serious or minor body injuries, have been transferred to the Military Hospital in Skopje.

The same day, at around 19.25 PM another terrorist attack took place, this time from the location of the village of Gajre, Tetovo, against the police forces located at the check point between the villages of Lavce and Selce and against the police patrol moving in that direction. The terrorists attacked with mortars and automatic weapons and four police officers

have been injured. In the early morning hours on June 6, 2001 an expert team of the Ministry of the Interior, representatives of the Principal Court in Tetovo and representatives of the Macedonian Army carried out an expertise in the crime scene.

◆ 06.06.2001

The citizens of Kumanovo were facing cut off of water supply since the terrorists have closed the ventiles of the Lipkovo Lake. Besides the efforts of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia and a number of humanitarian organizations to overcome this problem, the terrorist groups refused to let the ventiles loose and to let the engineer experts loose the ventiles until June 14, 2001. Not only that the elementary human rights, guaranteed by the international standards, have been violated by these acts, but they also imposed a serious dangerous in terms of a humanitarian catastrophe and spread of contagious diseases which might end with very bad consequences.

◆ 08.06.2001

At around 14.30 PM the terrorist groups damaged the post form the electric supply pipeline at the locality of Popova Sapka and the surrounding villages of Sipkovic and Gajre. The villages then remained without electricity and the villagers couldn't watch the national television program. As a result of the damaging, four minor water supply Stations were cut off and the water supplies of town of Tetovo, were decreased for 40%.

Apart from these acts, the terrorist groups caused a media blockade in the area of Tetovo and Kumanovo by destroying the electricity supply pipelines and stations. The population in the crisis region was deprived of the possibility to hear the appeals by the Macedonian security forces for the urgent need of evacuation, since life of the people in the region was put in a great dangerous.

Armed people entered the village of Aracinovo, Skopje, and many villagers of this village, frightened and threatened for their lives have left their homes. Aracinovo ethnic Albanians went to Kosovo, FR Yugoslavia, and the ethnic Macedonians went to their friends and relatives in Skopje and other towns all over the country. There are information that the terrorists were robbing the empty houses and were taking hostage many people. There was a case of a physical mal treatment committed against Ljupco Jakimovski from Aracinovo. On June 9, 2001 he went back to the village in order to take the medicine for his child (he and his family left the family house in Aracinovo because they were threatened to be killed if not obeying so). The moment he entered the house armed individuals have mal treated him and cause grave injuries. After Jakimovski was released, he has been hospitalised and he is still in hospital now.

At the same time, although the political dialog for peaceful solution of the crisis began, members of the terrorist group of the so called NLA, posed public threats through the media, that if the armed activities of the Macedonian security forces in the Kumanovo-Lipkovo region did not stop, they would launch grenades to the vital and strategic objects in Skopje and the surroundings.

◆ 11.06.2001

Having reached an agreement with the OSCE, the Macedonian security forces ceased the fire and the activities of cleaning the terrain and the terrorist groups in the region of Kumanovo-Lipkovo, in order to solve the humanitarian catastrophe caused by the lack of food for the population in Lipkovo and lack of water for the population in Kumanovo. At the same time the ICRC undertook activities for evacuation of the civilian population from the village of Lipkovo. However during the cease fire, many houses of the Orthodox population in the village of Matejce were set on fire by the terrorist groups, as also was the Church and other Christian religious objects.

◆ 12.06.2001

On the regional road Jazine-Tetovo, in the vicinity of the bridge in the village of Odri two terrorist groups committed an armed attack against the police forces who were moving in a vehicle in that region. The terrorists opened fire from an automatic weapon from different positions and have injured six police officers. Additional police forces were immediately sent on the spot as were as two sanitary vehicles in order to accept the injured police officers. An expert team of the Ministry of the Interior carried out an expertise on the spot.

In the indicated period of time, all of the described events caused displacement of a large number of citizens of the Republic of Macedonia. According to the data of the ICRC there were over 22.000 persons who have left their homes for security reasons. Most of the people who left their homes were from the Kumanovo-Lipkovo region – 15.312, Tetovo region 2.749, the villages in the region of the Skopska Crna Gora Mountain – 2.450 and the village of Aracinovo and the surroundings – 1.521.

◆ 14.06.2001

In the vicinity of the village of Brnjarci, Skopje one „Nisan“ make Jeep with Bulgarian registration plates market with UCK, run through the police checkpoint very fast and the person who was driving the jeep has opened fire against the police officers. The police officers responded immediately to this attack and shot and killed the attacker. After the jeep was searched, there were two hand mortars „zolja“, one hand launcher, 8 mortar projectiles, three frames for automatic rifle and a slow burning fuse, found inside.

◆ 17.06.2001

At the police check point posed opposite to the Anti-Fire Brigade Facility in Tetovo, while searching the passenger motor vehicle in which two persons were present, one of them suddenly pointed a gun to the police officers threatening to kill them, and the other one reached for the bomb hanging on his belt. The police officers reacted fast and promptly and managed to suppress the attackers. After this case was completely investigated, criminal charges were brought against these two individuals because there were reasonable doubts for them to have committed the criminal offence „attempting“ and „supporting“ the perpetration of the criminal offence „terrorism“ and „illegal possession of

weapons and explosive materials“.

◆ 18.06.2001

Three individuals dressed up in black uniforms opened fire from an automatic weapons against the police forces stationed in the vicinity of the Border crossing point of „Jazince“ Tetovo. Fire was opened from a nearby house at the borderline with FR Yugoslavia. The police forces responded to the fire, and there were no injured police officers in the shootings that lasted about half an hour.

◆ 19.06.2001

At around 11.45 AM, in the Kumanovo-Lipkovo region, in the vicinity of the police checkpoint placed near the „11 Oktomvri“ Factory and artillery grenade fell and one part of the pipeline was damaged. Expert teams of the Internal Affairs Department of Kumanovo and of the Army searched the terrain and have found many pieces of the projectile which were immediately taken for further criminal-technique processing.

◆ 20.06.2001

At around 15.30 PM, the terrorist groups attacked the police patrol of the Police station „Rasce“ Skopje area. There were no injured police officers during this attack and in coordination with the Macedonian Army, joint activities were undertaken in order to suppress the terrorist groups.

At around 15.00 PM in the vicinity of the village of Radusa, Skopje area, the terrorist groups attacked the police patrol of the police station of „Rasce“. The joint Macedonian security forces (Army and the Police) responded to the attack. The terrorists have constantly attacked, by sniper guns, automatic weapons and mortars, against the police checkpoints located at the broader area around the village of Aracinovo.

◆ 21.06.2001

At around 17.00 PM, the terrorist groups located at different positions nearby the locality „Sipkovicki Bacila“ and the village of Sipkovica, Tetovo area, attacked the Macedonian security forces located on Popova Sapka Mountain, using mortars and automatic weapons. Seven grenades fell in the vicinity of the Popova Sapka locality. The Macedonian security forces responded to the fire with artillery weapons and have managed to completely suppress the terrorists. There were no injured police officers during this attack.

◆ 22.06.2001

The Macedonian security forces undertook an operation in the area of the village of Aracinovo, Skopje, in order to suppress the terrorist groups present there and to destroy previously determined targets (machinegun and sniper nests, weapons storage facilities etc.)

During the armed confrontations on June 23, 2001 in the vicinity of the cemetery between the villages of Brnjarci and Aracinovo, three police officers were killed. One of them was an active police officer and the other two of the special task force police unit. Seven other police officers were injured during the armed confrontation and one of them, member of the Special task force police unit, due to the severe injured in the head died on June 28, 2001.

◆ 23.06.2001

Down the road from the village of Dvorce to the village of Radusa, Skopje the terrorist group attacked from an ambush, using different types of automatic weapons, „zoljas“ and trombone mines, against a six-member police patrol of the police station „Rasce“. One police officer suffered serious body injuries during this attack, and four other police officers were also injured. The Macedonian security force immediately responded to this attack in order to suppress the terrorist group which was active in this area.

Terrorist groups attacked with automatic weapons and sniper guns from the direction of the locality „Sidol“, Tetovo, against the Macedonian security forces located in the vicinity of the „Popova Sapka“ locality. During the attack a sniper projectile injured one police officer. He has been immediately taken care of medically and was put out of life danger. The security forces carried out an operation in order to suppress the terrorist group.

At around midnight, the terrorist group attacked again with automatic weapons, „zoljas“ and mortars, shooting from the direction of the locality called „Golgota“ and the village of Sipkovic, Tetovo, against the Macedonian security forces station at the Popova Sapka locality. The security forces responded to the fire adequately.

◆ 22/23.06.2001

In several occasions, the terrorist groups near the village of Nikustak, Kumanovo, using grenades and snipers, attacked against the police checkpoint placed near the village of Nikustak. No injured police officers during the attack, but one terrain vehicle was damaged.

At around 10.15 AM in the vicinity of the locality „Suva Reka“, nearby the village of Dolno Opaje, Gostivar, terrorist group fired 10 automatic weapon projectiles against the passenger train running down the railway from Skopje to Kicevo. Only material damages were caused to the train, of its metal part and two broken windows. The train did not stop and it continued all the way to the Gostivar railway station. Expert's team of the Ministry of the Interior has investigated the train and the spot where the fire was opened.

◆ 24.06.2001

In several occasions the terrorist groups launched attacks against the police checkpoint near the village of Lavce, Tetovo. No police officers injured during this attack.

During the night hours, in the village of Aracinovo, Skopje, the terrorist groups attacked with snipers, automatic weapons flashing bullets and mortars against the police check points located above the village of Mojance and the „Belimbegovo“ chicken farm.

It was noticed at the same time that the terrorists set on fire the houses of Orthodox Christian population in the village of Aracinovo.

◆ 25.06.2001

At around 18 00 PM, the terrorist groups using 120 mm caliber grenades attacked the Macedonian security forces stationed at the locality of Popova Sapka. One police officer was killed during this attack, and five other suffered from severe and minor injuries. Four police vehicles have been completely destroyed of a grenade, which fell in the vicinity of the police station Popova Sapka.

The terrorist groups have been simultaneously launching attacks on the police check-points located nearby the Tetovo Stadium, those located in the vicinity of the military barracks and the Tetovo Kale.

At around 16.00 PM, in the vicinity of the village of Dvorce, Skopje area, the terrorist groups opened fire from an automatic weapons against a cargo train running from Kicevo to Skopje. There were no injured people during this attack. The metal and the glass parts of the locomotive have been damaged by a 17 and 18 projectiles.

◆ 26.06.2001

At around 18.30 PM, the terrorist groups located nearby the villages of Niustak and Vistica, Kumanovo area, using infantry weapons and mortars attacked the military-police check point stationed at Nikustak –Umin Dol locality. The attack lasted until 23.00 PM and there were no injured security forces members. The fallen projectiles put on fire the corn-fields.

At around 23.00 PM a terrorist group attacked the police checkpoint located between the villages of Lavce and Selce, Tetovo area. Two reserve police officers were injured during the attack. During the day the Albanian terrorists attacked many police checkpoints located in the Tetovo area and the surrounding villages. No injured police officers during these attacks.

After the terrorists withdrew from the village of Aracinovo, during the evening hours, two police patrols entered the village in order to search the terrain in the village.

◆ 27.06.2001

At around 09.00 AM, the police forces together with a magistrate judge, the public prosecutor and representatives of the international organizations (the OSCE and the EU) started the searches, checks and the de-mining operations of the objects in the village. Large quantities of weapons and explosives, mainly of Chinese production, and large quantities of medicine and sanitary were found in some of the village houses. It is supposed that in those houses the injured terrorists were given medical assistance. Grenades damaged many of the residential houses and the asphalt road in the village. The international representatives confirmed that many of the houses have been robbed of. At around 20.00 PM the police teams

finished the planned activities and withdrew themselves from the village. Four police checkpoints were stationed at the entrances of the village. They were checking all people and vehicles entering the village. Two teams of the international organizations have been also stationed at the checkpoints.

◆ 30.06.2001

There were information that the terrorist groups entered the Tetovo villages of Jedoarce, Otunje, Varvara and Satole not allowing the locals to enter, nor to exit the villages. There were also information that the terrorists broke in many weekend houses in these villages and have stolen many valuables. After the investigation carried out in the village of Jedoarce on July 7, 2001, the expert teams of the Internal Affairs Department of Tetovo and the ECMM, it was confirmed that many of the weekend houses were damaged and some of them robbed off. The terrorists broke a marble plate placed near the village washbasin bearing the following inscription „German Embassy, Year 2000“.

The terrorist groups located in the vicinity of the village of Dvorce, Skopje, attacked one police terrain vehicle „Hermeline“, and at the same time opened fire against the police station „Rasce“. There no injured police officers during these attacks.

◆ 01.07.2001

Voislav Milovski from Skopje reported to the police station of „Tearce“ that when he and other three persons from Skopje went that day at around 13.45 PM to the village of Brezno, Tetovo area, to see the condition of their weekend houses, a group of 10 uniformed people arrived in the village and by pointing weapons to them, threatened to leave the village. In the moment when they were all ready to leave the village, a man named Boris Magdinovski (58) continued to walk not obeying the terrorist order to stop and return back. The terrorists shot and killed him and then kicked him by the road. It was impossible to carry out expertise on the crime scene for a long time out of security reasons.

At around 20.00 PM the Albanian terrorists attacked the security forces checkpoint stationed at the locality of Kale, Tetovo, shooting from the direction of the village of Gajre. One Macedonian Army soldier from the town of Negotino suffered grave bodily injuries and passed away on the way to the hospital.

In the village of Bogovinje, Tetovo, eight armed persons came in to the house of Ramiz Berzati wanting to forcibly mobilize his son to fight for the paramilitary Albanian formations. Since his son was not at home, the terrorists called the father to join them. Berzati refused to do so and an armed confrontation started. Ramiz Berzati and his wife were injured in their legs, one of the terrorists was killed and one of them injured. Berzati and his wife were taken to the Medical center for further medical treatment.

Between the period from 13.30 AM till 21.30 PM, terrorist groups launched attack in several occasions from the direction of the village of Nikustak against the security forces stationed in the village of Umin Dol. Three civilians and one soldier were injured by the mortar grenades used in the attack.

On the period from 1:30 AM to 21:30 PM, terrorist groups from direction of the village of Nikushtak, on several occasions have acted to the security forces positions in the village of Usmin Dol, where mortar bombshells have wounded three civil persons and one member of the Army of Republic of Macedonia.

◆ 02.07.2001

Few bombshells from rocket mortars were fired by the terrorist groups toward the village of Umin Dol, where two persons from the local population and one soldier of the reserve units of the Army of Republic of Macedonia were wounded.

In the region of the village of Radusha and its area, in the period from 3:00 PM to 8:00 PM, the Albanian terrorists, on several occasions have launched attacks in direction to the Police station „Rashche“ and watchtower of the Army of Republic of Macedonia in Radusha, on which the security forces answered correspondingly. About 8:00 PM when the most fierce actions were registered, actions were carried out against the terrorists positions using two helicopters of the Army of Republic of Macedonia.

◆ 03.07.2001

Near the village of Tanushevci, in previous set ambush by the terrorist groups mortar attack against the vehicle of the Army of Republic of Macedonia was launched out where one soldier of the Army of Republic of Macedonia died and one was seriously wounded.

The night between **2nd and 3th of July 2001**, in the area of the complex „Arabati Baba Teke“ in the city of Tetovo, the shell from fire thrower „zolja“ exploded in the direction under the settlement of Rasadishte. The explosion did not cause material damage, but on the grass ground of the complex a crater has appeared.

At 7:45 PM in the Sector for internal affairs of the city of Kumanovo, a person has denounced that the entry door of his house has been shot down by projectile, which passed just near by his wife's head. After the inspection of the premises performed later, it was concluded that the above mentioned projectile was shot by rifle with caliber 7,62 mm from the direction of the village of Vaksince.

On several occasions the terrorist groups have carried out actions toward the Police station „Rashche“ on which our security forces have answered back and the firing has stopped about 8:00 PM after the action of two helicopters of the Army of Republic of Macedonia. At about 10:00 PM the water supply has stopped within this police station building.

◆ 04.07.2001

At the police control point near the rope-railway in the city of Tetovo, in direction to the villages of Gajre and Shipkovica, the vehicle with the European Union marks with which two French citizens and their translator were transported - all of them with regular permissions were allowed to pass through. At about 1:50 PM the same vehicle was registered near the harnessings of the city water-works and after those three persons

took of the vehicle, the above mentioned vehicle came back to the village of Gajre. Not much latter, from the place where the persons were left at, a fire of machine gun weapon was started toward the police control point near the rope-railway, to which it was appropriate answered back.

At about 4:00 AM in the area of the Agriculture school in the city of Tetovo, where the Shtull University is under construction, the mortar mine was shot and two construction workers were wounded in the part of the extremities and they were transported and hospitalized in the Medical Center „Tetovo“.

At about 1:00 PM, the person Andre Ristevski left his home in the village of Dobroshte and directed himself toward the forest area the surroundings of the village and from that moment all his trails are lost.

◆ 05.07.2001

At about 8:50 from direction of the cemetery in the village of Poroj – the region of Tetovo, an armored transporter „Hermelin“ in which there were eight police officers was attacked, but because of defect it was parked on the road near the village. Additional police forces were sent on the spot right after the attacks, which have successfully answered and after that activities have been undertaken in order to pull out the police officers and the armored transporter. On the way back to the barracks in the city of Tetovo, from direction of the mosque in Stolevo Teke, again there were mortar and automatic-weapon attacks launched against the police forces convoy, which returned with an appropriate answer. In this attack there were no wounded persons.

On this date also Statement for a complete cease-fire was signed by the General of the police and army. At the same time, the terrorist groups have attacked the security forces positions – located on the mountain of Popova Shapka, control points of „Kale“, „Zicara“, „Lavce“, „Selce“, „Leshok“ and they have also acted in direction to the objects of the Sector for internal Affairs of the city of Tetovo and police station „Tearce“, as well as to the civil buildings, where 7 people and one policeman from the reserve units have been wounded by projectiles of fire-weapon.

At 5:00 PM, in the police station „Tearce“ it has been denounced that two persons of Macedonian nationality got arrested by the terrorist groups on the road toward to the village of Jeloshnik. Both of them were employed as watchman in HEC „Jugohrom“.

During the day, it was denounced that there were cases of mistreated persons or with the other words in the village of Poroj, road vehicle was stopped, and one person from the village of Podbrege as well as one policeman from the city of Tetovo (who was on duty at that moment) were physically mistreated. Also, near the village of Djepchishte, on the regional road Jazinec – Tetovo, road vehicle was taken away by the terrorists of person from Tetovo, who was forced to back in the city of Tetovo walking together with his wife and minor child.

On this date also the terrorist groups set blockades, control points and machine-gun nest near the mosque at Stolevo Teke, where they were conducting inspections of vehicles which were directed towards the village of Tearce; at the factory of „Renofiks“ they set two

machine-gun nest toward to the village of Neproshteno; they also have set barricades on the regional road Tetovo – village of Vratnica – village of Jazince; near the restaurant „Berlin“ in the village of Prshprvce, as well as close to the Gas station toward the village of Poroj.

Also, denunciations of people from the villages of Tearce and Djepchishta were reported in which they say they were threatened by the terrorists that they will be killed if they do not leave their houses.

In the period after 10:00 PM, in the villages within Tetovo area: Tearce, Bogovinje and Otushishte, numerous groups of uniformed and armed persons entered the houses of one active and two police officers of the reserve units from the Police station „Tearce“ and they ordered them to take off their official uniforms and weapon, and after that they took them in an unknown direction. At the same time they have prohibited to the members of their families to denounce such cases in police, threatening them that all of them will be killed.

◆ 07.07.2001

Within the period between 1:30 and 2:30 AM in the location of „Kodra Fura“ an open fire have been started towards the watchtower of the Army of Republic of Macedonia named „Kodra Fura“, by two terrorist groups which were retreating toward to Debalde – FR Yugoslavia.

The same day at about 11:50 PM near the village of Jazince, on the location of „Ciganski grobishta“ an armed attack was carried out under the police patrol of the Regional police station „Vratnica“ which at the moment of its retreating, got an action from direction of FR Yugoslavia – Kosovo. At the same time, the terrorists acted toward two control points – located on the entrance of the village of Jazince.

The same day, at about 1:10 PM, the border crossing point „Dolno Blace“ was closed for traffic of security reasons, and the main reason for that was the information reported for an explosive device being set up near the border line from Kosovo side. Regarding the above mentioned event OSCE and KFOR were informed and after the measures that have been undertaken in order to eliminate such explosive device, at about 3:10 PM, the border crossing point was open for traffic again.

◆ 08.07.2001

At about 6:00 PM the terrorist groups have carried out an automatic weapon attack against the police control points located into the villages of Neproshteno – the region of Tetovo; they were shooting in direction to the village where ethnic Macedonian population lives. At about 6:25 PM an attack against the police control point – located near the village of Leshok had been carried out and its duration was until 7:15 PM where after the security forces reacton, the terrorist groups were routed.

At the Police station „Tetovo“, the person Trpko Krstevski from the village of Djepchishte, has denounced that two masked people made a forcible entry into his house

and physically mistreated him. There was also denunciation from person Ilcho Trpevski from Tetovo that near location of „Stolevo Teke“; he was physically mistreated by numbered group of terrorists, where he was seriously wounded and that was a reason for necessity of medical assistance.

The same day, it was denounced that on the road of Tetovo – village of Neproshteno, the person Darko Boshkovski from Tetovo was caught by terrorist group and he was realised freed next day (9th of July 2001) at about 2:00 PM without being physically mistreated.

◆ 10.07.2001

In the Police station „Zerovjane“ – the region of Tetovo, a father of Imeri Ramadan from the village of Bogovinje – member of the police reserve units, have denounced that the day before his son Ramadan was caught by unknown uniformed persons; He was uniformed, carrying arms (personal and formative one), he was taken away by terrain vehicle towards an unknown direction.

◆ 09.07 to 11.07.2001

In the region of Tetovo and the surrounding villages, in several occasions have been brought a cease fire contract has been agreed upon, from fire arms of terrorist group side located in villages Recica, Sipkovicica, Gajre, Varvara, Presovce, Mala Recica, Slatina and settlement in region of Tetovo „Drenovec“. In that period of time terrorists moving were noticed to be from and towards the villages of Gajre-Sipkovicica, Sepsiste-Jedoarce, Tetovo, whereas near the villages Jazinec and Glogi ditch excavations were carried out by the terrorists.

In the region of Tanusevci, at the evening hours on 11.07.2001, a terrorist group, at the moment of an illegal attempt move on the territory on Kosovo-SR Yugoslavia in the village area, started a fire towards the army position and during the firing Zlatko Arsov – member of Army of Republic of Macedonia has been hardly injured in his stomach.

◆ 12.07.2001

Someone from the v. of Staro Selo reported an information that on the regional road Tetovo - Jazinec, near v. Presovce, terrorists have installed a point at which they would control persons and cars and at that point a „fine“ has been charged for performed traffic offence. In this and next days information were reported by the citizens for installed points by the terrorists near the settlement of Drenovec in Tetovo and villages of Presovce, Odri, where they were controlling persons and cars.

During the day firearms shootings were registered in direction towards the villages of Sipkovicica, Glogi and Jelosnik, and moving of persons and cars is noticed in settlements Drenovec in Tetovo and between the villages of Sipkovicica-Brodec-Gajre and Otunje-Setole. Such a situation continued even in the next days.

◆ 13.07.2001

At 01.30 o'clock in the region of the v. og Radusa in direction of „Rudnicka Kolonija“ a fire was started by the terrorist side from automatic weapons toward police point located in v. Radusa, but our police forces appropriately responded. In the firing which took few minute there were no injured members of our police forces.

The same day at 09.00 o'clock, terrorist group started acting with firearms toward watchtower „Tanusevci“ and the soldiers located in this area, and in this firing there were no injured members of our security forces. F have also been registered near the abandon Refuges Camp in the region „Slama“ - region in v. Tanusevci.

At 19.00 o'clock, a terrorist group in the v. of Vaksince planned enter in the village of Lojane, but the villagers tried to stop them, and a firing was started so that the terrorists were rejected.

During the day a terrorist group was noticed to carry out ditch excavation of ditch near Tetovo and village in Tetovo Neraste, and villages in Kumanovo Matjce, Ropalce, Nikustak and it was noticed movement of persons and cars in the region of Kumanovo towards the villages of Vistica and Nikustac.

◆ 13.07. and 14.07.2001

In region of the v. of Aracinovo, the Ministry of interior has carried out coordinated action together with the Veterinary institute, Public Institution „Communal hygiene“, Republic institute for health protection and representatives from the municipality of Aracinovo in presence of OSCE representatives, in order to remove the effects of the firing activities and to provide technical conditions for returning the inhabitants of this village (desinfections of the netire region and detection and destruction of explosive devices). In this action over 500 houses and other objects have been included within it, and one rifle, bigger quantity of ammunition, few hand bomb and deactivated grenade, certain quantity of sanitary material, many uniforms and other army equipment have been found out. The action for cleaning up the villages continue.

◆ 15.07.2001

Dit was denounced in the Department of internal affairs-Gostivar, that around 05.30 AM from tea bar in v. Dobri Dol-Gostivar, two persons from the same village - Besim Fejzulai-active policemen in Police station „Galate“ and Bilen Saliji- member of reserve units in the same police station have disappeared. The two police officers were uniformed were wearing the official guns.

Amir Ismaili of v. Senokos- active policemen in Police Station „Mavrovi Anovi“ did not show up at work last month, when he reported that he is sick. While making an attempt to get in contact with him by phone he was unreachable and after a conservation was made with close member of his family it was reported that they did not know where is Amir Ismaili.

The same day inspector Kazaimi Vulnet- did not show up at work in the Department for internal affairs-Tetovo, and after a conversation with his father was made it was stated that he did not come home since 13.07.2001. Vulnet took only his official pistols. The Department has had an information that Vulnet joined UCK.

◆ 16.07.2001

At the border crossings „Dolno Blace“ three Macedonian drivers of cargo vehicles which were property of Trans Veles company have been physical attacked by three masked persons dressed in black uniforms. The police and the UNMIC have been informed about this event

Shootings from terrorist group have been registered near settlement „Drenovec 2“ the villages in the region of Tetovo: Prsovice, Mala Recica, Poroj, Odri, Dobriste, Sipkovicica, Slatina, Gajre, Jedoarce and Varvara, than shootings against police point „Stadion“ in the region of Skopje, shootings in direction of village Stracinci and village Radusa have been registered as well. The terrorist group has been noticed to be moving in region of Tetovo v. Brodec-Sipkovicica-Gajre-selce, Gorno Palciste, Glogi-Prsovice, Negotino - Bogivinje, settlement Drenovec 2, Sipkovicica - Popova Sapka, and the region of Kumanovo between the villages of Lipkovo – Slupcane – Orizare -Matejce, Vaksince, Nikustak and Lopate. In that period it was also noticed ditch excavation carried out in village Matjce-Kumanovo and village Selce-Tetovo.

◆ 17.07.2001

At 08.35 AM a terrorist group located in area near the hotel „Tetek“ on Popova Sapka started shooting against helicopters of the Army of the Republic of Macedonia, which were supposed to deliver food to the members of the security forces located in Popova Sapka. The members of the army of the Republic of Macedonia did not respond on this terrorist acting.

The same day, near the village of Dobroste – Tetovo, in region „Jelovaci Livadi“ terrorist group has been noticed making excavation a ditch. Ditch excavation have been noticed to be carried out between villages Vistica and Matejce, in region „Bukurica“.

5-6 days ago, the terrorist were seen to be making a country road with a bulldozer which was spreading from village Mala Recica, under the church „Sveti Nikola“ to v. Lisec and it was connected with regional road Tetovo -Popova Sapka, which is adapted for movement of road and cargo cars.

Checking has been made in the settlement of „Mirce Acev“ Tetovo, where firearms shooting have been previously registered from, and it was noticed that a concrete brick shelter has been built.

During the day, in the region of Tetovo, again there have been registered fire arms shootings from the terrorist side and they were seen to be moving, and near v. Drenovec four armed and uniformed persons stopped and identified the persons and cars passing there.

On this date it was also denounced that in the village of Jelosnik-Tetovo, ten armed and

uniformed terrorists entered the house of Janevski N., and after that, with pointed weapons toward owners, they searched the object all over, they did not take anything, and they left the house in an unknown direction.

◆ 19.07.2001

At about 14.30 PM, near v. Novo Selo - Gostivar, an European Union car, which was transporting three persons (two representatives of European Union and a translator of a Macedonian nationality) hit on the land mine laid by a terrorist group. As a result of the explosion, the car has fallen in the abyss, and three persons were killed on the spot. A professional team from the Ministry of interior, under instruction of investigative judge and deputy public prosecutor, accompanied by responsible persons from EU and KFOR, carried out criminal - technical inspection on the location where the event took place, but because of the security reasons an inspection was not performed on the location itself the explosive devices have exploded.

In that period there were shootings by firearms from various locations, where the terrorists were holding their own position (villages Mala Recica, Sipkovicica, Gajre, Poroj, Jedoarce, Odri, Dobroste, Prsovice, Slatina, Varvara, Sepciste, Tearce, Bogovinje, Varvara, Rasadiste, Kopacin Dol, Lesik, Strimnica, Novo Selo, Dolno Palciste, Kalnik and settlement Drenovec and Mirce Acev), and also shootings were registered by automatic and sniper weapons toward position of the security forces located in points „Stadion“ near the villages of Lavce, Popova Sapka and barracks in Tetovo. In the attacks by the terrorist group two members of the Army of the Republic of Macedonia have been slightly injured. In these areas the biggest movement and regrouping of terrorist group has been noticed, and in few occasions, even detonation has been registered from the direction above villages Brezno, Staro Selo and Bogovinje.

At the same time, the terrorists were seen to make an excavation ditch and they also posed of machine gun nest (ditch excavation was also noticed in the v. of Dobroste in region „Jelovacki livadi“, near monastery in v. Lesok, than on the crossroad on the village Neraste toward villages in Skopje Dolno Orasje and Radusa, and the Fortress in Lesok, where it was noticed that the terrorist posed machine gun nest), in the v. of Mala Recica it was noticed that a new country road has been made spreading from the church „Sveti Nikola“ to village Lisec and it was connected with the regional road Tetovo-Popova Sapka, and the country road was adapted for moving of road and cargo motor cars.

◆ 21.07.2001

At the border line with the Republic of Albania near the watchtower „Ribnica“ near the v. of Grekaj-Gostivar, during their going around the terrain, the police-military patrol has noticed a group of ten persons that opened fire towards the patrol, after which four hours firing took place in which firing member of the Army of the Republic of Macedonia was slightly injured in his hand.

♦ 22.07.2001

A fire was opened from by a terrorist group located in settlement „Drenovec“ by automatic weapons in the direction of the police car which was transporting two police officers. During the attack police officers were not injured.

At the same time a terrorist group was in several occasions acting toward the position of the security forces located in the City stadium, rope - railway and the village of Dobroste and Lesok, but jet there were no injured persons.

A denunciation has been reported for Saso Trpeski (28), having disappeared. He was employed in guarding service of „IGM Vratnica“. After that a search was carried out in the guarding object and it was confirmed that one riffle „carabin“ was missing and the disappeared Trpeski was not found.

♦ 23.07.2001

On the local road Tetovo-v.Vratnica, near the v. of Slatina, an arme attack against our security forces was carried out in which one police officer was injured and several cars were damaged.

About 09.30 AM the same day, near the Macedonian-Albanian border, on the road Neviste towards the v. of Grkaj-Gostivar, the army patrol of the watchtower „Ribnica“ was attacked from trap and one solder has lost his life.

About 20.45 PM the the terrorist groups near the locatione called Golgota, attacked the security forces located on Popova Shapka, during which two police officers were easily injured.

During the attack on the village of Leshok, while making the change, Gjoko Lazarevski - reservist of the police, was severely injured. He died the next day.

During the day in the Tetovo region, terrorist groups using grenade launchers, automatic and sniper weapons, were constantly attacking the security forces located on the check-points near the city stadium, the ski-lift, the villages of Lavce, Banjice and Popova Shapka. They also fired towards the pay-toll on the highway Tetovo - Gostivar and towards the civilian vehicles driving on the highway Tetovo-Skopje, near the location called Karpalok. During tis and within the following day, the terrorist groups entered the villages of Neprosteni, Lesok, Tearce, Odri, Zilce, Jegunovce and Ratae, where they set on fire several houses, and threatening they forced the Macedonian villagers to leave their houses. Also, There were noticed larger dislocations of the terrorists in the area of Tetovo and the surrounding villages where they made bunkers.

The same day the terrorists abducted 20 persons from the Tetovo region. About 14.00 PM it was reported that on the road Tetovo - Vratnica, near the village Odri, a terrorist group abducted three employees of „Telekom“ (Saso Petrovski, from Vratnica; Zoran Gjurgievski from Zilce and Dalibor Misovski from Rotince), who were in a vehicle of Telekom. At 14.35 PM near the village of Odri, a terrorist group stopped a bus that was taking workers from HEK Jugohrom, and then ten persons were abducted and taken to Odri. At 14.50 near the

village Beloviste a group of terrorists abducted a reservist of the police from that village - Slavko Gavrilovski. At 15.30 PM in the village of Neprosteno was abducted Cvetko Mihajlovski from this village and during this period two customs officers were also abducted when they were going from the border crossing Jazince to Tetovo. Until 16.00 PM abducted were three villagers of Vratnica (Ljubisa Acovski, Miroslav Dimovski, Robert Simovski) who were travelling by bus to the village.

◆ 24.07.2001

During the afternoon, there was a terrorist attack against the police station in Tearce, during which two police officers were injured.

The same day about 18.30 PM, from the surrounding houses and buildings the terrorist opened a heavy fire towards the building of the Fire Department, where part of the team from the Police Department in Tetovo was stationed, and during this there were no injured police officers.

About 18.45 PM the terrorists attacked the building of the Police Department in Tetovo, and during this attack two police officers – reservists, were injured, and they were immediately taken to the medical center in Tetovo. One hour later, the terrorists attacked the military barracks in Tetovo, and than once again they attacked the same barracks after midnight.

During this period, the terrorists attacked the positions of the security forces located near the ski lift, the surroundings of the villages Brvenica, Sedlarce, Lavce and the place Popova Shapka.

◆ 24.07.2001

A reservist police officer, in the police station Popova Shapka, said that his wife and his son have been captured by the terrorists in the village of Neprosteno. The same day, reports were received that the following persons are missing: Dimitrie Dimovski (62), from Tetovo; Lence and Vasko Mihajlovski, from Neprosteno and Robi Mihajlovski (19) reservist in the police station Tearce.

About 19.30 PM the same day, on the exit from Tetovo, a terrorist group stopped a bus of ZAS-BUS - Gostivar, which was driving on the realtion Skopje - Gostivar, and the passengers - Macedonians were mistreated and threatened with weapons.

◆ 25.07.2001

About 18.00 PM, on the road Tetovo - Skopje, near the village of Laskarci, a terrorist group started shooting against a police terrain vehicle that was driving on this road. At the same time, as a consequence of the shooting by the terrorists, one vehicle has rolled out of the road, because the driver lost control over the vehicle. When the police tried to get close to the scene once again they were attacked by the terrorists and after that help came and they managed to retreat.

At 19.30 PM, on the regional road Tetovo- Skopje, near the place „Karpalok“, the ter-

rorists using mortars, automatic weapons and tromblons attacked the police officers, who were traveling in two vehicles on this road. During the attack the two vehicles were destroyed, and also was destroyed a barrack of of GP Granit.

Milanovski Jovan from Lesok, reported that on 22.07.2001 about 18.00 PM his son Robert Milanovski (20), went from Lesok to Tearce and since then he has been missing. When trying to contact him on his cell phone, the phone was answered by an unknown persons - terrorists, who said that Robert is far from there.

Nikola Nikolovski (58) from Zilce, reported that the same day, together with his friend-villager Petko Ristovski (38), near the gas station in Lesok, they were encountered and were physically attacked by a larger group of terrorists. Namely, Nikolovski and Ristovski, after previously agreed with the director of the County prison in Tetovo - Harin N., they drove to Nprosteno in order to take three underage children that were kidnapped by the terrorists. These two were taken to a house in the village of Dobroste and were maltreated, and after their vehicle was taken from them, 34.000 denars and a cell phone, they were taken to Nprosteno, and after the children were given to them, they were released. Because of the injuries, the persons were hospitalized in the Medical Center in Tetovo.

◆ 26.07.2001

About 10.00 PM, the persons Ilko Trajcevski, Vasko Trajcevski, Gjoko Sinadinovski and Boban Eftimovski went to Drenovec 2, in order to check their houses, and they were abducted by the terrorists and kept in the cellar of a house.

At 18.30 PM, on the road between Drenovec and Poroj, a terrorist group with two short shots attacked one of the three vehicles of the Fire Department, which were going towards Lesok, in order to stop the fire in a storehouse, in ZIK Tetovo. The vehicle was not damaged and continued on the road, but in Poroj, four armed and uniformed persons in black vehicle tried to stop the Fire Department vehicle. When the fire was being put off two OSCE vehicles were present, and shortly after they left, because there were many terrorists around, the intervention of the Fire Department was stopped, and the vehicles returned to Tetovo.

About 18.00 PM, a report was received that in Lesok, farm was set on fire, near the entrance to the village, and afterwards also on fire were another two houses and the veterinarian farm in Tearce.

At 12.30 PM, on the road Tetovo- Skopje near the location Karpalok, terrorists started shooting with automatic weapons against a police jeep of the Police Department Tetovo, which was on the road. The vehicle wasn't damaged, the bullets most probably ended in the fence beside the road.

In the General hospital in Skopje, Deari Afrim (1982) from Laskovce - Skopje was brought, with injuries in the hip. According to him, he was injured on 25.07.2001 in the evening, while he was sitting in front of the restaurant in the village of Lascarce, by grenade shrapnel.

About 17.30 PM, the duty officer in the Aliens Department of the Ministry of Interior received a call by an unknown person who introduced himself as commander Fatos, alleged-

ly calling from Odri, using the cell phone of Safet, who according to him was his prisoner. Namely Safet was employed in the Aliens department, and wasn't going to work for a while. In the conversation he threatened that he will also imprison other employees of the Ministry.

On several occasion, the terrorists from Vaksince attacked the army and the police forces. They were located in the place called Vrelo, in a building of Makpetrol, in the surroundings of Vaksince, and they were shooting from the village of Vaksince towards the police checkpoint on the entrance of Nikustak.

◆ 27.07.2001

In Gostivar area, near the place Ribnica, towards the villages of Grekaj, Nivista, and Tanise, the Macedonian security forces encountered two terrorist groups. One of them was destroyed with automatic weapons and mortars, while the other retreated towards the village of Tanuse.

At 14,20 PM on the road between Lesok-Zilce, a passer vehicle step on mine, causing explosion in which Naca Petrovska 69 years old and her son Petre Petrovski 45 years old, bouth from village of Otušište -region of Tetovo, lost their lives.

◆ 28.07.2001

In the morning, in the village of Tearce, after a previously made announcement by the terrorists, houses were set on fire, and the Fire Department, acted with three vehicles and the fire was localized. Five houses were totally burnt, as well as the restaurant Cucla, the baker's shop Elan, a pig farm and a barn.

At 23.40 PM, the police station Radusa was attacked with automatic weapons and snipers, as well as the bases on the sides of the camp, the school, and from the hill Bagra 2. A barrack, where refugees from Bosnia were placed, was set on fire by a light rocket and the fire also spread on the other barracks. Teams from the Fire Department were sent to localize the fire.

◆ 29.07.2001

At 19.00 PM, the terrorists stationed in the village of Gajre, fired toward the security forces in village of Lavce, on which they fought back. In the exchange of fire, four soldiers were injured.

On the same day at 18.30 PM, on the highway Tetovo-Skopje, in the Karpalak, a convoy with vehicle in which were the Minister of Interior, himself and the Director for Public Security accompanied by the special force unit was attacked. The security forces fought back, and the convoy returned home safely.

◆ 30.07.2001

In the morning, terrorists in the village Lisec and the region „Golgota“ carried out an

armed attack on the position of the security forces in Popova Sapka and on police check point near the winterhouses in the region, on which they returned the fire. Terrorists attacks on the position of the security forces have continued in the following days.

The same day citizen from Skopje reported, that in the village of Bojane, four armed persons dressed in the uniform of NLA asked for his documents, after which they left toward the highway Skopje-Tetovo. On this area it was also registered a displacement of women and children from the village of Bojane, who headed toward Skopje with the motor vehicle.

On the same day the certain information were released about worsening of the security situation in the region of town Gostivar. There were registered larger movements of the terrorist groups toward the village of Pirok, Dolni Celopek, Miletino, and it was noted that someone of the police officers, which were registered as the kidnapped, has joined the NLA.

◆ 31.07.2001

At 20.00 PM, in the village of Dolni Celopek, terrorists fired with the automatic guns towards the two police officers from the reserve composition who remained uninjured.

In the SIA-Tetovo, three employers from „Kompir-Comerc“ reported, that on July 23, 2001,during supplying the stores in the villages in the crises region, at 10.00 AM on the road Tetovo-Jazinec near the village Odri, they were stopped by 30 armed and uniformed persons, and with 22 other civilians were taken in the basements of Odri, were they where physically abused and detained until 22.00 PM

Around 23.55 PM, on the regional way Tetovo-Village of Brvenica, the Albanian terrorists carried out an armed attack with mortars and automatic weapon, toward the police check point stationed near the Radio Tetovo, where police officer Coki Stojanovski (28) from Tetovo, lost his life.

◆ 02.08.2001

At 09.15 AM, the terrorists carried out an armed attack over the check point at the stadium in Tetovo, where one police officer was wounded in the shoulder by sniper round, and was transferred in the Medical Center in Tetovo, and later in Skopje. During that day e armed attack towards the check points continued.

◆ 04.08.2001

Terrorists set the ultimatum to the police in the SIA-Kumanovo, which was signed by the NLA, which could have been put in force on 06.08.2001 at 15.00 PM,where they were asking for help by the humanitarian organization and asking for supply with energy in the region of Kumanovo and Lipkovo.

◆ 05.08.2001

At 20.30 PM, the terrorists located in the area of Golgota,with one granate attacked the

positions of the security forces in Popova Sapka, on which they responded accordingly. On this position terrorist were active during the day.

At 00.30 AM, Belgium camp, Slama-Ramno, where the members of the Macedonian Army have been stationed currently was attacked with the infantry weapon by two terrorist group, who wanted to break through the direction of Brest. Macedonian Army fought back the fire, and the terrorist were shattered, and there was no injured by the Army side.

◆ 07.08.2001

At 01.00 AM, the Police Station in Ratae informed that terrorist from Neproštena Jurija, Depceška Jurija i Goluša as well as Treboš, Slatino with sniper weapon, mortars, and infantry weapon attacked the Police Station, on which it was fought back accordingly by the police and the army. Duration of the exchange of fire took place until 03.20 AM, and during the fighting no injured people were reported by the security forces.

◆ 08.08.2001

At 12.00 o'clock, in the region of Kumanovo, terrorist stationed in village of Nikustak, Ropajlce, Grušino, fired with mortars and infantry weapon towards the position of the security forces stationed between Nikustak and Grušino. At 22.15 PM, terrorists again heavily fired the position of the security forces in the region of Kumanovo. Reports stated nobody was injured.

On the highway Skopje - Tetovo, at the area of „Markov wall“ terrorists attacked the convoy with the army vehicles with mortars and automatic weapon, where 10 soldiers from the reserve composition were killed, and two were heavily wounded.

A worsening of the security situation in Tetovo has been noticed. During the day, and in the following day, terrorists were attacking the security forces continually in the area of Tetovo. In the city area „Drenovec 1“, Macedonian population was expelled from their houses by the armed and uniformed members of the so called „NLA“. In the buildings of 82 and 77-Tetovo, uniformed persons entered the apartments of the active and reserve composition of the police.

The same day a group of terrorists stopped the bus on the traffickway Tetovo-v. Brvenica, and kidnapped Mile Micevski (32) from village of Tenovo, and one person from village of Brvenica.

◆ 09.08.2001

At 10.00 AM, terrorist stationed in Treboš, Neprošteno with mortar attacked the position of the security forces in village of Ratae, after it was responded accordingly. During the armed activities, one police officers from village of Ratae, from the reserve composition died, and one was lightly injured.

At 18.40 PM, in the Medical Center, vehicle of the International Red Cross and Crescent, brought Enis Alimi, born on 1988 in Tetovo, who was injured by the grandees

In the region of Tetovo, during the armed attacks towards the security forces positions located at the skylift and the city stadium in Tetovo, four members of the unit for special tasks were injured and transferred to the hospital in Skopje and Tetovo.

Fierce attacks were carried out against the security forces positions in the village of Radusha. Within the above mentioned attacks during all night, the terrorists carried out mortar actions from directions of the villages of Krivenik and Goranci which are on the territory of Kosovo – FR Yugoslavia, as well as the locations „Kobilja glava“ (under the village of Radusha) and „Cheshteva“ (from direction of the village of Dvorce). During the period from 01.30 AM to 03.00 AM, the terrorists carried out a mortar attacks again the security forces positions in the village of Radusha, control point „OSA“ and watchtower of the Army of Republic of Macedonia. During the armed actions, one soldier has been wounded in the part of the extremities. All terrorist attacks against the positions of the security forces got an appropriate answer.

◆ 10.08.2001

In the region of Tetovo the terrorists armed attacks had continued. On several occasions, reports on uniformed and armed persons, separate shoots and actions from the city, especially near the settlement of Drenovec, control point „Zicarnica“, the Agriculture school, the Teke, Fire-station, as well as the villages of Grupchin and Rechica have been registered.

There was an mortar attack, as well as an attack with „zolja“ and other infantry weapon, from the direction of the village of Trebosh on the police forces in the village of Ratae, and latter such positions have been attacked also from the direction of the villages of Neproshteno, Djepchishte and Trebosh. At 03.35 AM two houses have been fired in the village of Varvara.

Military vehicle of the Macedonian Army drove over a land mine Friday morning in the area between Ljuboten and Ljubanci villages on Skopska Crna Gora Mount. Seven members of the reserve composition of the Macedonian Army were killed and eight were injured in the tragic incident: Tome Bardarevski (1968) from Skopje, married and father of two children; Branko Janev (1964) from Skopje, married and father of two children; Marjanco Boskovski (1973) from Skopje; Rade Jankovski (1968) from the village of Volkovo, married and father of two children; Goce Cahnkulovski (1962) from the village of Ljubanci; Tomislav Nastevski (1973) from the village of Gjorce Petrov and Ivica Zlatevski (1976) from Volkovo are the seven soldiers, killed in a mine blast at the road from Ljuboten to Lubotenski Bacila, on Skopska Crna Gora mountain.

In the village of Gostivar, in the region of Pozarane, at about 09:00 AM, fifteen uniformed and armed members of NLA entered there. They came from directions of the villages of Lomnica and Kalishte, where they have gathered the people (about 20 mostly older people) and asked them to hand over their weapon. The terrorists stopped two younger man of the group (Vojche N. and Smile N.) and they started to mistreat and beat them, asking them to hand out their weapon. Three persons from the terrorist group, used to work in the Police station „Galate“ – two in the active and one of them of the reserve units have been identified by the villagers.

VII. VICTIMS OF THE TERRORIST ATTACKS
CARRIED OUT BY THE SO CALLED N L A

VICTIMS OF THE TERRORIST ATTACKS CARRIED OUT BY THE SO CALLED N L A

List of the Police Officers killed during the armed confrontations

	Name and Family name	Date of the attack	Place of the attack
1.	Momir Stojanovski	22.01. 2001	Village of Tearce
2.	Goran Stojanovski	08.03.2001	Village of Brest – Skopje
3.	Jane Jakimovski	21.03.2001	Chaircanka Mall – Skopje
4.	Marjan Bozinovski	28.04.2001	Villages of Vejce and Selce
5.	Kire Kostadinovski	28.04.2001	Villages of Vejce and Selce
6.	Bosko Najdovski	28.04.2001	Villages of Vejce and Selce
7.	Ilce Stojanovski	28.04.2001	Villages of Vejce and Selce
8.	Atanas Janev	23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
9.	Nikola Pehcevski	23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
10.	Aleksandar Stojcev	23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
11.	Kosta Volkanovski	25.06.2001	Popova Sapka Mountain
12.	Oliver Kitanovski	28.06.2001	Villages of Brnjarci and Aracinovo
13.	Gjoko Lazarevski	23.07.2001	Village of Lesok
14.	Coki Stojanovski	31.07.2001	Village of Brvenica
15.	Dusko Sinadinovski	08/09.2001	Village of Ratea

List of the Military Chief Staff and soldiers of the Army of the Republic of Macedonia, killed during the armed confrontations

	Name and Family name	Date of the attack	Place of the attack
1.	Kirce Dimitrov	04.03.2001	Village of Tanusevci
2.	Dejan Jakimovski	04.03.2001	Village of Tanusevci
3.	Teodor Stojanovski	04.03.2001	Village of Tanusevci
4.	Draganco Ilievski	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka mountain
5.	Dejanco Bogdanov	24.03.2001	Town of Veles
6.	Igor Nikolovski	26.03.2001	Locality of Chaska
7.	Ljupco Mircovski	28.03.2001	Locality of Ramno
8.	Dejan Denkovski	23.04.2001	Village of Alasevci
9.	Robert Petkovski	28.04.2001	Villages of Vejce and Selce
10.	Boban Trajkovski	28.04.2001	Village of Vejce
11.	Mile Janeski	28.04.2001	Village of Vejce
12.	Igor Kostaski	28.04.2001	Village of Vejce
13.	Dimitar Dvojakovski	03.05.2001	Village of Vaksince
14.	Vlatko Petrov	03.05.2001	Village of Vaksince
15.	Zoran Bubevski	31.05.2001	Biljak
16.	Isak Rufati	05.06.2001	Village of Lavce
17.	Kole Kitanov	05.06.2001	Village of Lavce
18.	Blagojce Siljanov	05.06.2001	Villages of Gajre-Sipkovica
19.	Vlatko Milenkovski	05.06.2001	Villages of Gajre-Sipkovica
20.	Pece Maticevski	05.06.2001	Villages of Gajre-Sipkovica
21.	Sinisa Stoilov	10.06.2001	Village of Slupcane
22.	Blazo Tolev	01.07.2001	The Tetovo Kale locality
23.	Fejzo Xheladinovski	03.07.2001	The Kodra Fura locality
24.	Mile Ginovski	23.07.2001	Macedonian- Albanian Border
25.	Nane Naumoski	08.08. 2001	Karpalak, Grupcin
26.	Saso Kitanoski	08.08. 2001	Karpalak, Grupcin
27.	Branko Sekuloski	08.08. 2001	Karpalak, Grupcin
28.	Goran Minoski	08.08. 2001	Karpalak, Grupcin
29.	Marko Despotoski	08.08. 2001	Karpalak, Grupcin
30.	Erdovan Sabanoski	08.08. 2001	Karpalak, Grupcin
31.	Ljube Grujoski	08.08. 2001	Karpalak, Grupcin
32.	Darko Veljanoski	08.08. 2001	Karpalak, Grupcin
33.	Pece Sekuloski	08.08. 2001	Karpalak, Grupcin
34.	Vebi Rusitoski	08.08. 2001	Karpalak, Grupcin
35.	Branko Brdarevski	10.08. 2001	Ljubanci

36.	Branko Janev	10.08. 2001	Ljubanci
37.	Marjanco Boskovski	10.08. 2001	Ljubanci
38.	Rade Jankovski	10.08. 2001	Ljubanci
39.	Goce Cankulovski	10.08. 2001	Ljubanci
40.	Tomislav Nasteovski	10.08. 2001	Ljubanci
41.	Ivica Zlatevski	10.08. 2001	Ljubanci
42.	Tome Dimovski	10.08. 2001	Ljubanci
43.	Camuran Sacirov	21.08. 2001	

List of the Police officers injured during the armed confrontation

	Name and Family name	Date of the attack	Place of the attack
1.	Davor Evrosimovski	21/22.01.2001	Police station of Tearce
2.	Lika Jahi	21/22.01.2001	Police station of Tearce
3.	Borce Gjurovski	21/22.01.2001	Police station of Tearce
4.	Goce Nikolovski	25.02.2001	Bit Pazar,
5.	Dobre Cvetkovski	11.03.2001	Villages of Brest and Tanusevci
6.	Marjan Mitrovski	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
7.	Zoran Laskov	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
8.	Stojan Stojanovski	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
9.	Dejan Anastasov	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
10.	Mitko Mitevski	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
11.	Nikolce Tanevski	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
12.	Lade Stojanovski	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
13.	Ljupco Micev	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
14.	Borce Najdov	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
15.	Borce Janev	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
16.	Tome Ilievski	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
17.	Dimce Popiliev	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
18.	Zoran Skricievski	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
19.	Trajce Stojkov	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
20.	Janev Lado	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
21.	Ivce Ilievski	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
22.	Trajce Mircev	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
23.	Jazar Popicev	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
24.	Alen Mecev	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
25.	Tomce Nastov	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
26.	Petar Stojanov	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
27.	Agim Baftijari	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
28.	Donco Antovski	14-26.03.2001	Tetovo
29.	Ivica Todorovski	14-26.03.2001	Tetovo
30.	Marjanco Milevski	14-26.03.200	Tetovo
31.	Rezak Saliu	14-26.03.200	Tetovo
32.	Goran Angelov	14-26.03.200	Tetovo
33.	Saso Gievski	14-26.03.200	Tetovo
34.	Saso Petrusevski	14-26.03.200	Tetovo
35.	Bekim Memeti	14-26.03.200	Tetovo
36.	Erdoan Imeri	14-26.03.200	Tetovo
37.	Dejan Popcalevski	14-26.03.200	Tetovo

38.	Marjan Mitrov	14-26.03.200	Tetovo
39.	Mica Kostovski	14-26.03.200	Skopje
40.	Kire Dimitrievski	14-26.03.200	Village of Gracani
41.	Jordan Utkovski	14-26.03.200	Village of Vizbegovo
42.	Ljubisa Karanfilovski	31.03.2001	Village of Glaznja - Kumanovo
43.	Zlatko Jankulovski	28.04.2001	Villages of Vejce and Selce
44.	Goran Kaleski	28.04.2001	Villages of Vejce and Selce
45.	Jovica Bozinovski	28.04.2001	Villages of Vejce and Selce
46.	Donco Spasenovski	15.05.2001	Village of Lisec, Tetovo
47.	Mite Jakimov	22.05.2001	Village of Lisec, Tetovo
48.	Zoran Trajkov	22.05.2001	Village of Lisec, Tetovo
49.	Jovan Mircevski	22.05.2001	Village of Lisec, Tetovo
50.	Sandre Spirov	22.05.2001	Village of Lisec, Tetovo
51.	Blagoja Trajcov	22.05.2001	Village of Lisec, Tetovo
52.	Zoran Golcev	22.05.2001	Village of Lisec, Tetovo
53.	Vlatko Belcevski	22.05.2001	Village of Lisec, Tetovo
54.	Gjorgi Belcevski	22.05.2001	Village of Lisec, Tetovo
55.	Dejanco Donev	22.05.2001	Village of Lisec, Tetovo
56.	Stanko Stamenkovic	22.05.2001	Village of Lisec, Tetovo
57.	Gorjan Ristevski	24.05.2001	Village of Vaksince
58.	Goran Petreski	24.05.2001	Village of Vaksince
59.	Bratislav Milevski	24.05.2001	Village of Vaksince
60.	Blage Denkovski	24.05.2001	Village of Vaksince
61.	Saso Gievski	24.05.2001	Village of Vaksince
62.	Zarko Milosevski	24.05.2001	Village of Vaksince
63.	Aleksandar Kostov	26.05.2001	Village of Vaksince
64.	Zoran Jakimovski	26.05.2001	Village of Matejce
65.	Zoran Jovanovski	26.05.2001	Village of Opea
66.	Kostadin Gjorgievski	25.05. i 26.05.2001	Village of Matejce
67.	Saso Stanojkovic	25.05. i 26.05.2001	Village of Matejce
68.	Kosta Talevski	25.05. i 26.05.2001	Village of Matejce
69.	Gjorgi Dimitrovski	25.05. i 26.05.2001	Village of Matejce
70.	Viktor Nikolovski	25.05. i 26.05.2001	Village of Matejce
71.	Ivica Bindev	03.06.2001	Village of Matejce
72.	Nenad Stanojkovic	03.06.2001	Village of Matejce
73.	Dragan Nakov	03.06.2001	Village of Matejce
74.	Aleksandar Serafimov	03.06.2001	Village of Matejce
75.	Dejan Kocarevski	03.06.2001	Village of Matejce
76.	Dragi Sarev	05/06.06.2001	Villages of Selce, Gajre and Sipkovica
77.	Srebre Vanevski	05/06.06.2001	Villages of Selce, Gajre and Sipkovica

78.	Igor Todorovski	05/06.06.2001	Villages of Selce, Gajre and Sipkovic
79.	Sead Kicora	05/06.06.2001	Villages of Selce, Gajre and Sipkovic
80.	Ace Janevski	10.06.2001	Kumanovo area
81.	Mirce Stankovski	11.06.2001	Jazince - Tetovo
82.	Nebojsa Petrovski	11.06.2001	Jazince - Tetovo
83.	Darko Cukarski	11.06.2001	Jazince - Tetovo
84.	Novica Isajlovski	11.06.2001	Jazince - Tetovo
85.	Atanas Korcovski	11.06.2001	Jazince - Tetovo
86.	Ivica Denkovski	11.06.2001	Jazince - Tetovo
87.	Bozin Mitev	11.06.2001	Jazince - Tetovo
88.	Goranco Filev	11.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
89.	Dimitar Agrotov	22.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
90.	Pepi Stojanovski	22.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
91.	Blagoja Blazevski	22.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
92.	Dalibor Trajkovski	22.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
93.	Igorce Nikolovski	22/23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
94.	Jordan Nastov	22/23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
95.	Saso Talevski	22/23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
96.	Boris Sivakov	22/23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
97.	Zvonko Lutanovski	22/23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
98.	Zoran Tosev	22/23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
99.	Nove Dojcinovski	22/23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
100.	Aleksandar Dimovski	22/23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
101.	Igor Stanojoski	22/23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
102.	Zlatko Petrov	23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
103.	Blagoja Stojanovski	23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
104.	Goran Gjorgievski	23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
105.	Blagoja Nikolovski	23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
106.	Dragan Prokopiev	23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
107.	Stojance Angelovski	23.06.2001	Village of Aracinovo
108.	Vase Pesevski	23.06.2001	Village of Rasce
109.	Aco Stojanovski	23.06.2001	Village of Rasce
110.	Daniel Kirov	23.06.2001	Village of Rasce
111.	Zlatko Jovanovski	23.06.2001	Village of Rasce
112.	Zoran Trpevski	23.06.2001	Village of Rasce
113.	Zvonko Mladenovski	23.06.2001	Village of Raduša
114.	Saso Meskovski	23.06.2001	Village of Raduša
115.	Marjanco Lazov	23.06.2001	Sidol - Tetovo
116.	Dragi Krstev	25.06.2001	Popova Sapka
117.	Toni Jovanovski	25.06.2001	Popova Sapka
118.	Tomce Nikolovski	25.06.2001	Popova Sapka

119. Nane Gjorgievski	25.06.2001	Popova Sapka
120. Saso Ivanovski	25.06.2001	Popova Sapka
121. Zoran Gjorgevski	26.06.2001	Villages of Lavce and Selce
122. Nebojsa Krstevski	26.06.2001	Villages of Lavce and Selce
123. Martin Bogatinovski	23.07.2001	Tetovo
124. Aleksandar Toic	23.07.2001	Tetovo
125. Stefan Nikcev	23.07.2001	Tetovo
126. Cvetan Srbinovski	23.07.2001	Tetovo
127. Goranco Velkov	23.07.2001	Tetovo
128. Riste Andonovski	23.07.2001	Village of Lesok
129. Jonce Hristoski	23.07.2001	Village of Lesok
130. Vanco Trajkov	23.07.2001	Village of Grupcin
131. Nase Todorov	23.07.2001	Village of Grupcin
132. Slave Delov	23.07.2001	Village of Grupcin
133. Mite Gligorov	23.07.2001	Village of Grupcin
134. Voislav Trajkovski	24.07.2001	Tetovo
135. Nasko Xhoic	24.07.2001	Tetovo
136. Dejan Filipovski	24.07.2001	Village of Tearce
137. Zivko Acevski	24.07.2001	Village of Tearce
138. Kosta Milkov	02.08.2001	Tetovo
139. Peco Kostadinovski	08.08.2001	Tetovo
140. Toni Stankovski	08.08.2001	Tetovo
141. Angel Janev	08/09.08.2001	Village of Ratae- Tetovo
142. Zoran Kitanovski	09.08.2001	Tetovo
143. Boban Dimiskovski	09.08.2001	Tetovo
144. Irfan Sacirov	10.08.2001	Tetovo
145. Mile Trajkov	10.08.2001	Tetovo
146. Zlatko Nestorovski	10.08.2001	Village of Radusa
147. Goran Sotirovski	10.08.2001	Village of Radusa
148. Ilco Stepanoski	10.08.2001	Village of Radusa
149. Goce Andreevski	10.08.2001	Village of Radusa
150. Vlatko Maxovski	10.08.2001	Village of Radusa

List of the Macedonian Army soldiers injured during the armed confrontation

	Name and Family name	Date of the attack	Place of the attack
1.	Darko Dimitrov	04.03.2001	Kodra Fura
2.	Slagjan Nikolovski	04.03.2001	Kodra Fura
3.	Angel Cekov	04.03.2001	Kodra Fura
4.	Metodija Haxhi - Janev	15.03.2001	Village of Tanusevci
5.	Goran Zdravkovski	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
6.	Marjan Trajkovic	17.03.2001	Popova Sapka
7.	Ljupco Stojkov	18.03.2001	Kodra Fura
8.	Saso Kostovski	19.03.2001	Village of Chaska
9.	Nace Trajkov	23.03.2001	Tetovo
10.	Dragan Arsic	24.03.2001	Veles
11.	Petre Kocev	28.03.2001	Ramno
12.	Blagojce Ilievski	28.03.2001	Ramno
13.	Pece Milosevski	28.03.2001	Ramno
14.	Tose Ivanov	28.03.2001	Ramno
15.	Borce Karliovski	28.03.2001	Ramno
16.	Igor Misevski	02.04.2001	Village of Gracani
17.	Saso Dimcevski	10.04.2001	Gosince Watchtower
18.	Zoran Stojcevski	10.04.2001	Gosince Watchtower
19.	Saso Dancevski	10.04.2001	Gosince Watchtower
20.	Toni Andonov	10.04.2001	Gosince Watchtower
21.	Goran Ilievski	12.04.2001	Village of Poroj
22.	Sasko Kostovski	24.04.2001	Village of Chaska
23.	Branko Stojkovski	28.04.2001	Village of Selce
24.	Jonce Donev	28.04.2001	Village of Selce
25.	Tose Krstevski	28.04.2001	Village of Selce
26.	Vlatko Panov	05.05.2001	Axhi - Teke
27.	Dejan Stojmenov	05.05.2001	Tanusevci
28.	Slavco Maxhov	05.05.2001	Tanusevci
29.	Ivica Pavlovski	05.05.2001	Tanusevci
30.	Stojance Todorov	06.05.2001	Tanusevci
31.	Dejan Aleksovski	06.05.2001	Tanusevci
32.	Martin Mahovski	06.05.2001	Tanusevci
33.	Blagojco Anastasov	06.05.2001	Tanusevci
34.	Miki Manasiev	06.05.2001	Tanusevci
35.	Darko Radev	06.05.2001	Tanusevci
36.	Aleksandar Adromanov	08.05.2001	Village of Slupcane
37.	Dragan Milevski	18.05.2001	Ramno

38.	Vance Simevski	18.05.2001	Ramno
39.	Tode Jovanovski	19.05.2001	Village of Slupcane
40.	Aleksandar Canevski	20.05.2001	Village of Opae
41.	Igor Donevski	21.05.2001	Village of Rudnice
42.	Alen Cvetanov	22.05.2001	Village of Opae
43.	Jordan Atanasov	26.05.2001	Village of Opae
44.	Goranco Gjorgovski	26.05.2001	Village of Opae
45.	Dragi Apostolovski	26.05.2001	Village of Opae
46.	Ivica Bozinovski	26.05.2001	Village of Alasevci
47.	Sasko Lazarevski	26.05.2001	Village of Strima
48.	Dragan Stojkovski	27.05.2001	Village of Opae
49.	Igor Stefanov	28.05.2001	Village of Opae
50.	Aleksandar Milosevski	29.05.2001	Village of Opae
51.	Dusko Arsov	29.05.2001	Village of Opae
52.	Vlatko Galicev	29.05.2001	Village of Opae
53.	Boban Stojanov	29.05.2001	Village of Opae
54.	Slobodan Pecev	29.05.2001	Village of Opae
55.	Boban Aleksovski	30.05.2001	Village of Matejce
56.	Nikola Damjanovski	31.05.2001	Biljak
57.	Vladimir Popcevski	01.06.2001	Village of Matejce
58.	Pande Petrevski	03.06.2001	Village of Matejce
59.	Stojan Petrovski	03.06.2001	Village of Matejce
60.	Nikola Serafimov	04.06.2001	Village of Opae
61.	Zlatko Sobotovski	04.06.2001	Village of Tanusevci
62.	Miki Smilenski	04.06.2001	Village of Tanusevci
63.	Ivica Isakovski	05.06.2001	Villages of Gajre and Sipkovica
64.	Darko Jankovski	05.06.2001	Villages of Gajre and Sipkovica
65.	Xhevat Ademi	05.06.2001	Villages of Gajre and Sipkovica
66.	Aleksandar Adromanov	06.06.2001	Kumanovo
67.	Borce Mitev	10.06.2001	Village of Gosince
68.	Dejan Petkovski	10.06.2001	Village of Gosince
69.	Goran Mladenovski	10.06.2001	Village of Slupcane
70.	Zlatko Stojanovski	10.06.2001	Village of Alasevci
71.	Branko Slavkovski	10.06.2001	Village of Slupcane
72.	Stoje Ivanovski	10.06.2001	Village of Slupcane
73.	Slobodan Timkovski	10.06.2001	Village of Slupcane
74.	Dejan Trajkovic	10.06.2001	Village of Slupcane
75.	Zlatko Veljanovski	10.06.2001	Village of Slupcane
76.	Dragan Maksimovski	01.07.2001	Village of Radusa
77.	Goran Blazevski	01.07.2001	Village of Radusa

78.	Saso Ilievski	03.07.2001	Village of Tanusevci
79.	Dusko Todorov	03.07.2001	Village of Umin Dol
80.	Mile Sokolovski	05.07.2001	Village of Opae
81.	Zlatko Arsovski	11.07.2001	Kodra Fura
82.	Toni Nikolovski	17.09.2000	Village of Tanusevci
83.	Goce Stoilovski	17.09.2000	Village of Tanusevci
84.	Stefan Skeparovski	17.09.2000	Village of Tanusevci
85.	Toni Gruevski	17.09.2000	Village of Tanusevci
86.	Sime Stanojkovski	18.09.2000	Village of Tanusevci
87.	Orce Popovski	18.09.2000	Village of Tanusevci
88.	Kiril Mitev	18.09.2000	Village of Tanusevci
89.	Jugoslav Stanisavlevski	18.09.2000	Village of Tanusevci
90.	Svetozar Arsovski	22.07.2001	Greka – Ribnica
91.	Martin Bogoevski	22.07.2001	Tetovo
92.	Gjorgji Amovski	22.07.2001	Tetovo
93.	Zlatko Trajkovski	22.07.2001	Village of Lavce
94.	Dane Despotovski	22.07.2001	Village of Lavce
95.	Aleksandar Stoic	23.07.2001	Tetovo
96.	Stefan Nikcev	23.07.2001	Tetovo
97.	Miroslav Cvetanovski	25.07.2001	
98.	Nikola Atanasov	27.07.2001	Village of Tanusevci
99.	Koce Gavrilovski	27.07.2001	Tetovo
100.	Marjan Trajkovski	27.07.2001	Kumanovo
101.	Blagoja Matevski	29.07.2001	Tetovo
102.	Efto Smilkovski	29.07.2001	Village of Lavce
103.	Zvonimir Bezodic	29.07.2001	Village of Lavce
104.	Saso Krstev	29.07.2001	Village of Lavce
105.	Rubinco Petreski	08.08.2001	Grupcin
106.	Dimce Risteski	08.08.2001	Grupcin
107.	Sterio Filipovski	10.08.2001	Village of Ljubanci
108.	Saso Trajkovski	10.08.2001	Village of Ljubanci
109.	Zoran Krstevski	10.08.2001	Village of Ljubanci
110.	Jovan Blazevski	10.08.2001	Village of Ljubanci
111.	Dejan Simic	10.08.2001	Village of Ljubanci
112.	Zoran Kitanovski	10.08.2001	Village of Ljubanci
113.	Sasko Golubovski	10.08.2001	Village of Ljubanci
114.	Viktor Orcevski	10.08.2001	Village of Ljubanci
115.	Vasko Gogovski	11.08.2001	Village of Radusa
116.	Saso Georgievski	11.08.2001	Village of Radusa
117.	Goran Dimitrov	11.08.2001	Village of Radusa
118.	Goran Jankulovski	11.08.2001	Village of Radusa
119.	Goran Cvetanovski	11.08.2001	Village of Radusa

List of the civilians killed during the terrorist attacks of the so called NLA

	Name and Family name	Date of the attack	Place of the attack
1.	Ramadan Sulejmani	14.03.2001	Tetovo
2.	Alija Arif	05.05.2001	Village of Selce
3.	Iljazi Sabedin	15.06.2001	Kupenik
4.	Alili Abdilbari	16.06.2001	Village of Celopek
5.	Boris Magdenovski	01.07.2001	Village of Brezno
6.	Gjore Mihajlovski	23.07.2001	Village of Nprosteno
7.	Naca Petrovska	29.07.2001	Lesok – Zilce
8.	Petre Petrovski	29.07.2001	Lesok – Zilce
9.	Stojadin Stojanovic	24/25.05.2001	Kumanovo
10.	Limani Sulejman	08.08.2001	

List of the civilians injured during the terrorist attacks of the so called NLA

	Name and family name	Date of the attack	Place of the attack
1.	Perjan Malichi	14.03.2001	Tetovo
2.	Sabri Bexheti	15.03.2001	Tetovo
3.	Azemije Sejdija	15.03.2001	Tetovo
4.	Aleksandar Gjurcinovski	16.03.2001	Tetovo
5.	Seljim Shasivari	16.03.2001	Tetovo
6.	Gjulsum Haljilji	16.03.2001	Tetovo
7.	Demir Abedin	20.03.2001	Village of Gosince
8.	Radisa Stanoevic	24.03.2001	Tetovo
9.	Dusko Veljanovski	24.03.2001	Tetovo
10.	Gligorie Micevski	24.03.2001	Tetovo
11.	Pance Milosevic	24.03.2001	Tetovo
12.	Simka Simovska	24.03.2001	Tetovo
13.	Svetozar Angelkovic	25.03.2001	Tetovo
14.	Mamudija Baftijari	25.03.2001	Village of Gorna Recica
15.	Bajram Baftijari	25.03.2001	Village of Gorna Recica
16.	Saban Uzairi	25.03.2001	Village of Gorna Recica
17.	Bajrami Defrim	25.03.2001	Village of Gorna Recica
18.	Stojan Milosevski	26.05.2001	Village of Lopate
19.	Jonuz Haljimi	09.06.2001	Village of Banjice
20.	Sherifi Ridvan	11.06.2001	Village of Orizare
21.	Serifi Ljudvi	11.06.2001	Village of Orizare
22.	Erhan Biljalji	25.06.2001	Tetovo
23.	Salihi Selman	25.06.2001	Village of Gajre
24.	Salihi Semsedin	25.06.2001	Village of Gajre
25.	Aksentije Jakimovic	01.07.2001	Village of Umin Dol
26.	Milorad Atanasovski	01.07.2001	Village of Umin Dol
27.	Slave Trpkovski	04.07.2001	Tetovo
28.	Vidoslav Stavrevski	04.07.2001	Tetovo
29.	Ajet Idrizi	05.07.2001	Tetovo
30.	Kire Zakovski	05.07.2001	Tetovo
31.	Vasil Kostadinovski	05.07.2001	Tetovo
32.	Afrodita Kostadinovska	05.07.2001	Tetovo
33.	Kire Ristovski	05.07.2001	Tetovo
34.	Snezana Karanfilovska	05.07.2001	Tetovo
35.	Vasko Sokolovski	05.07.2001	Tetovo
36.	Filip Dimitrievski	23.07.2001	Tetovo

37.	Murtezan Mamuti	23.07.2001	Tetovo
38.	Amir Arsalani	23.07.2001	Tetovo
39.	Jovica Bozinovski	23.07.2001	Tetovo
40.	Sunca Vanevska	23.07.2001	Tetovo
41.	Sultana Nikolovska	23.07.2001	Tetovo
42.	Gjorgi Asovski	23.07.2001	Tetovo
43.	Nexhmedin Bajaziti	23.07.2001	Tetovo
44.	Bekim Avziu	23.07.2001	Tetovo
45.	Arun Taci	23.07.2001	Tetovo
46.	Baskim Avziu	23.07.2001	Tetovo
47.	Dinka Jovanovska	23.07.2001	Village of Miletino
48.	Ljubica Milosevska	23.07.2001	Village of Poroj
49.	Mirce Milosevski	23.07.2001	Village of Poroj
50.	Blerta Tairi	23.07.2001	Village of Poroj
49.	Memetali Nuhii	23.07.2001	Village of Poroj
50.	Spresa Salii	23.07.2001	Village of Poroj
51.	Refet Mustafa	23.07.2001	Village of Poroj
52.	Zivko Acevski	23.07.2001	Village of Lesok
53.	Jonce Hristovski	23.07.2001	Village of Lesok
54.	Đore Mihajlovski	23.07.2001	Village of Neprošteno
55.	Hasni Nexmedin	24/25.07.2001	Tetovo
56.	Laze Nestorovski	24/25.07.2001	Tetovo
57.	Dejan Jovanovski	24/25.07.2001	Tetovo
58.	Gordana Ilievska	25.07.2001	Karpalak
59.	Snezana Misajlovska	25.07.2001	Karpalak
60.	Nikolina Misajlovska	25.07.2001	Karpalak
61.	Sara Misajlovska	25.07.2001	Karpalak
62.	Brankica Kirovska	25.07.2001	Karpalak
63.	Jordan Kiroski	25.07.2001	Karpalak
64.	Goran Pavlovski	08.08.2001	
65.	Dusica Pavlovska	08.08.2001	
66.	Zaim Beciri	09.08.2001	Tetovo
67.	Enis Alimi	09.08.2001	
68.	Zulfi Xelili	09/10.2001	Tetovo
69.	Xemile Mismi	09/10.2001	Tetovo
70.	Faton Osmani	09/10.2001	Tetovo
71.	Marija Glavcic	09/10.2001	Tetovo
72.	Tomislav Glavcic	09/10.2001	Tetovo
73.	Rade Glavcic	09/10.2001	Tetovo
74.	Spaso Andreevski	09/10.2001	Tetovo
75.	Blagorodna Andreevska	09/10.2001	Tetovo

List of the civilians, attacked and maltreated by the so called NLA

	Name and family name	Date and place of kidnaping	Date of realising
1.	Zivoin Angelovic	28.05.2001 Village of Matejce	30.05.2001
2.	Krunislav Filipovic	28.05.2001 Village of Matejce	30.05.2001
3.	Stojance Stojcevic	28.05.2001 Village of Matejce	30.05.2001
4.	Ljupco Jakimovski	09.06.2001 Village of Aracinovo	
5.	Miroslav Dimitrievski	05.07.2001 Tetovo	
6.	Todor Todorovski	05.07.2001 Tetovo	
7.	Dragan Mitrevski	05.07.2001 Tetovo	
8.	Lazo Jovcevski	05.07.2001 Tetovo	
9.	Ilco Trpevski	08.07.2001 Stolevo Tece locality	
10.	Ivan Stojkoski	18.07.2001 Tetovo	
11.	Laze Kostadinovski	18.07.2001 Tetovo	
12.	Milorad Kostadinovski	18.07.2001 Tetovo	
13.	Nikola Nikolovski	25.07.2001 Village of Lesok	
14.	Petko Ristovski	25.07.2001 Village of Lesok	
15.	Milco Filipovski	30.07.2001 godina Tetovo - Skopje	
16.	Andelko Stojkovski	05.08.2001 Village of Otusiste	
17.	Smile N.	10.08.2001 Village of Pozarane	
18.	Vojce Poposki	10.08.2001 Village of Pozarane	
19.	Andelko Krstevski	10.08.2001 Tetovo - Volkovija	
20.	Trpko Maksimovski	14.08.2001 Tearce	

List of missing civilians or civilians captured by the so called NLA

	Name and Family Name	Date and place of abduction	Date of release
1.	Romeo Zivic	02.05.2001 In the region of the villages of Slupcane, Orizare, Lipkovo and Otlja	
2.	Mome Petrusovski	02.05.2001 In the region of the villages of Slupcane, Orizare, Lipkovo and Otlja	
3.	Zivojin Angelovic	28.05.2001 Village of Matejce	30.05.2001
4.	Krunislav Filipovic	28.05.2001 Village of Matejce	30.05.2001
5.	Stojance Stojcevic	28.05.2001 Village of Matejce	30.05.2001
6.	Stojca Tasic	28.05.2001 Village of Matejce	30.05.2001
7.	Velija Abduxhemil	03.06.2001 Village of Poroj	Murdered
8.	Dragi Boskovski	29.06.2001	Tetovo
9.	Angele Cvetkovski	29.06.2001	Tetovo
10.	Voislav Mihajlovic	29.06.2001	Tetovo
11.	Rade Jovanovski	05.07.2001 Village of Glogji	06.07.2001
12.	Xemil N.	05.07.2001 Village of Glogji	05.07.2001
13.	Borce Krstevski	06.07.2001 Village of Xhepciste	
14.	Darko Boskovski	08.07.2001 Tetovo	09.07.2001
15.	Ivan Stojkoski	18.07.2001 Tetovo	19.07.2001
16.	Laze Kostadinovski	18.07.2001 Tetovo	19.07.2001
17.	Milorad Kostadinovski	18.07.2001 Tetovo	19.07.2001
18.	Zivko Zdravevski	20.07.2001 Tetovo	20.07.2001
19.	Saso Trpeski	22.07.2001 Vratnica	
20.	Stojan Mihajlovski	07.2001 Neprosteni	Murdered

VIII. CONDEMNATION OF THE TERRORIST
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE SO – CALLED
NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY

CONDEMNATION OF THE TERRORIST ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE SO – CALLED NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY

Ilinka Mitreva: So-called NLA is a result of Kosovo chaos

Macedonian Foreign Minister Ilinka Mitreva sent a letter to UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, NATO Secretary General George Robertson, EU High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy Javier Solana and to foreign ministers of the European Union and NATO member countries.

„I am addressing to you in the most dramatic moments of the several-month crisis in Macedonia. As you know, talks of the legitimate representatives of Macedonian and Albanian parties of the country, with mediation of international facilitators Francois Leotard and James Pardew, resulted in initialing of an agreement that is to be signed on August 13“, Mitreva says in her letter.

Accordingly, the platform for restoring peace in Macedonia should enter a parliamentary procedure, starting the process of disarming of Albanian terrorists.

„Precisely in this period when the greatest efforts have been made for finding political solution to the crisis, the latest deceitful attacks of the so-called National Liberation Army on Macedonian security forces took place, killing ten and injuring nine soldiers. There were also other attacks, kidnapping and torturing of innocent civilians, as well as ethnic cleansing of many villages inhabited with Macedonians in the western part of the country. Again and undoubtedly, as during the entire course of the talks, the so-called NLA has shown that Macedonia’s peace and stability are not on its agenda“, Mitreva says.

Covered by the fight for greater minority and human rights, NLA wants to reach one goal: division of Macedonia, „Great Kosovo“, „Great Albania“ and changing of borders in this region.

„There is no need to elaborate what does it means: simply a war that the Balkans has never seen“, she adds.

I am addressing to you to express my conviction and assessment that unfortunately, all efforts, talks, initialed agreements and other political means and the strong international community verbal support will give no result if the international community will not take

the final step and not just condemn the terrorism, but also identify and publicly announce the NLA composition and goals.

The international community will have to admit that the so-called NLA is a result of the Kosovo chaos. It is clear that the highest officials of the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPK), led by Agim Ceku, have been pulling the strings, and KPK is an institution within the international administration in Kosovo, Mitreva says.

The world is familiar with the evidence on close connections of NLA with criminal activities, i.e. trafficking in drugs, weaponry and humans.

Macedonia is not only threatened by a civil war, it is also a target of an aggression by the Kosovo political banditry, with partial support by a number of mislead Macedonian Albanians, international mercenaries and religious fanatics. This truth is very often presented by world media and by some European politicians.

If we are able to understand the lack of courage among some representatives of the international community, involved in Kosovo, to announce the fact that they have been victims of misjudgment, there is no way for us to accept that Macedonia and all its citizens, which have been building a society of peace and coexistence for ten years, should pay the price for those errors, the letter reads.

„While I write this letter, new are arriving for new terrorist attacks, planted mines, new killed and injured Macedonian soldiers“, Mitreva says.

Macedonia has chosen peace and is doing its best to have it, hoping that it will not come after a bloody war.

Despite the strong public pressure, the politicians have managed to complete the political talks. The Macedonian security forces did not respond to permanent attacks and provocations by the so-called NLA, observing the cease-fire, which is rather courageous. I expect that the international community will present similar virtue, as it is understandable to doubt that after all the NLA will voluntarily lay down its arms. It may also be a reason for redesigning of the disarming plan.

In addition, Macedonia, exhausted by the crisis, is to face an economic collapse.

It is a high time for the international community to act efficiently in several directions: to give to Macedonia all necessary assistance to come out of the crisis.

Because, as wise people say, a danger lies in delaying.

Let's not allow Macedonia to burn, as it will be a European fire too. Your and our conscience will also burn out in that fire.

UN Security Council condemns extremist violence, terrorist activities in Republic of Macedonia, Southern Serbia

Security Council, SC/7036
4301st Meeting (Night), 21 March 2001

Adopts Resolution 1345 (2001) Unanimously;
Also Calls on Kosovo Albanian Political Leaders to Condemn Violence

Resolution

The full text of resolution 1345 (2001) reads as follows:

„The Security Council,

„Recalling its resolutions 1160 (1998) of 31 March 1998, 1199 (1998) of 23 September 1998, 1203 (1998) of 24 October 1998, 1239 (1999) of 14 May 1999 and 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 and the statements of its President of 19 December 2000 (S/PRST/2000/40), 7 March 2001 (S/PRST/2001/7) and 16 March 2001 (S/PRST/2001/8),

„Welcoming the steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia to consolidate a multiethnic society within its borders, and expressing its full support for the further development of this process,

„Also welcoming the plan put forward by the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to resolve peacefully the crisis in certain municipalities in southern Serbia, and expressing encouragement for the implementation of political and economic reforms designed to reintegrate the ethnic Albanian population as full members of civil society,

„Welcoming international efforts, including of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, the International security presence in Kosovo (KFOR), the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in cooperation with the Governments of the Republic of Macedonia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and other States, to prevent the escalation of ethnic tensions in the area,

„Further welcoming the contribution of the European Union to a peaceful solution to the

problems in certain municipalities in southern Serbia, its decision substantially to increase the presence of the European Union Monitoring Mission there on the basis of its existing mandate, and its wider contribution to the region,

„*Welcoming* the cooperation between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the authorities of the Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in addressing the security problems in parts of the Republic of Macedonia and certain municipalities in southern Serbia,

„1. *Strongly condemns* extremist violence, including terrorist activities, in certain parts of the Republic of Macedonia and certain municipalities in southern Serbia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and notes that such violence has support from ethnic Albanian extremists outside these areas and constitutes a threat to the security and stability of the wider region;

„2. *Reaffirms* its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Republic of Macedonia and the other States of the region, as set out in the Helsinki Final Act;

„3. *Reiterates* its strong support for the full implementation of resolution 1244 (1999);

„4. *Demands* that all those who are currently engaged in armed action against the authorities of those States immediately cease all such actions, lay down their weapons and return to their homes;

„5. *Supports* the Government of the Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in their efforts to end the violence in a manner consistent with the rule of law;

„6. *Underlines* the need for all differences to be resolved by dialogue among all legitimate parties;

„7 *Further underlines* the requirement for all parties to act with restraint and full respect for international humanitarian law and human rights;

„8. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Albania to promote peace in the region and isolate extremists working against peace, and encourages it, and all States to take all possible concrete steps to prevent support for extremists, taking also into account resolution 1160 (1998);

„9. *Calls* on Kosovo Albanian political leaders, and leaders of the ethnic Albanian communities in the Republic of Macedonia, southern Serbia and elsewhere, publicly to condemn violence and ethnic intolerance and to use their influence to secure peace, and calls on all those who have contact with the extremist armed groups to make clear that they have no support from any quarter in the international community;

„10. *Welcomes* the efforts of KFOR to implement resolution 1244 (1999) in cooperation with the authorities of the Republic of Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and calls on KFOR to continue further to strengthen its efforts to prevent unauthorized movement and illegal arms shipments across borders and boundaries in the region, to confiscate weapons within Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and to continue to keep the Council informed in accordance with resolution 1160 (1998);

„11. *Calls* on States and appropriate international organizations to consider how they can best give practical help to efforts in the region further to strengthen democratic, multiethnic societies in the interests of all and to assist the return of displaced persons in the areas in questions;

„12. *Calls* on all States in the region to respect each other's territorial integrity and to cooperate on measures that foster stability and promote regional political and economic cooperation in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the basic principles of the OSCE and the Stability Pact for South East Europe;

„13. *Decides* to monitor developments on the ground carefully and remain actively seized of the matter.“

Council of Europe strongly condemns violent actions that have been carried out by Albanian extremists in Kosovo, southern Serbia and „the Republic of Macedonia“.

Situation in Kosovo and the neighbouring regions

Council of Europe

Date: 25 Apr 2001

Parliamentary Assembly

Recommendation 1508 (2001)

1. The situation in Kosovo and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has been a subject of constant concern for the Parliamentary Assembly.

2. Although the situation in the region has calmed down during recent weeks, the Assembly remains extremely worried about the violent actions that have been carried out by Albanian extremists in Kosovo, southern Serbia and „the Republic of Macedonia“. It strongly condemns these actions, which constituted a serious threat to the stability of the whole region.

3. The Council of Europe, together with other international organisations, must support efforts towards political settlement of the situation in Kosovo and the neighbouring regions, and intensify its activities aimed at the promotion and consolidation of democratic stability, as well as improving inter-ethnic relations.

As regards „the Republic of Macedonia“

22. The Assembly calls for vigilance as regards armed formations, which remain in and around the borders of „the Republic of Macedonia“.

23. This situation could have destabilised not only „the Republic of Macedonia“, but the entire region.

24. The use of violence by the Albanian extremist groups discredits any cause they may claim.

25. The Assembly supports efforts by the authorities of „the Republic of Macedonia“ to co-operate with Nato and other international organisations to end this violence in a manner consistent with the rule of law and calls on Nato to increase its assistance to the Macedonian authorities to cope with the situation.

26. It urges Kfor to take all possible steps to prevent support from Kosovo for extremists operating in the frontier region between Kosovo and „the Republic of Macedonia“, and therefore to strengthen arms and border controls and to arrest the extremists.

27. It stresses the need to respect sovereignty and to maintain the territorial integrity of

„the Republic of Macedonia“ and all other states of the region, and calls on all parties to respect the demarcation agreement, signed in Skopje on 23 February 2001 and ratified by the Parliament of „the Republic of Macedonia“ on 1 March 2001.

28. The Assembly recalls its decision of April 2000 to close the monitoring procedure of „the Republic of Macedonia“ and it notes that the Monitoring Committee has decided to open the post-monitoring dialogue. On this occasion, it had also encouraged the Macedonian majority and the ethnic Albanian minority to continue to strive for the full integration of minorities within one state that is respectful of all citizens' rights and freedoms.

29. The Assembly notes with satisfaction the ongoing discussion on reform of the Constitution of the „Republic of Macedonia“, held with a view to taking into account some of the concerns of the Albanian population.

30. The Assembly urges Albanian political leaders in „the Republic of Macedonia“ to continue to co-operate with the government of that country in the framework of the democratic process in pursuing their aspirations to consolidate the country's multi-ethnic society.

31. The Assembly welcomes the clear condemnations of violence from the Government of the Republic of Albania, from the Albanian political leaders in „the Republic of Macedonia“ and in Kosovo. All Albanian leaders of the region must continue this policy of condemnation of violence and use their influence in promoting dialogue and peace.

U.S Chief of mission in Pristina condemns violence of extremist Albanian groups

The United States government, the international community and the vast majority of ethnic Albanians condemn the current violence, and the tactics of extremist Albanian groups in the Presevo Valley and in Macedonia. Every shot fired in Tetevo and the Presevo Valley by ethnic Albanian extremists undermines international support for all ethnic Albanians and for efforts to address their legitimate political grievances. Continued violence will convince the international community that Albanians are incapable of self-government in this region. The American government, NATO, the U.N. Security Council, the European Union, and OSCE seek an end to the armed struggle being carried out by the UCPMB and the National Liberation Army. The silence of Kosovo's leaders in the face of this challenge has been stunning. Rather than take statesmen-like views based on objective analysis of Kosovo's long-term interests and objectives, they have focused on short-term political gain and intra-party political maneuvering, using the crisis in Macedonia as simply another weapon in a political struggle stretching back to Kosovo's own struggles under the Milosevic regime.

This in no small measure reflects the situation inside Macedonia itself, where it has become ever more clear that the principal objective of the NLA is simply to hijack the political policies of Arben Xhaferi and the DPA for itself. As the NLA's spokesmen have made their views known over time, they ever more closely resemble the positions of the DPA. The only difference discernible is that the NLA seems to believe that by using weapons to assault the fragile ethnic balance in Macedonia they earn the right to supplant the elected leaders of the Albanian community. Fortunately, it does not appear that the sparks the NLA has tried to create have caught fire among the Albanians of Macedonia, and, unlike in Kosovo, the clear messages of the legitimate leadership in the Albanian community have contributed to the possibility of an improved political dialogue and a solution to the legitimate demands of the people without resort to ethnic intolerance and civil war.

What is at stake? Kosovo has reached a fork in the road and the decisions the people and leaders here take in the coming weeks will define Kosovo's course for the foreseeable future. Not only is the future of international support in the balance, the nature of Kosovo itself could well be determined by what is done — or not done — in the next few weeks. Will Kosovo become a western democracy in which leaders and led interact in a balanced process of dialogue and discourse leading to decisions, or will it be a society in which a leadership vacuum is increasingly filled by extremists who manipulate the symbols of the nation in order to advance their own interests while posing as patriots and heroes?

The United States fully supports Macedonia in its efforts to defeat violent extremists. President Bush and Secretary Powell have stated this personally, and are cooperating with SRSB Hans Haekkerup and President Trajkovski on measures to defeat insurgents.

(„The Fork in the Road“, by Christopher Dell, chief of mission, U.S. Office Pristina)

The United States joins strongly condemning the violence perpetrated by a small group of extremists determined to destabilize the democratic, multi-ethnic government of Macedonia

Statement by the PRESIDENT BUSH, March 23, 2001

The United States joins its allies and the United Nations in strongly condemning the violence perpetrated by a small group of extremists determined to destabilize the democratic, multi-ethnic government of Macedonia. The United States and its allies have a long-standing commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Macedonia.

The insurgents in Macedonia claim to be advancing the cause of the Albanian minority. They are not. In fact, their violent methods are hurting the long-term interests of ethnic Albanians in Macedonia, Kosovo and throughout the region. We support instead those political leaders in Macedonia and the region who have rejected violence and terror in favor of democracy and dialogue as a way to achieve political change.

I strongly support the efforts of President Trajkovski and the Macedonian government to uphold democracy and the rule of law. We encourage the government to act with restraint and to work closely with elected representatives of the Albanian community to address legitimate concerns, while taking the necessary steps to prevent further violence.

The United States is working with its allies and friends in the region to assist the Macedonian government in countering the violence perpetrated by the extremists. We support NATO's effort to assess Macedonia's immediate security needs. We are already providing surveillance, information to the Macedonian government, and our Defense Department is dispatching Predator unmanned aerial vehicles to assist in this effort. KFOR patrols have been increased along Kosovo's border with Macedonia in order to improve border security and curtail the insurgents' activities.

Macedonia is a close friend, a partner country of NATO, and a successful example of a democratic, multi-ethnic state in the Balkans. As the United States knows only too well, perfecting such a state - and addressing the legitimate concerns of minorities - is a continuous process. It can only be done through dialogue and democracy - and never through violence. That is why we call on all those who seek political change in Macedonia to work through the democratic political process.

Solidarity with Macedonia

Statement by the State secretary KOLIN POWELL

And in our meeting today, I once again had the opportunity to express solidarity with Macedonia; the United States' total commitment to territorial integrity of Macedonia; our commitment to this democracy which is facing dastardly and cowardly acts from terrorists and terrorist organizations that are trying to subvert the democratic process in Macedonia.

I discussed with the President the steps that he has been taking with the leaders of his coalition government to deal with some of the concerns expressed by ethnic Albanians in Macedonia with respect to the use of their language, universities, with respect to other issues that I congratulated the President on moving aggressively to deal with, to include political reconciliation in all its forms, including possible constitutional amendments at some point in the future.

I made the point to the President that we must not allow terrorists to derail political reconciliation. As long as we keep moving in this direction, we will dry up the support that terrorists might think they enjoy. And I also discussed with the President other things that the United States can do to support them, not only in security issues but as well as economic support that they need during this difficult time.

And I expressed my condolence and the condolence of the American people to the families of the eight Macedonian soldiers who lost their lives as a result of this terrorist act.

*(U.S. Department of State, Remarks with Boris Trajkovski,
President of the Republic of Macedonia, Washington, DC, May 1, 2001)*

Official Moscow is concerned about the situation in Macedonia

„Tensions in Macedonia are not being decreased due to the destructive activities of terrorists and to some requests, imposed by certain circles, whose realization could lead to actual disintegration of the country“.

The Russian Ministry considers that a way out of the new situation should be sought in halting of armed activities of terrorists, their disarming and disbanding, as well as in continuation of the political dialogue with the legally elected representatives of the Albanian population in Macedonia.

„The political dialogue must result in unconditional preserving of Macedonia’s territorial integrity and unity“.

(Aleksandar Jakovlenko, spokesman of the Russian Foreign Ministry. Moscow, June 26, 2001)

Albanian terrorists fight for territory

„The Albanian terrorists in Macedonia do not fight for their rights, but for expanding their terrorists“.

„It is not about gaining human rights, but is an ambition to establish great state, regardless whether it will be called „Great Albania“ or „Great Kosovo“ “.

As MIA reports, Kostunica is committed against violence and extremism in Kosovo, stressing that „the evil has spilled over from Kosovo to Macedonia“.

The Yugoslav President also expressed his dissatisfaction from KFOR Mission, underlining that KFOR has not undertaken appropriate measures to prevent the activities of the Albanian terrorists. „Therefore we are all hostages of the terrorism at this moment“, Kostunica added

(Yugoslav president Voislav Kostunica: Bucharest, June 1, 2001)

Germany: Extremism and violence will not be given any chance

„From the beginning, we have supported democratic and peaceful developments in Macedonia. This must not be placed in jeopardy by extremism and violence.

After the breakdown of former Yugoslavia the region went through terrible tragedies that must not be repeated, urging the parties to the conflict to desist from „using violence as a means of politics, to recognize existing borders and to strive to resolve all political issues in a constitutional and legal framework at the negotiating table.

Violence would only lead to more tragedy to people, and in that manner the region would not become closer to Europe.

We pledge for lasting peace, for realization of the legal interests of all citizens in this area, their coexistence that will open European perspective, and in this respect, we support Macedonia“. Fischer said.

I think that Albanian people, regardless whether they live in Macedonia, Kosovo or Albania, are interested in taking the road to Europe. The usage of violence, force, extremism and terrorism is against the interests of Albanians. Extremism and violence will not be given any chance“.

(Joska Fischer, Skopje, March 16, 2001)

Greece condemns the terrorist activities of so – called NLA

„The sick imagination of certain terrorist elements, who attempt to present non-existent issues, seems to have no bounds. Reaction against them by the international community should be equally without bounds. „The UCK forces with their terrorist activities in FYROM and Kosovo, continue to be a destabilizing factor in the Balkans. For this reason they should be condemned and isolated by all countries,“

(Foreign Ministry spokesman Panos Beglitis, May 31, 2001)

NATO condemns the violence in Macedonia

I strongly condemn recent actions by extremist groups in the Republic of Macedonia in particular their continued presence in several occupied villages and their attacks on government security forces. Their actions are imposing grave risk and hardship on the very people whose rights they claim to support. The regrettable casualties and damage caused by their conflict with government forces is the direct result of their unjustified occupation of towns and villages in the north of the country.

We must be very clear that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1) is an established and well functioning democracy. It has recently formed a grand coalition involving the major ethnic Albanian political parties. This coalition is engaged in a broad-based effort to seek democratic solutions to the country’s problems. I support these efforts and urge the government to continue to find ways of addressing the legitimate concerns of its public Slav, Albanian and others through democratic political means. There is no justification none for any citizens of this nation to take up arms against the government.

The future of the nation can only be decided by democratically elected individuals, working through this peaceful political process. The international community will only work with these legitimate political representatives not armed extremists. The men of violence, such as the leaders of the so-called NLA, have no place in this process. They have no

democratic legitimacy, and thus no place at the negotiating table. They cannot achieve with the bullet what can only be addressed through the ballot.

I strongly urge those who are practicing violence to demilitarise and hand over their weapons. The major demilitarisation and peaceful process now unfolding in southern Serbia stands out as a clear example that the path of violence has no future. There can be no military solution to the problems in the region. I also urge the ethnic Albanian diaspora who may be financing and supporting the men of violence to cease their fundraising and instead embrace and support the democratic political process.

*(Statement by the Secretary General Condemning the Actions of Armed Extremists
in the Republic of Macedonia, May 24, 2001)*

Terrorist must be defeated

The terrorists do not take the advice of reasonable people, because they themselves are not reasonable“.

„It seems to me that what they really want is not what they say they want. In their communiqués, one time they say they want a federalisation of the country, the other they demand the status of a constituent nation, and the next time they would most probably demand that Macedonian Constitution must guarantee them the grand prize of the national lottery each week“.

Macedonia is faced with a simple choice. On the one side are peace, law and order, and security of all citizens, while on the other is only anarchy. „We know that terrorists have chosen the second option - anarchy“,

(Marrc Dickinson, Great Britain's Ambassador in Macedonia, May 3, 2001)

When people have no alternative – terrorist become heroes

„Diplomacy is not just more human, but also cheaper than war“, Starting from this „simple formula“, the international community conducted a masterpiece on the Balkans, but the terrorists have a different logic - to inject the fire among the population. „If this succeeds, the civil war is not far away“ and that is why „the faith of Macedonia is on the verge of an abyss.“

„Only when people stay with no alternative, terrorists become heroes.“

*(Bodo Hombach, the coordinator of the Stability Pact, Berlin, June 3, 2001
(SENSE)).*

We have created a monster that is destroying MACEDONIA now

When Canadian pilots joined the NATO bombing of Yugoslavia in March of 1999, we were told by Lord Axworthy and Art Eggleton that the NATO intervention in Kosovo was necessary to prevent the violence there from spreading and destabilizing the Balkans. Yet we now know that, long before the bombing, NATO countries were inciting violence in Kosovo attempting to destabilize that Serbian province. Media reports have revealed that as early as 1998, the Central Intelligence Agency, assisted by the British Special Armed Services, were arming and training the Kosovo Liberation Army members in Albania to foment armed rebellion in Kosovo. The KLA terrorists were sent back to into Kosovo to assassinate Serbian mayors, ambush Serbian policemen and do everything possible to incite murder and chaos. The hope was that with Kosovo in flames, NATO could intervene and, in so doing, not only overthrow Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian strong man, but more importantly, provide the aging and increasingly irrelevant military organization with a reason for its continued existence.

After bombing Yugoslavia into submission, NATO then stood by and submissively allowed the KLA to murder, pillage and burn. The KLA was given a free hand to do as it wished. Almost all of the non-Albanian population was „ethnically cleansed“ from Kosovo under the watchful eyes of 40,000 NATO troops. Moreover, in defiance of United Nations Resolution 1244, which brought an end to the fighting, NATO adamantly refused to disarm the KLA fighters. Instead, NATO converted this ragtag band of terrorists into the Kosovo Protection Force – allegedly to maintain peace and order in Kosovo.

To add insult to injury, NATO appointed an alleged war criminal, Agim Ceku, as commander of this force. Some news reports have suggested that there is a sealed indictment against Mr. Ceku held by the War Crimes Tribunal in The Hague but not acted upon because to do so would embarrass his NATO bosses. Mr. Ceku is an Albanian Kosovar who led the Croatian Army in 1995 in „Operation Storm“, which ethnically cleansed almost all of the Serbian population from their ancestral lands in Croatia. On June 10, 2001, **The Times of London reported that in early March, Mr. Ceku ordered 800 KLA reservists from Kosovo to enter Macedonia to help their fellow Albanians in their rebellion against the Government there.**

Few Albanian nationalists in the Balkans had forgotten that, under the fascist and Nazi regimes of the 1940s, Albania was given control of Kosovo, parts of Macedonia and northern Greece. Those latent dreams of Greater Albania have been given new life by NATO’s policy of actively supporting the Albanians in Kosovo in the use of violence and force to achieve their political goals. It appears our NATO leaders did not realize (or did not care) that by supporting Albanian extremists, the scourge of Albanian racism would be unleashed.

Now, in Macedonia, the broader consequences of NATO’s ill-considered intervention in that troubled region of Europe are becoming more evident.

The KLA learned early in the Yugoslavian campaign that NATO countries are unwilling

to risk the lives of their soldiers to resolve Balkan problems. It is one thing to bomb targets in Yugoslavia from 15,000 feet with little risk to its pilots; it's quite another to become involved in armed conflict on the ground against a well-armed, determined enemy. Confirmation of this was evident when the KLA went into southern Serbia, and NATO was not prepared to intervene militarily to halt that aggression. It was only when NATO was able to strike a deal with the new democratic powers in Serbia to have Serbian troops restore order in that region that the KLA was stopped.

Thwarted, at least temporarily, in southern Serbia, the KLA then turned its attention to Macedonia, and in March started a new military campaign in that country. The group's tactics were the same as those used successfully in Kosovo, i.e. assassination, ambush, and intimidation of the local population. As in Kosovo, the KLA is armed and equipped by Western powers. To put down the armed rebellion, the Macedonian authorities have used the same tactics the Serbian forces employed in Kosovo: shelling villages occupied by KLA fighters, with consequent civilian casualties and refugees.

Unlike Kosovo, however, NATO authorities are unable to react in the Macedonian crisis, as they did two years earlier in Kosovo, because obviously bombing Macedonia is not the answer. Macedonia is not headed by Slobodan Milosevic and its record in dealing with its Albanian minority is, by Balkan standards, exemplary. The issue is further complicated by the fact that the KLA is NATO's own creature and is looked upon favorably by its previous masters. There seems little doubt that NATO intends to ensure that Kosovo remains under KLA control.

Even more alarming is the fact that the KLA and its brethren in Macedonia continue to receive assistance and military help from NATO countries. Last month when Macedonian forces were closing in on KLA rebels near the town of Aracinovo, NATO intervened and helped evacuate the KLA fighters. According to German media reports, it did so because among the KLA forces were 17 Americans, advisers from a U.S. mercenary organization that has been actively engaged in the Balkans during the Yugoslav wars, and it wouldn't do to have had a number of former U.S. military personnel captured along with KLA terrorists.

Although it is embarrassed by the actions of the KLA in Macedonia, NATO has shown no inclination to bring a stop to this naked aggression against a democratic and peaceful nation. To do so would mean armed clashes with the KLA, with consequent loss of NATO lives. It would also underline the bankruptcy of NATO's policy in the Balkans – not something NATO's secretary-general, Lord George Robertson, or our NATO political leaders wish to have highlighted.

Unwilling to confront the KLA, NATO's response so far has been to bring diplomatic pressure on the Government of Macedonia, forcing it to yield to Albanian demands. Lord Robertson and the European Union's foreign Minister, Javier Solana, have gone to Skopje to press home NATO's insistence that Macedonia's sovereignty must be compromised. In the meantime, KLA rebels are reinforcing their forces which have occupied most of western and northern Macedonia. So much for NATO's dedication to democratic ideals, the rule of law and the peaceful resolution of international disputes.

(Canada's former ambassador to Yugoslavia James Bisset. The Globe and Mail)

President BUSH Executive Order of June 27, 2001

The President has issued an Executive Order blocking property of persons „who threaten international stabilization efforts in the Western Balkans“. The text of the EO follows, including an Annex containing the names of designated targets. OFAC has updated its industry brochures and SDN list accordingly:

„By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) (IEEPA), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and section 301 of title 3, United States Code,

I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, have determined that the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting, (i) extremist violence in the Republic of Macedonia, in southern Serbia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, or (ii) acts obstructing the implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999 in Kosovo, threaten the peace in or diminish the security and stability of those areas and the wider region, undermine the authority, efforts, and objectives of the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and other international organizations and entities present in those areas and the wider region, and endanger the safety of persons participating in or providing support to the activities of those organizations and entities, including United States military forces and government officials. I find that such actions constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, and hereby declare a national emergency to deal with that threat.

I hereby order:

Section 1.

(a) Except to the extent provided in section 203(b)(1), (3), and (4) of IEEPA (50 U. S. C. 1702(b)(1), (3), and (4)), the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 (Title IX, Pub. L. No. 106-387), and in regulations, orders, directives, or licenses that may hereafter be issued pursuant to this order, and notwithstanding any contract entered into or any license or permit granted prior to the effective date, all property and interests in property of:

- (i) the persons listed in the Annex to this order; and
- (ii) persons designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, because they are found:

(A) to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of threatening the peace in or diminishing the stability or security of any area or state in the Western Balkans region, undermining the authority, efforts, or objectives of international organizations or entities present in the region, or endangering the safety of persons participating in or providing support to the activities of those international organizations or entities, or

(B) to have actively obstructed, or to pose a significant risk of actively obstructing, implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 in Kosovo, or

(C) materially to assist in, sponsor, or provide financial or technological support for, or goods or services in support of, such acts of violence or obstructionism, or

(D) to be owned or controlled by, or acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for or on behalf of, any of the foregoing persons,

that are or hereafter come within the United States, or that are or hereafter come within the possession or control of United States persons, are blocked and may not be transferred, paid, exported, withdrawn, or otherwise dealt in.

(b) I hereby determine that the making of donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)(2)) by United States persons to persons designated in or pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency declared in this order. Accordingly, the blocking of property and interests in property pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section includes, but is not limited to, the prohibition of the making by a United States person of any such donation to any such designated person, except as otherwise authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(c) The blocking of property and property interests in or pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section includes, but is not limited to, the prohibition of the making or receiving by a United

States person of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of a person designated in or pursuant to paragraph (a) of this section.

Section 2. Any transaction by a United States person that evades or avoids, or has the purpose of evading or avoiding, or attempts to violate, any of the prohibitions set forth in this order is prohibited. Any conspiracy formed to violate the prohibitions of this order is prohibited.

Section 3. For the purposes of this order:

(a) The term „person“ means an individual or entity;

(b) The term „entity“ means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization;

and

(c) The term „United States person“ means any United States citizen, permanent resident alien, entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States

(including foreign branches), or any person in the United States.

Section 4. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is hereby authorized to take such actions, including the promulgation of rules and regulations, and to employ all powers granted to me by IEEPA, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this order. The Secretary of the Treasury may redelegate any of these functions to other officers and agencies of the United States Government. All agencies of the United States Government are hereby directed to take all appropriate measures within their authority to carry out the provisions of this order and, where appropriate, to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in a timely manner of the measures taken.

Section 5. This order is not intended to create, nor does it create, any right, benefit, or privilege, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, officers, or any other person.

Section 6.

(a) This order is effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 27, 2001;

(b) This order shall be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.“

ANNEX (in OFAC SDN list format):

ADEMI Xhevat,

Member of National Liberation Army (NLA); DOB 8 Dec 1962; POB Tetovo, FYROM (individual) [BALKANS]

AHMETI Ali,

Member of National Liberation Army (NLA); DOB 4 Jan 1959; POB Kicevo, FYROM (individual) [BALKANS]

BEXHETI Nuri,

Member of National Liberation Army (NLA); DOB 1962; POB Tetovo, FYROM (individual) [BALKANS]

DALIPI Tahir,

Member of Political Council of Presevo, Medvedja, and Bujanovac (PCPMB); DOB 1958; POB Ilince, Presevo mun., FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

ELSHANI Gafur,

Member of Popular Movement of Kosovo (LPK); DOB 29 Mar 1958; POB Suva Reka, FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

GASHI Sabit,

Member of National Movement for the Liberation of Kosovo (LKCK); DOB 30 Dec 1967; POB Suva Reka, FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

HABIBI Skender,

Member of Party for Democratic Progress for Kosovo (PDK); DOB 13 Jul 1968; POB Ljubiste, FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

HARADINAJ Daut,

Chief of Staff of Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC); DOB 6 Apr 1978; POB Goldane, FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

HASANI Xhavit,

Member of National Liberation Army (NLA); DOB 5 May 1957; POB Tanishec, FYROM (individual) [BALKANS]

LIBERATION ARMY OF PRESEVO, MEDVEDJA, AND BUJANOVAC
(a.k.a. PMBLA; a.k.a. UCPMB) [BALKANS]

LKCK
(a.k.a. NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF KOSOVO) [BALKANS]

LLADROVICI Ramiz,
Deputy Commander of Guard and Rapid Reaction Group of Kosovo Protection Corps
(KPC); DOB 3 Jan 1966 (individual) [BALKANS]

LPK
(a.k.a. POPULAR MOVEMENT OF KOSOVO) [BALKANS]

LUSHTAKU Sami,
Regional Task Group 2 Commander of Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC); DOB 20 Feb
1961; POB Srbica, FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

MUSLIU Jonusz,
Member of Political Council of Presevo, Medvedja, and Bujanovac (PCPMB); DOB 5
Jan 1959; POB Konculj, FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

MUSLIU Shefqet,
Member of Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja, and Bujanovac (UCPMB); DOB 12
Feb 1963; POB Konculj, FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

MUSTAFA Rrustem,
Regional Task Group 6 Commander of Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC); DOB 27 Feb
1971; POB Podujevo, FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY
(a.k.a. NLA; a.k.a. UCK) [BALKANS]

NATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR THE LIBERATION OF KOSOVO
(a.k.a. LKCK) [BALKANS]

NLA
(a.k.a. NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY; a.k.a. UCK) [BALKANS]

OSTREMI Gezim,

Member of National Liberation Army (NLA); DOB 1 Nov 1942; POB Debar, Macedonia (individual) [BALKANS]

PCPMB

(a.k.a. POLITICAL COUNCIL OF PRESEVO, MEDVEDJA, AND BUJANOVAC) [BALKANS]

PMBLA

(a.k.a. LIBERATION ARMY OF PRESEVO, MEDVEDJA, AND BUJANOVAC; a.k.a. UCPMB) [BALKANS]

POLITICAL COUNCIL OF PRESEVO, MEDVEDJA, AND BUJANOVAC

(a.k.a. PCPMB) [BALKANS]

POPULAR MOVEMENT OF KOSOVO

(a.k.a. LPK) [BALKANS]

SELIMI Rexhep,

Commander of Guard and Rapid Reaction Group of Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC); DOB 15 Mar 1971; POB Iglarevo, FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

SHAKIRI Hisni,

Member of National Liberation Army (NLA); DOB 1 Mar 1949; POB Otlja, FYROM (individual) [BALKANS]

SHAQIRI Shaqir,

Member of Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja, and Bujanovac (UCPMB); DOB 1 Sep 1964; POB FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

SUMA Emrush,

Member of National Liberation Army (NLA); DOB 27 May 1974; POB Dimce, FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

SYLA Azem,

Member of Party for Democratic Progress for Kosovo (PDK); DOB 5 Apr 1951; POB FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

UCK

(a.k.a. NATIONAL LIBERATION ARMY; a.k.a. NLA) [BALKANS]

UCPMB

(a.k.a. LIBERATION ARMY OF PRESEVO, MEDVEDJA, AND BUJANOVAC; a.k.a. PMBLA) [BALKANS]

VELIU Fazli,

Member of National Liberation Army (NLA); DOB 4 Jan 1945; POB Kercove, FYROM (individual) [BALKANS]

XHEMAJLI Emrush,

Member of Popular Movement of Kosovo (LPK); DOB 5 May 1959; POB Urosevac, FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

XHEMAJLI Muhamet,

Member of Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja, and Bujanovac (UCPMB); DOB 8 Feb 1958; POB Muhovac, FRY (individual) [BALKANS]

Switzerland takes measures against members of so-called NLA

The Swiss Federal Court ordered measures against exponents of the Macedonian conflict in the country.

As MIA reports, pursuant to Art, 184(3) of the Federal Constitution, the Swiss Government prohibited self-proclaimed leaders of the so-called National liberation Army (NLA) **Ali AHMETI** and **Xhavit HALITI** from entering Swiss territory without express permission until further notice.

In addition, the government prohibited these two persons, as well as **Musa XHAFERI**, from establishing, representing or supporting any organizations which either participate in the violent conflict in Macedonia themselves or which provide any parties which are prepared to use violence with indirect support. Musa Xhaferi was threatened with deportation should he contravene these orders, the Federal Court said in a statement.

The Federal Council instructed the Federal Department of Justice and Police to enforce these orders.

The measures are justified because these three persons operate for the UCK and the LPK (popular movement in Kosovo, political arm of the UCK) in leading positions in the conflict area and in Switzerland, respectively, whilst they are subject to Swiss immigration Law.

As early as 15 June 2001, the Federal Court felt obliged to prohibit a Macedonian national of Albanian ethnicity, **Fazli VELIU**, from political activities in Switzerland. The government justified this step by asserting that Switzerland could not allow anyone to endanger other countries' internal security, directly or indirectly, from Swiss territory. Not is it admissible that exponents of a party to the conflict should be able to participate actively in the violent conflict while still being able to return to Switzerland in any time.

The activities pursued by the persons concerned are apt to jeopardize Switzerland's relations with Macedonia and with other countries, which like Switzerland, are making efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in the Balkans and which condemn the belligerent activities of Albanian nationalists, the statement reads.

Ministry of internal affairs presses criminal charges against eleven persons

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia has pressed criminal charges to the Public Prosecutor's Office against 11 persons, who are suspected of committing criminal acts against the humanity, the international law and the state. Charges have been brought against **Ali AHMETI** from the village of Zajas - Kicevo; **Fazli VELIU** from the village of Kolari - Kicevo; **Ostreni GZIM** from Debar; **Demiri MUSA** from the village of Srbica - Kicevo; **Xhaferi SHEFIT** from the village of Caile - Gostivar; **Xhavid ASANI** from the village of Tanusevci - Skopje; **Hisni SHAKIRI** from the village of Otlja - Kumanovo; **Musa XHAFERI** from the village of Zajas - Kicevo; and **Xhevad ADEMI** from the village of Gorna Recica - Tetovo (all of them are ethnic Albanians and citizens of Macedonia), as well as against **Hardinaj DAUT** and **Rustemi MUSTAFA** from Kosovo, the FR Yugoslavia.

According to the findings and evidences of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the suspects, as ideological and military leaders and persons for logistic support of the so-called National Liberation Army (NLA), have founded that terrorist gang, in order to realize their platform for federalization and secession of a part of Macedonia's territory to create Greater Albania i.e. Kosovo, concealed behind the alleged fight for greater human rights to ethnic Albanians in Macedonia.

For achieving of their goal, from the beginning of 1998 to the end of 2000, the suspects organized armed attacks of terrorist groups on police stations and other public institutions on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia. From the beginning of 2001 until today, bigger terrorist groups from Kosovo, the FR Yugoslavia, joined by ethnic Albanians from Macedonia, have temporary occupied the northwest parts of Macedonia.

Armed terrorist actions killed and wounded a great number of members of the Macedonian security forces. The terrorists brutally conducted ethnic cleansing. They forced the orthodox Macedonian population to leave their homes by using arms and force, setting houses on fire, and committing murders. By the armed attack without selecting the targets they were hitting and killing civil population. The terrorists were torturing, intimidating and killing the civil population, and taking hostages (civilians, soldiers and policemen), and in that manner threatened the territorial integrity, the constitutional order and security of the Republic of Macedonia.

Due to their role in organizing and acting of the terrorist gang-the so-called NLA, US president George Bush passed an Executive Order on June 27, by which the suspects are prohibited to enter into the US, while the US citizens are banned to carry out any financial transactions with persons responsible for the violence in the region, the Interior Ministry's press release reads. The Brussels-based European Union has made similar decision.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia, expects from the relevant Public Prosecution according to submitted charges to submit a request to the Investigative Judge within the District Court of Skopje for conducting inquiry against the suspects.

IX. THE METHODS USED BY THE SO - CALLED
NLA - REVIEW OF THE CRIMINAL ACTS
AND CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE TERRORISTS
OF THE SO - CALLED NLA

THE METHODS USED BY SO - CALLED NLA - REVIEW OF THE CRIMINAL ACTS AND CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE TERRORISTS OF SO - CALLED NLA

11.01.2000 At the entry of the village of Aracinovo, during the armed attack against the police patrol of the Ministry of the Interior, three police officers were killed, Kiril Petrusevski, Erol Gotak and Aco Angelevski. By a Communiqué presented on January 30,2000,the responsibility for this terrorist attack was taken by the so-called NLA.



Erol Gotak - Entry wound caused from absolute vicinity in the area of front head



Kiril Petrusovski



(2)

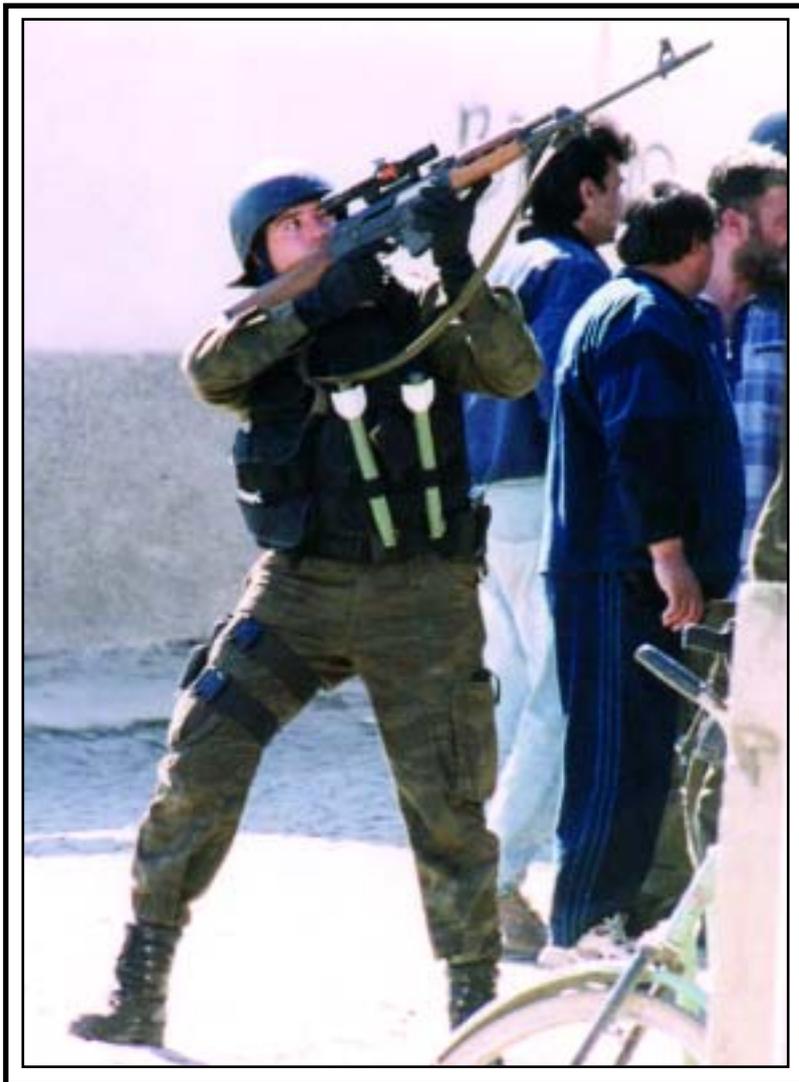
March 05, 2001 - The soldier of the Macedonian Army, Teodor Stojanovski, died after being shot by a sniper in the incident, when a fire was opened on the Tanusevci watchtower, especially on the monitoring point, Kodra Fura.



The body of the deceased soldier Teodor Stojanovski

March 14, 2001 - Yesterday morning at 10.30h, a group of armed and disguised people attacked a police patrol just near the city of Tetovo, in the suburb Kale on the road to the villages of Selce and Lavce. The policemen fired back. At the same time, the fire was opened on the police from few other positions, after which started a gunfire that lasted during the whole day.

The members of the Ministry of Interior were being shoot at, during the day, with various kinds of weaponry, from the villages of Selce, Germo, Gajre and Sipkovic.



The Policeman fired back



Sniper nest over Tetovo where from terrorists were attacking the Macedonian security forces



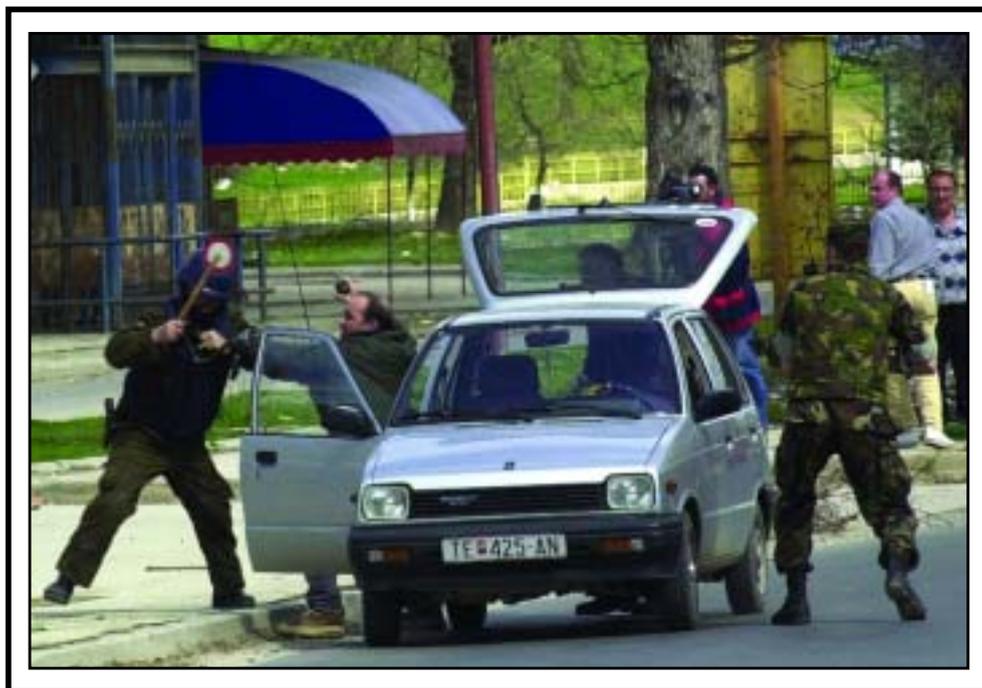
Tetovo Kale bunker used by terrorists

16.03.2001 - Starting from 09.00 Hours in the the Tetovo, there were series of armed attacks. The terrorists shot with automatic weapons from the locality of „Baltepe“ above the settlement of Koltuk, against the police forces; the Church „Sveti Nikola“ has been damaged from a hand grenade mortar „zolja“ from the direction of the Kale locality.



Church „Sveti Nikola“ damaged by the terrorist

March 22,2001 - Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Macedonia, announced that at 11.50h, on the local road Tetovo-Vratnica, policemen from the check-point, set at the approach to the city, stopped the motor vehicle „Suzuki Maruti“ with Tetovo license plates, driven by R.K. (57) and R.K. (38) as his co-driver, both from Tetovo. At the moment of control, the driver threw a grenade-bomb „kashikara“ towards the control check-point. The detonator was not working so the grenade did not explode, while the co-driver also tried to throw a bomb but he failed to activate the same. The security forces stationed at the control checkpoint, opened fire on these men, killing them both



(1)



(2)



(3)



The injuries of the deceased Ljupco Mircevski

March 29, 2001 - Around 17:00, in the locality of Kika, east of Ramno, the Captain in the Army of the Republic of Macedonia, Ljupco Mircevski, born 1964, married and father of two children, was killed by a planted antitank land mine. The tragic event happened when the military vehicle „Puh“ hit an antitank mine planted by the terrorist groups. Captain Mircevski died on the spot of the incident, and five more Macedonian soldiers, one of them officer, one lower rank officer, and three soldiers were slightly injured.



Entry wound caused from an absolute vicinity in the area of the front head

28.04.2001 - At around 17.45 Hours, on the road between the villages of Selce and Vejce, Tetovo area, in the vicinity of the locality called „Breza“, while on regular patrol, 16 members of the Macedonian security forces (8 belonging to the Special Military Squad „the Wolfs“ and the other 8 belonging to the Police Special forces) being in two military vehicles- Hammers and other two police vehicles „Lada Niva“, run to a previously laid ambush by the terrorist gangs. The terrorists opened fire against them by hand mortars, hand bombs and automatic weapons. Eight Macedonian officers were killed and six of them were injured. Four of the killed officers belonged to the Police forces (Marjan Bozinovski (26), Kire Kostadinovski (24), Bojko Najdovski (25) and Ilco Stojanovski (24) all of them officers with the Special Police unit from Bitola) and the other four belonged to the Macedonian Army forces: (Robert Petkovski, Boban Trajkovski, Igor Krstevski and Mile Janevski, all of them sergeants, by rank).The bodies of the killed officers were taken to the Medical Center in Skopje. Three Macedonian Army soldiers were gravely injured, and three police officers were injured during this attack.

With regard to this terrorist attack, the following day, on April 29, 2001 at around 11,50



the damaged jeep "Hammer" k12 - 611 stopped in a position where there is narrowing of the road because of uncleaned earth material

Hours, an expert team of the Tetovo Police Department together with the Police forensic team, Army representatives, the Public Prosecutor, the Deputy Public Prosecutor and the Magistrate judge, went to expertise the crime scene. They found the four vehicles of the security forces. Two of them were completely burned (the Hammer and the Lada Niva) and the other two damaged with firearms projectiles. There were a lot of mortar projectile cartridges and automatic weapon cartridges in everywhere around the vehicles. There were also cartridges of pistol ammunition, exploded bomb pieces, blood traces and burned parts of human body. In the two cottages nearby the road leading to the village of Vejce, there were projectiles of automatic weapons, uniforms, binocular and kitchen accessories found. This shows that the terrorists have previously stayed in the cottages. According to the autopsy, it was conformed that the bodies of the killed police officers and the army soldiers have been massacred. One of the killed officers had a broken skull; two others had stabbing wounds to their hands and legs, and several killed officers had an entry hole in their heads caused by an automatic weapon projectile. By a statement given on April 30, 2001 **for the Deutsche Welle broadcast, the NLA commander took the responsibility for this terrorist attack.**



gun "Crvena Zastava" cal. 9 mm., and blood puddle, located on the right back part under the vehicle "Hammer"



remnants of the destroyed vehicle "Hammer"



Location of the destroyed and burnt vehicle „Lada Niva“, and traces made by the burning of the bodies of the members of the security forces



Remnants of the burnt protective vest, right behind the burnt vehicle „Lada Niva“



Damages caused by grenade on the front side of the burnt vehicle „Lada Niva“

1. Kostovski Igor



General picture of the body



Entry wound caused from an absolute vicinity in the area of the front head (1)



Entry wound caused from an absolute vicinity in the area of the front head (1)



Firearm wound in the area of the front side of the foot

2. Trajkovski Boban



Outside view of the body



Contusion in the top of the head with the action of blunt - strong force



Stabbing wound on the front side of the left lower arm



Three stabbing wounds on the front right side of the thorax

Institute for Forensic Medicine and Criminalistic at the School of
Medicine University at the „St. Cyril and Methodius“ - Skopje

Sp no 11767/94-2001
Skopje, April 29,2001

AUTOPSY REPORT

Forensic medical examination of the corpse of the deceased Boban TRAJKOVSKI, age 28, resident of Kumanovo, who died on the hillside of the Mountain of Sara, being attacked by the terrorists on 28.04.2001, An autopsy on Boban trajkovski was performed in the Institute for Forensic medicine and Criminalistics at the Faculty of Medicine in Skopje on 29.04.2001, at the request of the Inverstigative Judge Naser Hadzi Ahmetagic at the Principal Court in Skopje I

Autopsy expert: d-r Verica Poposka, assistant.
The autopsy started at 01.00 A.M. and the report was made in 2 parts.

AUTOPSY REPORT

The facts for the case have been taken from the investigating authorities and the Order for the performance of the autopsy submitted by the Principal Court which say that the deceased Boban Trajkovski, age 28, solder of the Army of the Republic of Macedonia, has been a victim to an attack from the ambush perpetrated on April 28, 2001 on the mountain of Shara. On April 28, 2001 in the afternoon, four vehicles of the Macedonian army and of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Macedonia were attacked from ambush during their routine control of the terrain, and as a result, eight persons were deadly wounded out of which four were soldiers of the Macedonian army and four were policemen of the Ministry of Interior.

EXTERNAL DESCRIPTION

A corpse of a male person, age 28, 181 cm long, medium weight, with a regular osteo-muscular constitution.

Rigor mortis at the moment of the autopsy is well developed in all wrists of the corpse body.

The mortal spots are in the rear parts of the corpse body, they are dispersed, hardly visible and red violet in color. When pressed they partly vanish.

The color of the skin is pale-gray-pink.

The head has a normal configuration. The hair is shaved. In the rear third of the top of the head's area, at the distance of 16 cm upwardly and to the right measured from the the left conch and 15 cm upwardly and to the left measured from the right conch, there is a dark violet in color, skin pressing with an irregular oval shape 8,5x6 cm. In the surface part of the change, one can see husks going backwards. At 1cm to the right from this pressing, there are two obliquely located excoriations of the skin which are with dark red coloring the former with dimensions 2x0.1cm and the latter 7x 0.1cm.

The forehead is high and slightly wrinkled.

The eyes are with half-closed eyelids. The conjunctivae are pale. The corneas are slightly obscured. The pupils are round with flat edges and evenly expanded. The color is blue-green.

The nose is with regular configuration. No content goes out of the nasal openings.

The conches are with regular configuration. No content goes out of the external ear channels.

The lips are dry, pale and livid. The teeth are natural.

The neck is cylindrical, of middle size and regularly built. On the front of the neck, in its lower third, there are three to four small red-violet changes of the skin with dimensions from 1x0.6 to 1.5x0.7cm.

The chest is regularly built and symmetrically developed. On the right side of the chest, 7cm to the right measured from the front midline, and 146 cm from the foot, there is a change of the skin like a wound with uneven and blood-bubbled edges and an irregular, oval shape. The surface of this change is 3.5x2cm; there is a dark-violet blood-bubbled surface around it slanting downwardly. The total surface of this change is 8x4.5cm. After the preparation of this area, it was noticed that a channel continues downwardly and to the right passing through the muscles of the right side of the chest. In the channel, 16 cm long, the muscular mass is blood-bubbled. On the right side of the chest, 142 cm above the foot, and 10.5cm measured from the front midline, there is a stab wound slanting a bit downwardly, 3.5 cm long and 1.3cm open. Its edges are flat and blood-bubbled discretely. On the right side on the stab wound, in its lower third, there is a skin cut downwardly and to the right 0.4cm. After the preparation this area, it was found that from this stab wound a channel continues slanting downwardly and to the left and between the second and the third rib, 7 cm, from the front midline, enters the chest cavity making, on the lower edge of the second rib two cuts 0.5 cm., slanting downwardly at 0.4 cm distance between each other. On the right side of the chest, 16 cm away from the front midline, 147.5 cm above the feet, there is another stab wound slanting downwardly. The edges of this wound are flat and blood-bubbled discretely, 3.5 cm long, 1cm open. On its right side in the lower third, there is a cut on the

skin 0.3 cm long. After the preparation of this area it was ascertained that from this stab wound a channel continues downwardly and to the left, and between the second and the third rib of the chest right side, 13 cm away from the midline, it enters the chest cavity. The upper edge of the third rib is cut and slightly fractured 0.6 cm. On the right outer side of the chest, in the projection of the rear armpit line, 20 cm to the right from the rear midline, 121 cm above the feet, there is a skin defect with an approximately oval shape, slanting downwardly, with bruised and bubbled edges. Its surface is 1.2x1.2x0.3 cm and from it to the interior of the body, a channel continues. After the preparation of this area, in the muscular mass 1 cm deep, two metal fragments of projectile cover were found. In the lower third of the right side of the back 5 cm from the rear midline to the right, there is a slanting surface peeling of the skin like many in number linear skin peeling 9.3 cm, reddish in color. On the left side of the back in its lower third, 0.5 cm from the rear midline, there is a red-violet blood spill slanting, downwardly, with longish shape, 4.2 cm. 3 cm upwardly and to the left of this change, there is another red-violet blood spill in shape 3.5x1.2 cm slanting downwardly.

In the loins area, 2 cm from the rear midline, there is a red-violet spin 2x0.7 cm slanting along. In the sacrum area, in the projection of the rear midline, there is a long skin pressing dark red-violet in color 2.3x0.8 cm. Right above the sitting furrow, there is a red-violet blood spill slanting downwardly with an approximately oval shape, 2.2x1.2 cm.

The abdomen is on the chest level, with soft and flexible walls. No changes are noticed on it.

The external genitals are of male type. No content leaks from the external genitals and the anus.

The extremities are well developed and symmetrical. In the back side of the upper third of the right upper arm, there is a skin defect approximately oval in shape 0.6x0.5 cm. The defect edges are discretely spilled with blood, and after the preparation of this area it was ascertained that from the defect a channel goes on passing through the upper arm muscular mass, its rear side, the right armpit area and the muscular mass of the front outer side of the upper third of the chest right side. At the channel bottom a piece of a projectile cover was found 0.6x0.4 cm. The channel length is about 14 cm. In the front side of the middle third of the right upper arm, there is a long skin change discretely colored in red with the surface part of the skin missing with a dimension 6.5x2x5 cm in the back side of the left upper arm, in its middle third, there is an obliquely located discretely violet blood spill, longish in shape, 7.5x2 cm. In the lower third on the left forearm, on its front side 11 cm upwardly measured from the root of the hand, there is an obliquely located stab wound, 4 cm long, 2 cm open. The left and right edges are slightly smashed, red-violet in color and 0.1 cm wide. In the back inner side of the lower third of the left forearm, 12 cm. Upwardly measured from the root of the hand there is another wound 2.5 cm long, 1.3 cm open. The edges of the wound are slightly uneven and spilled with blood; downwardly from the wound there is a blood spill. The total change is 8x3 cm. After the preparation of the forearm, it was ascertained that the two previously described wounds in the area of the forearm are linked by a channel 8 cm long passing through the forearm muscular mass. In the outer side of the middle third of the right tibia, there is a transversal blood spill, discretely violet, 5x1.5 cm.

Apart from the described changes other visible changes from the outside from the body of the corps cannot be noticed.

PATHO-ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSES

- ◆ Contusio regio parietalis
- ◆ Contusiones regio colli anterior
- ◆ Vulnus punctum regio thoracis anterior lateris dextri cum canalis punctum musculi profundi in regio thoracis anterior lateris dextri
 - ◆ Vulnera puncta regio thoracis anterior lateris dextri (N° II) cum canalis punctum
 - ◆ Vulnus sclopetarium regio thoracis lateris dextri in linea axilaris posterior cum canalis sclopetarium costae N° VII lateris dextri in linea axilaris mediana, diafragmae, hepatis, cordis, lobi pulmonum superior lateris sinistri et musculi intercostals N° II-III lateris sinistri in linea axilaris anterior
- ◆ Excoriations cutis regio thoracis posterior lateris dextri
- ◆ Haematomata regio thoracis posterior lateris sinistry
- ◆ Haematoma regio lumbalis lateris dextri
- ◆ Contusio regio sacralis
- ◆ Vulnus sclopetarium regio brachii posterior lateris dextri cum canalis sclopetarium musculi thoracis lateralis lateris dextri
 - ◆ Haematoma regio brachii posterior lateris sinistri
 - ◆ Vulnus punctum regio antebrachii anterior lateris sinistri cum canalis punctum regio antebrachii posterior lateris sinistri
- ◆ Haematoma regio cruris lateris dextri
- ◆ Canalis punctum N° II in lobi pulmonum superior lateris sinistri
- ◆ Ecchymoses subpleurales
- ◆ Haematothorax lateris dextri et sinistri
- ◆ Defecti sclopetarii N° II diafragmae lateris dextri
- ◆ Haemascos
- ◆ Canalis sclopetarium hepatis
- ◆ Canalis punctum (N° II) musculii intercostals N° II-III lateris dextri

**CAUSA MORTIS,
Schock haemoragicus propter
canalis sclopetarium cordis**

O P I N I O N

The death of the now deceased Boban Trajkovski, age 28, is violent and it took place as a result of hemorrhagic shock caused by firearms heart channel.

During the course of the autopsy of the now deceased Boban Trajkovski, on the body was ascertained the existence of three stab wounds in the right outer side of the chest, one stab wound in the left forearm, one firearms wound in the right outer side of the chest and one firearms wound on the right upper arm. During the preparation of the stab wounds, the following was ascertained: one of the stab wounds is in the upper third of the right side of the chest 7cm from the front midline, 146 cm high above the feet with a channel going on from it and passing through the muscular mass of the right chest side. The direction of the channel is from up downwardly and to the right 16cm long. The second stab wound is in the front side of the chest, 10.5cm from the front midline 142 cm above the foot. From this stab wound a channel goes on entering the right chest cavity in the space between the second and the third rib 7 cm from the front midline making two cuts on the lower edge of the second rib, and passing through the upper pleura of the right lung. The channel direction is from up and right to down left and inwardly. The third stab wound is in the right side of the chest 16 cm from the front midline, 145.5cm above the feet. From this stab wound, a channel goes on entering the right chest cavity in the space between the second and the third rib, 13 cm from the front midline making a cut with a fracture above the upper edge of the third rib and then pressing through the upper pleura of the right lung.

The stab wound in the left forearm has an entrance in the front side of the lower third of the left forearm, exiting at the rear side of the lower third of the left forearm. This stab wound is with a channel passing only through the muscular mass of the forearm and is 8 cm long.

The firearms wound in the right side of the chest is with an entering wound in the projection of the rear armpit line, 121cm high above the feet. From this entering wound, a channel damage goes on passing under the seventh rib of the right side of the chest in the projection of the front armpit line where it breaks the lower edge of the seventh rib, passes through the diaphragm, the upper third of the right pleura of the liver, again the diaphragm, the heart, the upper pleura of the left lung ending in between the rib muscular mass in the space between the second and the third rib of the left side of the front armpit line. The channel direction is from the right, back and down to left upwards and forward; its length is 29 cm.

The second firearms wound has an entrance in the rear side of the upper third of the right upper arm and from it a channel goes on through the muscular mass of the upper arm, the armpit area and the muscular mass of the front outer side of the right side of the chest; its length is 14 cm.

Because of the firearms channel of the heart, a large quantity of blood was lost which was followed by development of a hemorrhagic shock causing function damage of important vital organs and resulting in death.

Autopsy expert:

D-r Verica Popovska, assistant

Institute Manager:

D-r Aleksej Duma, professor

3. Milan Janevski



Outside view of the body



Contusions torn wounds, over the inner angle of the right eye brow and the back of the nose caused by multiple activity of blunt hard dynamic strength



Firearm wound at the outward side of the left knee



Firearm injury on the outwards side of the left lower knee

Institute for Forensic Medicine and Criminalistic at the School of
Medicine University at the „St. Cyril and Methodius“ - Skopje

AUTOPSY REPORT

On forensic-medicine expertise carried out over the corpse of the deceased MILE JANEVSKI - age 29, resident of Makedonska Kamenica, who died at the hillside of the Mountain of Sara, being attacked by the terrorists on 28.04.2001 over whom an autopsy was performed in the Institute for Forensic Medicine and Criminology at the Faculty of Medicine in Skopje on 29.04.2001 at the request of the Investigative Judge Naser Hadzi Ahmetagic from the Principal Court Skopje I.

**Autopsy Expert Prof. Dr. Aleksej Duma., Assistant Dr. Natasa Davceva Tasevska.
The autopsy started at 12.30 hrs. and the report was made in 2 copies/enclosures.**

HISTORY OF THE CASE

The facts of the case were taken from the investigative authorities as well as the Autopsy Order submitted by the Investigative Judge from the Principal Court Skopje I revealing that the deceased Janevski Mile born in 1971 in Delcevo, resident of Makedonska Kamenica, an employed soldier in ARM has been a victim of ambush attack at the hillside of Sara during a routine control of the terrain. Namely, on 28.04.2001 in the afternoon hours during the routine control of the terrain four ARM and MVR vehicles were attacked from ambush and eight persons (four of them being police officers and four ARM members) were fatally wounded during an exchange of fires.

**CAUSA MORTIS,
Contusio cerebri**

O P I N I O N

The death of the deceased Mile Janevski at the age of 29 is violent and it was caused by the brain contusion.

The contusion was caused due to the effect of a dull-hard dynamic force at the forehead area above the right eyebrow which resulted in other contusions, lacero-contused wounds, impressive multifragmental fractures of the forehead bone at the right eye area. In this area a bleeding under the soft arachnoides as well as a brain tissue contusion have been found.

The autopsy of the body of the deceased Mile Janevski has shown a presence of eight channels caused by a firearms.

1) A perforating gunshot wound channel with an entrance wound at the back right side of the neck, 158 above heel level, and an exit wound at the left cheek 163 cm above heel level. The channel passes through the skull base bones being under the skull as well as through the upper jaw bone. The wound is 17 cm long spreading from back forward and from the right to the left and from down upward.

2) A penetrating wound channel with an entrance wound at the right side of the back, 120 cm above heel level and a misile found at the bottom of the channel at the left suprascapular area, 149 above hell level. The channel spreads through the subcutaneous tissue and superficial mussels layers of the back going from down upward and from right to the left, being 47 cm long.

3) A penetrating wound channel made by a firearms shrapnel with an entrance wound at the right gluteal area, 79 above hell level, at the bottom of the channel a metal piece was found. The channel is 4 cm long spreading from down upward slightly going forward through the subcutaneous adipose tissue and the superficial muscles of the gluteal area.

4) A penetrating wound channel with an antrance wound at the left gluteal area, 80 cm above hell level. At the bottom of the channel a metal piece was found. The channel is 10 cm long spreading from down upward, from the right to the left and slightly from back forward spreading through the subcutaneous adipose tissue and the mussle layers of the left gluteal area.

5) A perforating wound channel at the right upper leg with an entrance wound 77 cm above heel level and an exit wound 63 cm above hell level. The channel is 14 cm long goiing from up downward and from the left to the right. The wound channel passes through the soft muscle tissues in that area.

6) A penetrating wound channel at the antero-medial part of the left upper leg with an entrance wound 63 cm above hell level spreading from down upward and slightly back-wards. The channel is 9 cm long. At the bottom of the channel a metal piece of a misle was found. The channel passses through the soft tissues at the medial part of the left thigh area as well as the soft tissues of the scrotal area.

7) A penetrating wound channel was found at the anterior part of the left knee, 5 cm long going from the left to the right.

8) A penetrating wound channel with an entrance wound at the latero-anterior part of the left lower leg 16 cm above hell level. At the bottom of the channel a metal piece of misile was found. The channel is 10 cm long spreading through the soft tissues of the lower leg going from down upward and from the left to the right.

Autopsy experts:
Prof. Dr. Aleksej Duma
Assistant Dr. Natasa Davceva

Director
Prof. Dr. Aleksej Duma

4. Robert Petkovski



General picture of the body



Explosive wound on the right lower arm with torn skin, torn muscle tissue and bone fractures



(2)



Center fired wound on the left side of the head caused from vicinity

Institute for Forensic Medicine and Criminalistic at the School of
Medicine University at the „St. Cyril and Methodius“ - Skopje

SP. no. 11769/96-2001
Skopje, 29.04.2001

AUTOPSY REPORT

Forensic medical examination of the corpse of the deceased Robert Petkovski, age 27, with residence in village Bunardzik-Strumica, who died at the crime scene, on 28.04.2001, has been subject to autopsy at the Institute of Forensics and Criminal Investigation at the Faculty of Medical Sciences in Skopje on 29.04.2001, at the request of the Investigative Judge Naser Hacı-Ahmetagic of the Basic Court I-Skopje

Forensic expert: D-r. Zdravko Čakar

The autopsy started at 3,00 at the report has been made in 2 copies/appendices.

**CAUSA MORTIS,
Lacerationes cerebri propter vulnus
sclopetarium capitis**

OPINION

The death of the deceased Robert Petkovski is violent and is a result of the severe laceration of the left brain hemisphere.

The laceration of the brain tissue was a result of a gunshot wound with direction from bottom to top, from a small distance, so it caused breaking of the cranium bones, lacerating of the hard brain cover and lacerating the brain tissue. These changes are result of a direct impact of the projectile and the hydrodynamic effects.

Besides the area of the head, gunshot wound are present at the area of the left and right upper leg. The projectile in the right upper leg has top to bottom position, from left to right, and from the front to the back, regarding that in that moment the person was standing.

The projectile was found in the muscle tissue.

The other projectile was shot in the direction towards right, in which case there is muscle injury fracture on the left upper leg bone with entrance on the left side of the upper leg. The direction of this projectile was from left to right, from down to up and slightly front to back, considering that the person was standing.

The heavy wound on the right forearm was a result of an explosive device, where the particles of the explosive device caused destruction of the right forearm.

The pierced injuries on the skin, in the area of the right upper arm left and right upper leg were caused by the explosive device.

The changes in the area of the right side of the thorax, the right lung and heart were result of transmission of the tearing impact during the explosion.

In addition to the lethal outcome, an important part of it is the state of shock that occurred due to the wounds on the body and the extremities.

Autopsy expert
Zdravko Cakar, Dr. MSc., MA

Director
Prof. Alaksej Duma, Dr.

5. Bosko Najdovski



Picture of the carbonized body



Firearm wound in the area above the root of the nose

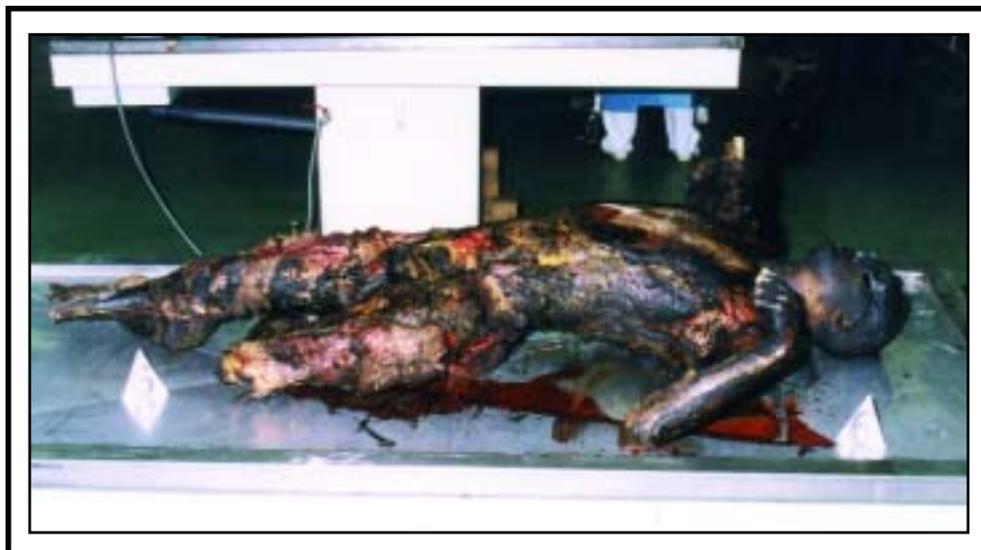
6. Marjan Bozinovski



Outside view of the body



Burns of fourth degree (1)



Firearm wound at the outward side of the left knee



Firearm wound in the head

Institute for Forensic Medicine and Criminalistic at the School of
Medicine University at the „St. Cyril and Methodius“ - Skopje

SP. no. 11769/96-2001
Skopje, 29.04.2001

AUTOPSY REPORT

Forensic medical examination of the corpse of the deceased Marjan BOZINOVSKI, age 27, resident of Bitola, who died on the hillside of the Mountain of Sara, being attacked by the terrorists on 28.04.2001, An autopsy on Marjan Bozinovski was performed in the Institute for Forensic medicine and Criminalistics at the Faculty of Medicine in Skopje on 29.04.2001, at the request of the Investigative Judge Ajdula Idrizi from the Principal Court -Tetovo

Autopsy Expert: D-r. Zdravko Cakar .
The autopsy started at 5,00 hrs. and the report was made in 2 parts.

CAUSA MORTIS
Schock traumaticus et haemorrhagicus
propter vulnera sclopetaria corporis

OPINION

The death of now deceased Marjan Bozinovski, age 27 is violent, and became as a result of the developed traumatical and haemorrhagical shock due to injury caused on the body from a firearm.

At the body of the deceased we found burns of third and fourth degree. During the autopsy, the following fireweapon wounds were found: Five-weapon wound with entrance at the right side of the thorax from above, with a chanal that goes through the lower lobules of the right lung, right down to the diaphragm, liver and intestines, third lumbal vertebra and exit in the lumbal vertebra on the posterior side of the corps. The direction of the chanal is from up and right forwards left and down, and his length is 25 cm.

The second fireweapon wound is with entrance from the posterior side of the body around the level of the first thoracal vertebra; this chanal goes through the first cervical vertebra, upper lobus of the left lung, the aorta, left down of the diaphragma, stomach, intestines, ending in the the muscles of the internal side of the left pelvis, where the projectile was found. The direction of this wound is from up towards down and to the right above and left and its lenght is 50 cm.

The third fireweapon injury has entered the left upper leg and the area of the external side of the upper third of the left upper leg and the chanal goes through the muscles of the left upper leg, left upper leg bove, and ends in the muscles at the internal side of the upper leg, where the proejectile was found. The direction of the chanal is from up and left, towrds below and right, and it's length is 16 cm.

According to the labaratory analyses, the presence of carbonmonoxyde and carboxyhamoglobin in the blood was checked, which means that deceased Marjan Bozinovski was still alive when he was set on fire.

Autopsy expert:

Doc. d-r Zdravko Cakar

Director:

Prof. d-r Aleksej Duma

7. Kire Kostadinovski



General picture of deceased Kire Kostadinovski



Vertical contusion tearing wound

Institute for Forensic Medicine and Criminalistic at the School of
Medicine University at the „St. Cyril and Methodius“ - Skopje

SP. no. 11772/99-2001
Skopje, 29.04.2001

AUTOPSY REPORT

Forensic medical examination of the corpse of the deceased Kire Kostadinovski, age 25, with residence in Bitola, who died at the crime scene, village Vejce, Tetovo, on 28.04.2001, has been performed autopsy at the Institute of Forensics and Criminalistic at the Faculty of Medicine in Skopje on 29.04.2001, by order of the Investigating Judge Ajrula Idrizi of the Principal Court - Tetovo.

Forensic expert: D-r. Zdravko Cakar

The autopsy started at 10,00at the report has been made in 2 copies/appendices.

**CAUSA MORTIS,
Schock traumaticus**

OPINION

The death of the deceased Kire KOSTADINOVSKI, age 25 is violent and it is a result of developing a status of heavy shock.

This status of shock is due to projectiles penetrating directly in the thorax and abdomen as well as the lethal burns.

In addition as an extra factor for the lethal end is poisoning with carbon monoxyde.

There were two projectiles found in the body of the now deceased Kire KOSTADINOVSKI.

**Autopsy expert
Zdravko Cakar, Dr. MSc., MA**

**Director
Prof. Alaksej Duma, Dr.**

8. Milco Stojanovski



General view of the body



(2)



Contusion and tearing wound at the top of the chin



Centred wound on the face



Hole looking defects on the left shoulder (no projectile is found)



Center fired wound injury on the right side of the knee

Ali Ahmeti: We Killed In Self-Defence

Ethnic Albanian rebels said today they had acted in self-defense in a clash in which eight Macedonian security troops were killed on Saturday.

The political leader of the rebel National Liberation Army (UCK), Ali Ahmeti, told Reuters by telephone, „we consider it as a provocation by the Macedonian forces so that they could present themselves as the victim“.

Ahmeti says the UCK rebels opened fire in self-defense after Macedonian troops approached their positions. He says no UCK soldiers were killed or wounded during the clash.

(Tirana, 30 April 2001 (RFE/RL))

President Boris Trajkovski: Shame and defeat to the entire human race

„This evil act that caused the death of eight Macedonian soldiers was a great shock for us. I would like to extend my condolences to the families of deceased, who gave their lives defending Macedonia's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Yesterday's act is shame and defeat to the entire human race. Terrorism has nothing in common with the rights of Albanians and their demands in Macedonia, nor with the ongoing political dialogue.

It is more than clear that the international community will not tolerate this any more. If today we may define the Albanian and militant terrorism, I consider it is a high time to unite and to use all of the resources and possibilities to defeat that terrorism. Therefore, every inch in Macedonia should be checked and I believe that the international community will support us in this action.“

(Skopje, April 29, 2001)

Athens condemns deadly attack against Macedonian forces

„We most wholeheartedly condemn the terrorist action by Albanian extremists. This terrorist act creates conditions of tension and destabilization, and could lead to a new cycle of violence and conflict in Macedonia. We believe all the political forces in Macedonia will condemn and isolate such terrorist elements, and will contribute, through a peaceful and democratic dialogue, towards the resolution of these problems and to the country's stability.“

(Greek Foreign Ministry an announcement. Athens, April 29, 2001)

Albanian Prime Minister condemns terrorist attack in Vejce

Albanian Prime Minister Ilir Meta condemned on Monday the terrorist attack against the Macedonian security forces in Vejce, where eight people were killed and six other were wounded.

According to the Albanian Prime Minister's spokesperson, Meta qualified the incident as „an act of undermining the process of establishing a dialogue for solving the problems of Albanians in Macedonia in a democratic way, by creating a peaceful coexistence“.

Meta expressed his condolences for the people who died, and pointed out that the continuation and deepening of the dialogue is the only way to fight and isolate extremism and strengthen stability of Macedonia, which is in the interest of the whole region.

(Tirana, April 30)

Moscow condemns the attack on Macedonian forces

„The action of Albanian extremists at the Macedonian-Yugoslav border, on the Kosovo part, in which eight Macedonian soldiers were killed, has been undertaken to destabilize the situation when the Contact Group, European countries, the international community and organizations are making efforts to normalize the region.

Terrorism and extremism must be stopped, as today it is the greatest threat to the Balkan stability.“

(Aleksandar Jakovenko, official representative of the Russian foreign Ministry, Moscow, April 29, 2001)

USA condemns the killing of the eight Macedonian soldiers by the Albanian extremists

The USA condemns the killing of the eight Macedonian soldiers by the Albanian extremists on Saturday's attack near the village of Vejce as „unreasonable violent act“.

„The USA call all political parties and groups in Macedonia jointly to condemn this unreasonable act of violence and to continue the started process of the political dialogue.“

(the statement of State Department Spokesman, Philip Ricker. Washington, April 29, 2001)

Cowardly acts

„I was appalled and outraged by the news of an ambush of Macedonian security forces vehicles near Tetovo“, said.

„I condemn the cowardly acts of the extremists and my message is simple: the violence must end and their tactics will not be successful.“

(George Robertson, NATO Secretary General. Brussels, April 29, 2001)

Declaration by the European Union on the situation in the Republic of Macedonia

The European Union strongly condemns the renewed acts of violence by ethnic Albanian extremists in the northern region of the Republic of Macedonia, including the

killing of two soldiers, the occupation of several villages and the taking of hostages. The European Union calls upon the extremists to stop the violence, to release the hostages and withdraw immediately.

The European Union emphasizes its continuing strong support for the process of inter-ethnic dialogue that was recently launched by the Republic of Macedonia authorities. The latest provocations underline the need for the Republic of Macedonia government to continue to show restraint and for leaders of all political parties to support the process of peaceful dialogue, to isolate extremists, to condemn the violence and to urge their supporters to remain calm. The European Union condemns the vicious circle of violence and counter-violence from whatever quarter.

The Union also urges ethnic Albanian leaders in Kosovo and political leaders in Albania to condemn unambiguously these acts of terrorism and to use their influence to prevent the violence, which threatens the stability of the whole region.

June 5, 2001 - Five members of the Army of the Republic of Macedonia, from the reserve staff, were killed in an ambush by the Albanian terrorists at the entrance of the village of Gajre, on the road Tetovo - Popova Sapka. Solders Blagojce Simjanovski, Vlatko Milenkovski and Pece Nakicevski, all from Bitola, Koljo Kitanov from Strumica and one soldier of Albanian nationality from Tetovo, Isak Rufati lost their lives in this coward attack.

They were part of the army-police escort of the medical team, from the Tetovo Medical Center, which was directed to offer help to three members of the Macedonian Army and three police officers previously injured in the coordinated attack, committed by the terrorist groups against the posts of the Macedonian security forces in Gajre, Sipkovica and the canyon of the river Pena, near the locality Bajnice.



Damaged non activated grenade PG 7 for hand mortar



40 mm grenade cartridges beside the road on the space between two ambushes



Hand bomb located near ambush



Grenade caused damage at the rear part of the passenger motor vehicle "Zastava Poli"



(2)



One of the burnt bodies of the Macedonian army soldier inside of the "Zastava Poli" vehicle



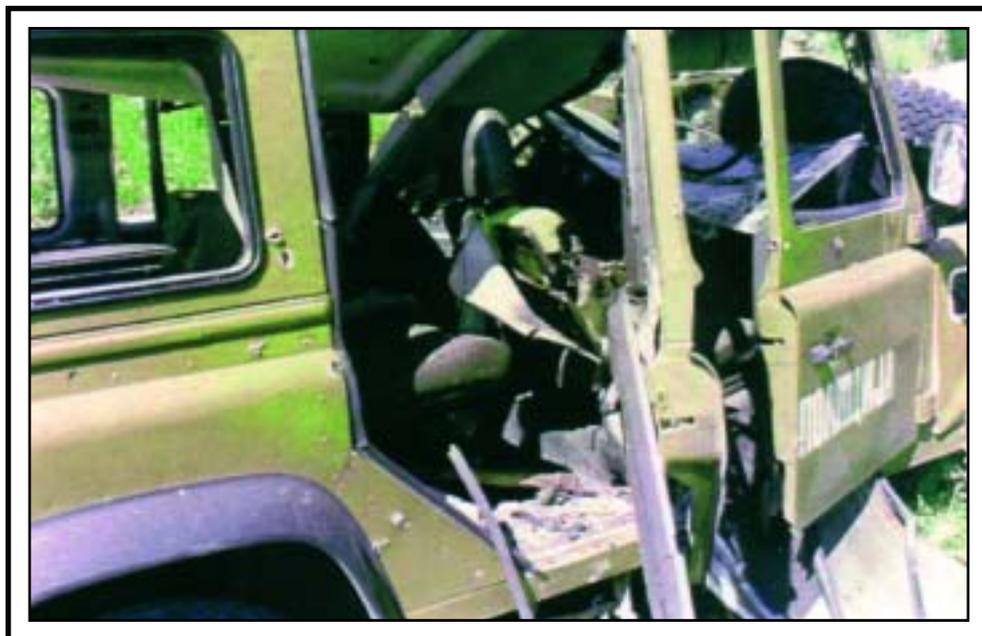
Burnt body of the Macedonian Army soldier taken out of the vehicle



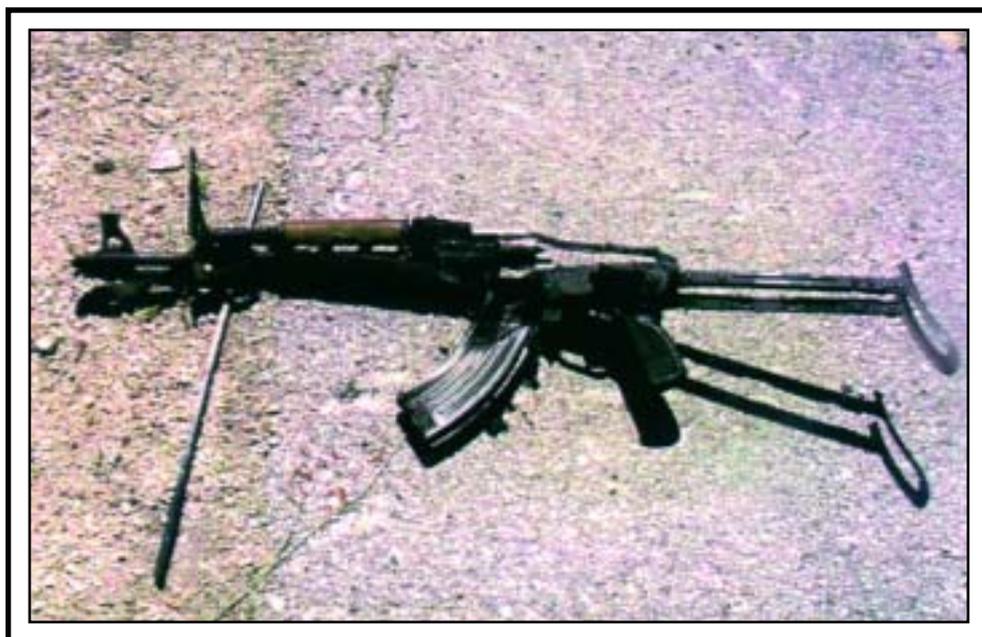
The Army Jeep attacked by hand mortar grenade and automatic weapon



Grenade caused damage at the left side of the Jeep



Damages of the right side of the Jeep



Damaged rifle taken out of the Jeep

1. Blagojce Siljanov



General view of the body of the deceased Blagojce Siljanov



View of the face and the entry wound of the fire - shooting injury



(2)



(3)

2. Isak Rufati



Carbonized body of the deceased Isak Rufati



(2)

3. Kole Kitanov



General view of the body (highly visible IV degree burns (carbonized) (1)



(2)

4. Pece Maticevski



Center fired wound in the head caused from vicinity



View of the body (zear)



General view of the injuries

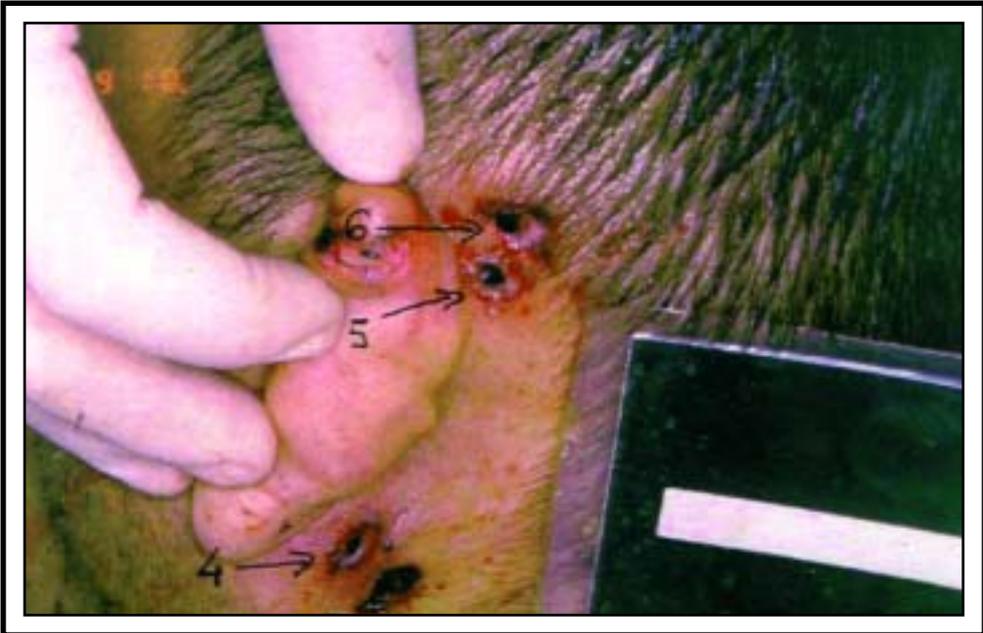
5. Vlatko Milenkovski



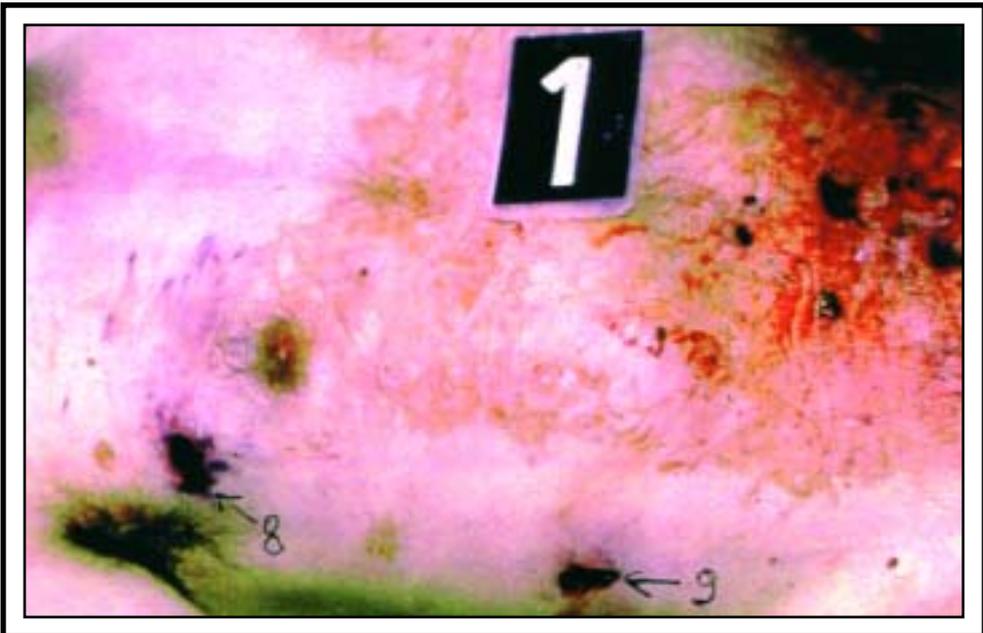
View of the body of the deceased Vlatko Milenkovski



View of the head (1)



(2)



(Fire - shooting injuries on the body

August 8, 2001 - Wednesday morning at 09:25, at locality Markov Zid on the highway Tetovo - Skopje, a convoy of the Macedonian Army that was heading for Tetovo, in order to perform a regular, planned replacement of the personnel of the Army barracks, was ambushed and brutally attacked by the Albanian terrorists with hand grenade launchers and infantry weapons.

The Albanian terrorists hit one of the transport vehicles in the convoy. The vehicle was set on fire, and eight soldiers and two officers of the Macedonian Army reserves were killed.



Remnants of the destroyed transport vehicles



General view of some of the bodies of the killed soldiers



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



(6)



(7)



(8)



(9)



(10)



(11)



(12)



(13)



14)

August 10, 2001 - Military vehicle of the Macedonian Army drove over a land mine Friday morning in the area between Ljuboten and Ljubanci villages on Skopska Crna Gora Mount,. Seven members of the reserve composition of the Macedonian Army were killed and eight were injured in the tragic incident: Tome Bardarevski (1968) from Skopje, married and father of two children; Branko Janev (1964) from Skopje, married and father of two children; Marjanco Boskovski (1973) from Skopje; Rade Jankovski (1968) from the village of Volkovo, married and father of two children; Goce Cahnkulovski (1962) from the village of Ljubanci; Tomislav Nastevski (1973) from the village of Gjorce Petrov and Ivica Zlatevski (1976) from Volkovo are the seven soldiers, killed in a mine blast at the road from Ljuboten to Lubotenski Bacila, on Skopska Crna Gora mountain.



General view of bodies of the killed soldiers



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



(6)



01.07.2001 The body of deceased soldier Blazo Tolev

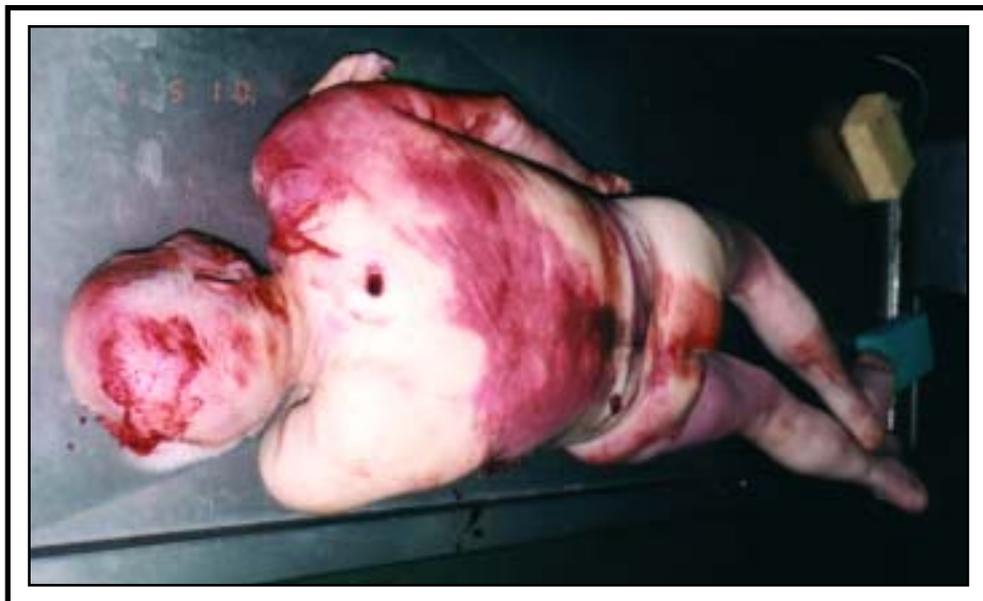


(2)



Killed policeman Coki Stojanovski

On August 08, 2001 in the village Selce (Tetovo area) five members of so - called NLA killed Alija Arif (80) from the same village, veteran from the Second World War.



View of the body of the killed Alija Arif



(2)

white book

July 1, 2001 - Boris Magdenovski was 58. He had a wife and two daughters. He was retired living with his family in poverty. He went to the village of Brezno everyday to take care of his house and occasionally he helped out his neighbors with construction work in order to earn some extra money. July 1st was not supposed to be any different. Magdenovski came to the house unaware of the fact that there are new visitors in the village. During the time he was in his house, the members of the so-called NLA had already ordered all the inhabitants to leave the village immediately. Heavily armed and wearing uniforms, the terrorists gathered the people in the middle of the village and, as they were ordering them to leave, they saw Boris Magdenovski. He was passing by, not noticing what was happening. But the terrorists spotted him and started shouting at him to stop. He didn't react because he had hearing problems. Magdenovski didn't stop and that cost him his life. The terrorists shot him and left his body laying on the road. It took two days before his brother was able to enter the village, now under NLA control, in order to retrieve his body.



The body of Boris Magdinovski



(2)



(3)

July 19, 2001 - A three-man European Union monitoring mission was missing in Macedonia on Friday with fears growing they may have been killed by a mine. Ljubomir Orsag (1959) from Slovakia, Bjarte Gundersen (1958) from Norway and Valdet Bekiri the translator from the local population, have been found death, killed by the road mine on the road Madraca - Novo Selo controlled by the terrorists.



Bjarte Gundersen (1958) from Norway



(2)



Ljubomir Orsag (1959) from Slovakia



(2)

On July,27,2001, at 2,20 p.m.on the road between Lesok-Zilce, a passinger vehicle came across a mine,causing explosion and taking the life of Naca Petrovska 69 years old and her son Petre Petrovski 45 years old, both from the village of Otušište - region of Tetovo.



General view of the bodies of the killed civilians



(2)

On August 08, 2001 about 10. 30 p.m Ivan Stojkovski (20) and Laze (22) and Milorad (30) Kostadinovski, in the moment when they were returning to their houses in the village Otisiste, were kidnaped by the terrorists of so - called NLA. They were taken in unknown direction and they were beaten and interrogated for the positions of the Macedonian security forces.

The next day with the help of OSCE they were released and taken to the Medical center in Tetovo with highly visible injuries on the their bodies.



The injuries of the beaten citizens from the village Otisiste (1) & (2)





(3) & (4)



August 7, 2001 - On Tuesday, around noon, the Albanian terrorists kidnapped five employees of the Construction Company „Mavrovo“ from the construction site at the highway Skopje - Tetovo. Three of the road workers were working near the village of Grupcin on the main Skopje-Tetovo road at about 8 a.m. on Tuesday, August 7, 2001, when they were abducted by uniformed members of the NLA, who came from the woods nearby. The NLA fighters ordered them to walk to a nearby camp, and then brutally abused them.



View on the wound on the tortured workers



(2)



(3)



(4) & (5)





(6)



(7)



(8) & (9)





(10) & (11)



June 25, 2001 At around 16.00 Hours, in the vicinity of the village of Dvorce, Skopje area, the terrorist groups opened fire from an automatic weapons against a cargo train running from Kicevo to Skopje. There were no injured people during this attack. The metal and the glass parts of the locomotive have been damaged by a 17 and 18 projectiles.



Demages of the train windows caused by the gun - shoots



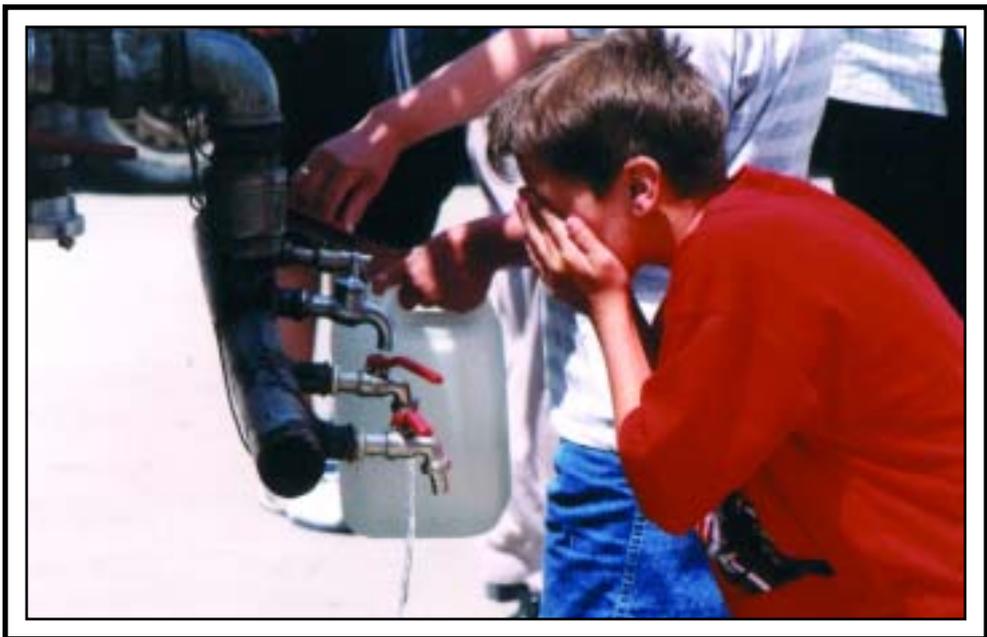
(2)

July 6, 2001 - Albanian terrorists controlling Lipkovo Lake cut the water supply for the city of Kumanovo and its 100,000 inhabitants. This humanitarian tragedy is largely ignored by the international media.

The terrorists blackmail the authorities to supply them with fresh food supplies, under the disguise of asking for humanitarian aid for the civilian population of the occupied region. The Macedonian Security Forces do not attack the terrorists' positions because they use the locals as human shields, in a well-known tactics that proved so effective in Kosovo. Any casualties are misused to portray the Albanians as the „eternal victims“ of the Balkan Wars.

In the meantime, the citizens are supplied by water trucks from other locations. Each day they have to go to the designated places where the trucks stop and fill in bottles or canisters with water, which is barely enough to fulfill their basic dietary needs, and is not enough for the basic hygienic needs, so if this condition doesn't improve soon, spread of diseases is imminent.

The city is inhabited by Macedonians, Serbs, Albanians, Roma, and other ethnicities - they all suffer the same fate, as a result of the actions of the Albanian terrorists.



Humanitarian catastroph in Kumanovo



(2)



(3)

14.06.2001- In the vicinity of the village of Brnjarci, Skopje one „Nisan“ make Jeep with Bulgarian registration plates market with UCK, run through the police checkpoint very fast and the person who was driving the jeep has opened fire against the police officers. The police officers responded immediately to this attack and shot and killed the attacker. After the jeep was searched, there were two hand mortars „zolja“, one hand launcher, 8 mortar projectiles, three frames for automatic rifle and a slow burning fuse, found inside.



Picture of the jeep from which the terrorist attack was carried out



Weapons found in the Jeep



Part of the weapons found in the village of Aracinovo



International humanitarian aid used by the NLA terrorists



(2)



Trenches in the village of Aracinovo



(2)



(3)



Part of the weapons and drugs intended for use of the terrorist in v. Aracinovo



(2)



Fortification sites in the village of Aracinovo



(1)





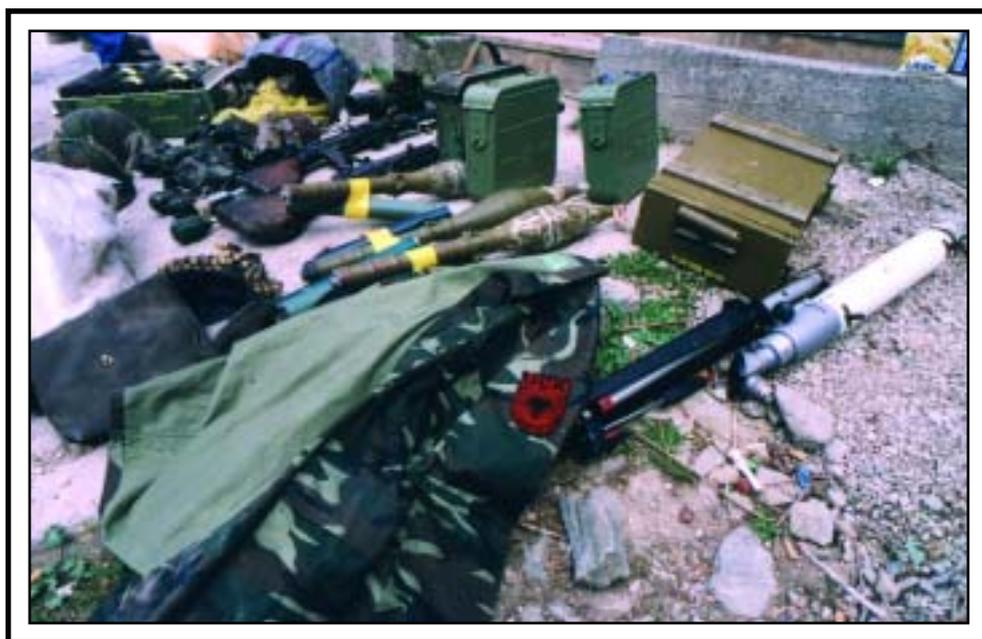
Warehouse with weapons discovered in v. Lojane



Part of the captured weapons in v. Selce - Tetovo area



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



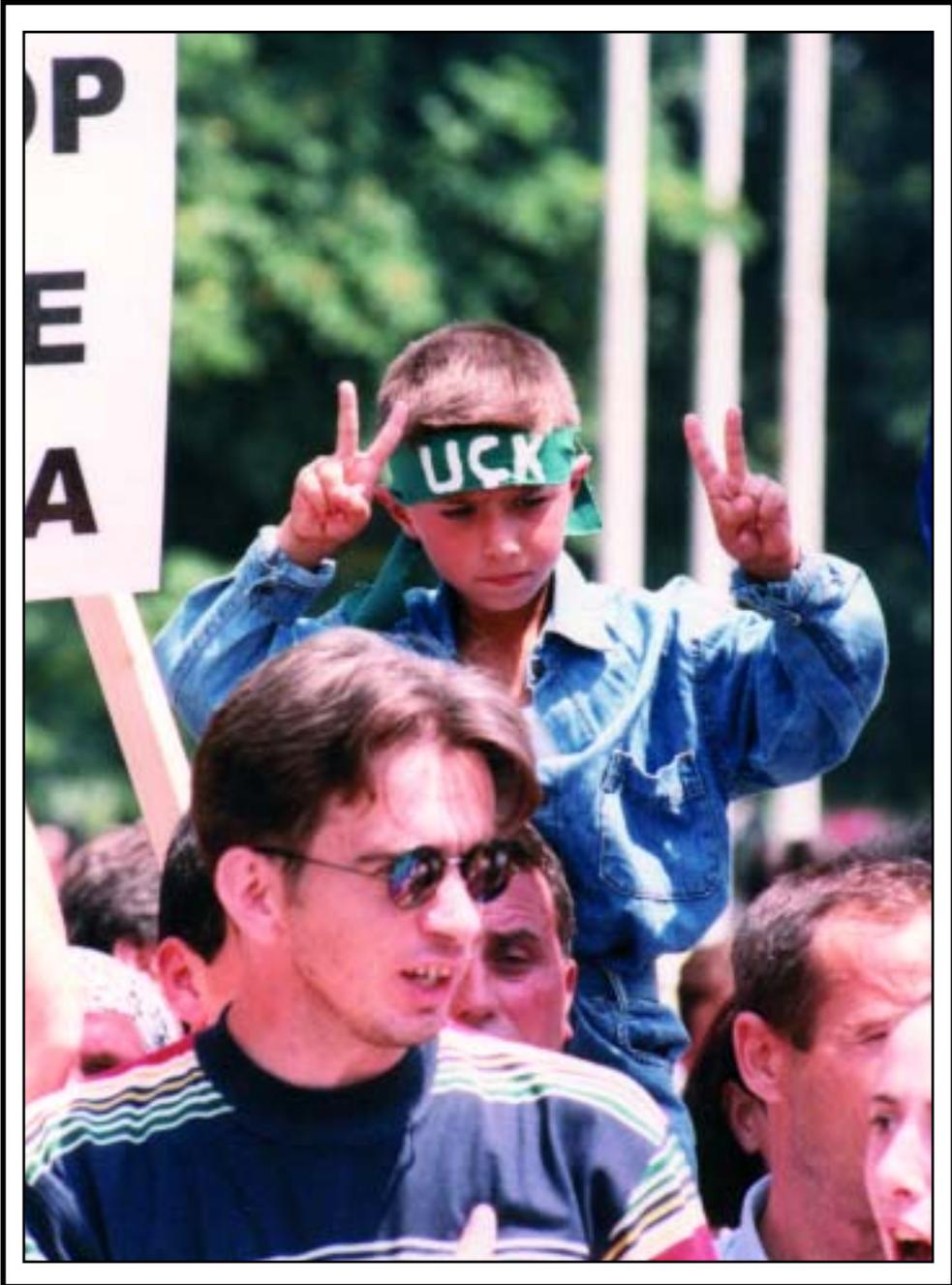
(6)



Demonstrations to support NLA



(2)



(3)

In Tearce the terrorists burned down 3 houses, a bakery, 3 stables and 1 restaurant, this all was property of Macedonians. They also burned one houses in Leshok. The rest of the houses that belong to Macedonians in these villages are robbed.



Burnt houses in Tetovo area



Ruined houses in Tetovo area



Destroyed house by the terrorist in v. Aracinovo



Ruined houses in Tetovo area



Robbed house in Aracinovo

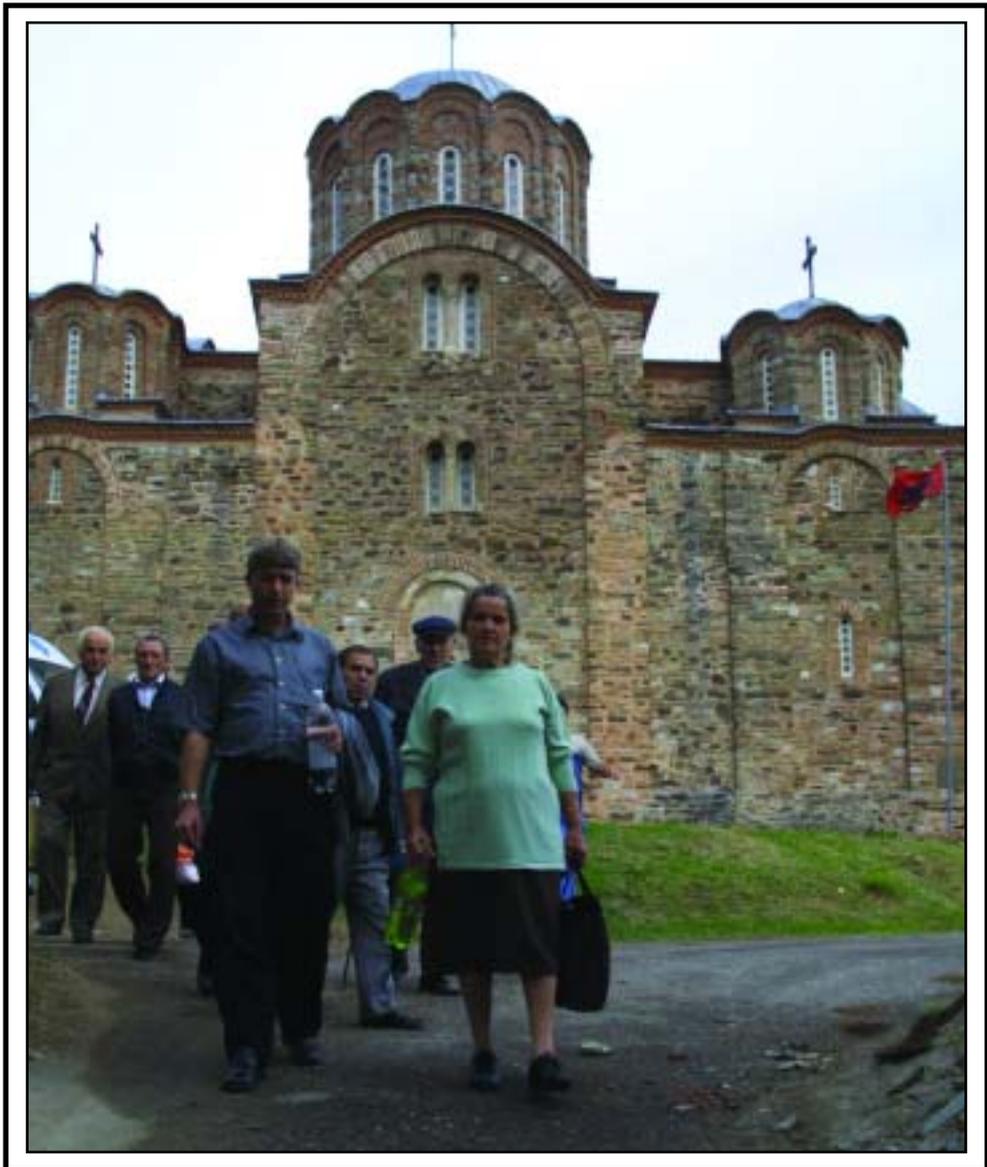


UCK - KLA our future (Aracinovo)



Children in uniform of UCK (Aracinovo)

May 4, 2001- The monastery in the village of Matejche, (Kumanovo region) and 11 other villages in the same region were occupied by the criminal bandits who call themselves „freedom fighters“. Since then the monastery Sveta Bogorodica (Holly Mother of God), has been used as a headquarters and the most strategic place for their evil attentions



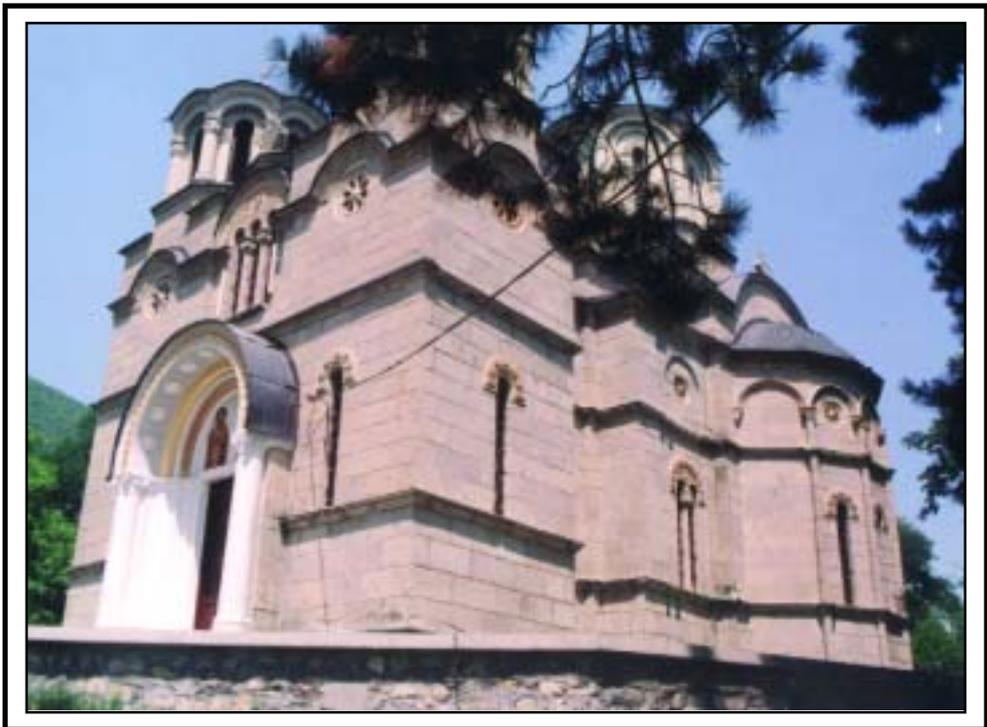
Matejce monastery

white book

Early Tuesday, at around 03.10 hours, Albanian terrorists completely destroyed the church „St. Atanasij“, within the complex of Lesok monastery.

The terrorists planted an explosive device in the church, and destroyed the monastery building, valuable icons and frescos and the wood-carved altar.

The ancient sanctuary from the 13th century in Lesok is protected by the Law on protection of monuments..



Lesok monastery



Lesok monastery ruined by the terrorists of the NLA



Terrorists attack the Ministry of Interior

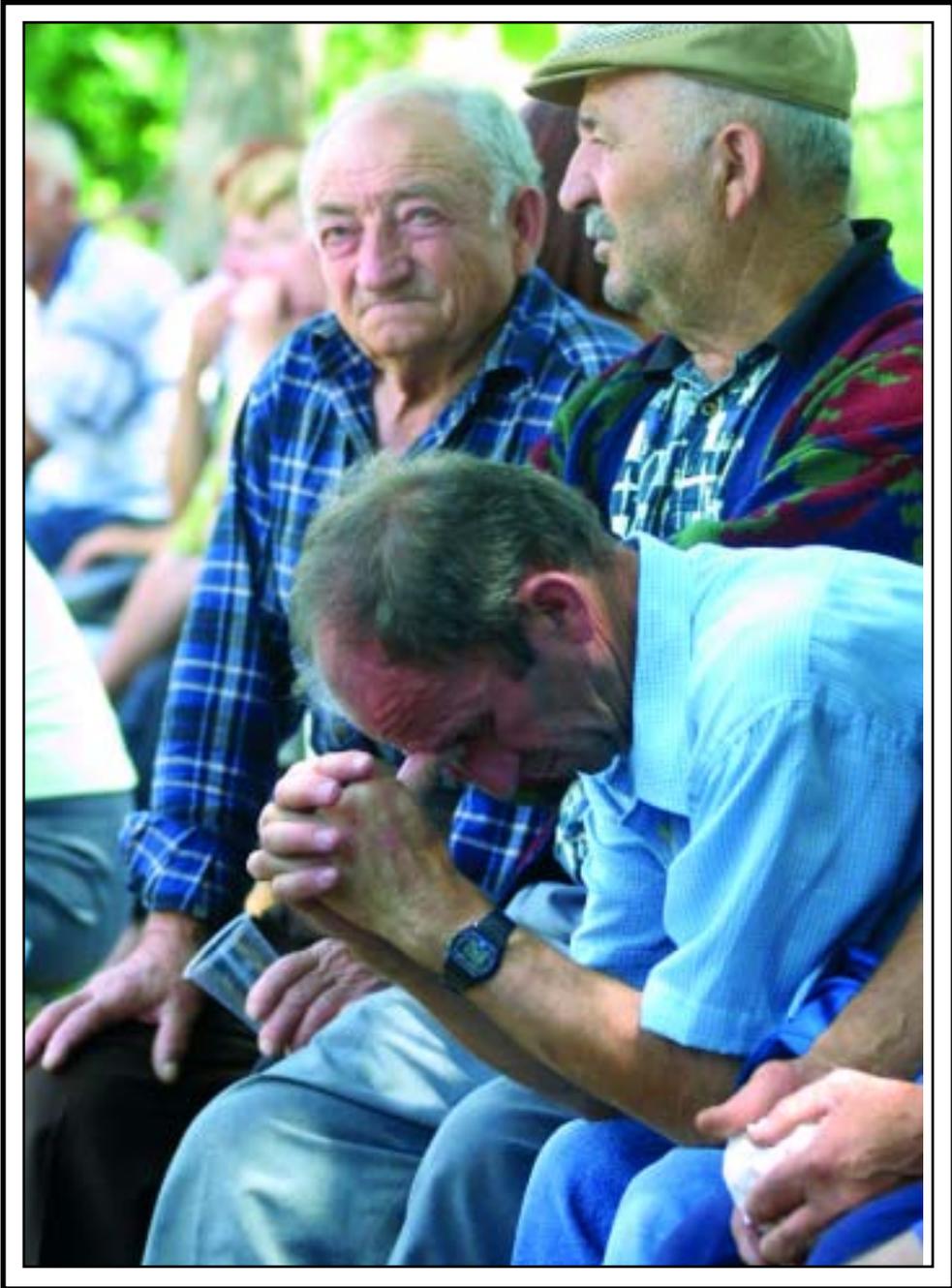
July 25, 2001 - Albanian terrorists ethnically cleansed the village of Dobreste near Tetovo. In a convoy of about 20 cars and tractors the Macedonians from the village arrived in Tetovo.



Where can this man from Tearce go, after his house was burned?



Macedonian refugee



(2)



(3)



Funeral of the killed soldiers



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



(6)



(7)



(8)



In honourr of the defenders of Macedonia



X. CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

Being a victim of an aggression by a very well organized and armed Albanian criminal terrorist gangs that came from Kosovo and calling them selves to be a National Liberation Army (NLA), the Republic of Macedonia faces the most serious threat to its security and territorial integrity

The loss of lives of the members of the security forces of the Republic of Macedonia, civilians and representatives of the International missions to the country, as well as the destruction of the cultural and material values are being the result of a very well planed violence and terror posed by the so called NLA, committed together with the most serious violation of the international humanitarian law.

The presented evidences for the crime committed by the so called NLA, especially the massacre of the eight members of the Macedonian security forces on the road between the villages of Vejce and Selce, Tetovo and the murder of the five soldiers on the road Tetovo-Popova Sapka nearby the village of Gajre, show the very high brutality in their behaviour.

Not less brutal and meaningless are the murders of the other members of the security forces, the civilians as it is the ethnic cleansing of the Macedonian population from the vilages placed in the downhill of the Sar Planina Mountain and the town of Tetovo.

Offering the „**White Book on the Terrorism of the so called NLA**“, the Republic of Macedonia offers to the national and the international public, the real picture of the „self-declared fighters for the human rights of the Albanians“ in Macedonia, calling them selves a National Liberation Army; their methods of operation and their real aims driven by the terrorist acts they commit – occupying territories, by previous ethnic cleansing, of the Republic of Macedonia and annexing them to the Greater Albania or Greater Kosovo.

The evidences of the crimes committed by the NLA were submitted to the branches and the organs of the International community entitled to prosecute and condemn the perpetrators, and first of all they were submmitted to the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia.

The Republic of Macedonia is ready to fully support this Tribunal and it is ready to extradite (when possible) its citizens who have taken part in the terrorist attacks of the so-called NLA. In the context of this cooperation, the Republic of Macedonia is ready to present to the Tribunal the *inter alia* evidences, documents, statements of witnesses and the reports on the severe violation of the international humanitarian law.

At the same time, the Republic of Macedonia is prepared to help the Tribunal in its investigation activities, the activities of arresting and transfer of the accused individuals, perpetrators of the crimes against humanity and the international law. The country shall enable the representatives of the Tribunal to be present during the Court procedures in the Republic of Macedonia processing cases of the members of the so called NLA, for committing crimes against the humanity and the international law.

Constantly during the terrorist activities in the country, the Republic of Macedonia showed high extent of restraint as for the military response to the threat of the security and the integrity is concerned.

The response of our security forces is proportional and adequate to the intensity of the armed and covered attacks of the NLA members. The Macedonian security forces always had in mind to maximally protect lives of the security force members, and especially to the civilians in the crisis regions.

The internal operations of our security forces for suppression of the terrorist threats of the so called NLA, does not have the broadness and the intensity needed against a well organized enemy, thus to be treated as a „war conflict“.

The **White Book on the crimes of the so-called NLA is not finished**. The violence and the terror still continue, in spite of the agreed cease-fire. The Macedonian security forces, civilians and the Macedonian population living in a predominantly ethnic Albanian surrounding continue to be a target of the terrorists, target for murders, kidnappings and threats of the so-called NLA.

More victims in the line of the malicious and covered terrorist attacks of the so-called NLA.

Skopje, August 10, 2001

SUPPLEMENTS

I. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

CHRONOLOGY of events

◆ February 1, 1990

Over 2000 ethnic **Albanian** demonstrated in the district of Tetovo against the treatment of **Albanian** by the Macedonian majority. The protesters also demanded independence for regions in western Macedonia where ethnic **Albanian** constitute a majority.

◆ August 25, 1990

Nevzat Halili, a former professor of English and graduate from the Cyril and Methodist University in Skopje, was elected chairman of the ethnic Albanian Party for Democratic Prosperity (PDP). The party's main objectives include the attainment of proportional representation in the government of Macedonia for the ethnic Albanian minority, and furthering that communities cultural rights. Haliii Founded the PDP in 1990.

◆ November 11 to December 12, 1990

During this month, the first free multiparty elections were conducted in Macedonia since 1938. In the three rounds of elections for Macedonia's National Assembly (Sobranie), no clear winner emerged. **The ethnic Albanian Party for Democratic Prosperity-National Democratic Party (PDP-NDP) received 25 seats in the 120 seat National Assembly.** The nationalist Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-Democratic party for Macedonian National Unity (IMRO-DPMNU) gained 37 seats, and the League of Communists of Macedonia won 31 seats.

◆ January 1991

The PDP-NDP won 36 seats in the Municipal Assembly of Tetovo, and the remaining 16 seats went to three different parties.

◆ March 20, 1991

After months of compromising on political power sharing arrangements, the National Assembly deputies finally concluded that the country should be led by a politically unaffiliated cabinet. The IMRO and PDP both voiced displeasure at the compromise. The ruling cabinet, headed by economist Nikola Kljusev, proposed to concentrate on economic matters

and stabilization efforts.

◆ November 20, 1991

With promulgation of a new constitution at a special session of the Sobranie, the Republic of **Macedonia became an independent nation**. The special session was boycotted by the PDPNDP to protest the preamble of the constitution which formally declares Macedonia to be „the national state of the Macedonian people“. Formerly, under the Yugoslav constitution, the preamble defined Macedonia to be a nation of „the Macedonian people and the Albanian and Turkish minorities“.

◆ January 11-12, 1992

A referendum on autonomy was organized by ethnic Albanian throughout Macedonia. Belgrade Radio, on January 15, reported that 90% of those eligible to vote did so. The report also stated that 99% of the voters were in favor of autonomy. There were other reports that the results and effectiveness of the referendum remained uncertain. Nevertheless, the Macedonian government refused to hold as valid any results that the referendum might have reached.

◆ March 31, 1992

Approximately 40,000 ethnic Albanian demonstrated in the Macedonian capital of Skopje. The Protesters demanded that the Macedonian nation should remain unrecognized by the international community until the State grants ethnic Albanian the right to autonomy in regions and villages where ethnic Albanian make up the majority.

◆ June 1992

In Radoliste, a village near the Albanian border, Macedonian police reportedly found a cache of pistols, Kalashnikov assault rifles, Skorpio machine guns, explosives, ammunition, and uniforms with the Albanian emblem of a black two headed eagle. The finding further raised fears among the ethnic Macedonian population that ethnic Albanian separatists could organize a militia.

◆ September 1992

Following two months of negotiations, a new government was formed to replace the ineffective „government of experts“ led by Nikola Kljusev. **The new government is led by a coalition of parties that includes the PDP-NDP, Social Democratic Union of Macedonia (SDUM, formerly the League of Communists), and Reformist Forces of Macedonia-Liberal Party (RFM-LM).** President Kiro Gligorov, and Prime Minister Brank Crvenkovski wield much influence in the coalition. Nevertheless, the coalition is weak and basically exists to keep the nationalist policies of the IMRO-DPMNU from directing the country's direction.

◆ November 6, 1992

Clashes between Macedonian police and ethnic **Albanian** in the mostly Albanian neighborhood of Bit Pazar in Skopje left four dead, and 36 ethnic **Albanian** and police injured. Following the disturbance, police detained 87 people. The unrest exploded when police arrested, and allegedly severely beat an ethnic Albanian youth charged with illicit dealings of cigarettes. During the unrest, over 50 shops were ransacked and several police vehicles destroyed. Gunfire was also exchanged between the Macedonian police and ethnic **Albanian**- The rumor of the youth's beating, which infuriated ethnic **Albanian**, was apparently false.

◆ November 8, 1992

Following the disturbances that occurred in Skopje, the Interior Ministry announced the seizure of 2,000 leaflets calling on ethnic Albanian to wage war for the right to self-determination. The leaflets were found in three Albanian majority villages approximately 60 miles south of Skopje. They were signed by the „Ilirida Albanian youth Movement“.

◆ November 10-11, 1992

Following the Bit Pazar unrest, the official Albanian news agency denounced the Macedonian police action and blamed the incident on overly aggressive police officers. **Macedonia's interior Minister, Ljubomir Frckovski, charged that Muslim nations, such as Iran and Libya, were supporting ethnic Albanian separatists. These allegations of support were flatly denied by ethnic Albanian religious leaders.**

◆ November 10, 1992

The Sobranie approved a new citizenship law which allows ethnic Macedonians from abroad and those born in Macedonia to receive citizen status automatically. Those not fitting into these categories must live in Macedonia for 15 years before being eligible for citizenship. Further, the new law placed the status of citizenship under the full discretion of the Interior Ministry.

◆ December 18, 1992

Defense Minister Viado Popovsky announced that 700 United Nations Protection Force troops, along with 35 observers, 26 police officers, and 50 administrative personnel will be deployed in western Macedonia in January. The troops will mainly monitor the border separating Kosovo and Macedonia for any possible expansion of the conflict into Macedonia.

◆ April 8, 1993

Macedonia, under the temporary name of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, was admitted into the United Nations. The PDP-NDP boycotted the session

in which the Sobranie voted to accept the temporary name. They mainly argued that Macedonia should not receive international recognition until the country's record, in respect to its ethnic Albanian minority, improves significantly. The IMRO-DPMNU, along with a large segment of the Macedonian population, also strongly objected to the temporary name because of the influence that Greece exerted on the entire international recognition issue.

◆ November 10, 1993

Macedonia's Deputy Defense Minister Hisen Haskaj and Deputy Health Minister Imer Imeri, both ethnic Albanian, were arrested for alleged involvement in aiding the development of Albanian paramilitary groups. The Macedonian police also reportedly arrested several more ethnic Albanian in Tetovo and Gostivar for charges pertaining to arms trafficking and involvement with ethnic Albanian separatist paramilitary organizations. Interior Minister Ljubomir Frckovski, at a news conference, said that Deputy Defense Minister Hisen Haskaj was arrested for spying and collaborating with foreign secret services to smuggle arms into Macedonia. He stated that the operation was aimed at developing an organization called the All Albanian Army (AAA). The Interior Minister also said that plans detailing the creation of a 20,000 strong ethnic Albanian militia were also seized during the earlier arrests. The PDP claimed that the incident was a frame-up designed to legitimize further constraints on the ethnic Albanian minority. The coalition government dismissed the affair and judged it to be the work of fringe elements in Macedonia's Albanian minority.

◆ December 4, 1993

The continued disagreements between hardline and moderate factions of the ethnic Albanian Party for Democratic Prosperity (PDP), culminated in the resignation of party president Nevzat Haliii, General Secretary Mithad Emini, as well as the entire party presidium. PDP radicals, led by Mendub Thaci, complained strongly that the party, as part of the ruling coalition, made too many compromises which undermined ethnic Albanian interests. The resignations, however, did not affect the PDP's parliamentary seats.

◆ December 16, 1993

Germany, Britain, Denmark, and the Netherlands announced that they had initiated the process to grant Macedonia full recognition. Other European Union member followed suit and by January, 11 of the 12 European Union members had recognized the Macedonia nation.

◆ January 1994

Mithad Emini, the former General Secretary of the PDP, was arrested along with nine other ethnic Albanian for alleged separatist activities. The group was charged

with involvement in the AAA plot in which ethnic Albanian allegedly attempted to smuggle weapons into Macedonia in order to develop an Albanian militia.

◆ February 12, 1994

At a national congress held by the PDP, the party officially splintered into two factions. A moderate faction, led by the old leaders, is determined to work within the system and achieve ethnic Albanian demands through compromise. The radical faction, led by Arber Xhaferi and Mendub Thaci, heavily criticizes the government and generally opposes government policies. The split was preceded by growth in ethnic Albanian dissatisfaction with the PDP's involvement in the coalition government.

◆ June 18, 1994

As tensions concerning the forthcoming July population census escalated, ethnic **Albanian** and Macedonian clashed in the western city of Tetovo. **A Macedonian youth was stabbed fatally in the dispute.** Macedonian authorities said that they placed two ethnic **Albanian** under arrest for the incident as they apparently tried to flee the country. The specific reasons for the disturbance were not stated.

◆ July 2, 1994

The Party for Democratic Prosperity walked out of the Macedonian parliament in a show of protest against the conviction of several ethnic **Albanian** accused of organizing separatist paramilitary activities. The PDP denounced the convictions as a political maneuver aimed at weakening the PDP and constraining Albanian rights. Among those convicted by a Skopje court were two high level PDP members. The General Secretary of the PDP, Mithad Emini, received an eight year sentence, and the former Deputy Defense Minister Hisen Haskaj received a six year sentence.

◆ August 17, 1994

The BBC reports that the PDP has announced its new aim is no longer the federalization of Macedonia but the proportional representation of Albanian in all political institutions.

◆ September 8, 1994

The BBC reports that ethnic **Albanian** are buying ethnic Macedonians out of the Tetovo region.

◆ October 1994

In 2 rounds of Parliamentary elections, ethnic **Albanian** win 19 seats. Some Macedonian opposition parties boycott the second round of elections due to accusations of fraud against

the ruling party.

◆ October 13, 1994

Reuters reports that current Albanian demands include more education and media in their own language, more representation in central and local government, an Albanian-language university and a change in the constitution to put them on equal footing with the Macedonian majority.

◆ October 13, 1994

Reuters reports that the PDP has held a rally in the northern town of Kumanovo.

◆ November 14, 1994

Macedonia's census shows that ethnic Albanian account for 22.9% of the country's population. The Albanian claim that the census was „irregular“ and that they account for up to 40% of the population. Credible international observers dismiss these objections.

◆ December 1994

The Macedonian government blocks the opening of an Albanian-language university in Tetovo declaring it illegal. They later bulldoze the building which was to house the university. **Albanian** complain that very few of them are able to attend the country's universities.

◆ December 20, 1994

Parliament approves a new cabinet which includes 4 PDP members.

◆ February 15, 1995

2,000 ethnic **Albanian** gather for the opening of Macedonia's first but illegal Albanian-language university. Police close the university within a day.

◆ February 17, 1995

A man is killed in clashes between about 1,500 ethnic **Albanian** and Macedonian police outside the illegal Albanian-language university in Tetovo.

◆ February 23, 1995

About 2,000 Macedonian students protest outside of Parliament demanding the closure of the Albanian-language university.

◆ February 27, 1995

All 19 ethnic Albanian members of PARLIAMENT withdraw from Parliament demand-

ing the right to use the Albanian-language in Parliament and the approval of the Albanian-language university in Tetovo.

◆ May 3, 1995

The dean of the illegal Albanian-language university is sentenced to two-and-a-half years in jail for inciting the February 17 riot outside the university. Others are later sentenced to lesser sentences on similar charges.

◆ November 9, 1995

Macedonia joins the Council of Europe.

◆ July 24 1996

About 3,000 members of the ethnic Albanian minority demonstrated in Skopje, demanding the release of five of their leaders and permission to set up an Albanian language university in Tetovo. The demonstrators, who carry Albanian national symbols, accused the Skopje government of discriminating against the Albanian minority and asked for international support for setting up their university. This was the third protest of this kind in Macedonia in the last two weeks.

◆ 12 September 1996

Representatives of the parliamentary group of the Albanian Party for Democratic Prosperity and People's Democratic Party sent a pro-memorium to the European parliament signed by the coordinator Rahmi Tuda. They asked the European parliament to „put pressure on Macedonia to give up the nationalistic concept to create a Macedonian state, as that is contrary to the multiethnic reality of the country“.

◆ May 1997

It was reported that the mayor of Gostivar and his ethnic Albanian supporters had taken a confrontational stand by defying a ruling in May by Macedonia's constitutional court that other countries' flags (Albanian and Turkish) should not be flown in public

◆ July 22 1997

In an effort to defuse tension in Gostivar and the nearby town of Tetovo, parliament on July 7 passed a law allowing the controversial flags to be flown outside the town hall, but only on certain Macedonian national holidays. The mayors in both towns rejected the law

◆ July 22 1997

Demands by ethnic **Albanian** for greater rights erupted into conflict on July 9 after the

government sent in special forces to take down the Albanian, Turkish and Macedonian national flags flying outside Gostivar's town hall. Police shot dead two young ethnic **Albanian**, a third man was beaten by police and later died from his injuries, while several policemen received bullet wounds. The interior ministry said 312 people had been arrested, including the town's newly-elected radical mayor, Mr Rufe Osmani. **Officials suspected some of the Gostivar protestors had been brought in from Albania and Serbia.**

◆ August 22, 1997

At a meeting of the Party for Democratic Prosperity of **Albanian** in Macedonia in Struga its deputy chairman, Iljaz Haliti, called on Macedonia's ethnic **Albanian** to present a united front. He said the other main ethnic Albanian party, the Party for Democratic Prosperity, which is part of the government coalition, should withdraw its ministers from government and its deputies from parliament and make a stand against the state's treatment of ethnic **Albanian**. Haliti said, the tragic events in Gostivar and Tetovo were a scenario planned by the Macedonian government in order to scare the **Albanian** and to prevent them from uniting.

◆ September 30, 1997

In his talks with Albanian President Mejdani and Prime Minister Fatos Nano, Macedonian ethnic Albanian party leader Arben Xhaferri asked the Albanian president and government to show more commitment to ethnic Albanian in Macedonia. Xhaferri referred particularly to recent ethnic Albanian clashes with the police in Gostivar, and the „scandalous sentence“ given to its mayor. The urgent need for a pan-national assembly, the urgent involvement of all sides in drafting a pan-national strategy including the creation of pan-national institutions, and the foundation of a pan-national parliament were being considered.

◆ December 17, 1997

It was reported that a radical Albanian political grouping, the Democratic Party of **Albanian**, emerged. The party is said to seem determined to challenge the government on crucial issues such as higher education for **Albanian** and broader use of the Albanian language.

◆ December 17, 1997

It was reported that after the Gostivar riots, the governing ex-communist Social Democrats retained the support of the moderate Albanian Party for Democratic Prosperity (PDP). The two parties have co-operated in government since 1992, with the **Albanian** holding five cabinet posts in return for their support of a step-by-step policy to end discrimination against the minority.

◆ May 29, 1998

Arben Xhaferri, an ethnic Albanian political leader admitted that the ethnic

Albanian in Macedonia are better off than those of any other Balkan country.

◆ May 29, 1998

An additional 750 UN peacekeeping troops, including 350 Americans, were deployed to stabilize Macedonia's border (The Christian Science Monitor). The force was deployed in 1992 following concerns that any of Macedonia's four neighbors - Serbia, Albania, Bulgaria and Greece - could undermine the country's quest for independence and stability.

◆ July 22, 1998

The UN Security Council voted unanimously to add 250 troops to the UN Preventive Deployment Force (Unpredep) in Macedonia and to extend its mandate until the end of February 1999.

◆ August 29, 1998

On the occasion of Albanian Prime Minister's statement saying that Macedonia's **Albanian** should be satisfied with their position and seek their rights only within the system, the chairman of the Democratic Party of **Albanian** Arben Xhaferri noted: „**Nano seems to labor under the illusion that idyllic inter-ethnic relations prevail in Macedonia at a time when the Albanian people are suffering a tragedy in Kosova; when the Macedonian government fails to support the idea of Kosova's independence; when there are Albanian political prisoners; when Tetovo university is not recognized; when the official use of the Albanian language is forbidden, and the Macedonian press tries every day to portray the Albanian as terrorists and elements that destabilize the Balkans.**

◆ November 1, 1998

The Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organisation (VMRO) won 46 seats in the two-round general election and negotiated to form a coalition government with the new pro-business Democratic Alternative Party and with the Democratic Party of **Albanian** (DPA).

◆ December 1, 1998

Debates on the composition of the coalition government opened in Parliament after two weeks of smooth negotiations. The Macedonian experiment in power-sharing includes even the most radical ethnic political parties. Ljupco Georgievski, the VMRO leader said, he expects no trouble from extremists in his party or in Mr. Xhaferi's. Arben Xhaferi, the leader of the Democratic Party of **Albanian**, said **Albanian** now must learn to work with Macedonians.

◆ January 20, 1999

Members of the government coalition and ethnic Albanian parties in Macedonia backed

an appeal by Speaker Savo Klimovski to President Kiro Gligorov, asking Gligorov to sign the amnesty law passed by parliament in December. The law covers, among others, the ethnic Albanian mayors of Gostivar and Tetovo, Rufi Osmani and Alajdin Demiri. The assembly enacted this law on 29th December. The President did not give the final date by which he would present his stand on the amnesty law.(BBC)

◆ January 22, 1999

Albania and Macedonia expressed their concerns over an influx of refugees from the Serbian province of Kosovo.

◆ February 2, 1999

Macedonian Foreign Minister Aleksandar Dimitrov offered Macedonian territory for more NATO troops and for a possible intervention in the southern Serbian province of Kosovo and Metohija, during British Foreign Secretary Robin Cook's visit to Skopje on 30th January. According to unofficial figures, there are currently about 2,300 NATO troops in Macedonia, deployed in Skopje, Tetovo and Kumanovo.

◆ February 5, 1999

Arben Xhaferri, the leader of the Democratic Party of Albanian, said that he supported Kosovo achieving independence by political means. Speaking during a visit to Bulgaria Xhaferri said that the situation of ethnic Albanian in Macedonia is quite different from that of ethnic Albanian in Kosovo: Albanian in Macedonia, stated Xhaferri, have been politically, but never administratively, separate. This is why „it is impossible to talk of reshaping the borders in Macedonia“. Xhaferri concluded: „I definitely believe that the Albanian have made a great contribution to stability in Macedonia.“

◆ February 5, 1999

During his talks with the Yugoslav Ambassador to Skopje Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov said that Macedonia does not support the demand of ethnic **Albanian** for the recognition of Serbia's southern province of Kosovo-Metohija as an independent state, and it was against any changes in Yugoslavia's borders.

◆ February 18, 1999

The leader of Macedonia's Democratic Party of **Albanian**, Arben Xhaferri, said that the emergence of the Kosovo Liberation Army (UCK) helped his party (DPA) become a part of the governing coalition in Macedonia. He said, the existence of the UCK made the party's (DPA's) political adversaries look at it (DPA) in a different light and take the party and its policies more seriously.

◆ February 18, 1999

The leader of the ethnic Albanian party in the Macedonian government coalition, Arber Xhaferri, said he foresees the formation of an all-Albanian state in the long-term, maybe by the „beginning of the third millennium“. He said, today's priority for the **Albanian** was to resolve the Kosovo problem. He predicted „a major war“ if the current talks on Kosovo failed.

◆ February 26, 1999

A veto by China prevents the Security Council from authorizing an extension of the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia for a further six months.

◆ February 26, 1999

Reports from the Macedonian-Yugoslav border showed that the number of Federal Republic of Yugoslavia citizens crossing into Macedonia fell drastically. Bedredin Ibraimi, member of the ethnic Albanian government coalition party and Minister for Labor and Social Politics, said that Macedonia was "prepared to accept refugees from Kosovo. He said that the UNHCR had ensured humanitarian aid for 20,000 refugees that are already in Macedonia.

◆ February 26, 1999

Skopje, 25th February: Macedonian President Kiro Gligorov stated during talks with a delegation of Serbian associations in the country that Macedonian territory will not be used for a possible aggression by any military forces against Serbia and Yugoslavia.

◆ March 3, 1999

More than 5,000 ethnic **Albanian** were reported to have fled their homes for neighboring Macedonia in the wake of some of the heaviest fighting since the Kosovo peace talks were suspended last week. The U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees said at least 1,250 of them have already managed to cross the border into Macedonia. The other 4,000 were said to be camped out in the countryside near the border.

◆ March 10, 1999

Early local elections were held in Tetovo and Gostivar, two largely ethnic Albanian towns in northwestern Macedonia. Because of the low voter turnout the citizens of Gostivar did not get their new mayor in the first round. Tetovo, where turnout was a little over 50 per cent, elected a municipal council and a new mayor.

◆ March 24, 1999

NATO launched a war against Yugoslavia. Refugees from Kosovo left for Albania and

Macedonia.

◆ March 31, 1999

Arben Xhaferri, the leader of an ethnic Albanian party which forms part of the government coalition, said that it was his party's duty to „stabilize Macedonia and achieve unity“, and urged Macedonian Albanian not to get directly involved in the Kosovo conflict.

◆ April 15, 1999

Macedonian Albanian political parties were reportedly helping the prime minister of the Kosovo Albanian' provisional government. Recruits from western Macedonia were sent to training centers in northern Albania, where they were trained to carry out terrorist actions.

◆ April 17, 1999

The Tetovo police rejected Macedonian media claims that there was a headquarters for the recruitment of Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) fighters in Tetovo municipality. Citing their sources, the Skopje daily „Dnevnik“ reported that special headquarters existed in the Tetovo village of Poroj which performed the tasks of accepting Kosovo refugees, as well as of organizing the transfer of Macedonian volunteers into KLA ranks. This information was denied by the Macedonian Albanian political party headquarters. The opposition Party of Democratic Prosperity (PDP) claimed that it has no information regarding young **Albanian** being recruited in Tetovo for the KLA's needs. The other party of **Albanian** in Macedonia, Arben Xhaferri's Democratic Party of **Albanian** [DPA], a government coalition party, refrained from comment.

◆ April 29, 1999

„We must not allow Macedonia to be destabilized ... [because] ... if we allow ... [this] ...we would be working directly in favour of Milosevic's policy.“, says Menduh Thaci, vice president of the Democratic Party of **Albanian**, in an interview for the ethnic Albanian daily „Flaka“.

◆ April 30, 1999

Arben Xhaferri, talked in Tetovo town hall with the politically active body and selected members of the Democratic Party of Albanian. Xhaferri reaffirmed the party's support for the temporary government of Hashim Thaci in Kosovo. The determination to support Kosovo's independence was reiterated, as was DPA's opposition to sending ground troops, since this would only lead to autonomy, but not to an independence of Kosovo.

◆ May 6, 1999

The two largest parties of **Albanian** of Macedonia, the Party for Democratic Prosperity (PPD), and the Democratic Party of **Albanian** (PDP) issued a joint statement calling on all Kosovo political forces to continue their state-constituent efforts for Kosova's independence. The statement, signed by the party chairmen, invited the Albanian political forces to consolidate their ranks and make efforts to constitute the interim government of Kosova to conform to the Rambouillet Agreement, signed by Hashim Thaci, Ibrahim Rugova and Rexhep Qosja.

◆ May 13, 1999

Arben Xhaferri openly supports the Thaci government (the Kosovo rebel government). At his meeting with German Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer, he even demanded that the international community do the same..

◆ May 15, 1999

Prime Minister of Albania Pandeli Majko met with the chairman of the Party for Democratic Prosperity in Macedonia, Abdurrahman Haliti. Majko said that the Albanian government is making efforts for the unification of the political and military factor in Kosova.

◆ May 29, 1999

The Albanian party which is part of the ruling coalition said **Albanian** of Macedonia were no longer satisfied with their status of national minority and wanted the same status as the Slavs. „We want Macedonia to proclaim itself a multi-ethnic country made up on an equal basis of a Macedonian and an Albanian nation“, says Adelina Marku, spokeswoman of the Albanian Democratic Party based in Tetovo. She added that the time was not yet ripe to modify the Macedonian constitution.

◆ June 10, 1999

Andre Gerilymatos, director of the Research Institute on South Eastern Europe at Simon Fraser University, argues that the Kosovo peace accord will not offer practical solution to the Kosovar crisis. Gerilymatos outlines the following reasons: a) NATO rules out Kosovo's partition; b) KLA is unlikely to give up its fight for independence; c) KLA is unlikely to disarm; d) significant number of KLA guerrillas remain in Albania and Macedonia, determined to continue the war on two fronts.

◆ June 23, 1999

It is reported that NATO had 19,000 troops in Kosovo, another 10,000 at a logistic base in Macedonia, and another 8,000 in Albania. The major tasks of the troops include: mine cleaning; returning of refugees; disarming the KLA.

◆ August 16, 1999

Arms smuggling in and out of Kosovo is frequently reported. Albanian and Macedonian border with Kosovo are said to be effectively open.

◆ November 17, 1999

Boris Trajkovski won the presidential elections with the electoral support of the ethnic Albanians.

◆ February 26, 2000

A fresh wave of ethnic violence broke out in Bujanovac, a remote settlement of southern Serbia. NATO and ethnic Albanian sources in Kosovo said that the lion share of responsibility lays with radical irredentist elements of the KLA infiltrating Serbia from Kosovo. Violence was also reported in neighboring Macedonia.

◆ October 26, 2000

State leaders of all Balkan countries and representatives of the European Union met in Macedonia for their first summit since the fall of Slobodan Milosevic.

◆ January 25, 2001

Albanian guerrillas claimed responsibility for a rocket attack on a police station in Macedonia which left one officer dead and wounded another three.

◆ January 26, 2001

British troops patrolling the Kosovo-Yugoslav border came under fire from suspected Albanian gunmen. The gunmen retreated back into southern Serbia.

◆ February 19, 2001

Ethnic Albanians clashed with a military patrol in Macedonia. The ethnic Albanian insurgents wore the insignia of the new National Liberation Army (NLA). Due to increasing violence Macedonia put its troops on alert along the border with Kosovo.

◆ February 25, 2001

Macedonian military officials said that they were staging posts to prevent Albanian ethnic fighters infiltrating their territory. Macedonian sources named the former KLA commander and leader of the Alliance for Kosovo, Ramush Haradinaj, as organizing incursions. Ethnic Albanian representatives on their side said incursions were organized by alienated former Albanian fighters who did not have coherent political goals or a cohesive political structure. Observers tended to link events in Macedonia and the Presevo valley in Serbia to

an upsurge of violence against Serbs in Kosovo. Observers argued that Albanians were determined to build greater Kosovo.

◆ February 25, 2001

Gorgi Trendafilov, a spokesman for the Macedonian army criticized NATO-led peacekeepers in Kosovo for not controlling the movement of weapons and armed men on their side. President of Macedonia Boris Trajkovski asked for more action from the Kosovo-based peacekeepers. The leader of the Democratic Party of Macedonia, Arben Xhaferi, admitted that some individuals and small groups could be active in Macedonia but insisted that there was no organized campaigns of ethnic Albanians against the Macedonian authorities.

◆ February 25, 2001

Macedonian and Serbian Ministers discussed joint military interventions to drive the guerrillas out. Observers said that this step was running the risk of alienating the Albanian ethnic movement.

◆ February 28, 2001

NATO agreed to start dismantling the buffer zone around Kosovo because of growing evidence that Albanian separatist guerrillas were using it to stage incursions into southern Serbia. NATO Secretary General Lord Robertson ordered an immediate political and military mission to the Macedonian capital Skopje.

In the meantime, ethnic Albanian militants fought separate battles with Serb and Macedonian forces. NATO official said Albanian fighters occupying the Macedonian village of Tanusevci exchanged fire with Macedonian army units. In the Presevo valley in Serbia, ethnic Albanian rebels clashed with Serb forces near Bujanovac.

◆ February 28, 2001

At a meeting of NATO foreign ministers US Secretary of State

◆ March 2, 2001

The 120 member Macedonian parliament ratified a long-awaited border treaty with Serbia. Only the small opposition Albanian Party for Democratic Prosperity voted against ratification on the ground that political parties in Kosovo were not consulted. Some observers believed that the initiating of the border accord by Macedonian President Trajkovski and his Yugoslav counterpart Kostunica at the recent Balkan summit in Skopje might have triggered recent violations of the Macedonian border. The Democratic Party of Albanians, the main coalition partner of the Macedonian government, is working hard to diffuse fears that Tanusevci incident could lead to

inter-ethnic clashes in Macedonia .

◆ March 2, 2001

NATO issued a last minute appeal to Macedonia not to embark on a military offensive against ethnic Albanian guerrillas. The Macedonian authorities on their part warned NATO that they were losing patience following the appearance of about 200 ethnic Albanian guerrillas in the border village of Tanusevci.

◆ March 5, 2001

The Macedonian army announced mobilization (mediapool.bg).

In Washington, State Department spokesman Richard Boucher said: „**We strongly condemn the acts of violence by extremists who are seeking to undermine the stability of Macedonia, Kosovo and the region.**“ Russian President **Vladimir Putin declared that the potential for extremism spilling beyond Kosovo was mounting. EU countries said they had delivered tough warnings to Albanian leaders in Kosovo.**

◆ March 7, 2001

Macedonia's Defense Ministry claimed that Macedonian positions had been attacked with mortar fire, as NATO peacekeepers joined Macedonian units in a bid to seal off the guerrilla-held areas. As he addressed the parliament, the Macedonian president made a public promise to root out ethnic Albanian terrorism and extremism.

◆ March 9, 2001

American peacekeepers opened fire on Kosovar Albanian guerrillas near the border with Macedonia. Peacekeepers crossed into Macedonia to take over positions held by the rebels fighting Macedonian forces. While US officials denied those claims they acknowledged that there was a confusion about the border.

◆ March 11, 2001

A new Albanian ethnic party, the National Democratic Party, was founded in Macedonia. Its members were mainly former prisoners. The party was expected to become the political wing of the Army for National Liberation.

◆ March 15, 2001

Skirmishes between ethnic Albanian insurgents and Macedonian authorities which first began at the border village of Tanusevci and then spread to Kumanovo have reached Tetovo.

◆ March 15, 2001

President Trajkovski summoned a Council for National Security for consultations on the crisis in the country.

Prime Minister Georgievski said that a political motif lurked underneath the terrorist activities. The source of the crisis was in Kosovo. However terrorist actions in Macedonia were conducted by well trained political saboteurs.

◆ March 18, 2001

The Army for National Liberation announced that it had appointed its representative for talks with the Macedonian authorities.

II. SELECTED COMMUNIQUÉ
FROM THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

SELECTED COMMUNIQUÉ FROM THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

INTERIOR MINISTRY INTRODUCES MOVEMENT LIMITATION IN TETOVO

Communiqué from March 25, 2001

Having in mind the current security situation in the municipality of Tetovo the Minister of Interior issues an **ORDER** for limitation of movement of citizens in this municipality from 19.00 to 06.00h next day.

The decision is made in compliance with the Article 55, paragraph 1 and Article 16, paragraph 1, align 2 of the Law on Organization and Work of the state administration bodies, as well as in compliance with Article 27, paragraph 3 of the Macedonian Constitution, Articles 30 and 41 of the Law on Internal Affairs and Article 63 of the Interior Ministry Regulation Book.

The decision is to be set into force immediately, and is made to secure the lives and property of citizens and to maintain public law and order in the municipality of Tetovo. The citizens should not leave their homes in the above stated times, except in the cases of emergency. In any other justified cases they can leave their homes only with written notice from the Head of the Sector of Internal Affairs in Tetovo

MACEDONIAN SECURITY FORCES ISSUE ULTIMATUM TO THE TERRORISTS

Communiqué from March 20, 2001

In order to avoid the civilians victims and loss of lives of the innocent citizens, which are held as hostages by the terrorists in Tetovo area, Macedonian security forces issue **ULTIMATUM** to the terrorists to lay the weapon and to surrender to the structures in charge or to leave the Macedonian territory.

From Tuesday midnight until Wednesday midnight the Macedonian security forces would restrain from opening fire towards the terrorists, except as a respond to the terrorist fire.

After this deadline, the Macedonian security forces will continue to attack the terrorists with all available means in order to destroy them completely in Tetovo area, along the northern border and everywhere else where they would be noticed in order to eliminate them from Macedonia and to establish peace on the Macedonian territory.

MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS FILES CHARGES AGAINST HISNI SHAKIRI

Communiqué from March 29, 2001

The Ministry of Internal Affairs filed charges against Hisni Shakiri, member of the Macedonian parliament. Shakiri is suspected that he caused an act of „armed riot“, which is a violation of the Criminal Law of Macedonia.

Shakiri caused the crime yesterday, when he composed and signed a Declaration, which was presented by the media, and in which he reports that he joins the armed paramilitary formation - NLA.

He also called the citizens and high Albanian officials in Macedonia to do the same, by which he actually urged for armed riots in the country.

APPEAL FROM MACEDONIAN DEFENCE AND INTERIOR MINISTRIES

Communiqué from May 3, 2001

Macedonian Defence and Interior Ministries **APPEAL** to Macedonian citizens from Slupcane and Vaksince villages near Kumanovo to leave their homes urgently.

The evacuation should start immediately and the citizens should leave their homes by 15.00. The citizens should head towards Kumanovo, Tabanovce and Lipkovo, where the police would accept them.

Macedonian Interior and Defence Ministries appeal to terrorist groups not to hinder the withdrawal of the local citizens and not to use them as a shield.

It is appealed to the terrorists to lay the weapon and to surrender to the Macedonian authorities, and the Macedonian jurisdictional institutions will take into consideration that fact.

Macedonian Interior and Defence Ministries appeal to citizens to follow these instructions and to enable the operation of the Macedonian security forces.

Communiqué from May 5, 2001

Macedonian Defence and Interior Ministries **PROLONG** the deadline for extraction of the civilian population from the villages near Kumanovo for 11:00 am.

The population of Lojane, Slupcane, Matejce, Lipkovo, Ovla, Orizare and Vaksince should leave for Kumanovo, moving solely by the asphalt road, and carrying personal identification documents.

These ministries demand from the terrorist groups to immediately free the Macedonian Army soldier and the two civilians they keep as hostages, to lay down their weapons and

surrender to the Macedonian security forces.

Once the deadline expires, the Macedonian security forces will resume the armed operations.

Communiqué from May 8, 2001

The ministries of defense and internal affairs **APPEAL** to the citizens living in villages Lojane, Matejce, Slupcane, Otlja, Orizare and Vaksince to leave their homes and to go to the border with Kosovo - FR Yugoslavia or to Kumanovo.

The evacuation starts tomorrow at 9.00 a.m.

The ministries of defense and internal affairs call the terrorists not to block the evacuation, to release the captured soldier and two civilians, to immediately lay down their arms and to surrender to the Macedonian security forces.

Communiqué from May 16, 2001

The ministries of defense and internal affairs **APPEAL** to the citizens living in villages Lojane, Matejce, Slupcane, Otlja, Orizare and Vaksince to leave their homes and to go to the border with Kosovo - FR Yugoslavia or to Kumanovo.

Your lives are endangered by the terrorists that entered your village. Your security is our concern and we want to protect you. Due to the presence of the terrorists it is necessary most urgently to leave your homes and to evacuate in direction to Kumanovo, traveling only on the asphalt road. You are to be sheltered on all checkpoints by the police and army authority whereat representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross will also be present.

The evacuation should start Wednesday at 14:00h and will end at late Thursday at 12:00h.

If the terrorists do not leave your village and do not lay down arms at the end of the deadline, Macedonian security forces will have to continue to undertake the military operations.

We understand that the decision for leaving your homes is very difficult for you, however it is necessary at this point due to the direct danger. You should take with your personal identification documents in order to be sure that your return back to your homes is guaranteed.

Representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross will also be present at all checkpoints where you will be sheltered.

The Republic of Macedonia gives you a guarantee, as soon as the security conditions are created will enable you safe return to your homes. Your security and your health are our concern.

MACEDONIAN MINISTRY OF INTERIOR: TERRORISTS DO NOT RESPECT THE CEASEFIRE

Communiqué from July 6, 2001

The Macedonian Interior Ministry fully respects the Ceasefire Agreement, but the terrorists do not respect it.

Thursday night, around midnight, bursts of automatic fire were heard from the villages of Slatina, Tearce, Prshovce, and Otushishte, all in the Tetovo area. The terrorists also opened fire at the village of Bigor, populated with Macedonians.

The terrorists also opened mortar fire at the police positions near the stadium and at the Macedonian Army barracks in Tetovo. At 2:30 separate shots were heard coming from the suburb Drenovec, while an hour earlier the terrorists attacked the police station in Rasce.

Macedonian security forces did not respond to any of these provocations.

During Friday more intense movement of people wearing black uniforms was noticed in the villages Neproshteno, Slatina, Tearce, Prshovce, Glogi, Dobroshte, and Odri. The Albanian terrorists have made barricades and strongholds at the road Tetovo - Jazince.

The Interior Ministry continues to work on the implementation of the peace plan of Macedonian President Boris Trajkovski.

Communiqué from July 7, 2001

Macedonian Internal Affairs Ministry announces that during Saturday the terrorist groups did not **RESPECT** the declared ceasefire, and seriously threaten the security situation in the northwest parts of Macedonian national border.

This condition starts to get very concerning dimensions, because the terrorist groups started to assume the role of para-police forces, wear military police uniforms with the insignia of KLA and set checkpoints on the route „Arabati Baba mosque“ - Pirok, as well as on the road between the villages of Poroj and Neproshteno and the border crossing „Jazince“. Terrorists started to entrench themselves also in the village of Leshok and other locations in the Tetovo area where they have not been active so far.

The Macedonian Interior Ministry demands from the European Union monitoring mission and NATO to warn the terrorists to respect the declared ceasefire and obey the ceasefire agreement they made with NATO, which corresponds to the first phase of the implementation of President Trajkovski's Peace Plan. If they do not do so, the Macedonian security forces will undertake all necessary measures to stabilise the security situation and restore the public law and order in the country.

Macedonian Interior Ministry appeals for restraint of the Macedonian citizens because it takes all measures to restore the control and stabilise the situation.

STATEMENTS BY THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR LJUBE BOSKOVSKI:

Skopje, May 22

„Terrorists keep attacking and the appeals bring no results. **I am expressing great concern for the civilians that are held hostages in the Kumanovo area.**

The Government along with the Interior Ministry will take all measures to restore stability and peace to the civilians that are exposed to such atrocities.

We all wish to put an end to this terrorist drama. This situation also brings economic losses and presents a threat to the country's internal stability.

We are dealing with drug smugglers, wishing unstable situation that will enable their future existence. These terrorist groups do not enjoy the support of ethnic Albanians. The Ministry possessed evidence for some of the terrorists that would bring them before the Hague Tribunal”.

Skopje, July 25

„We strongly believed that the ceasefire agreement we signed with NATO will be respected. **The Albanian terrorists violated the ceasefire around 250 times**, and if they do not retreat to the positions they had on July 5, we will have to act as a serious state and force them to do so.

There is still hope that the terrorists will be convinced to retreat. **We are just trying to lower the risk of casualties as much as possible, and this is why we sometimes have to accept seemingly unacceptable suggestions.** The terrorists do not retreat but on the contrary, they continue to entrench themselves in the new positions”.

TERRORISTS MUST BE DEFEATED IF WE WANT PEACE

Skopje, August 1

„I think that Macedonia has many reasons to be upset. We cannot put up with this pressure any longer, and Macedonia cannot bow its head and wait for the axe of the Albanian terrorists to fall.

It is high time for the last optimist in Macedonia to understand that the only optimistic option is to defeat the terrorists, so as to restore peace. **Peace is something precious, and war is a very expensive investment. No one in Macedonia wants war, but peace must come to Macedonia, and the only way to bring it is by defeating the terrorists.** This is not a war cry, but the Macedonian Police and Army are strong enough to defeat these terrorist gangs, and I think it is high time for the speculations who is for war, and who is not, to stop”.

III. SELECTED COMMUNIQUÉ BY THE SO - CALLED NLA

Selected Communiqué from so - called NLA



Skopje January 30, 2000

INTRODUCING THE PUBLIC

We inform the public that we have committed the military attacks in January near Skopje when Macedonian policemen were killed and in Oslomej near Kicevo when the police station was damaged.

Until now, we, the Albanians demanded our rights through dialog, peacefully and through the state institutions. Our demands are disregarded and ignored. On the contrary the Macedonian government responds with state terror, such as cases in Skopje, Radoliste, Tetovo, Gostivar and Kicevo.

Albanian - Macedonian dialog, resulting in an anti – Albanian policy by the Macedonian government is unacceptable. The dialog can continue only with the international mediation.

We support sovereignty and territorial integrity of Macedonia. We do respect the interests of NATO – particularly of USA in Macedonia.

We demand our rights that belong to us and we will fight until we get them.

GENERAL HQ's OF THE NLA (UÇK)



23-01-2001

Shkup

**Ustria Clirimtare Combëtare
Shtabi i Përgjithshëm**

KOMUNIKATË NR. 4.

Yesterday, January 22, 2001 in Tearce near Tetovo a special unit of the National Liberation Army supported by group of monitors, attacked the Macedonian police station using automatic rifles and hand grenade launchers.

In this occasion the occupying power have been neutralized and didn't give any resistance...

The attack was with a limited warning character for the Macedonian occupators and Albanian speaking collaborators.

The uniform of the Macedonian occupators will be attacked until the Albanian people are freed. Thus the policemen should go to their homes in order not to lose their lives in vain because of the illusions of the Macedonian plan to dominate the Albanian majority.

GENERAL HQ's OF THE NLA (UÇK)



COMMUNIQUE FROM THE HQ OF THE 113 UÇK BRIGADE

Starting from 0500 hours in June 8, 2001, and until late evening June 9, 2001, government police and military forces have undertaken a broad offensive against ethnic Albanian villages of Likova, Orizare, Hotël, Sllupçan, Mateç, Strina and Voksh (Slav: Vaksince). Villages offer shelter to thousands of ethnic Albanian refugees and civilian inhabitants, and are being defended by units of the 113'th UÇK Brigade.

This offensive marks officially the involvement of the Serbian military in the situation in FYROM. At 0630 hours in June 8, 2001, when ethnic Albanian villages were being targeted by artillery, tank and gunship fire from government forces, two MiG-29 planes flew in at low altitude into the area, heading from the direction of Serbia. The MiG's flew in circles over the area for two times, maintaining low altitude. Then they returned in the direc-

tion from which they had come, without engaging any targets.

Our recognizance units have earlier reported that government tanks, who shell ethnic Albanian villages from maximum distance, have at least in two occasions had Serb flags. Also, our forces during the entire time of the campaign have encountered a number of mercenaries from Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Greece and Ukraine, who had served and/or serve within the ranks of the government forces. Our intelligence reports indicate also that at least two special units from Serbia have been engaged to fight for the government forces against ethnic Albanians in FYROM.

During recent fighting, which have occurred after the truce declared by General HQ of the UÇK, our positions have been attacked viciously by government forces. Our units stood their ground and enemy retreated, leaving behind a number of dead and wounded. Our experts are working to identify the enemy casualties. Further information on their number and ranks shall be offered to the opinion in due time.

The enemy has suffered heavy material casualties. Three enemy tanks were destroyed outside our defence positions in Mateç, and one outside Orizare. A MI-24 gunship was hit by our air defence over Orizare, but was able to retreat to territory held by the government forces.

Our forces have suffered four dead and four wounded, two of them heavily. No civilian losses have been reported.

Units of the 113 UÇK Brigade have advanced in the village of Mateç (Slav: Matejce), one of the hottest spots at the arena of fighting. This village is entirely under the control of UÇK.

The morale among our ranks is high. Our soldiers see, that the government of FYROM, who have been offered a unilateral truce by our HQ, still choose war before peace. Our message to the President and the Prime Minister of FYROM is, that only liberty and equality in FYROM will be able to stop our just and freedom-loving fight.

From Brigade HQ 113 UÇK Brigade



COMMUNIQUÉ FROM THE GENERAL HQ'S OF THE NLA (UÇK)

General HQ follows with great concern the situation at the field. It is HQ's assessment that tensions have worsened after the [Slav] Academy of Sciences and Arts has published it's proposal to divide the country along ethnic lines, and after Prime Minister Ljupce Georgievski's cry for a war declaration in FYROM.

HQ estimates that the government talks to buy weapons from third countries shall lead to worsened crisis and a possible all-out ethnic war, to which HQ's is opposed. HQ's supports FYROM's integrity and sovereignty; it opposes all attempts from whomsoever, group or institution, to destroy the country.

HQ's condemns vandalistic cases as in Manastir (Slav: Bitola) and other localities, where civilian and religious objects have been set ablaze. HQ condemn also the attack in Shkup (Slav: Skopje) against the premises of the Parliament of FYROM.

HQ call upon all radical forces to appeal to the reason. There should be no changes of the international border, and no cries of war against co-citizens, only because they demand their unalienable rights. The government should not contract to buy arms, at a time when citizens go on strikes against worsened economic conditions.

HQ has demanded before and continues to demand an armistice by both sides in the conflict. We shall demonstrate that we are able to hold on to a truce, provided that the government forces do so too.

UÇK supports constructive dialogue and is ready to co-operate at any time with the government, as well as with due international parties.

Starting from 2400 hours CET at June 7, 2001, UÇK shall respect an unilateral truce, unless its units provoked by the governments police or military forces



Communiqué From UÇK on It's Legal Status

National Liberation Army (UÇK) is a disciplined military organization with it's own Central Internal Regulation, Regulations on the Work and the Competencies of the Staffs, Commands, Units, Officers and Soldiers.

NLA has it's uniform, it's grades and it's tags, which are carried according to the Regulation on Uniform.

The organization of the UÇK guarantees that it's work shall be done according to the laws and customs of war. All soldiers of UÇK, starting from privates to the members of the Joint Staff, are compelled to follow unconditionally these laws and customs.

The Joint Staff of the UÇK and it's soldiers are compelled to follow and abide by the Geneva Convention (1949).

Against those who might misuse and dishonor the uniform and the functions given within ranks of UÇK, as well as against those who's behavior contradicts regulations issued by the Joint Staff of the UÇK, far most and especially against those who might be suspected for committing suspected war crimes, the Joint Staff is compelled to with take immediate action.

The Joint Staff of the UÇK shall, upon request, co-operate at full length with the International War Crimes Tribunal in the Hague.

Political Head of the National Liberation Army (UÇK)

Ali Ahmeti

IV. SELECTED INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS AND DOMESTIC PROVISIONS

SELECTED INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS AND DOMESTIC PROVISIONS

Charter of the United Nations

Chapter VII

Action With Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land

forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the

maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Principles of International Law Recognized in the Charter of the Nüremberg Tribunal and in the Judgment of the Tribunal, 1950

Principle I

Any person who commits an act which constitutes a crime under international law is responsible therefor and liable to punishment.

Principle II

The fact that international law does not impose a penalty for an act which constitutes a crime under international law does not relieve the person who committed the act from responsibility under international law.

Principle III

The fact that a person who committed an act which constitutes a crime under international law acted as Head of State or responsible Government official does not relieve him from responsibility under international law.

Principle IV

The fact that a person acted pursuant to order of his Government or of a superior does not relieve him from responsibility under international law, provided a moral choice was in fact possible to him.

Principle V

Any person charged with a crime under international law has the right to a fair trial on the facts and law.

Principle VI

The crimes hereinafter set out are punishable as crimes under international law:

(a) Crimes against peace:

(i) Planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances;

(ii) Participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the acts mentioned under (i).

(b) War crimes:

Violations of the laws or customs of war include, but are not limited to, murder, ill-treatment or deportation to slave-labour or for any other purpose of civilian population of or in

occupied territory, murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war, of persons on the seas, killing of hostages, plunder of public or private property, wanton destruction of cities, towns, or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity.

(c) Crimes against humanity:

Murder, extermination, enslavement, deportation and other inhuman acts done against any civilian population, or persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds, when such acts are done or such persecutions are carried on in execution of or in connexion with any crime against peace or any war crime.

Principle VII

Complicity in the commission of a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity as set forth in Principle VI is a crime under international law.

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

entered into force Jan. 12, 1951.

The Contracting Parties,

Having considered the declaration made by the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 96 (I) dated 11 December 1946 that genocide is a crime under international law, contrary to the spirit and aims of the United Nations and condemned by the civilized world,

Recognizing that at all periods of history genocide has inflicted great losses on humanity, and

Being convinced that, in order to liberate mankind from such an odious scourge, international co-operation is required,

Hereby agree as hereinafter provided:

Article 1

The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

Article 2

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Article 3

The following acts shall be punishable:

- (a) Genocide;
- (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;
- (c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
- (d) Attempt to commit genocide;

(e) Complicity in genocide.

Article 4

Persons committing genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals.

Article 5

The Contracting Parties undertake to enact, in accordance with their respective Constitutions, the necessary legislation to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention, and, in particular, to provide effective penalties for persons guilty of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III.

Article 6

Persons charged with genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction.

Article 7

Genocide and the other acts enumerated in article III shall not be considered as political crimes for the purpose of extradition.

The Contracting Parties pledge themselves in such cases to grant extradition in accordance with their laws and treaties in force.

Article 8

Any Contracting Party may call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take such action under the Charter of the United Nations as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in article III.

Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

entered into force June 26, 1987.

The States Parties to this Convention,

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Recognizing that those rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person,

Considering the obligation of States under the Charter, in particular Article 55, to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Having regard to article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, both of which provide that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Having regard also to the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1975,

Desiring to make more effective the struggle against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment throughout the world,

Have agreed as follows:

PART I

Article 1

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the term „torture“ means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.

2. This article is without prejudice to any international instrument or national legislation which does or may contain provisions of wider application.

Article 2

1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other meas-

ures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.

2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked as a justification of torture.

3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may not be invoked as a justification of torture.

Article 3

1. No State Party shall expel, return („refouler“) or extradite a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that he would be in danger of being subjected to torture.

2. For the purpose of determining whether there are such grounds, the competent authorities shall take into account all relevant considerations including, where applicable, the existence in the State concerned of a consistent pattern of gross, flagrant or mass violations of human rights.

Article 4

1. Each State Party shall ensure that all acts of torture are offences under its criminal law. The same shall apply to an attempt to commit torture and to an act by any person which constitutes complicity or participation in torture.

2. Each State Party shall make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.

Article 5

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences referred to in article 4 in the following cases:

(a) When the offences are committed in any territory under its jurisdiction or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;

(b) When the alleged offender is a national of that State;

(c) When the victim is a national of that State if that State considers it appropriate.

2. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over such offences in cases where the alleged offender is present in any territory under its jurisdiction and it does not extradite him pursuant to article 8 to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.

3. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with internal law.

STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL

(ADOPTED 25 MAY 1993 by Resolution 827)

(AS AMENDED 13 MAY 1998 by Resolution 1166)

(AS AMENDED 30 NOVEMBER 2000 by Resolution 1329)

Having been established by the Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (hereinafter referred to as „the International Tribunal“) shall function in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

Article 1

Competence of the International Tribunal

The International Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991 in accordance with the provisions of the present Statute.

Article 2

Grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 1949

The International Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons committing or ordering to be committed grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, namely the following acts against persons or property protected under the provisions of the relevant Geneva Convention:

- (a) wilful killing;
- (b) torture or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments;
- (c) wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health;
- (d) extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly;
- (e) compelling a prisoner of war or a civilian to serve in the forces of a hostile power;
- (f) wilfully depriving a prisoner of war or a civilian of the rights of fair and regular trial;
- (g) unlawful deportation or transfer or unlawful confinement of a civilian;
- (h) taking civilians as hostages.

Article 3

Violations of the laws or customs of war

The International Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons violating the laws

or customs of war. Such violations shall include, but not be limited to:

- (a) employment of poisonous weapons or other weapons calculated to cause unnecessary suffering;
- (b) wanton destruction of cities, towns or villages, or devastation not justified by military necessity;
- (c) attack, or bombardment, by whatever means, of undefended towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings;
- (d) seizure of, destruction or wilful damage done to institutions dedicated to religion, charity and education, the arts and sciences, historic monuments and works of art and science;
- (e) plunder of public or private property.

Article 4 Genocide

1. The International Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons committing genocide as defined in paragraph 2 of this article or of committing any of the other acts enumerated in paragraph 3 of this article.

2. Genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) killing members of the group;
- (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

3. The following acts shall be punishable:

- (a) genocide;
- (b) conspiracy to commit genocide;
- (c) direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
- (d) attempt to commit genocide;
- (e) complicity in genocide.

Article 5 Crimes against humanity

The International Tribunal shall have the power to prosecute persons responsible for the following crimes when committed in armed conflict, whether international or internal in character, and directed against any civilian population:

- (a) murder;
- (b) extermination;
- (c) enslavement;
- (d) deportation;
- (e) imprisonment;
- (f) torture;
- (g) rape;
- (h) persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds;
- (i) other inhumane acts.

Article 6
Personal jurisdiction

The International Tribunal shall have jurisdiction over natural persons pursuant to the provisions of the present Statute.

Article 7
Individual criminal responsibility

1. A person who planned, instigated, ordered, committed or otherwise aided and abetted in the planning, preparation or execution of a crime referred to in articles 2 to 5 of the present Statute, shall be individually responsible for the crime.

2. The official position of any accused person, whether as Head of State or Government or as a responsible Government official, shall not relieve such person of criminal responsibility nor mitigate punishment.

3. The fact that any of the acts referred to in articles 2 to 5 of the present Statute was committed by a subordinate does not relieve his superior of criminal responsibility if he knew or had reason to know that the subordinate was about to commit such acts or had done so and the superior failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

4. The fact that an accused person acted pursuant to an order of a Government or of a superior shall not relieve him of criminal responsibility, but may be considered in mitigation of punishment if the International Tribunal determines that justice so requires.

Article 8
Territorial and temporal jurisdiction

The territorial jurisdiction of the International Tribunal shall extend to the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including its land surface, airspace and territorial waters. The temporal jurisdiction of the International Tribunal shall extend to a period beginning on 1 January 1991.

Article 9

Concurrent jurisdiction

1. The International Tribunal and national courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute persons for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1 January 1991.

2. The International Tribunal shall have primacy over national courts. At any stage of the procedure, the International Tribunal may formally request national courts to defer to the competence of the International Tribunal in accordance with the present Statute and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the International Tribunal.

Article 10

Non-bis-in-idem

1. No person shall be tried before a national court for acts constituting serious violations of international humanitarian law under the present Statute, for which he or she has already been tried by the International Tribunal.

2. A person who has been tried by a national court for acts constituting serious violations of international humanitarian law may be subsequently tried by the International Tribunal only if:

(a) the act for which he or she was tried was characterized as an ordinary crime; or

(b) the national court proceedings were not impartial or independent, were designed to shield the accused from international criminal responsibility, or the case was not diligently prosecuted.

3. In considering the penalty to be imposed on a person convicted of a crime under the present Statute, the International Tribunal shall take into account the extent to which any penalty imposed by a national court on the same person for the same act has already been served.

Convention on Duties and Rights of States in the Event of Civil Strife

entered into force May 21, 1929.

The Governments of the Republics represented at the Sixth International Conference of American States, held in the city of Havana, Republic of Cuba, in the year 1928, desirous of reaching an agreement as to the duties and rights of States in the event of civil strife, have appointed the following Plenipotentiaries:

(Here follow the names of Plenipotentiaries)

Who, after exchanging their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Article 1

The Contracting States bind themselves to observe the following rules with regard to civil strife in another one of them:

First: To use all means at their disposal to prevent the inhabitants of their territory, nationals or aliens, from participating in, gathering elements, crossing the boundary or sailing from their territory for the purpose of starting or promoting civil strife.

Second: To disarm and intern every rebel force crossing their boundaries, the expenses of internment to be borne by the State where public order may have been disturbed. The arms found in the hands of the rebels may be seized and withdrawn by the Government of the country granting asylum, to be returned, once the struggle has ended, to the State in civil strife.

Third: To forbid the traffic in arms and war material, except when intended for the Government, while the belligerency of the rebels has not been recognized, in which latter case the rules of neutrality shall be applied.

Fourth: To prevent that within their jurisdiction there be equipped, armed or adapted for warlike purposes any vessel intended to operate in favour of the rebellion.

Article 2

The declaration of piracy against vessels which have risen in arms, emanating from a Government, is not binding upon the other States.

The State that may be injured by depredations originating from insurgent vessels is entitled to adopt the following punitive measures against them: Should the authors of the damages be warships, it may capture and return them to the Government of the State to which they belong, for their trial; should the damage originate with merchantmen, the injured State may capture and subject them to the appropriate penal laws.

The insurgent vessel, whether a warship or a merchantman, which flies the flag of a foreign country to shield its actions, may also be captured and tried by the State of said flag.

Article 3

The insurgent vessel, whether a warship or a merchantman, equipped by the rebels, which arrives at a foreign country or seeks refuge therein, shall be delivered by the Government of the latter to the constituted Government of the State in civil strife, and the members of the crew shall be considered as political refugees.

Article 4

The present Convention does not affect obligations previously undertaken by the Contracting Parties through international agreements.

Article 5

After being signed, the present Convention shall be submitted to the ratification of the Signatory States. The Government of Cuba is charged with transmitting authentic certified copies to the Governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, the Union to notify the signatory Governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications. This Convention shall remain open to the adherence of non-Signatory States.

Final Act Of the International Peace Conference, 26 Martens
Nouveau Recueil (ser. 2)

The International Peace Conference, convoked in the best interests of humanity by His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, assembled, on the invitation of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, in the Royal House in the Wood at The Hague on 18 May 1899. The Powers enumerated in the following list took part in the Conference, to which they appointed the delegates named below:

In a series of meetings, between 18 May and 29 July 1899, in which the constant desire of the delegates above-mentioned has been to realize, in the fullest manner possible, the generous views of the august initiator of the Conference and the intentions of their Governments, the Conference has agreed, for submission for signature by the plenipotentiaries, on the text of the Convention and Declarations enumerated below and annexed to the present Act:

I. Convention for the peaceful adjustment of international differences.

II. Convention regarding the laws and customs of war on land.

III. Convention for the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention of 22 August 1864.

IV. Three Declarations:

1. To prohibit the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other similar new methods.

2. To prohibit the use of projectiles, the only object of which is the diffusion of asphyxiating or deleterious gases.

3. To prohibit the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope, of which the envelope does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisions.

These Conventions and Declarations shall form so many separate Acts. These Acts shall be dated this day, and may be signed up to 31 December 1899, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers represented at the International Peace Conference at The Hague.

Done at The Hague, 29 July 1899, in one copy only, which shall be deposited in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and of which copies, duly certified, shall be delivered to all the Powers represented at the Conference.

Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects,

Geneva, 10 October 1980.

The High Contracting Parties,

„Recalling“ that every State has the duty, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

„Further recalling“ the general principle of the protection of the civilian population against the effects of hostilities,

„Basing themselves“ on the principle of

international law that the right of the parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited, and on the principle that prohibits the employment in armed conflicts of weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering,

„Also recalling“ that it is prohibited to employ methods or means of warfare which are intended, or may be expected, to cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment,

„Confirming their determination“ that in cases not covered by this Convention and its annexed Protocols or by other international agreements, the civilian population and the combatants shall at all times remain under the protection and authority of the principles of international law derived from established custom, from the principles of humanity and from the dictates of public conscience,

„Desiring“ to contribute to international détente, the ending of the arms race and the building of confidence among States, and hence to the realization of the aspiration of all peoples to live in peace,

„Recognizing“ the importance of pursuing every effort which may contribute to progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

„Reaffirming“ the need to continue the codification and progressive development of the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict,

„Wishing“ to prohibit or restrict further the use of certain conventional weapons and believing that the positive results achieved in this area may facilitate the main talks on disarmament with a view to putting an end to the production, stockpiling and proliferation of such weapons,

„Emphasizing“ the desirability that all States become parties to this Convention and its annexed Protocols, especially the militarily significant States, „Bearing in mind“ that the

General Assembly of the United Nations and the United Nations Disarmament Commission may decide to examine the question of a possible broadening of the scope of the prohibitions and restrictions contained in this Convention and its annexed Protocols,

„Further bearing in mind“ that the Committee on Disarmament may decide to consider the question of adopting further measures to prohibit or restrict the use of certain conventional weapons,

Have agreed as follows:

Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict

The Hague, 14 May 1954.

The High Contracting Parties,

Recognizing that cultural property has suffered grave damage during recent armed conflicts and that, by reason of the developments in the technique of warfare, it is in increasing danger of destruction;

Being convinced that damage to cultural property belonging to any people whatsoever means damage to the cultural heritage of all mankind, since each people makes its contribution to the culture of the world;

Considering that the preservation of the cultural heritage is of great importance for all peoples of the world and that it is important that this heritage should receive international protection;

Guided by the principles concerning the protection of cultural property during armed conflict, as established in the Conventions of The Hague of 1899 and of 1907 and in the Washington Pact of 15 April 1935;

Being of the opinion that such protection cannot be effective unless both national and international measures have been taken to organize it in time of peace; Being determined to take all possible steps to protect cultural property;

Have agreed upon the following provisions:

CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING PROTECTION

Definition of Cultural Property

Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, the term „cultural property“ shall cover, irrespective of origin or ownership:

(a) movable or immovable property of great importance to the cultural heritage of every people, such as monuments of architecture, art or history, whether religious or secular; archaeological sites; groups of buildings which, as a whole, are of historical or artistic interest; works of art; manuscripts, books and other objects of artistic, historical or archaeological interest; as well as scientific collections and important collections of books or archives or of reproductions of the property defined above;

(b) buildings whose main and effective purpose is to preserve or exhibit the movable cultural property defined in sub-paragraph (a) such as museums, large libraries and depositories of archives, and refuges intended to shelter, in the event of armed conflict, the movable cultural property defined in sub-paragraph (a);

(c) centres containing a large amount of cultural property as defined in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b), to be known as „centres containing monuments“.

Protection of Cultural Property

Article 2

For the purposes of the present Convention, the protection of cultural property shall comprise the safeguarding of and respect for such property.

Safeguarding of Cultural Property

Article 3

The High Contracting Parties undertake to prepare in time of peace for the safeguarding of cultural property situated within their own territory against the foreseeable effects of an armed conflict, by taking such measures as they consider appropriate.

Respect for Cultural Property

Article 4.

1. The High Contracting Parties undertake to respect cultural property situated within their own territory as well as within the territory of other High Contracting Parties by refraining from any use of the property and its immediate surroundings or of the appliances in use for its protection for purposes which are likely to expose it to destruction or damage in the event of armed conflict; and by refraining from any act of hostility directed against such property.

2. The obligations mentioned in paragraph I of the present Article may be waived only in cases where military necessity imperatively requires such a waiver.

3. The High Contracting Parties further undertake to prohibit, prevent and, if necessary, put a stop to any form of theft, pillage or misappropriation of, and any acts of vandalism directed against, cultural property. They shall, refrain from requisitioning movable cultural

property situated in the territory of another High Contracting Party.

4. They shall refrain from any act directed by way of reprisals against cultural property.

5. No High Contracting Party may evade the obligations incumbent upon it under the present Article, in respect of another High Contracting Party, by reason of the fact that the latter has not applied the measures of safeguard referred to in Article 3.

Occupation

Article 5.

1. Any High Contracting Party in occupation of the whole or part of the territory of another High Contracting Party shall as far as possible support the competent national authorities of the occupied country in safeguarding and preserving its cultural property.

2. Should it prove necessary to take measures to preserve cultural property situated in occupied territory and damaged by military operations, and should the competent national authorities be unable to take such measures, the Occupying Power shall, as far as possible, and in close co-operation with such authorities, take the most necessary measures of preservation.

3. Any High Contracting Party whose government is considered their legitimate government by members of a resistance movement, shall, if possible, draw their attention to the obligation to comply with those provisions of the Conventions dealing with respect for cultural property.

Distinctive Marking of Cultural Property

Article 6

In accordance with the provisions of Article 16, cultural property may bear a distinctive emblem so as to facilitate its recognition.

Military Measures

Article 7.

1. The High Contracting Parties undertake to introduce in time of peace into their military regulations or instructions such provisions as may ensure observance of the present Convention, and to foster in the members of their armed forces a spirit of respect for the culture and cultural property of all peoples.

2. The High Contracting Parties undertake to plan or establish in peacetime. Within their armed forces, services or specialist personnel whose purpose will be to secure respect for cultural property and to co-operate with the civilian authorities responsible for safeguarding it.

CHAPTER VI : SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THE CONVENTION

Application of the Convention

Article 18.

1. Apart from the provisions which shall take effect in time of peace, the present Convention shall apply in the event of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties, even if the state of war is not recognized by one or more of them.

2. The Convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a High Contracting Party, even if the said occupation meets with no armed resistance.

3. If one of the Powers in conflict is not a Party to the present Convention, the Powers which are Parties thereto shall nevertheless remain bound by it in their mutual relations. They shall furthermore be bound by the Convention, in relation to the said Power, if the latter has declared that it accepts the provisions thereof and so long as it applies them.

Conflicts Not of an International Character

Article 19.

1. In the event of an armed conflict not of an international character occurring within the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, each party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the provisions of the present Convention which relate to respect for cultural property.

2. The parties to the Conflict shall endeavour to bring into force, by means of special agreements, all or part of the other provisions of the present Convention.

3. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may offer its services to the parties to the conflict.

4. The application of the preceding provisions shall not affect the legal status of the parties to the conflict

Extracts of the Penal Code of the Republic of Macedonia

Endangering the territorial integrity

Article 307

(1) A person who, by the use of force or serious threat to use force, attempts to secede a part of the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, or to annex a part of this territory to some other country, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least five years.

(2) A person who, by the use of force or serious threat to use force, attempts to change the borders of the republic of Macedonia, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three years,

Armed rebellion

Article 312

A person, who participates in an armed rebellion directed at endangering the constitutional system or the security of the Republic of Macedonia, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three years.

The organizer or instigator of the rebellion shall be punished with imprisonment of at least five years.

Terrorism

Article 313

A person who, with the intention of endangering the constitutional system or the security of the Republic of Macedonia, causes or seriously threatens to cause an explosion, fire, flood or some other generally dangerous act or act of violence, creating a sense of insecurity or fear among the citizens, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three years.

Diversion

Article 314

A person who, with the intention of endangering the constitutional system or the security of the Republic of Macedonia, destroys or damages an industrial, agricultural or other economic facility, traffic means, communication system, system for supplying water, heat, gas or some other type of energy, a dam or some other facility of a larger importance for the economy or for the regular life of the citizens, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least five years.

Sabotage

Article 315

A person who, when performing his work duty, with intention of endangering the constitutional system or the security of the Republic of Macedonia, in a covered up, deceitful or some other way, causes significant damage to a state authority, institution or legal entity, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least three years.

Calling out for a violent change of the constitutional system

Article 318

A person who, with intention of endangering the constitutional system or the security of the republic of Macedonia, publicly or by spreading papers calls out for or instigates a direct perpetration of the crimes from articles 307 to 317, shall be punished with imprisonment of three months to five years.

Causing a national, racial or religious hate, discord and intolerance

Article 319

(1) A person who by force, maltreatment, endangering the security, ridicule of the national, ethnic or religious symbols, by damaging other people's objects, by desecration of monuments, graves, or in some other manner causes or excites national, racial or religious hate, discord or intolerance, shall be punished with imprisonment of one to five years.

(2) A person who commits the crime from paragraph 1 by misusing his position or authorization, or if because of these crimes, riots and violence were caused among people, or a property damage with a large extent was caused, shall be punished with imprisonment of one to ten years.

Violation of the territorial sovereignty

Article 320

A person who, with the intention of endangering the constitutional system or the security of the Republic of Macedonia, enters onto the territory of the Republic of Macedonia by violating the regulations of international law, shall be punished with imprisonment of one to five years.

Helping the enemy

Article 323

A citizen of the republic of Macedonia, who during war helps the enemy in conducting a requisition, confiscation of food or other goods, or implementing other measures of coercion against the population, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least one year.

Association for hostile activity

Article 324

A person who creates a conspiracy, gang, group or other association of persons for the purpose of committing the crimes from articles 305 to 311, 313, 314, 315, 321 and 322 paragraph 2, shall be punished with imprisonment of one to ten years.

A person, who becomes a member of the association from paragraph 1, shall be punished with imprisonment six months to five years.

The perpetrator of the crime from paragraph 1, who by disclosing the association or in some other way prevents the perpetration of the crimes foreseen in paragraph 1, shall be punished with imprisonment of three months to three years, and may be acquitted from punishment.

A member of an association from paragraph 1, who discloses the association before he commits some crime foreseen in that paragraph, as a member of this association or for it, shall be acquitted from punishment.

Genocide

Article 403

A person who with the intention of complete or partial destruction of some national, ethnic, racial or religious group, orders the murder or infliction of grave body injuries, or serious harm to the physical or mental health of members of a group, or forced resettlement of population, or to place the group under such living conditions as to bring about the complete or partial extermination of the group, or to apply measures that prevent birth among the members of the group, or to perform forced moving of the children to some other group, or a person who with the same intention, commits some of the above mentioned crimes, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least ten years, or with life imprisonment.

Not subject to the statute of limitations; *obsolescence zastareno*

No obsolescence for the crimes of genocide and war crimes

Article 112

The criminal prosecution and the execution of the punishment are not a subject to an obsolescence for the criminal offences stipulated in articles 403 to 408, nor are the criminal offences for which no obsolescence was foreseen in the ratified international agreements.

Organizing a group and instigation to genocide and war crimes

Article 408

(1) A person, who organizes a group in order to commit the crimes from articles 403 to 406, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least ten years.

(2) A person who becomes a member of the group from paragraph 1 shall be punished with imprisonment of at least one year.

(3) A member of the group from paragraph, who discloses the group before he commits a crime in it or for it, shall be acquitted from punishment.

(4) A person, who calls out or instigates to committing the crimes from article 403 to 406, shall be punished with imprisonment of one to ten years.

Use of unallowed combat means

Article 407

A person who during a war or an armed conflict orders the use of combat means or a manner of combat which are prohibited by the rules of international law, or uses them himself, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least one year.

The punishment from paragraph 1 shall also apply to a person who by violating international law during a war or an armed conflict, orders that in the war there should be no surviving members of the enemy, or that the combat against the enemy should be on those principles.

(3) If because of the crime from paragraph 1 many people died, the offender shall be punished with imprisonment of at least ten years, or with life imprisonment.

War crimes against prisoners of war

Article 406

A person who by violating the rules of the international law, and against prisoners of war, orders the committing of murders, torture, inhuman behaviour, biological, medical or other scientific experiments, taking of tissues or organs for transplantation, inflicting grave

suffering or injury to the body integrity or to health, forcing to serve in the armed forces of the enemy, or depriving of the right to a proper and unbiased trial or the person who commits any of the above mentioned crimes, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least ten years, or with life imprisonment.

War crime against wounded and ill

Article 405

A person who, by violating the rules of international law, during a war or an armed conflict and against wounded, ill, castaways or medical personnel, orders the committing of murders, torture, inhuman actions, biological, medical or other scientific experiments, taking of tissue or organs for transplantation or inflicting grave suffering or injury to the body integrity or health, or illegal and self-willed destruction or usurpation of a large extent of materials, means for medical transport and stores from medical or religious institutions, or from units, which is not justified by the military needs, or the person who commits any of the above mentioned crimes, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least ten years, or with life imprisonment.

War crime against civilian population

Article 404

A person who, by violating the rules of international law, during a war, armed conflict or occupation, orders an attack upon civil population, a settlement, certain civil persons or persons incapacitated for combat which had as consequence death, grave body injury or serious disturbance to the health of the people; an attack without choosing the target, which strikes the civil population; to commit against the civil population murder, torture, inhuman acts, biological, medical or other scientific experiments, taking tissue or organs for the purpose of transplantation, inflicting grave suffering or injury to the body integrity or the health; resettlement and moving or forced denationalization or transfer to some other religion; coercion to prostitution or rape; the implementation of measures of fear and terror, taking hostages, collective punishment, illegal taking to concentration camps and other illegal arrests, depriving of the right to a proper and unbiased trial; coercion for service in the armed forces of the enemy or in its intelligence service or administration; coercion to forced labour, starving of the population, confiscation of property, pilfering of property of the population, illegal and self-willed destruction or usurpation of a larger extent of properties which is not justified by the military needs, taking an unlawful and excessive contribution and requisition, decreasing the value of the domestic currency or unlawful issue of money; or the person who commits some of the above mentioned crimes- shall be punished with imprisonment of at least ten years, or with life imprisonment.

The punishment from the paragraph 1 shall apply to a person who by violating the rules

of international law, during a war, an armed conflict or an occupation orders: an attack upon facilities specially protected by international law and upon facilities and plants with a dangerous power, such as dams, embankments and nuclear power plants; without a choice of the targets to strike: civil constructions, which are under special protection by international law, prohibited places or demilitarized zones; long lasting and extensive destruction of the natural environment that could be damaging to the health or the survival of the population; or the person who commits some of the above mentioned crimes.

A person who, by violating the rules of international law as an occupator, during a war, an armed conflict or an occupation, orders or executes a resettlement of parts of the civil population to the occupied territory, shall be punished with imprisonment of at least five years.