

Special Prosecutor's Office
for Organized Crime

**The first
six years**

The First Six Years

Special Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime
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Special Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime

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Introduction and Background

Introduction to the Almanac

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The Special Department of the District Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade – the Special Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime, turned six full years of activities in March 2009. This period, which is merely a moment in time from the historical viewpoint, represents for the contemporaries an era/period of significant, turbulent and numerous events marking the beginning of the 20th century in Serbia and the overall South-East Europe. The disappearance of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from the geopolitical map of Europe, which was preceded by a major political crisis in the country, the dissolution of institutions, followed by armed conflicts, war crimes, extensive migrations of the population, refugees, displaced persons, humanitarian and social problems, the sanctions imposed by the international community, the air-raids against Serbia in 1999 and, once again, a large number of displaced persons, were ideal conditions for the appearance and development of the most severe forms of crime and organized crime in particular. Therefore, it can be said that this period imposed the need to establish special units and/or state bodies to stand up against the expansion of organized crime, as the most dangerous and severe way to commit criminal acts. Organized crime grew forcefully in Serbia within this period, becoming a real danger to take over the control of not only the entire underground of Serbia but of the very state and its institutions as well.

The state of Serbia had a presentiment of the increasing danger and in the second half of 2002 it adopted the lacking organizational and procedural laws. The development of a legal framework to establish new institutions – organizational units of the existing state agencies was launched, whose primary task was to combat organized crime. At the same time, new procedural authorizations of the agencies were introduced so as to facilitate the combat against organized crime with new means and methods.

Unfortunately, the state was late in the implementation of laws and the establishment of special units – unlike the organized crime. Aware that the state was taking serious preparations and that the initiation of the first criminal proceedings was underway, the underground decided to launch an open attack. Its target was the symbol of the state. They believed, without solid reasons, that the elimination of the driving force of democratic changes, of the prime driving force of the combat against crime, thus their most serious enemy, would also eliminate the most important obstacle towards the achievement of their goal – to put the entire social and state system under the control of the crime. The state was expected not to have enough strength to withstand such a loss and that the breakdown of the entire system was inevitable afterwards.

The fatal sniper shots fired at Zoran Djindjic, Ph. D., the Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia signified de facto beginning of operations of the Special Prosecutor's Office. The difficult task and the ample burden of responsibility were undertaken by the institution that had just started establishing and building its capacities. The Office had to pin down simultaneously the executors of the assassination of the Prime Minister, collect the necessary evidence and institute the criminal proceedings against, at the time, the best organized criminal group in Serbia, which was linked to a number of other murders, abductions, drug trafficking and some other severe criminal acts. Expectations, predominantly of our citizens, international community, experts, institutions and non-government organizations were unanimous – to establish the entire truth behind the murder of the Prime Minister and punish the perpetrators.



From the very first day of its operations, from the first case until the present day, the Special Prosecutor's Office has been making efforts to achieve the expected results fully using available capacities and legal powers in combating organized crime. This has been obvious in every case and the initiated proceedings. Starting from the proceedings initiated against the defendants who had taken part in the assassination of the Prime Minister, the members of the organized criminal group the headquarters of which were located in Zemun - better known to the public as the Zemun Clan, to the number of groups and clans, which dealt with illegal trafficking of narcotics, human trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime.

The introduction of new practices in the activities of prosecutors, police and the judiciary took place in almost every case. All the components were to be realized most effectively, predominantly the need and the challenge to utilize new special investigation techniques, new working methodologies, the necessity to establish better qualitative relations with other state agencies, partnerships with agencies and colleagues abroad, at the same time striving to achieve full success in the cases. As different to many other agencies, this institution was not allowed to make a single mistake, not to mention any defeats. The proceedings dealt with numerous personal dramas, tragedies, affairs and scandals. The dock was seated by state officials, managers, public prosecutors, judges and lawyers, police officers, customs officers – all those against whom enough evidence was collected proving that they had committed criminal acts of organized crime. There were some patriots among them as well, those who protected national interests, typical criminals, war criminals. What they all had in common was the wish to make a fortune, as well as power, at any cost.

The activities of the Special Prosecutor's Office were under the direct public scrutiny due to the exceptional social danger of the criminal acts that were the subject of initiated criminal proceedings, the methodology applied and many other reasons. Numerous reports of journalists on the criminal proceedings initiated by the Special Prosecutor's Office, on their course, on the details from the main hearings, the comments of the defence, testimonies, court decisions, appeals and many other events filled columns in papers and significantly contributed to the viewing rate of the electronic media. The interest of the public was taken into account to the greatest extent possible. Such an intensive daily monitoring of the activities of the Prosecutor's Office contributed, on the other hand, to the affirmation of the institution itself, as well as the prosecutors who had acted in individual cases. The Prosecutor's Office had a lot to present to the public. It became recognized, thus gaining great support of the public for its activities.

Understandably, as is the case with other state agencies, organizations and institutions, our activities were not conducted without problems, dilemmas and temptations – from the dilemma whether it was about organized crime, whether enough evidence to initiate criminal proceedings had been collected, whether the court would accept the offered proposals and arguments, whether there has been any oversights that may jeopardize the proceedings to anxiety about the final outcomes. Some speculations that the specialized state agencies for the combat against organized crime would be closed, in particular the Special Prosecutor's Office and the Special Department of the District Court, the denials thereof and the unexpected leave by some prosecutors and judges left a deep trace in the abovementioned institutions and its employees.

The Special Prosecutor's Office always managed to find a way out at the times of its largest temptations and difficulties by strengthening its activities and initiating new proceedings. This was a clear sign that its position and role in the combat against organized crime cannot be questioned and that the results of its activities justified its existence. More than one hundred criminal proceedings have been initiated thus far, with some 1,100 persons charged for criminal acts, 375 convicted persons of whom 365 persons were sentenced to prison, the amounts of USD 10,003,000.00 EUR 326,200.00 RSD 34,875,500.00, CHF 2,500,000.00 DM 110,000.00 of confiscated illegally acquired assets, are only some of the indicators of the activities performed by the Special Prosecutor's Office.

All this would have been difficult to achieve had it not been for the significant assistance and support of state agencies, non-government organizations, the public, the media, international organizations, colleagues from abroad and individuals. With no intention to mitigate anyone's contribution, the OSCE Mission to Serbia stood out in particular under whose support we are going to issue this publication, as well as the Embassy of the United States of America and its Resident Legal Advisor's Office in Belgrade, the Embassy of Italy, the Anti-mafia Directorate of the Italian Police (DIA - Direzione Investigativa Antimafia), numerous international organizations, associations and colleagues from the abovementioned and other countries. The Special Prosecutor's Office would like to acknowledge thanks to all of them, as well as everyone else who has supported our activities. We expect we shall not lack this support in future, either for it would make difficult to achieve the success in the combat against organized crime and corruption in Serbia as an important step on its road to the European Integrations.

Special Prosecutor
Miljko Radisavljevic



Organization and Jurisdiction

Biographies of the Special Prosecutors
Legal Framework
Organizational Diagram

Special Prosecutors

MILJKO RADISAVLJEVIC

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR FOR COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME,
since July, 2007

- Born on 16 December, 1959 in Krusevac.
- Graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade.
- Started his judicial career in 1984 as a judicial trainee at the Municipal Court in Krusevac.
- From 1987, Deputy Municipal Public Prosecutor in Varvarin.
- From 1989 to 1998, Deputy Municipal Public Prosecutor in Krusevac.
- From 1998 to 2000, Deputy District Public Prosecutor in Krusevac.
- From 2000 to 2001, Municipal Public Prosecutor in Krusevac.
- From 2001 to date, he has been Deputy District Public Prosecutor in Krusevac.



JOVAN PRIJIC,

From 2003 to 2005, SPECIAL PROSECUTOR FOR COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME

- Born on 8 August, 1956, in Belgrade.
- Graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Belgrade.
- From 1980, began a career in the judiciary as a trainee, and then associate at the Municipal Public Prosecutor's Office in Zrenjanin.
- From 1981 to 1992, Deputy Municipal Public Prosecutor in Zrenjanin.
- From 1992 to 1995, Deputy District Public Prosecutor in Zrenjanin.
- From 2000, Deputy Republic Public Prosecutor.
- Since 2005, he has been Deputy Special Prosecutor for Combating Organized Crime.



SLOBODAN RADOVANOVIC

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR FOR COMBATING ORGANIZED CRIME in the period from 2005 to July, 2007.

Born in 1957 in Kragujevac, where he completed elementary and secondary school. After graduating from the Faculty of Law, he started his judicial work at the court in Kragujevac, after which he was elected Deputy Municipal Public Prosecutor in Kragujevac.

In 2002 he was elected District Public Prosecutor in Kragujevac and remained in office until 2005, when he was appointed Special Prosecutor. Since July, 2007 he has been Acting Republic Public Prosecutor. He is married and the father of one child.



Legal Framework

The Special Prosecutor's Office, the Special Department of the District Court in Belgrade, the Service for the Combat against Organized Crime and the Special Detention Unit were established with a specific task to detect, conduct criminal prosecution and trials for criminal acts of organized crime. The Serbian authorities lacked any previous experience in the abovementioned tasks and activities. For that reason, the solutions envisaged by the Law on Organization and Jurisdiction of State Bodies in Combating Organized Crime of 18 July 2002 and by the Law on Amendments and Supplements to the Criminal Procedure Code of 19 December 2002, the adoption of which was necessary at that time, were not considered definitive and unchangeable.

Over the last six years it has been noticed on a daily basis that the provisions of these laws are not sufficient, that certain solutions are not the best ones, that some of them should be modified or redefined and introduce the new ones. The fact that the provisions governing criminal proceedings for criminal acts of organized crime had been incorporated in both laws represented a particular problem. For that reason, eight amendments and supplements to the Law on Organization and Jurisdiction of State Bodies in Combating Organized Crime were adopted in the period between July 2002 and July 2005, in the section governing procedural matters. Those modifications were diverse: some of them delayed the implementation of certain provisions, while some introduced completely new solutions and procedural prerogatives of a number of actors in a criminal proceeding.

The most significant changes within the legal framework were introduced by the Law on Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Organization and Jurisdiction of State Bodies in Combating Organized Crime, published on 11 April 2003, less than a month after the assassination of the Prime Minister. The amendments and supplements to this law were introduced relatively soon after its enactment, as it had been noticed that the original solutions did not fully facilitate an efficient conduct of the proceedings against an organized criminal act. On that occasion many sections of the law were modified, starting from the basic provision, i.e. starting from the definition of the notion of organized crime. Namely, the definition of organized crime contained in the United Nations Convention against Trans-national Organized Crime was adopted. It was incorporated into the Serbian legal system through the Law on Ratification of the United Nations Convention against Trans-national Organized Crime and its Protocols. In that way the previous vague formulation was discarded, which said the law should be enforced in all cases having the elements of organized crime. However, the problem of the twofold definition of organized crime within our legal system was not solved in that way. The problem is still present today, as definitions of organized crime given in the Criminal Procedure Code and in the Law on Organization and Jurisdiction of State Bodies in Combating Organized Crime differ substantially from the aforementioned one. This problem will only be solved after the adoption of amendments and supplements to the Law on Organization and Jurisdiction of State Bodies in Combating Organized Crime and the Criminal Procedure Code, which should go through the parliamentary procedures in 2009, at the time this publication will be issued, for both the laws will contain an identical definition of this notion.

The second, and perhaps the most significant novelty, introduced by amendments and supplements to the Law in April 2004, concerns the new special powers of certain state bodies in the course of



criminal proceedings against organized criminal acts. The Law introduced a new section II-a and new provisions, from Article 15a to Article 15m. They prescribed preventive confinement, special powers of the Service and of the Special Prosecutor in deciding on confinement, duration of confinement, detention, duration of investigation and after indictment had been raised, as well as the deadlines to render the judgement. These solutions were specific and differed to a great extent from those contained in the Criminal Procedure Code. The Service for Combating Organized Crime was in charge of deciding on preventive confinement. It could last for 24 hours, and in exceptional cases it could have lasted up to 30 days upon the Special Prosecutor's decision. In addition to preventive, there also existed an ordinary confinement. Unlike criminal proceedings for other criminal acts where the duration of confinement was limited to 48 hours, in the proceedings against organized crime it could have lasted up to 30 days. The decision on its duration was made by the Service, and it could have been extended for additional 30 days by the decision of the Minister of Interior. Based on such legal solution, confinement could last for 90 days in total, without any involvement of the court in the procedure.

The constitutionality of the above provisions of the Law was disputed soon after. On 5 June 2003 the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Serbia rendered a decision which suspended the enforcement of individual instruments and actions undertaken on the grounds of Articles 15v, 15g and 15d of the Law on Organization and Jurisdiction of State Bodies in Combating Organized Crime until the final decision of the Constitutional Court. However, the Law on Amendments and Supplements to the Law on Organization and Jurisdiction of State Bodies in Combating Organized Crime was enacted soon, on 1 July 2003. The provisions listed in the decision of the Constitutional Court were revoked, as well as the provisions of Article 15f, paragraphs 2 and 3, which prescribed the right to an appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court of Serbia on the extension of detention during investigation. At the same time, the possibility of examination of witnesses and victims by means of video-conference beam was introduced for the first time, together with the protection of their personal data.

Those amendments and supplements are very significant since all the provisions that were not in compliance with the Constitution and with numerous international conventions signed and ratified

by our country were revoked from the Law. In addition, a completely new and specific manner of protecting witnesses and victims during the criminal proceeding was enacted.

The amendments to the Law of 28 May 2004 excluded the provision of Article 15b which stipulated the possibility to confine any person who can provide information and evidence up to 24 hours under the decision of the Service. It was also a specific option to confine citizens, potential witnesses and not to confine the persons suspected of having committed criminal acts.

The latest amendments to the Law of 31 May 2005 excluded the provisions concerning the decision by the Supreme Court on the extension of detention during investigation, duration of detention after indictment had been raised and after the first-instance judgement had been adopted. The provision under which the Supreme Court of Serbia could extend the detention up to three months in specially justified cases and upon a substantiated proposal of the Special Prosecutor or the President of the Special Department of the District Court was made redundant for a similar provision was already to be found in Article 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The complexity of the initiated criminal proceedings, the number of indicted persons, the abundance of evidence, occasional obstructions, as well as organisational, professional, technical and other problems, imposed the necessity of revoking the provisions on the duration of detention within the first-instance and second-instance proceedings. Of course, it did not eliminate the obligation of the court to reduce the duration of detention during criminal proceedings to the shortest period possible. The Court was more than zealous in that respect, which can be inferred from numerous decisions on detention.

Generally speaking, it may be said that the amendments and supplements to the Law on Organization and Jurisdiction of State Bodies in Combating Organized Crime, with the exception of those from April 2003, were in the line with the reduction of specific powers of the Service for Combating Organized Crime, of the Special Prosecutor and the Investigating Judge and equalization of criminal proceedings for organized criminal acts with the regular criminal proceedings.

However, it was proved in that this was not a good trend and that their efficient processing is impossible without the specific legal solutions concerning initiation and conduct of criminal proceedings for organised crime. This is an experience acquired throughout all these years and strongly confirmed by the practice and experience gained by other countries with a longer tradition in this area.

Accordingly, new legal solutions were sought in 2008 and 2009 in the domain of redefinition of certain special investigation techniques, which, in the opinion of all the relevant factors, have not been sufficiently used or have not been used at all in criminal proceedings initiated over the last six years. At the same time, a solution has been sought out in the direction of a greater independence of the Special Prosecutor's Office, as an institution with a very significant role in the proceedings for organised crime and its separation from the District Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade. The Law on Public Prosecutor's Office of 22 December 2008 introduced such an instrument. It prescribes the establishment of the new Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime, as one of the two special jurisdiction prosecutor's offices in the Republic of Serbia. Its activities should commence on 1 January 2010. It will take over all the cases of the Special Prosecutor's Office and will practically arise from it. Furthermore, completely new solutions have been reached regarding the term of the office of the Prosecutor for Organised Crime and his/her deputies, as unquestionably better than the present ones. Accordingly, the term of the office of the Special Prosecutor or the Organized Crime Prosecutor, as it will be called in the future, will last for six years instead of two years as before. Instead of nine months period, the term of the office of the Organized Crime Deputy Prosecutor will last for four years or indefinitely, depending on whether the person had been delegated from another prosecutor's office or the person had been elected within the new prosecutor's office.

The amendments and supplements to the Law on Organization and Jurisdiction of State Bodies in Suppressing Organized Crime and the Criminal Procedure Code go along the same lines. For the first time after April 2003, the amendments are aimed at strengthening the powers and capacities of the state bodies in charge of detection, criminal prosecution and trials for criminal acts of organized crime. This was achieved by introducing new and improving the present special investigation techniques.

The amendments to the first abovementioned law were necessary in order to harmonize them with the Law on the Public Prosecutor's Office in the domain of establishment, status, jurisdiction and powers of the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime. Among other very important novelties, the law will introduce the expansion of jurisdiction of the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime to include criminal acts of corruption, terrorism, financing of terrorism, money laundering and some criminal acts against the related to the abovementioned criminal acts. Furthermore, the definition of organised crime is almost completely harmonised with the Palermo Convention.

The amendments and supplements to the Criminal Procedure Code are extremely important as well. Those are the most extensive modifications of Chapter XXIX-a of 19 December 2002 when it was first incorporated into the Code. From the standpoint of proceedings for organised crime, the redefinitions of special investigation techniques are of special importance, namely the engagement of undercover agents and collaborating witnesses, prescription of automatic computerised data search as a special form of evidence production that had not existed previously, the possibility to implement all special forms of evidence production in case of criminal acts falling within the competence of the Prosecutor's Office for Organised Crime, not only including the already committed criminal acts but also those being prepared, classification in practice of sometimes impugned issue of incidental findings, etc.

It has been noticed that some of the special forms of evidence production have not been used at all in the criminal proceedings for organised crime initiated so far. One of these forms is the engagement of an undercover agent. The analysis of the reasons for not doing so resulted in the unanimous opinion that one of the main causes is the insufficient legal framework. From its side, the Special Prosecutor's Office expressed great interest in overcoming such conditions and prepared some concrete proposals of a possible new solution. Nearly all the proposals and suggestions have been accepted and incorporated in the amendments and supplements to the Criminal Procedure Code. Thereby, the category of persons undercover agents could be recruited among was enlarged. Now, in addition to the police officials, undercover agents can also be recruited among officials of other security services, such as the Security Information Agency (BIA – Bezbednosno informaciona agencija) and the Military Security Agency (VBA – Vojno-bezbednosna agencija), among the employees of other state bodies, as well as among the police officials from foreign countries. Another novelty is the complete



identity protection of undercover agents in the event of their examination as witnesses. Examination itself shall be conducted by applying the rules on examination of protected witnesses. The way in which they will be summoned has also been modified so it will be carried out through the Unit for Undercover Agents, namely through the commanding officer. Foreign experts assessed the new solutions in our law as very good and the final word will be given by the court case-law. Bearing in mind that the Unit for Undercover Agents was established within the Ministry of Interior, it is realistic to expect that the utilization of this special form of evidence production will commence soon.

A significant attempt has been made to redefine the institution of collaborating witness wherein many ambiguities existed. The initial solution prescribing discontinuation of criminal proceedings against the collaborating witness was criticised as unjust and unacceptable from the standpoint of criminal policy. Thereafter, a new solution was introduced by the Criminal Procedure Code in 2006, prescribing a sentence to the collaborating witness within the limits envisaged by law for the criminal acts he/she had actually committed, and then reducing this sentence by half. This solution was criticised as uninteresting to the potential collaborating witnesses, which was proved to be true. Namely, while expecting the implementation of the new law, there was a complete hold-up in the use of this important evidence production means in the criminal proceedings held before the Special Department. The announcement of the new legal solution changed the things so that three persons acquired the status of collaborating witnesses in the meantime. It is expected that this evidence production means will soon be used more frequently.

The essence of amendments is not to discontinue the criminal proceeding against collaborating witnesses but to sentence them to the minimum penalty prescribed by law for the committed criminal act, and then to decrease it by half. This will eliminate the objection that the perpetrator, which a collaborating witness is in fact, is not punished and as far as the collaborating witness is concerned there will be no uncertainty for the collaborating witness what punishment to expect. Another important novelty will be the possibility that persons who had already been finally sentenced become collaborating witnesses. Such collaborating witnesses shall be used to produce evidence for other criminal acts, namely, not for the ones they had participated in themselves. The benefits they could expect in that case are smaller than those intended for a collaborating witnesses who had acquired such a status during the proceedings conducted against them. In the event of acting according to the undertaken obligations, the final sentence could be decreased by at least one half. This legal possibility could be effectively used for processing still unresolved crimes from our recent past the persons who had already been sentenced by the Special Department of the District Court in Belgrade know of.

In our case-law there have been several cases with an impugned issue whether the data acquired through the use of special evidence production means could be used in the proceedings for criminal acts not covered by the order – an incidental finding. The case-law was of the opinion that this is possible although no legal principle had been established. All dilemmas will be resolved by the amendments and supplements to the Code and by an explicit introduction of such a possibility.

When it comes to the possibility to order and use special evidence production means the things are similar in case of a reasonable doubt that a criminal act is being prepared. If it is a criminal act for which special evidence production means could be used, the Code permits their use as an exception, in cases of preparation of criminal acts that could not be detected or proved otherwise, or that would cause tremendous difficulties, namely great danger.

The law prescribes entirely new special evidence production means - automatic search of personal and related data. It refers to the databases available with the state bodies, local self-government units, public enterprises and business entities. In essence, this evidence production means offers the possibility and imposes a duty on the owner or the user of the database to compare, upon the investigating judge's order, the data collected on the person and act with the data of those services and bodies already stored within their databases. This means should accelerate and facilitate the identification of persons, objects and other data important for a successful maintenance of criminal proceedings.

The adoption of the Law on Confiscation of Proceeds from Criminal Acts has significantly contributed to an overall alteration of the legal framework. All the indicators say this is a revolutionary novelty for our circumstances since the mentioned Law transfers the burden of evidence on the origin of property assumed to be the result of criminal acts, from the prosecutor to its owner. This Law, the implementation of which commenced on 1 March 2009, together with special evidence production means, should become a basic instrument to combat organized crime in Serbia successfully.

Regarding the position of the Special Prosecutor's Office, it can be said that the last two years have been marked mainly by the attempts to shift the present solutions towards its greater independence and establishment as a separate prosecutor's office. This has been done by initiating the redefinition of certain special evidence production means and prescribing new ones, creating conditions for the confiscation of assets of persons convicted of organized crime for which they cannot provide evidence of their legal acquisition. In line with the intention to intensify the combat against organized crime, there was an initiative to take on a new power to prosecute the perpetrators of criminal acts of corruption, including its most serious forms. In that way the implementation of some recommendations of the GRECO countries was supported, aiming at the specialization of the state bodies in charge of combating corruption and expanding the use of special evidence production means to those criminal acts. All those initiatives and suggestions to modify the existing legal framework submitted by the Special Prosecutor's Office have been accepted. At the same time, it has been one of the most important results achieved in the last couple of years. The use of new instruments and opportunities makes the continuation of the combat against organized crime and the most severe forms of corruption possible. Due to the awareness that there is readiness and capability for successful operations, the new criminal proceedings for the most severe criminal acts will be initiated with more optimism and with a strong conviction that the state will win.

Special Prosecutor

Special Prosecutor's office

- Head of Office (1)
- Translator (0)
- Spokesperson (1)
- Financial advisor (0)
- Administrative-technical secretary (0)

Criminal Department

- Deputy special prosecutor (14)
- Prosecutor associates (5)
- Secretary (0)

Secretariat

- Secretary (1)
 - Head of registry office (0)
 - Registry officer (2)
 - Computer expert (1)
 - Head of typing pool (0)
 - Typist (2)
 - Driver (4)
 - Delivery person (0)

Department for international cooperation, analysis and information system

- International cooperation affairs (1)
- Analytics (0)

Case Overview

Overview of the most important cases,
statistics and analytics

Abuses of the Special Operations Unit (KT.S. 1/03 AND KT.S. 2/03)

Two cases, that of the execution of Ivan Stambolic on August 25, 2000, one of the most important state dignitaries of the former political system of the Republic of Serbia up to 1988, with the attempted murder of Vuk Draskovic, the most important political opposition leader during the nineties executed on June 15, 2000, along with the case of the assassination of the first democratic Prime Minister in the period following World War II, Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia, Zoran Djindjic Ph.D., have been a particular characteristic of the Prosecutor's Office's work, but also of the judiciary authorities involved in these cases - the Special Department of the District Court for Organized Crime in Belgrade, the Supreme Court of Serbia and the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office.

There is a common denominator connecting these crimes, along with certain others (not prosecuted by this prosecutor's office based on formal legal obstructions), which is: the same group of direct perpetrators.

The following can be said: the same state criminal group executed, under orders received from the highest instances of the state, the attempted murder of Vuk Draskovic, the most important political opposition leader and president of an important political party in two attempts (on Ibarska Magistrala on October 3, 1999 and in Budva, June 15, 2000) and, acting upon the same basis - the orders from the highest instance of the state at that time, the execution of Ivan Stambolic.

These criminal offences were committed based on the belief and fear that Vuk Draskovic and Ivan Stambolic were the political figures that could politically defeat the then government with Slobodan Milosevic at its helm, thus orders for their assassination were given to a group of the defendants now convicted by a final decision, headed by their criminal leader Milorad Ulemek Legija.

Following political and other changes in Serbia after October 2000 and after Milosevic had been delivered to the Hague Tribunal, the same criminal leader Milorad Ulemek Legija organized the assassination of Zoran Djindjic Ph.D., the Prime Minister of the Government of Serbia and the de facto political victor over the regime and personal reign of Slobodan Milosevic.

One could say that, acting upon orders from Slobodan Milosevic, the state criminals killed all the most important political opponents from his perspective, including the man who politically defeated him, Zoran Djindjic Ph.D.

The link explained herein connecting these formal criminal cases is of special importance for understanding the extraordinary responsibility and special types of difficulties this prosecutor's office faced in its work.

Following the extradition of Slobodan Milosevic to the Hague Tribunal, a large criminal group of state-level criminals remained in the country, along with a large organized crime group, both united under Ulemek as the ultimate criminal leader.

His attempts to prevent and interfere with investigations into state crimes and other criminal activities in the period following the year 2000 were so unsuccessful that a decision was made, among other things, to assassinate the Prime Minister of Serbia, as the person most insistent in

uncovering the gravest crimes executed prior to and after the year 2000. As part of this plan, Ulemek expected that, following the assassination of the Prime Minister, the national structure would turn into one that would protect him from persecution, allowing him to proceed with the criminal activities providing him with the greatest profits – those of abductions.

All of the abovementioned is documented by the following: in accordance with the first-instance judgment of the Special Department of the District Court in Belgrade KP 6/03 as of July 18, 2005, confirmed by the judgment of the Supreme Court of Serbia on March 9, 2007, Milorad Ulemek Legija, being the commander of the Special Operations Unit, organized a criminal group comprised of hand-picked members of this unit in early 2000, with the intent of acquiring money and power as instructed by Slobodan Milosevic, against whom separate proceedings were initiated, committing the crimes of murder. The members of this criminal group were: Bercek Branko, Milivojevic Leonid, Maricic Dusko, Bujosevic Nenad, Ilic Nenad and the witness collaborator Nenad Sare.

The indictment in this case was raised on September 23, 2003.

Now convicted by a legally binding judgment, operating on orders by Slobodan Milosevic, Milorad Ulemek issued orders to the members of his criminal group to locate and execute Vuk Draskovic in Budva in 2000. Following this, they were to murder Ivan Stambolic prior to the presidential elections in September of the same year. Based on these orders, Bercek Branko, Milivojevic Leonid and Ilic Nenad attempted a premeditated murder of Vuk Draskovic on June 15, 2000 in Budva. Ilic Nenad travelled to Budva by car with Lukovic Mile, a.k.a. „Kum“ and Simovic Milos – members of the “Zemun Clan”, while Bercek Branko and Milivojevic Leonid travelled by plane, and were then quartered in the home of Jovanovic Vladimir, a.k.a. „Japanac“. The said apartment is where Lukovic Mile hid two handguns, a CZ99 and a Beretta with a silencer. They kept Vuk Draskovic under surveillance and tracking. Ilic Nenad obtained a previously prepared sanitary army vehicle of the „Pinzgauer“ type from military personnel in the barracks at Zelenika, along with army uniforms and identification papers. He parked nearby the victim’s house to collect Bercek Branko and Milivojevic Leonid, whose task was providing lookout and securing an escape route for Bercek Branko. Around 23:45, Bercek fired 8 rounds from the silenced Beretta gun aimed at the intended victim Draskovic, who was sitting in a room in his house. Two of those rounds grazed his head. Following this, all three defendants used the sanitary army vehicle, wherein they put the army uniforms on, drove to the repair base in Tivat, where army officials quartered them until the morning of June 17. They were then transported by boat to the military barracks in Kumbor, wherefrom they were taken by helicopter, provided by Slobodan Milosevic and Pavkovic Nebojsa, to the airport in Ladjevci. At this point they were met by Ulemek and Spasojevic Dusan and transported further to Belgrade in a state security department vehicle, to be paid 10,000 DEM by Ulemek as a reward.

The convicted Bercek Branko, Milivojevic Leonid, Maricic Dusko and Bujosevic Nenad, along with the witness collaborator Sare Nenad, acting upon orders by the convicted Milorad Ulemek, executed the premeditated murder of Stambolic Ivan on August 25, 2000, acting from base motives and in a cruel manner. On the said day, Bercek Branko and Sare Nenad intercepted Ivan Stambolic during morning hours, tied him up and placed him in a van. They drove towards Novi Sad, to be joined along the route by Bujosevic Nenad, Maricic Dusko and Milivojevic Leonid. Around 12:00 they all arrived at Mt. Fruska Gora, at a specific point in the direction of Zmajevac, near the Iriski Venac. They dug a hole approximately 1.2 meters deep and 0.7 meters wide. Maricic Dusko placed half a bag of previously prepared lime in the hole. They led Stambolic to the hole and ordered him to kneel. Bercek Branko approached him from the back and fired two rounds from a Beretta handgun in the back of the head of Ivan Stambolic. One month later, Ulemek Milorad paid them 20,000 DEM as a reward for the mission well done.

The convicted Markovic Radomir, as the head of the state security department, aided Ulemek with premeditation in executing the criminal offences of the attempted murder of Vuk Draskovic and the murder of Ivan Stambolic by obtaining and delivering forged ID cards for Ulemek, as per orders by Slobodan Milosevic, with photographs of Bercek Branko, Milivojevic Leonid and Ilic Nenad and containing false personal data. He provided the telephone number of Admiral Zec Milan, commander of the army navy, and following the attempted murder of Vuk Draskovic on June 15, 2000

by the criminal group of Ulemek Milorad he did not report the perpetrators of this crime, thus considerably aiding them in remaining unidentified and at large. Likewise, in July 2000 he provided Ulemek with a picture and personal data of Ivan Stambolic after being informed that Ulemek accepted the order of Slobodan Milosevic to terminate Ivan Stambolic. Upon learning that the crime had been committed, he failed to report the crime and its perpetrators.

In mid-2000, even though he knew of the impending murder of Ivan Stambolic at a time when the said murder could have been prevented, the convicted Bracanovic Milorad did not report this. Several days after the murder, upon learning of this information in an official capacity, he intentionally failed to report it, even though he was acting as the head of the Department for Counter-Intelligence and Security of the Special Operations Unit. He learned of the ordered preparation of the murder of Ivan Stambolic directly from Ulemek.

A first-instance judgment rendered the aggregate sentence of 40 years in prison for Ulemek, as well as Branko Bercek, Dusko Maricic and Nenad Bujosevic. Leonid Milivojevic, Nenad Ilic and Radomir Markovic were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Following an appeal by the Special Prosecutor's Office, an aggregate sentence of 30 years' imprisonment was pronounced against Leonid Milivojevic.

Milorad Bracanovic was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment.

A unique feature of this case were the incredible views expressed by the defense, according to which these criminal proceedings were a result of the persecution and witch-hunt aimed against the members of the Special Operations Unit and the former State Security Service with the goal of dissolving these services, in order to place the thus unprotected Serbia under the patronage or protectorate of forces with vested interests. This so-called patriotic concept as the basis and point of the defense was being played to the point it became grotesque. At the same time, false witnesses were used to obtain false alibis for the defendants at the times the crimes were committed, all of this by members of the former Special Operations Unit or the Ministry of Interior at the time. The court disregarded statements by the witnesses Vukasinovic, Ivkovic and Bosko Jovic, deeming them false and supplied with the aim of providing full support for the defense of the now convicted Ulemek. At the time of the interrogation, Vukasinovic Vukasin was no longer a member of the Ministry of Interior – he was deputy manager of the “Lupus” company, owned by the unmarried spouse of Ulemek Legija. Ivkovic Dejan was the head of security for the Ulemek family from the point Milorad Ulemek surrendered.

The hearing of the witness collaborator Sare Nenad, a.k.a. “Skene” was a particularly important moment during the main trial, for he had been under pressure to alter his statement. However, the then special prosecutor made him say what he had been saying against the defendants. Despite the difficult and psychologically rather tense situation, the witness testified with conviction and consistence at the main trial.

The case of the assassination of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia Djindjic Ph.D. - KTS 2/03, is a case that will characterize in the narrow legal-technical terms the work of the Special Prosecutor's Office during its term as a public prosecution body. All the work and justification of the Special Prosecutor's Office will be reflected in this case.

It should be noted that the special prosecutor was appointed only a few days prior to the assassination of the Prime Minister. The political atmosphere in the country should be noted, with a distinctly negative slant against the person of Djindjic Ph.D as the Prime Minister, as well as the negative atmosphere intentionally fostered and supported to fabricate his links to the underworld and specific criminal circles. The institutions that every functional state rests on were merely formally in place, burdened by a heavy and compromising inheritance. The criminal political underground had an unheard of amount of power – infiltrated in almost all of the structures of the state apparatus and political force. The opposing side was represented by the politics used by Djindjic Ph.D. to democratically remove the regime of Slobodan Milosevic from power, while his old underworld structures created upon his orders and knowing him merely as “chief” – this being his title in those circles – remained intact.

The assassination of the Prime Minister Djindjic Ph.D. removed his inimitable political and personal presence from this position and caused visible and invisible direct and indirect consequences to our society and state. As a result of this assassination, a long-term political and state instability of multiple types arose, along with a resurgence of crime and its serious growth in power, especially organized crime.

The indictment against Ulemek Legija, Zvezdan Jovanovic, Simovic Milos and Aleksandar, Konstantinovic Ninoslav, Milisavljevic Vladimir, Kalinic Sretko, Jurisic Milan, Krsmanovic Dusan, Bezarevic Branko and Tojaga Zeljko was raised on August 21, 2003 for the crime of conspiracy to commit hostile activity, punishable under Article 136 of the Basic Criminal Code and the crime of assassination of the highest officials of the state union, punishable under Article 310 of the Criminal Code.

The first-instance judgment was rendered on May 23, 2007. Ulemek and Zvezdan Jovanovic were rendered sentences of 40 years' imprisonment each, while other defendants were sentenced to 30 to 35 years of imprisonment. One of the defendants, Pejakovic Sasa, was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment for the criminal offence of accessory after the fact.

The Special Prosecutor's Office responded to the appeals submitted by the defense, but also supported the appeal by Dusan Krsmanovic, considering the sentence to be overly harsh. The Supreme Court of Serbia accepted the opinion of the prosecutor's office in its judgment as of September 17, 2008, sentencing Dusan Krsmanovic to an adequate sentence of 20 years' imprisonment, while confirming the rest of the sentences by rejecting the appeals by the defense as unfounded.

The circumstances behind the criminal offence of the assassination of the Prime Minister are well known both in professional and wider circles in Serbia and abroad, as are the difficult circumstances surrounding the first-instance trial and its beginning: the organized obstructions by the defendants, numerous subsequent requests for the exemption of all parties in the trial and other judiciary bodies, the resignation by the president of the panel of judges Kljajevic, the imprisonment of the Deputy Special Prosecutor Milan Radovanovic, the subsequent departure of the deputy Nebojsa Maras from the prosecutor's office, etc.

It is noteworthy that the institution of witness protector was used extensively in this case. This status was attained by three of the defendants (Suvajdzic, Vukojevic and Buha). When the witness collaborator Vukojevic was murdered, the need to fill in this gap was understood for several reasons. When the required circumstances were met, Dejan Milenkovic attained the status. Following his testimony in this capacity, word in the prosecutor's office was that the case would legally end in confirming the charges, by a conviction, in compliance with other evidence presented at the main inquest up to that point.

The murder of the witness collaborator Vukojevic was performed in a ritual fashion, with the aim of sending a message to other witnesses of what would await them should they fail to change their testimonies. Its goal was, likewise, to frighten all participants in these proceedings in general. The successful engagement of a new witness collaborator to replace the one that was murdered, from within the same criminal group, provided new strength to the very institute of presenting evidence by means of witness collaborator. In this specific case, a resounding message was sent to organized crime, while the state of panic that overtook the other collaborating witnesses was alleviated. All of this happened in light of the fact that a very important witness, Krijestorac, who recognized Vladimir Milisavljevic Budala on March 13, 2003 at the Admirala Geprata 14 Str. around 12:30, was murdered during the investigative proceedings, after providing a statement to this effect.

It bears noting that the Special Prosecutor's Office has, with its highly active performance of legal duties during the investigation and the first-instance proceedings, contributed inter alia to the disavowal of, primarily, the defense of the main defendant Ulemek, showing it to be as it is - false, constructed, with elements of fraud. The first-instance court was of the same opinion.

Prior to providing the closing statements, the indictment provided a limited number of precise and specific technical details. However, it essentially remained the same as at the moment when it was raised on account of all the criminal offences it listed.

The Zemun Clan

In addition to the assassination of the Prime Minister, the indictment KTS 2/03 includes the criminal activities of the so-called “Zemun Clan”. Namely, after the joint indictment had been raised, the criminal proceeding for the assassination of the Prime Minister was separated from the proceeding for a number of criminal offences, including murders and causing general danger. It is a criminal proceeding against a large number of defendants (30) with three witness collaborators (Dejan Milenkovic ‘Bagzi’, Buha Ljubisa ‘Cume’ and Miladin Suvajdzic ‘Djura Mutavi’). Milorad Ulemek is the first accused in both cases. He was charged with the general criminal offence of organized crime: criminal alliance punishable under Article 227, Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, criminal offence of aggravated murder punishable under Article 114, Paragraph 1, Point 9 of the Criminal Code in relation with Articles 30 and 33 of the Criminal Code, criminal offence of abduction punishable under Article 134, Paragraph 3 of the Criminal Code and criminal offence of terrorism punishable under Article 125 of the Criminal Code.

In addition to the defendant Milorad Ulemek, the indictment was raised against Milos Simovic, Ninoslav Konstantinovic, Aleksandar Simovic, Vladimir Milisavljevic, Sretko Kalinic, Milan Jurisic ‘Jure’, Dusan Krsmanovic, Toni Gavric, Predrag Maletic, Nikola Bajic, Sasa Petrovic, Milan Glisovic, DJordje Slavkovic, Milan Jurisic ‘Jurisko’, Darko Milicevic, Dejan Randjelovic, Dragan Miladinovic, Slobodan Kovcic, Bojan Dolic, Darko Milic, Aleksandar Zdravkovic, Milan Drca, Srecko Trajkovic, Milan Jovanovic, Selman Hamidovic, Milomir Kalicanin, Slobodan Pazin, Nenad Opacic and Dalibor Nisavic.

On January 18, 2008, the Special Department of the District Court of Belgrade rendered and publicly pronounced a judgment that convicted the members of the Zemun Clan of several criminal offences of murder and aggravated murder. Those offences were committed against 17 persons, namely: Branislav Lainovic, Zoran Uskokovic, Milos Stevanovic, Todor Gardasevic, Srdjan Ljubic, Velibor Ilicic, Zeljko Bodis, Ivica Nikolic, Sredoje Sljukic, Zoran Sljukic, Jovan Guzijan, Rade Cvetic, Ivica Jovanovic, Zeljko Skrba, Nenad Batocanin, Goran Trajkovic and Aleksandar Ristic. The same judgment also included several criminal offences of abduction, committed against Vuk Bajrusevic, Suvad Music, Ilija Babovic and Slobodan Radosavljevic.

The criminal offences were carried out professionally using an identical method. This can be inferred from the fact that almost all murders were committed in line with the following pattern: after having collected information on the movement of their victims, victims were murdered by automatic gunfire opened from vehicles in movement, usually Audi cars, and then weapons and vehicles were destroyed by dismantling and burning in order to conceal the traces of the criminal offences.

According to the aforementioned judgment, the defendants committed the following criminal offences:

- On March 20, 2000 in Belgrade, Lainovic Branislav was murdered by Milos Simovic, who was aided by the witness collaborators Suvajdzic Miladin and Buha Ljubisa, both of whom were acting with premeditation. In accordance with their previous agreement, Suvajdzic Miladin

provided information to Buha Ljubisa and the defendant Simovic Milos on the whereabouts of the victim Lainovic. After obtaining that information, they left for the Hotel Serbia in a Jaguar car, driven by the witness collaborator Buha Ljubisa. Upon finding Lainovic Branislav, Simovic Milos left the car and fired two shots from a revolver inflicting fatal injuries. Thereafter, he fled the crime scene by car, together with Buha Ljubisa.

- On April 27, 2000 in Belgrade, Kalinic Sretko and Bajic Nikola murdered Uskokovic Zoran and Stevanovic Milos with premeditation and intentionally endangered the lives of another two persons. They were aided by the defendants Simovic Milos, Milisavljevic Vladimir, Simovic Aleksandar, Jurisic Milan 'Jure' and Krsmanovic Dusan, who acted with premeditation in committing the criminal offence. In accordance with their previous agreement, they followed Uskokovic Zoran and provided information about his movement to Kalinic and Bajic. After obtaining that information, Kalinic Sretko, Bajic Nikola and the deceased Lukovic Mile used their car to follow the Audi A4 car, driven by Jokic Petar, with Uskokovic Zoran and Stevanovic Milos as passengers. Driving their car through the streets, they fired assault rifles and handguns in the direction of Uskokovic Zoran and Stevanovic Milos, inflicting fatal injuries. Thereafter, they fled the crime scene by car and set it on fire in order to conceal the traces of the criminal offence.
- On July 5, 2000 in Belgrade, in the vicinity of the 'Mag' ship-restaurant, Gardasevic Todor was murdered by Kalinic Sretko, aided by Simovic Milos, Milisavljevic Vladimir, Simovic Aleksandar, Krsmanovic Dusan and Bajic Nikola, who were acting with premeditation in committing that criminal offence. They aided Kalinic Sretko by following Gardasevic Todor and providing information about his movement by phone. After Kalinic Sretko had been informed about the Gardasevic Todor's exact location, he approached him and fired eight shots from a handgun, inflicting fatal injuries on him.
- On November 20, 2000, in Belgrade, Simovic Milos, Simovic Aleksandar and Milisavljevic Vladimir murdered Ljujic Srdjan, intentionally endangering the life of another person. They were aided by witness collaborators Suvajdzic Miladin, Krsmanovic Dusan and Petrovic Sasa, who acted with premeditation in committing that criminal offence. They aided the perpetrators by following Ljujic Srdjan and provided information about his movement to Milos Simovic, Aleksandar Simovic and Vladimir Milisavljevic. On the basis of that information, they followed Ljujic Srdjan's car, in a car driven by Simovic Aleksandar. As soon as Ljujic's car stopped at a traffic light, Simovic Milos and Milisavljevic Vladimir, while sitting in the car, fired a number of shots from assault rifles at Ljujic Srdjan, inflicting fatal injuries on him.
- On December 7, 2000, in Novi Sad, Krsmanovic Dusan and Jurisic Milan 'Jure' murdered Ilicic Velibor, nicknamed 'Velja Bosanac', upon the deceased Spasojevic Dusan's order, with the aim of eliminating competition on the illicit drugs market. They were aided by Nisavic Dalibor, who acted with premeditation in committing that criminal offence. He aided the perpetrators by providing them with a Volkswagen Jetta car, in which they followed their victim, Ilicic Velibor, and showed them the building in which the victim had lived, finally supplying them with guns and ammunition he had previously acquired illegally. Krsmanovic and Jurisic parked the car in the vicinity of the victim's building and fired several shots while passing him by, thus inflicting fatal injuries on him. Nisavic Dalibor, who had been waiting in a prearranged location, drove them away from the crime scene. Opacic Nenad was in charge of transporting Krsmanovic and Djurisic from Novi Sad to Belgrade. For that purpose, and upon previous agreement with the deceased Spasojevic Dusan, he hired a person who drove Krsmanovic and Djurisic to Belgrade. In accordance with their previous agreement, the Volkswagen Jetta passenger car was handed over to the witness collaborator Milenkovic Dejan. He knew the car had been used to commit this criminal offence so he cut the car into pieces in his shop, thus concealing the vehicle and perpetrators of this criminal offence.
- On December 27, 2000 in Belgrade, Milisavljevic Vladimir, Simovic Milos and Simovic Aleksandar murdered Bodis Zeljko. They were aided by Krsmanovic Dusan, Jurisic Milan Jure,

Slavkovic Djordje and Glisovic Milan, who acted with premeditation in committing that criminal offence. They aided the perpetrators by following Bodis Zeljko and provided information about his movement to Milosavljevic and both Simovic brothers, upon their previous agreement. On the basis of that information, the three of them stopped their Audi car, driven by Simovic Aleksandar, next to the Passat car, driven by Bodis Zeljko. At that moment, Simovic Milos and Milisavljevic Vladimir fired a number of shots from assault rifles at Bodis Zeljko, inflicting fatal injuries on him.

- On August 3, 2002 in Zemun Polje, within the premises of the “Difens” Company, Ulemek Milorad and Kalinic Sretko attempted to murder several persons with premeditation. They managed to murder Nikolic Ivica and failed to murder Buha Ljubisa. They were aided by Simovic Milos, Simovic Aleksandar, Jurisic Milan ‘Jure’, Krsmanovic Dusan, the witness collaborator Suvajdzic Miladin and Milisavljevic Vladimir, who acted with premeditation in committing that criminal offence. They aided the perpetrators by following Buha Ljubisa and providing information about his movement to Ulemek and Kalinic. On the basis of that information, they headed towards the abovementioned place in a car driven by Milisavljevic Vladimir. Upon their arrival, Ulemek Milorad and Kalinic Sretko opened fire from suppressed assault rifles at Buha Ljubisa and Nikolic Ivica, murdering Nikolic Ivica. Buha Ljubisa avoided being injured by throwing himself onto the ground, running away as soon as one of the assault rifles got jammed.
- On September 27, 2002 in Belgrade, Kalinic Sretko and the witness collaborator Milenkovic Dejan murdered with premeditation Sljukic Sredoje and Sljukic Zoran, endangering the life of another person. They were aided by Simovic Milos, Simovic Aleksandar, Milisavljevic Vladimir, Krsmanovic Dusan, Jurisic Milan ‘Jure’, the witness collaborator Suvajdzic Miladin and the deceased Povic Zoran, who acted with premeditation in committing that criminal offence. They aided the perpetrators by informing them by phone on the movement of Sljukic Sredoje. On the basis of that information, Kalinic Sretko and late Lukovic Mile followed Sljukic Sredoje’s Audi 8 car in their Audi car, driven by the witness collaborator Milenkovic Dejan. Both Sljukic Zoran and Cirovic Velibor were in the Audi 8 car. While the witness collaborator Milenkovic Dejan was overtaking the victims’ car, Kalinic Sretko and the deceased Lukovic Mile fired a number of shots from assault rifles at Sljukic Sredoje and Sljukic Zoran, inflicting fatal injuries on them and a light bodily injury on Cirovic Velibor.
- On October 5, 2002 in Zemun, Kalinic Sretko and the witness collaborator Milenkovic Dejan murdered with premeditation Guzijan Jovan and Cvetic Rade, intentionally endangering the life of another person. They were aided by Miladinovic Dragan, Simovic Aleksandar, Simovic Milos, the witness collaborator Suvajdzic Miladin, Krsmanovic Dusan, Milisavljevic Vladimir and Jurisic Milan ‘Jure’, who acted with premeditation in committing that criminal offence. They aided the perpetrators by following Guzijan Jovan and providing information about his movement to Kalinic and Lukovic by phone. On the basis of that information, Kalinic and the deceased Lukovic, riding in the Audi car driven by the witness collaborator Milenkovic Dejan, caught up with the Golf 4 car, driven by Guzijan Jovan and with Cvetic Rade and Cotric Dejan as passengers. They fired a number of shots from assault rifles at Guzijan Jovan and Cvetic Rade, inflicting fatal injuries on them.
- On November 7, 2002 in Belgrade, Slavkovic Djordje and Glisovic Milan murdered Jovanovic Ivica, intentionally endangering the lives of other persons. They were aided by Simovic Milos, Simovic Aleksandar, Jurisic Milan Jure, Krsmanovic Dusan and Milisavljevic Vladimir, who acted with premeditation in committing that criminal offence. They aided the perpetrators by following Jovanovic Ivica by cars and providing information about his movement to Slavkovic and Glisovic. On the basis of that information, Slavkovic and Glisovic, who were riding in the Fiat Tempra car driven by an unknown perpetrator, stopped next to the Mercedes car driving Jovanovic Ivica and another three persons. Opening fire from the car – Slavkovic Djordje from a handgun and Glisovic Milan from an assault rifle – they shot Jovanovic Ivica, inflicting fatal injuries on him. Other persons avoided being wounded by lying down.

- On November 26, 2002 in Belgrade, Milisavljevic Vladimir, Simovic Milos and the witness collaborator Milenkovic Dejan murdered Skrba Zeljko and Batocanin Nenad. They were aided by Simovic Aleksandar, Krsmanovic Dusan, Jurisic Milan 'Jure', Hamidovic Selman and Kalicanin Milomir, who acted with premeditation in committing that criminal offence. They aided the perpetrators by following Skrba Zeljko and providing information about his movement to Milosavljevic, Simovic and Milenkovic. On the basis of that information, the three of them used the Rover vehicle, driven by the witness collaborator Milenkovic Dejan, to follow the Peugeot 306 car, driven by Nenad Batocanin with Zeljko Skrba as the other passenger. As soon as the Rover vehicle overtook the Peugeot 306 car, Milisavljevic Vladimir and Simovic Milos fired a number of shots from assault rifles at Skrba and Batocanin, inflicting fatal injuries on them.
- On August 21, 2002, Trajkovic Goran was murdered with premeditation by Milan Jurisic 'Jurisko' and Darko Milicevic, who carried out their previous agreement with Konstantinovic Ninoslav and Randjelovic Dejan, against whom the proceeding was separated. Randjelovic Dejan had appointed a meeting with Trajkovic, who arrived by the Golf car. Jurisic Milan and Milicevic Darko waited hidden in the vicinity when, as previously arranged, Randjelovic moved away from the victim's car after a short conversation, Jurisic and Milicevic approached the victim and fired a number of shots from a machine gun and assault rifle. Thus inflicted injuries caused his instantaneous death. All persons involved in the murder fled the crime scene in the Audi 100 car, in which Konstantinovic Ninoslav had been waiting, then set the car on fire in order to conceal the traces of the criminal offence.
- On November 25, 2002 in Belgrade, Milan Jurisic 'Jurisko' and Konstantinovic Ninoslav, against whom the proceeding was separated, murdered Aleksandar Ristic by carrying out their previous agreement and endangered the life of another person. They committed that offence by firing a number of shots from two assault rifles in the direction of Ristic Aleksandar and Matic Aleksandar as soon as they had left their house. They inflicted a number of wounds upon Ristic Aleksandar, which caused his death, while Matic Aleksandar's injuries caused him serious bodily harm. They fled the crime scene in the Audi 100 car, which they later set on fire in order to conceal the traces of the criminal offence.
- On November 6, 2000 in Belgrade, Simovic Milos, Simovic Aleksandar, Milisavljevic Vladimir, Krsmanovic Dusan and Jurisic Milan 'Jure' abducted Bajrusevic Vuk by use of force and held him captive for more than 10 days, with the intent to extort money from his sister. Simovic Aleksandar, who was monitoring the victim's movement, informed others on his exact location. Armed with handguns, they dragged the victim out of his car, pushed him into the car they had been driving, handcuffed and blindfolded him and drove away. They held him captive for many days, in different locations. During that period, the deceased Spasojevic Dusan and Lukovic Mile would call his sister by phone, demanding from her the payout of DEM 5,000,000. They threatened to kill her brother if she failed to do that. Milisavljevic Vladimir, the deceased Spasojevic Dusan and Lukovic Mile collected DEM 1,500,000 which had been left for ransom at a prearranged location upon their instructions. They released the victim then, on November 26, 2000.
- At the beginning of January 2003 in Belgrade, Simovic Aleksandar, Milisavljevic Vladimir, Krsmanovic Dusan, Kalinic Sretko, Jurisic Milan 'Jure' and Simovic Milos brutally abducted Music Suvad by use of force and deceit and held him captive for more than 10 days, with the intent to extort money from him or his relatives. Milisavljevic Vladimir and Simovic Aleksandar, armed with assault rifles and dressed in police uniforms with 'phantom' camouflage face masks, introduced themselves to the victim as policemen. Under the pretense of arrest, they pushed him into the car where the witness collaborators Milenkovic Dejan and Krsmanovic Dusan were waiting. They put a cap over his eyes, handcuffed him and took into a house, where he was tied with chains and handcuffs and held captive by the witness collaborators Suvajdzic Miladin and Kalinic Sretko. Kalinic Sretko tortured him on a daily basis. In that period, they demanded from the victim to provide them with EUR 10,000,000 in order to be released. The

victim's brother, following the abductors' instructions, left EUR 350,000 at a prearranged location in Belgrade. After the payout, the abductors released the victim.

- In March 2002 in Belgrade, Ulemek Milorad, Simovic Milos, Simovic Aleksandar, Milisavljevic Vladimir, Jurisic Milan 'Jure', Krsmanovic Dusan and Kalinic Sretko drove away their victim Milija Babovic by use of force, deception and brutality and held him captive for 40 days, with the intent to extort money from him or his relatives. They followed him for a couple of days prior to the abduction, taking turns. On March 24, 2002, Krsmanovic Dusan, Milisavljevic Vladimir, the witness collaborators Milenkovic Dejan and Simovic Milos approached the victim, after being notified by Jurisic Milan and Simovic Aleksandar on his exact location. They introduced themselves as police officers, and then, by use of physical force, pushed him into a car. After Milisavljevic delivered a blow on his head by a handgun, they handcuffed and blindfolded him with adhesive tape and a 'phantom' face mask. They took him into the house of the witness collaborator Suvajdzic, where he was tied and guarded by Kalinic Sretko and Jurisic Milan. Nine days later, after the victim's attempted escape, they tied him up to a tree in the woods, held him there and beat him for two days. They relocated him to another place on the eleventh day, where he was guarded not only by the defendants Jurisic and Kalinic, but also by the witness collaborator Suvajdzic and Krsmanovic. They demanded ransom money from the victim and his family and Spasojevic sent audio tapes with recordings of the victim's messages to his family. They released the victim after the fortieth day, after the payout of the total sum of EUR 10,500,000. The payment was made by two persons, through Ulemek Milorad 'Legija'. They shared the money among themselves. That was an element of the joint plan of this group and Dusan Spasojevic.
- On June 12, 2002 in Belgrade, Jurisic Milan 'Jurisko', Kovcic Slobodan, Dolic Bojan, Milic Darko, Drca Milan, Trajkovic Srecko and Jovanovic Milan abducted Slobodan Radosavljevic, by use of force, with the intent to extort money from him. Upon previous agreement, Kovcic Slobodan invited the victim, Radosavljevic Slobodan, under the pretense of examining the car for sale. Milic Darko, Jurisic Milan, Dolic Bojan and Randjelovic Dejan, against whom the proceeding was separated, pushed Radosavljevic into the car by use of force and headed for Ovca. Trajkovic Srecko drove in his vehicle in front of them, with the task of causing an incident in the event of noticing the police. They took the victim into the house owned by Ninoslav Konstantinovic and left him in the garage. He was physically abused by Konstantinovic Ninoslav and Milisavljevic Vladimir, against whom the proceeding was separated. Physical abuse caused victim's death. They rolled him up in a carpet, buried him in the woods and burned the carpet and his clothes.

The defendants collected around EUR 12 million of ransom money, namely: DEM 1,500,000 from the abduction of Vuk Bujosevic in November 2000, EUR 10,500,000 from the abduction of Milija Babovic in March 2002 and EUR 350,000 from the abduction of Music Suad in January 2003.

The defendants were sentenced to adequate prison sentences of: for all criminal offences they had been charged with.

What remains to be done is for the Supreme Court of Serbia to decide on appeals against the judgment and to carry out the procedure envisaged by the Law on Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime. The procedure will be conducted in line with that law, whereby the confiscation of the property owned by Milorad Ulemek 'Legija' is underway.

Corruption Within the Judiciary (KT.S. 10/05)

In Indictment KT.S. 10/05 brought by the Special Prosecutor's Office the defendants Jotic Zoran, Gobeljic Ljubinko and Jovanovic Nenad were charged with criminal alliance, under Article 227, paras. 1 and 2 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, and giving bribes, under Article 225, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia. Vuckovic Ljubomir was charged with the following criminal offences: accepting bribes, under Article 254, paragraph 1; abuse of office, under Article 252, paragraph 1; and, unlawful mediation, under Article 253, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia. Zekic Dzeva was charged with abuse of office by inciting others to commit crime, under Article 242, paragraph 1, in conjunction with Article 23 of the Basic Criminal Law, whilst Zekic Dzevad and Plojevic Laida were each charged with one count of forging a document, under Article 233, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia.

In the judgment that was rendered and publicly pronounced by the Special Department of the Belgrade District Court on July 7, 2006, the defendants were convicted of giving and accepting bribes, unlawful mediation, abuse of office and forging documents.

According to the said judgment:

At the beginning of 2005, under the first-instance judgment K.P. no. 4/03 of 15/11/2004 rendered before the Special Department of the Belgrade District Court, Jotic Zoran, the organizer of a criminal group responsible for committing several criminal acts, had been sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, and Petrovic Goran, member of this organized criminal group, had been sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment. Following the judgment, Jotic Zoran with intent incited Jovanovic Nenad and Gobeljic Ljubinko to establish contact with a judge in the Supreme Court of Serbia and promise him a pecuniary reward if he within his official competence performs an official act that should not be performed i.e. if he procures, in an unlawful way, a vacation of the said judgment of conviction and termination of the detention on remand ordered against Jotic Zoran and Petrovic Goran. Jotic maintained regular communication with Jovanovic Nenad and Gobeljic Ljubinko through a mobile phone which he was using inside the detention area of the Belgrade District Prison. In such a way the defendants Jovanovic Nenad and Gobeljic Ljubinko established contact with a Supreme Court judge, the defendant Vuckovic Ljubomir. Vuckovic Ljubomir acted as Judge-Rapporteur in the appellate proceedings against the said verdict K.P. no. 4/03. At Jotic's requests and following his advice, the defendants Jovanovic Nenad and Gobeljic Ljubinko held several telephone and in-person conversations with the defendant Vuckovic during which it was arranged between them that Vuckovic, in his capacity as the Judge-Rapporteur, should in an unlawful way procure the vacation of judgment K.P. no. 4/03 and termination of the detention on remand ordered against the two convicted men. In return for this service, a pecuniary reward of an undefined amount was promised to the defendant Vuckovic by the defendants Jovanovic Nenad and Gobeljic Ljubinko. After that, at mid-2005, the payment of the agreed pecuniary reward to the defendant Vuckovic Ljubomir was effectuated, again through the agency of the defendants Jovanovic Nenad and Gobeljic Ljubinko.

At the end of 2004, in Belgrade, in the premises of the Supreme Court of Serbia, the defendant Vuckovic Ljubomir accepted an amount of RSD 40,000.00 from Stevic Radivoje on whose behalf he

had interceded with the members of the panel of judges in the Supreme Court of Serbia. Vuckovic Ljubomir interceded to influence the members of the panel, who adjudicated on Stevic Radivoje's request for a review of the legality of the final judgment delivered in the Municipal Court in Kursumlija and District Court in Prokuplje, to render a decision in favour of Stevic Radivoje i.e. to grant his request and vacate the said judgments. To that effect, the defendant Vuckovic held a conversation with the Judge-Rapporteur – member of the panel adjudicating in the said case. After the Supreme Court of Serbia had denied the request of Stevic Radivoje, and Stevic Radivoje kept demanding the return of the money, the defendant Vuckovic conceded and returned RSD 30,000.00, explaining that the remaining RSD 10,000.00 had been spent on his interceding, on paying two lunches and buying gifts.

In the course of May and June 2005, in the Supreme Court of Serbia, Supreme Court Judge Vuckovic Ljubomir by abuse of office and exceeding the limits of his official authority acquired material gain to the amount of EUR 1,500. The defendant Zekic Dzeva incited Vuckovic Ljubomir, with intent, to commit this offence. In the premises of the Supreme Court of Serbia, Vuckovic Ljubomir admitted Zekic Dzeva, the mother of the convicted Zekic Dzevad who had filed a motion for extraordinary mitigation of sentence. The motion was filed in the District Court in Novi Pazar to be decided before the Supreme Court of Serbia. When Zekic Dzeva asked Vuckovic to exert influence on the Supreme Court, in his capacity as a Supreme Court judge, so that her son would not be sent to serve his term of imprisonment, Vuckovic Ljubomir promised to exert influence on the judges adjudicating in this case to suspend the sentence and release her son on conditions. For that service he solicited pecuniary compensation to the amount of EUR 3,000. On the same day when such judicial decision was reached on the grounds of a forged report by a specialist from the University Children's Hospital in Belgrade, Vuckovic informed the defendant Zekic Dzeva by phone, abusing his office and before the decision document was even produced and forwarded to the District Court in Novi Pazar, about the result of the deliberation and voting regarding the said case. He then accepted to be paid EUR 1,500 instead of EUR 3,000. It was agreed that Zekic Dzeva would effectuate the payment through the agency of Plojevic Laida. Vuckovic Ljubomir received the money on June 3, 2005, in Belgrade.

On February 2, 2005, in Belgrade, the defendant Plojevic Laida procured a fake document i.e. Medical Report dated 15/02/2005 from a urology doctor at the University Children's Hospital in Belgrade. An untrue statement stating that Zekic Dzevad has been diagnosed with a condition of the backflow of urine from urinary bladder into the kidneys, stage II - III, was incorporated into this Medical Report. The intent was to use this fake document as a genuine one. Plojevic Laida handed over the document to Zekic Dzevad who used it as a genuine document when he filed his motion for extraordinary mitigation of sentence, on May 9, 2005, in the District Court in Novi Pazar to be decided before the Supreme Court of Serbia.

The defendants charged with the said offences were sentenced by a court of first instance to: Jotic Zoran to aggregate sentence of 15 years' imprisonment (the court took as determinate sentence 12 years' imprisonment from the case KP 4-03), Gobeljic Ljubinko and Jovanovic Nenad to 3 years' imprisonment each, Vuckovic Ljubomir to 8 years' imprisonment, Zekic Dzeva to 1 year and 6 months' imprisonment, Plojevic Laida to 5 months' imprisonment and Zekic Dzevad to 1 year and 4 months' imprisonment.

The court confiscated the acquired material gain.

In the same judgment, pursuant to Article 355, paragraph 1, indent 3 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the court acquitted Jotic Zoran, Gobeljic Ljubinko and Jovanovic Nenad on one count of criminal alliance as set out in Article 227, paras. 1 and 2 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia.

In the second-instance proceedings, the Supreme Court of Serbia partially granted by ruling the appeals of the defendants. Reversing the first-instance court's decision and sentence, the Supreme Court sentenced the defendant Vuckovic Ljubomir to 6 years' imprisonment, Zekic Dzeva to 9

months' imprisonment and Zekic Dzevad to 1 year imprisonment. The rest of the first-instance court's decision was confirmed by the Supreme Court of Serbia.

In the extraordinary legal remedy procedure the Supreme Court of Serbia dismissed by ruling the requests for a review of the legality of the final judgment of the District Court in Belgrade and Supreme Court of Serbia filed by the defendants Vuckovic Ljubomir, Jotic Zoran, Gobeljic Ljubinko, Jovanovic Nenad, Zekic Dzeva, Plojevic Laida and Zekic Dzevad. The Supreme Court held that there were no legal grounds upon which the Court could initiate a review of the legality of the final judgment.

Corruption Involving Officials of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia (hereinafter: “MUP RS”) and Attorneys in the Procedure of Uncovering Criminal Offences (KT.S. 6/08)

On August 26, 2008, the Special Prosecutor’s Office for Combating Organised Crime raised an indictment against PAVLOVIC NEBOJSA, MITROVIC SLAVOLJUB, KOVACEVIC JUGOSLAV, ZIVKOVIC ZIKA, KOVACEVIC NATASA, TODOSIJEVIC VLADAN, PURIC LJILJANA, KOJOVIC DRASKO, TOMOVIC MIRJANA, BOROTA SNEZANA, ZARUBICA MILIVOJE, KNEZEVIC MILUTIN, ZDRAVKOVIC NOVICA, BOSNJACKI SNEZANA AND BOSNJACKI SASA for the criminal offence of criminal alliance, under Article 346, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Criminal Code, accepting bribes, under Article 367, paragraph 3 in relation with paragraph in 1 in relation to Article 33 and 34 of the Criminal Code, giving bribes, under Article 368, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, abuse of office, under Article 359, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code and forging documents, under Article 355, paragraph 2 in relation to paragraph 1 in relation to Article 61 of the Criminal Code.

The defendants Mitrovic Slavoljub and Pavlovic Nebojsa organised a criminal group throughout the years 2007 and 2008 in Belgrade, which was joined by the defendants Kovacevic Jugoslav, Kovacevic Natasa and Zivkovic Zika. The objective of the group was to commit grave criminal offences, namely accepting bribes and abuse of office, on the basis of their plan to base the long-term activities of their law office on exerting corruptive influence on different officials. They were promising their clients, interested in the outcomes of criminal proceedings, that they would ensure a privileged position of the suspects in the pre-trial criminal proceedings, by engaging different officials and for a pecuniary compensation. The privileges would include defending from freedom, less strict legal qualifications of criminal offences, failure to undertake official activities within the pre-trial criminal proceedings such as submitting criminal offence reports, or ensuring instigation of pre-trial criminal proceedings without any legal grounds. The members of the group were informed thereof – as officials – and pecuniary compensations and exact activities to be undertaken were arranged. Members of the criminal group, acting in their official capacity within the executive authorities of the Republic of Serbia, undertook certain actions envisaged by the organisers’ plans relating to uncovering criminal offences and instigating criminal proceedings, with the aim of gaining profits which they shared among themselves.

In November 2007 in Belgrade, by engaging the defendant Kovacevic Jugoslav as an official and head of a Section within the Department for Combating Juvenile Delinquency and using EUR 3,000 supplied by Zarubica Milivoje, the defendants Pavlovic and Mitrovic ensured that officials acting in the case KU. 20552/07 would release, i.e. cancel the detention of Zarubica Bojan, qualify the committed criminal offence more leniently and not instigate criminal prosecution against Zarubica Bozidar on grounds of reasonable doubt that he committed the criminal offence of concealment in the same case. They shared the money among themselves, in a way that the defendants Pavlovic and Mitrovic retained EUR 800 each and handed over EUR 1,400 to the defendant Kovacevic.

In December 2007 in Belgrade, by engaging the defendant Kovacevic Natasa as an official within the Police Station “Stari grad” and using EUR 6,000 supplied by the defendant Puric Ljiljana, the defendants Pavlovic and Mitrovic ensured that her son, Puric Vuk, would not be examined as a suspect and that the ruling on confinement would not be rendered and the criminal offence report

would not be submitted to the competent Prosecutor's Office for the criminal offence of violent behaviour. They thus ensured that the case would qualify as damage of another's object. They shared the money in a way that the defendant Kovacevic Natasa retained EUR 2,000, while the defendants Pavlovic Nebojsa and Mitrovic Slavoljub took EUR 2,000 each.

In the period between December 9, 2007 and February 11, 2008, the defendants Pavlovic and Mitrovic promised the defendant Knezevic Milutin that, for the amount of EUR 3,000, they would ensure that a case on alleged domestic violence be formed within the Department for Combating Juvenile Delinquency, through the defendant Zivkovic Zika, the official of the Police Department for the City of Belgrade, which case was necessary in order to be used later for modifying the decision of the Social Care Centre which regulated encounters of the defendant Knezevic Milutin with his underage granddaughter. Since Knezevic was interested in the modification of that decision, the defendant Zivkovic Zika took EUR 300 from the defendants, while they retained RSD 40,000 and EUR 2,000.

In April 2008, the defendants Pavlovic and Mitrovic promised the defendant Kojovic Drasko that they would bring about a delay in his examination as a suspect and that the ruling on confinement would not be rendered against him in the ongoing pre-trial criminal proceedings conducted against him at the Police Department in Sabac, for the amount of EUR 3,000, which included a contribution to an official within the same Police Department. The defendant Mitrovic, acting upon agreement with the defendants Kojovic and Pavlovic Nebojsa, during a conversation with the official in the Police Department of Sabac about the case of the defendant Kojovic, drew out his wallet and said: "Take as much as you wish" which the official refused.

On February 5 and 6, 2008, by engaging Todosijevic Vladan as an official and head of the Department for Combating Crime within the Police Station in Zemun, the defendants Pavlovic and Mitrovic achieved the suspension of confinement of Borota Goran in the pre-trial criminal proceedings KU. 2414/08. They did so for the amount of EUR 4,000, which was given to the defendants by the wife of the detained person – the defendant Borota Snezana – and which amount also covered a contribution to the official within the Police Station in Zemun.

In February 2008, in Belgrade, the defendant Mitrovic, by promising a gift, ensured treatment against drug addiction within the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade for Puric Vuk, son of the defendant Puric Ljiljana, through the defendant Tomovic Mirjana, a specialist doctor employed in that institution.

In April 2008, in Belgrade, the defendant Zdravkovic Novica, an attorney from Belgrade, ensured a failure of the official within the Police Station Stari Grad to submit a criminal report against Petrovic Djordje, suspect in the case 214.6-52/08, for the amount of EUR 1,050 by engaging the defendant Kovacevic Natasa.

In February 2008, in Belgrade, the defendants Bosnjacki Snezana and Bosnjacki Sasa provided the defendant Bosnjacki Sasa with a false diagnosis, according to which he suffered from epileptic crises of consciousness, by engaging the defendant Tomovic Mirjana, specialist doctor at the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade. The objective was to avoid and delay the enforcement of the prison sentence and further criminal proceedings against Bosnjacki Sasa, by way of using medical reports to prove that he was unable to appear at the hearings and that he was not fit for further criminal proceedings due to the illness.

After the indictment had entered into force, the main trial commenced on February 5 2009, and it is still underway.

Terrorism I

(KT.S. 6/07)

Warnings of the danger of Islamic extremist organizations in Serbia were validated in the spring of 2007 by the arrest and prosecution of a fifteen-member terrorist group in the Raska region.

Senad Ramovic, Jasmin Smailovic, Adnan Hot, Nedzad Memic, Fuad Hodzic, Mirsad Prentic, Erhan Smailovic, Senad Vejselovic, Vahid Vejselovic, Mehmedin Koljsi, Husein Culjak, Aldin Pulic, Bekto Memic, Safet Becirovic and Damir Berbo were charged by the Special Prosecutor's Office for the establishment of this criminal alliance and its activities. Their aim was to gain religious and political power by setting explosions and conducting other organized violent actions, thus endangering the security of the Republic of Serbia.

One of the first activities of the organizers and group members was to establish close ties with like-minded persons in neighboring countries, as well as with countries worldwide, from whom they received funds for purchasing weapons, ammunition, military equipment, sanitary materials and food. Collecting written literature, computer files with video materials, photographs and texts extolling previous terrorist activities around the world and inciting to suicidal martyrdom and violence, were also meant to contribute to their goals.

Evidence to their dangerous intentions is the establishment of camps for military and terrorist training in the secluded and inaccessible slopes of Mount Ninaja. The first camp was set up on the borders of the Zabren village in the Sjenica municipality, while the second one was set up two kilometers away at the Rogatac settlement, part of the municipality of Novi Pazar.

Having secured suitable locations, they set up tents and prepared for a longer stay therein. First, they acquired vehicles – „Lada Niva“ and „Golf 2“, as well as an „Aprilija“ motorcycle, used to haul and bury a large amount of food and water in plastic canisters, personal hygiene items and chemicals for preparing food and washing dishes in the camp grounds and around Novi Pazar. They also acquired a large amount of clothes, various tools and other goods necessary for living on camp. Additionally, they acquired a lot of sanitary material and medicine, as well as the „Basics of First Aid“ primer, and commenced training for providing medical aid.

That the activities of this group represented a serious threat to the security of the Republic of Serbia and its citizens is evidenced by the large amount of military equipment, firearms and edged weapons, ammunitions, explosive materials, fragmentation weapons, high-yield ordnance, binoculars, compasses, geographical and topographic maps and a manual for the use of assault rifles and machineguns, found in the said camps. As an illustration, members of the Ministry of Interior seized over 30,000 bullets, tens of assault rifles, a machinegun, rocket launchers, hand grenades, anti-personnel mines... The firepower of a unit armed with this number of weapons, ammunitions and explosive devices is equivalent to an infantry platoon of 30 to 40 people. A unit thus armed is entirely capable of conducting special (terrorist) activities, combat against infantry and armored units, traffic route blockades and demolition.

Having identified the strategically dominant locations, adequate for successful deployment of firepower and control of the territories and communications leading towards Novi Pazar, they initiated training in firearms handling, constructing high-yield explosive devices with weights in the 20-90

kilogram range, and preparations for conducting terrorist activities of a larger scope. As targets for their attacks, they chose vital infrastructural objects, public administration facilities, members of the Islamic religious community in Novi Pazar and religious objects in this city (Hadzi-Kadrija's Mosque and the Mukreska Mosque). Part of the plans of this terrorist group was the execution of public figures, as well. They decided to terminate Mufti Muamer Zukorlic and, at the same time, execute an armed assault against the Police Headquarters in Novi Pazar. The action was initiated on 3 March 2007, but was cancelled due to the unexpected arrival of police forces.

Other than the abovementioned, the defendant Senad Ramovic, together with the deceased Ismail Prentic, attempted to kill several members of the Ministry of Interior. During the attempts by members of the Ministry of Interior to arrest them, on 20 April 2007, around 04:50 AM, in the village of Donja Trnava in the Novi Pazar municipality, they threw a hand grenade at the police forces and opened fire from an assault rifle, lightly wounding a member of the Ministry of Interior. The police returned fire and in the ensuing shootout Ismail Prentic was killed, while the defendant Senad Ramovic was wounded and arrested.

The defendants Senad Ramovic, Jasmin Smailovic, Adnan Hot, Nedžad Memic, Fuad Hodzic, Mirsad Prentic and Erhan Smailovic were charged with the crime of conspiracy for unconstitutional activity, under Article 319, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, in relation to the crime of terrorism, under Article 312 of the Criminal Code, and the criminal offence of illegal possession of firearms and explosives, under Article 348, paragraph 3, in relation to paragraphs 2 and 1 of the Criminal Code. At the same time, Senad Vejselovic, Vahid Vejselovic, Mehmedin Koljsi, Husein Culjak, Aldin Pulic, Bekto Memic, Safet Becirovic and Damir Berbo were charged with the criminal offence of conspiracy for unconstitutional activity, under Article 319, paragraph 2, in relation to paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, in relation to the criminal offence of terrorism, under Article 312 of the Criminal Code and the illegal possession of firearms and explosives, under Article 348, paragraph 3, in relation to paragraphs 2 and 1 of the Criminal Code, while the defendant Senad Ramovic was also charged with the crime of aggravated murder, under Article 114, paragraphs 9, 6 and 3 of the Criminal Code, in relation to Article 30 of the Criminal Code.

The indictment against this terrorist group was raised on 14 September, 2007 and the main trial before the Special Court is in progress.

Terrorism II

(KT.S. 20/07)

The indictment raised on March 12, 2008 by the Special Prosecutor's Office charged Adis Muric, Nedžad Bulic, Bajram Aslani and Enes Mujanovic with organizing a criminal alliance with several unidentified persons from Serbia and abroad within the Novi Pazar and Kosovska Mitrovica municipalities, between early May and September 19, 2007. Their aim was to endanger the constitutional order and security of the Republic of Serbia through organized and coordinated violent activities, including terrorist attacks.

The beginning of their criminal activities is related to collecting literature and computer files with films, photographs and text wherein, with calls to violence, previous terrorist actions worldwide are praised. Subsequently, the criminal alliance discussed and elaborated the possibilities of using some of the gathered materials in practice. Thus, apart from training in handling weapons and explosives, they also acquired the computer of the defendant Nedžad Bulic, loaded it with software for aircraft pilot training so as to be prepared to execute terrorist activities similar to those previously executed.

The defendants established close ties to like-minded persons in several countries worldwide (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Albania, Georgia, Syria...) and obtained advice on their activities. They also arranged for the coordinated execution of terrorist activities and gathering of funds for the purchase of weapons and ammunition.

In order to fulfill the alliance's goals, the defendants obtained several assault rifles and submachine guns, several thousand bullets, several tens of hand grenades, large amounts of explosives, various types of mines and explosive devices and other military equipment. Part of this arsenal was transported continuously from Kosovo and Metohija to the territory of Central Serbia.

The territory of the Kosovska Mitrovica municipality was used by members of this criminal alliance for the preparation of terrorist activities, firearms training and the construction and use of high-yield explosive devices. Subsequently, on several meetings held in Novi Pazar and Kosovska Mitrovica, they started drawing plans and selecting targets for terrorist activities. Thus they chose police officers of the Ministry of Interior securing football matches at the FC „Novi Pazar“ stadium in Novi Pazar as targets of a terrorist attack.

By implementing the plans of the terrorist group, the defendants Adis Muric and Bajram Aslani created, with the aid of an unidentified member of the alliance, a high-yield explosive device with remote triggering. Following this, the defendant Adis Muric, during the first half of September 2007, called the witness Semir Numanovic by telephone, inquiring on football match schedules. He specifically inquired on the time when the next football match would be held in Novi Pazar.

Prior to and following the start of one of the games, in order to prepare the attack Nedžad Bulic and Enes Mujanovic, as agreed with Adis Muric, on September 15, 2007 visited the stadium and observed the location where the largest number of police officers were located in order to determine the best place from where a terrorist attack would cause the largest number of deaths among members of the Ministry of Interior. The defendant Mujanovic located such a spot near the stadium and created a 10 second video recording on his mobile telephone camera. At the same time, the defend

ants Muric, Bulic and Mujanovic were holding discussions on how to plant the explosive device during the night before the next game.

Adis Muric, Nedzad Bulic and Bajram Aslani were charged with the criminal offence of conspiracy for unconstitutional activity, under Article 319, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, in relation to the criminal offence of terrorism, under Article 312 of the Criminal Code, and the criminal offence of illegal possession of firearms and explosives, under Article 348, paragraph 3, in relation to paragraphs 2 and 1 of the Criminal Code. The defendant Enes Mujanovic was charged with the criminal offence of conspiracy for unconstitutional activity, under Article 319, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, in relation to the crime of terrorism, under Article 312 of the Criminal Code.

Abuses in Bankruptcy Proceedings

(KT.S. 6/06)

The criminal proceeding which is currently at the main trial stage, instigated against 37 defendants – four organizers, four members of the organized criminal group and 29 accomplices, is underway for seven indictments raised by the Prosecutor's Office before the Special Department of the District Court of Belgrade. Namely, in the period from the beginning of 2003 through April 12, 2006, the defendants Goran Kljajevic, Nemanja Jolovic, Sekula Pijevcevic and Slobodan Radulovic organized a criminal group in cooperation with the deceased Mika Brasnjovic. The defendants Delinka Djurdjevic, Jasmina Kojic-Pavlovic, Milinko Brasnjovic and Jelica Zivkovic became members of the group with the intent to perform the criminal offences of abuse of office punishable under Article 359, paragraph 3 and 1 of the Criminal Code, giving bribes, under Article 368, paragraph 1, receiving bribes, under Article 367, paragraph 1, violation of law by a judge, under Article 360 of the Criminal Code.

When it comes to the activities of the criminal group, the defendant Goran Kljajevic had the role, as the President of the Commercial Court in Belgrade, of making unlawful decisions and influencing the defendant Delinka Djurdjevic, a judge of the Commercial Court of Belgrade, acting as the president of the bankruptcy council on bankruptcy proceedings of socially-owned companies «Beko AD» undergoing bankruptcy, GP «Rad» undergoing bankruptcy, KMP «Ineks intereksport» AD undergoing bankruptcy, «Invest Zavod» undergoing bankruptcy, «Komel» undergoing bankruptcy, «Beogradski eskontni centar» undergoing bankruptcy, «Minel-enim» undergoing bankruptcy, «Jes Jugoeksport» undergoing bankruptcy, as the president of the liquidation council on liquidation procedures of the «Kontrol banka» undergoing liquidation and «Kombanka» undergoing liquidations and as an executive judge, to make unlawful decisions, fail to conduct her official duties and appoint administrative receivers to implement the plans of the organized criminal groups in the bankruptcy procedures of socially-owned companies and the bank liquidation procedures.

Realizing prior agreements between the organizers of the criminal group, members of the organized criminal group, aided by other accomplices, managed to illegally come into possession of assets through companies in which they were actual or de facto owners, namely:

- By leasing facilities of the «Beko AD» company undergoing bankruptcy to the «Tobako» company, with the aim of enabling the «Tobako» company to purchase the property of the «Beko AD» company undergoing bankruptcy at a price substantially lower than the market price,
- The «Elta trejd» company purchased the «Invest Zavod» company undergoing bankruptcy at a price significantly lower than the market price, with Nemanja Jolovic appointed as the administrative receiver,
- The «Tobako» company purchased the BIM «Slavija» company undergoing bankruptcy at a price significantly lower than the market price, with Nemanja Jolovic appointed as the administrative receiver,
- The «Ekoprodukt 2002» company purchased the business building in Andre Nikolica 3–5 Str. from the «Ineks intereksport» Fund, at a price significantly lower than the market price,

- The MP «Energokontakt» company was awarded the work of finishing apartments at a number of locations for the GP «Rad» company undergoing bankruptcy, thus acquiring large proceeds for Sekula Pijevcevic as the de facto owner of the company by signing amendments to the construction contracts,
- The defendant Sekula Pijevcevic practically managed the liquidation of the assets of the GP «Rad» company undergoing bankruptcy, and purchased companies as legal entities or parts of the companies' assets through his own companies, at a price significantly lower than the market price,
- Parts of the assets owned by the GP «Rad» company undergoing bankruptcy were sold to the Consortium of a number of natural persons, including the defendant Radisav Jocovic, who is the uncle to the defendant Goran Kljajevic and the defendant Atelj Djordje as the owner of the company «Gemaks», at a price several times lower than the market price,
- The «Iskra kontaktor» company purchased the «Komel» company undergoing bankruptcy in a direct deal, at a price significantly lower than the market price, even lower than its carrying amount,
- The «Kreditno eksportna banka», as compensation on account of the contested claim in the bankruptcy proceedings through court settlement and prior to the end of the bankruptcy proceedings, acquired the business facility of “Beogradski eskontni centar” in bankruptcy, avoiding payment proportional to the amount of bankruptcy capital, in the order and percentage same as that of the uncontested bankruptcy creditors,
- Time deposit bankruptcy deposits were placed with banks at lower interest rates, so as to have the banks approve of credit for companies controlled by the organizers and members of the criminal group, under more favorable interest rates and conditions,
- The «Primer C» company, owned by the defendant Slobodan Radulovic, purchased the «C market» company eliminating the Slovenian company «Merkator» as a bidder for purchasing the company shares.

The defendants Goran Kljajevic and Delika Djurdjevic received bribes through the deceased Miko Brasnjevic in the form of free tourist travels, a share in the loans taken to pay for apartments and appliances.

When it comes to the activities of the members of the organized criminal group, the defendants Nemanja Jolovic, Milinko Brasnjovic and the deceased Miko Brasnjovic, as co-owners of the «Eko produkt 2002» company from Belgrade, and the deceased Miko Brasnjovic as the de facto owner of the companies «Eko produkt», «Tobako», «Elta trejd» and a co-owner of the «Multi Market Sistem» company and Slobodan Radulovic, as the General Manager of the «C market» company of Belgrade, acquired financial assets from the «C market» company. This was conducted by the defendant Slobodan Radulovic depositing funds of the «C market» company to the companies of the deceased Miko Brasnjovic and the defendants Nemanja Jolovic and Milinko Brasnjovic, namely by issuing bonds of the «C market» company without any legal right to the «Eko produkt 2002» company, with their issuing not registered in the «C market» company - the so-called “cabinet bonds” or advance payment by registered payment to the «Eko produkt 2002» company for the allegedly ordered technical appliances and other goods.

The technical appliances were then transferred by the «Eko produkt 2002» company to the «Tobako» company where they were sold in retail shops, without any record of the sales, at the same time falsely presenting the «C market» company as the buyer of the goods owned by the «Eko produkt 2002» company, as well as the seller to the companies «Holi voter» de facto owned by the defendant Milisav Filipovic, and «Fres milk», de facto owned by the defendant Andjelko Bitevic. Other goods in transit were sold to them as well, owned by the «Eko produkt 2002» company through the «C

market» company, without liability of payment and at significantly higher prices. The goods were of poor quality and past their expiry date.

Thus, by using real or falsified documentation, the companies were charged to pay for goods amounting to EUR 12,000,000.00. This is the amount subtracted from the debt of the «Eko produkt 2002» company towards the TAD «C market» company achieved by discounting and realizing bonds issued without any legal basis.

Bonds of the «C market» company, issued without a legal basis, were discounted at the cost of the «C market» company with the «Postanska stedionica» bank and other banks and financial organizations. They were then used to raise credits as a means of ensuring the repayment of credits taken with other commercial banks. The funds of the «C market» company were thus transferred to the companies owned by the deceased Miko Brasnjovic, Nemanja Jolovic and Milinko Brasnjovic, amounting to approximately EUR 20 million. With this purpose, the deceased Miko Brasnjovic gave a bribe to the defendant Slobodan Radulovic through the «Avonsajd» company from Cyprus as its de facto owner, depositing EUR 2,556,454.00 to the personal account in Spain in the period between August 6, 2003 and February 4, 2005.

One of the organizers of the criminal group – the defendant Sekula Pijevcevic made an agreement with the defendants Zivojinovic Miljko and Bajic Vucelja to execute orders issued by the organizers of the organized criminal group in the capacity of administrative receivers. He proposed to the defendants Goran Kljajevic and Delinka Djurdjevic to engage the administrative receivers in bankruptcy procedures, and gave orders to the administrative receivers to take specific steps in the bankruptcy procedures, in cooperation with the defendants Jolovic Nemanja and Brasnjovic Milinko, also appointed as administrative receivers in bankruptcy and liquidation procedures, thus ensuring the realization of the plans of the criminal group.

In order to use and come into possession of the financial assets of the «Postanska stedionica» bank, the defendant Sekula Pijevcevic and the deceased Miko Brasnjovic influenced the defendant Jelica Zivkovic, General Manager of the «Postanska stedionica» bank to become a member of the criminal group and approve of national and foreign currency placements at lower interest rates contrary to the business policy of the «Postanska stedionica» bank, disrespecting the stipulated procedures. This included adequate funds for ensuring credit repayment or issuance of guarantees of the «Postanska stedionica» bank with other banks, thus providing credits used to repay the matured credits rather than reprogrammed credits, creating impression that the companies controlled by the members of the criminal group were repaying their liabilities. The funds were used by the «Tobako» company to purchase the BIM «Slavija» company undergoing bankruptcy, lease business facilities of the «Beko AD» company undergoing bankruptcy and purchase the company thereof; by the «Elta trejd» company to purchase the «Invest Zavod» company undergoing bankruptcy; by the «Ekoprodukt 2002» company to purchase the business building in Andre Nikolica 3–5 Str. from the «Ineks intereksport» Fund, as well as the working assets of the companies «Energ-zastita», «Velauto», «Energ-kontakt», «Energ-ziv» and liquidity of the «Kreditno eksportna banka» de facto owned by the defendant Pijevcevic Sekula and the «C market» company where the defendant Radulovic held the position of Director. Accepting such a role, the defendant Jelica Zivkovic influenced other members of the Credit Board to approve short-term credits at lower interest rates, incited members of the Credit Board to allow the reprogramming of unpaid credits and, issuing guarantees as a representative of «Postanska stedionica» with other banks, ensured the credits raised to repay the mature credits, rather than reprogrammed credits, to create impression that the companies controlled by the members of the criminal group were repaying their liabilities, although she knew that the credits were issued to connected legal entities, that they were exceeding large and the largest possible credit with regard to the bank capital and that they were used with other purposes than stated, with the final goal that the organizers of the criminal group sell the business facilities of the purchased companies at several times higher prices than the purchase prices and share the profits, using a part of the profits to compensate other members of the criminal group. Accepting these proposals, the defendant Jelica Zivkovic incited the members of the Credit Board to approve of such placements, although she knew that they were issued to connected legal entities, that they

were exceeding large and the largest possible credit with regard to the bank capital and that they were used with other purposes than stated.

Only by appropriation of financial assets from the «Postanska stedionica» bank, the members of the criminal group came into possession of a material gain amounting to EUR 5,536,111.90 on account of foreign currency placements and RSD 574,148,027.64 on account of national currency placements with the connected legal entities in their ownership.

The defendant Jelica Zivkovic received a bribe to perform these activities from the defendant Sekula Pijevcevic through the «Magma» company, de facto owned by her husband the defendant Zivkovic Djurica, in the form of two business locations and an apartment in Novi Sad.

Only by the commission of criminal offences for which joint criminal proceedings are underway before the Special Department of the District Court of Belgrade, the members of the organized criminal group acquired proceeds amounting to more than EUR 50,000,000.00 for themselves and other persons. A number of criminal proceedings are also underway against some of accused before the District Court in Belgrade and the municipal courts in Belgrade.

Abuses in the Cigarette Trade (KT.S. 11/07)

The criminal proceeding based on the indictment raised by the Special Prosecutor's Office for Combating Organized Crime KT. S. 11/07 on November 30, 2007 concerns illegal trafficking in cigarettes conducted by the organized criminal group of Stanko Subotic. The group acquired proceeds amounting to RSD 173,596,184.19, equivalent to DEM 56,211,303.80 at the time, and USD 7,859,123.00.

According to the indictment, the criminal group was organized by Stanko Subotic, while its members were Mihalj Kertes, Milan Rankovic, Nikola Milosevic, Ivana Krcmaricic, Jovica Randjelovic, Stevan Banovic, Nebojsa Nikolic, Luka Nenadic, Milan Milanovic, Drage Dodevski, Milovan Popivoda, Ivana Olujic, Miodrag Zavisic and Miroslav Pesic.

Subotic also organized the plan put into action in several stages with the aid of other defendants. The first step of Subotic was to purchase cigarettes using foreign currency cash from foreign producers ("Makedonijatabak" from Macedonia and "WestCo Export Trading" and "Moonrise Investment" from Belgium), through his company "Mia" from Ub. These goods were then transported by trucks to the territory of the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia without being recorded as imported. Forged customs documents were used to this end, indicating that the cigarettes were imported by a nonexistent company ("Success" from Novi Sad), or that these alleged transiting goods were exported further out of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by Subotic's company. In fact, the cigarettes were transported to a warehouse leased by "Mia", then sold across Serbia for cash. This trade was not registered in the books of Subotic's company, nor were customs and tax duties accounted and paid.

The defendant Miroslav Pesic was in charge of purchasing the cigarettes in Macedonia. He resided in Skopje throughout 1995 and 1996 and his offices were situated in the premises of the "Makedonijatabak" company. Following instructions issued by Subotic, he arranged and paid in cash the amount of DEM 1,920,000.00 for 12,000 boxes of "Partner", "Wells" and "Veck" brand cigarettes in 1995. These goods were transported across the Djeneral Jankovic border crossing into the former FRY by end August and mid September, using cargo trucks, to be deposited at the Luka Beograd customs post. Without going through customs, the goods were transported to the Republic of Srpska Krajina across the Bogojevo border crossing. The documents tracking this transport showed that Subotic's company "Mia" allegedly sent these cigarettes to the "CCGS" company from Vukovar. However, the cigarettes were transported back to FRY by trucks during the same night, without being registered in the customs, to be placed in the warehouses of the "Pansped" company in Futog and then resold.

The second shipment of cigarettes transported into Serbia successively through the Presevo border crossing from Macedonia during the summer of 1996 was far bigger and more expensive. The sum of DEM 6.4 million was paid to "Makedonijatabak" by Subotic from his Ub-based company and the nonexistent "Success" from Novi Sad for 49,786 boxes of "Partner" and "Lord". Under the same scenario, which excluded the registering, customs clearance and payment of dues to the state, these shipments were first stored in a warehouse in Rumenka and then sold in the black market.

The third shipment, arranged by Subotic in the Belgian town of Antwerp for USD 2,765,590, arrived in Serbia in August of 1996 across the Kelebija border crossing. Fifteen trucks were engaged in transporting this shipment of 15,670 boxes of cigarettes. The cargo trucks arrived at the Rumenka warehouse wherefrom Subotic's group sold these goods across Serbia.

As the cargo trucks carrying the cigarettes arrived at the border crossings, the defendant Mihalj Kertes, then holding the position of Head of the Federal Customs Administration, with the defendants then being members of the so-called Extraordinary Control Measures of the Federal Customs Administration, organized the entry of goods without registering them in the customs. This bureau was formed outside of the FCA regulations and was comprised of friends, relatives and acquaintances of Kertes from Backa Palanka, some of them having no working experience in customs and no required professional training to perform customs activities. Kertes had exclusive control over them and they answered only to him. He provided them with customs cars with police registration numbers, authorized them to take full customs control at crossings and directed them to wait for the convoys at border crossings and organize their entry into Serbia without passing through customs. Their task was also to provide an escort for these cigarette truck convoys to the warehouses where the goods were unloaded. Kertes charged Nebojsa Nikolic, Drago Dodeski and their colleague Stevan Banovic with letting the trucks pass customs without being recorded at the Presevo border crossing. The defendants Banovic and Nikolic received at least DEM 600,000 from the defendant Subotic.

Milan Rankovic and Nikola Milosevic were in charge of the distribution and illegal transport of cigarettes from the customs warehouse of the "Pansped" company in Futog and the illegal warehouse in Rumenka. Both were employees of the "Mia" company. Ivana Olujic from Novi Sad also assisted the members of Subotic's criminal group with warehousing and illegal distribution of cigarettes. She mediated in finding buyers for large amounts of cigarettes from the illegal warehouse in Rumenka on several occasions. The illegal warehouses were targeted for control several times by the police and market inspectors. On every occasion, these inspections were cancelled on orders by the defendants Miodrag Zavisic, the then head of the Novi Sad police and Milan Popivoda, Director of the Center of State Security in Novi Sad.

An illustrative example happened on October 2, 1995, when employees of the Secretariat of the Interior in Novi Sad (SUP) seized 4,219 boxes of "Partner" cigarettes and 978 boxes of "Wells" cigarettes. The police completed official documents to this effect, arrested the suspects and intended to conduct the interrogation of Subotic. The police action was halted by the defendants Popivoda Milovan and Zavisic Miodrag, ordering the inspectors of the Secretariat of the Interior in Novi Sad to cease further inspection, under the guise that this business was under the jurisdiction of state security. Additional orders instructed them not to record this case in SUP Novi Sad, to have those arrested set free and not to seize the discovered cigarettes.

An even more drastic case was the unlawful depriving of liberty of seven members of the financial police attempting to conduct an inspection of the warehouse in Rumenka in 1996. The inspectors were arrested by three armed men and kept under lock until the goods from the warehouse were loaded onto trucks and transported to an unknown location. Even through the police notified Zavisic and Popivoda of this criminal offence prosecuted ex officio, they did nothing, instead of telling the damaged employees of the financial police to bring criminal charges against NN persons themselves.

Acting on orders by the defendant Subotic Stanko, the defendant Milanovic Milan, former assistant to the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Srpska Krajina, organized armed escort (comprised of the now deceased Subotic Djordje, a former employee of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Srpska Krajina, and the defendant Nenadic Luka) for the cigarette transport through the territory of FRY – from the border crossings to the warehouse in Rumenka. Likewise, he provided official license plates used by Subotic Djordje and Nenadic Luka in providing escort for the transport through the now deceased Radovan Stojcic Badza. Milanovic provided for the unfettered entry of trucks with cigarettes purchased in Belgium. At his intervention, the Ministry of Interior of Serbia issued an

order to the border crossing control police station in Subotica (Kelebija) to let the trucks carrying cigarettes pass through this station despite not having the required documents for import.

The money obtained by cigarette trafficking was transferred to Cyprus by Subotic, with the aid of Nikola Milosevic, Milan Rankovic and Ivana Krcmaricic.

The indictment of the Special Prosecutor's Office charged Stanko Subotic with accessory in the continuing criminal offence of abuse of office punishable under Article 359, paragraph 4, in relation to paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Criminal Code, and Articles 61 and 33 of the Criminal Code. Mihalj Kertes, Milan Popivoda, Miodrag Zavisic, Stevan Banovic Stevan, Nebojsa Nikolic and Dragi Dodevski were charged as accessories in the continuing criminal offence of abuse of office punishable under Article 359, paragraph 3, in relation to paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code and Articles 61 and 33 of the Criminal Code. The defendants Nikola Milosevic, Milan Rankovic, Ivana Krcmaricic, Jovica Randjelovic, Luka Nenadic, Milan Milanovic, Ivana Olujić and Miroslav Pesic were charged with the continual criminal offence of abuse of office punishable under Article 359, paragraph 4 in relation to paragraphs 1 and 3 of the Criminal Code, in relation to Articles 35 and 61 of the Criminal Code.

The main trial began on May 19 2008. and the evidentiary proceedings are under way.

Abuses in the “Strelicijum” Company (KT.S. 13/06))

The Special Department of the District Court in Belgrade rendered the judgment, which has not yet become final, proclaiming the defendants Cupara Boban, Mitrovic Nenad, Jovanovic Jovan and Petrovic Negovan guilty and convicting them for the crime of criminal alliance as defined in Article 346 of the Criminal Code and the abuse of office as defined in Article 359, paragraph 4 in relation to paragraph 3 and 1 of the Criminal Code. The same judgment proclaimed guilty the defendants Tamara Vasiljevic and Kaseric Stevan, as employees of the “Strelicijum” company owned by the organizer of the criminal group - the defendant Cupara Boban, as well as Momcilo Rajic, Disic Zivota, Milicevic Branislav, Antonovic Novica and Zivanic Zivodrag for the criminal offence of abuse of office as defined in Article 359, paragraph 4 in relation to paragraphs 3 and 1 of the Criminal Code.

The defendant Cupara Boban, as the organizer of the criminal group, developed the plan of action and ordered the members of the criminal group, the defendants Mitrovic Nenad, Jovanovic Jovan and Petrovic Negovan, to establish a number of companies in their own name, in order to create business documentation with false contents on the alleged sales of goods and the provision of services to other companies and the “Strelicijum” company owned by the defendant Cupara Boban. Acting at the command of the accused organizer of the criminal group Cupar Boban, the defendants Mitrovic Nenad, Jovanovic Jovan and Petrovic Negovan founded the companies and made invoices of the companies stating the sales of goods and provision of services to other companies and the “Strelicijum” company, owned by the defendant Cupara Boban. Tamara Vasiljevic made out such invoices on more than one occasion. These invoices stated the price of goods with VAT included, which were delivered to the responsible persons of various legal entities at the territory of the Republic of Serbia. After the responsible persons of these companies had received the invoices, they effected payments to the accounts of the companies owned and represented by Mitrovic Nenad, Jovanovic Jovan and Petrovic Negovan. Furthermore, they raised the total amount of the paid money on the basis of purchase records for purchasing agricultural products, which also falsely stated the purchase of agricultural products from Ripic Marko, keeping a provision of 3-6% of the total amount paid and raised for themselves and the defendant Cupar Boban, the remainder of the money being handed to the responsible persons of the legal entities which had effected the payments. The defendants thus enabled the responsible persons of the legal entities, who effected the payments and who did not have any legal right to raise the money from current accounts of their companies without a statement and payment of taxes and other public dues, to raise the cash by using business documentation with false contents, which was later used predominantly to pay the salaries of their employees and to purchase goods illegally. Furthermore, they exercised the right to reduce their tax obligations based on the invoices received from the defendants. The defendants conducted these activities with the companies for several months and then they would sell them, report the theft of business documentations or destroy business documentations in another manner, with the aim of avoiding control of the business operations by representatives of the Tax Administration.

The members of the criminal group made over 600 invoices and bills of lading with false contents on the alleged purchase of goods and rendered services, acquiring proceeds amounting to more than RSD 100,000,000.00 for the criminal group and the responsible persons of other legal entities.

Abuses in the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca” (KT.S. 23/07)

The Special Prosecutor's Office raised an indictment against 38 members of the organized criminal group which came into possession of property amounting to RSD 374,261,355 to the detriment of the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca” (City Waste Disposal) in the period between January 2005 and 13 November 2007.

The defendants are: Dragan Ignjatovic from Belgrade, Director of the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca”, Goran Puce, Director and owner of the “Hidraulik sistem” Ltd. of Mionica, Milan Kuzmanov, Director and owner of the “Best internacional” and “Best tobako” Ltd. of Pozarevac, Dragan Mandusic, Director of the Economic and Legal Department of the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca”, Srdjan Milovanovic, Head of the Procurement Department of the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca”, Enver Murselji, Chief Stock-keeper of the warehouse no. 2 of the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca”, Dejan Trmcic, Chief Stock-keeper of the warehouse no. 8 of the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca”, Milorad Mitrovic, Mirce Raskovic and Radenko Zivanovic, employees of the personal and technical security of the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca”, Zoran Cvijanovic, Assistant Director for Technical Issues in the Maintenance Department of the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca”, Dejan Rajkovic, Stock-keeper in the warehouse no. 1 of the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca”, Srecko Mitrovic, Head Stock-keeper of the warehouse no. 1 of the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca”, Dusan Radic, Technology and External Services Officer in the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca”, Predrag Jokanovic, owner and Director of the “Akspeda” Ltd. and co-owner of the “Metal term” Ltd. of Belgrade, Nenad Jokanovic, co-owner of the “Metal term” Ltd. of Belgrade, Milos Jokanovic, Director of the “Metal term” Ltd. of Belgrade, Nebojsa Drulovic, Director and owner of the “Faplos” Ltd. of Belgrade, Vladimir Bjelanovic, Director and owner of the “Termo komerc” Ltd. of Belgrade, Milan Jancic, Director and owner of the “A kompani” Ltd. of Belgrade, Nebojsa Savic, Director and owner of the “Petroseneka” Ltd. of Belgrade, Predrag Dejanovic, responsible person in the “Koncept plus” Ltd. of Belgrade, Nebojsa Vukosavic, Director and owner of the “NDM koton” Ltd. of Belgrade, Aleksandar Gajic, Director and owner of the “Union art” Ltd. and “Aspera” Ltd. of Pozarevac and Novica Ostojic, Director and owner of the “Real Invest” Ltd., “Linea” Ltd. and “63 in” Ltd. of Belgrade. They have been charged with criminal alliance, abuse of office, money laundering and tax evasion.

Organizers of the criminal group and creators of the plan of operations are the defendants Dragan Ignjatovic, Goran Puce and Milan Kuzmanov. Dragan Ignjatovic made an agreement with Dragan Mandusic and Srdjan Milovanovic within his company to formally conduct the public bidding procedure, with the companies “Hidraulik sistem”, owned by Goran Puce, and “Faplos”, owned by Nebojsa Drulovic, selected as the best competitors. The contracts signed between the companies and the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca” provided legal grounds for the “Hidraulik sistem” and “Faplos” to issue their bills of lading, without delivering the goods stated in the bills of lading (brushes for the “Dulevo” make of automatic cleaning vehicles, various hydraulic hoses, hydraulic pumps and other spare parts). The bills of lading were received by stock-keepers Enver Murselji and Dejan Trmcic, who would sign the apparent reception of goods on the bills of lading, in agreement with the staff of the personal and technical security. Thus was created a fictitious liability of

the Public Utility Company “Gradska cistoca” towards the false suppliers “Hidraulik sistem” and “Faplos”, who received the amount of RSD 374,261,355.00 upon submitting the receipts.

In order to conceal the criminal activity, the organizers of the group made an agreement to include the companies of other defendants into the alleged turnover of goods and services. They were tasked to simulate business relations, submitting to each other bills of lading and invoices for goods which had not been delivered. These companies would then effect mutual payment, which was followed by “money laundering” at the command of Milan Kuzmanov. The origin of the money was concealed through the companies of Kuzmanov and the defendants Aleksandar Gajic, Predrag Dejanovic, Nebojsa Vukosavic and Milan Jancic, by transferring the money as payment of pro-forma invoices with false contents to the accounts of international suppliers “SA&SI co LLC Wilmington” situated in the USA and “Bracosh CO.-Trust Company Complex”, “MJM trade CO.-Trust Company Complex”, “LIM internacional Co. LTD” and „M company limited“ situated in Austria. The money thus acquired was shared, deposited onto in-country and foreign accounts and used for purchasing realty and movable property.

The main trial against the members of the organized criminal group is under way.

Unlawful Toll Collection on Belgrade – Nis Highway Section (KT.S. 9/06)

Investigative and prosecuting authorities had devoted quite some time, persistency and effort to gather evidence against the organized criminal group often referred to, in the media, as “Road Mafia”. This organized criminal group was composed of 53 members, who misappropriated, following an almost perfectly worked out plan and taking advantage of modern technology, the toll money collected from drivers on the highway. They have inflicted a EUR 6.5 million damage on the Public Enterprise “Roads of Serbia”.

The following is the gist of their criminal activity: out of two articulated trucks with foreign registration plates passing through the toll stations Trupale in Nis and Bubanj Potok in Belgrade, only one toll charged from a vehicle of the ninth category was entered into the computer system of the “Roads of Serbia”, whilst the toll money charged from the other articulated truck was unlawfully misappropriated.

The gathered evidence has revealed that the defendants: Milan Jovetic, Zoran Nedeljkovic (who committed suicide while at the detention unit, during investigation), Zivojin Djordjevic and Goran Stojanovic at mid-2004 had organized a criminal group which operated until May 2006. This criminal group was joined by the following members: Nenad Stankovic, Amir Sehovic, Slavisa Trickovic, Spasoje Labudovic, Biljana Andjelkovic, Ljubisa Vlacic, Vladan Stublinac, Goran Lazarevic, Slavoljub Djordjevic, Jelka Paunovic, Djordje Guduric, Vukman Vukasinovic, Aleksandar Jevtic, Dragana Milosavljevic, Janko Ivanovic, Boban Jegdic, Milos Vulovic, Nebojsa Milicevic, Maja Putnik, Vucko Tosic, Mica Cukic now deceased, Goran Pesic, Janja Jaukovic-Veselinovic, Mirko Todorovic, Goran Pesakovic, Gordana Miljkovic, Dragan Bogdanovic, Bosko Cimbaljevic, Momir Kalicanin, Dragutin Ercevic, Verica Sibinovic, Goran Radojkovic, Nikola Tripkovic, Radenko Kecojevic, Savatije Jovic, Momir Dimic, Novica Petrovic, Jelena Petrov, Bozidar Jovanovic, Ivan Tasic, Dragana Zaharijevski, Slavoljub Jankovic, Gradimir Peric, Dragana Radosavljevic, Dejan Nikcevic, Miroslav Dosen, Tihomir Mihalci, Dragan Cvetkovic and Radisa Rade, all employed in the Department for Toll Collection of the Public Enterprise “Roads of Serbia”, as well as Aleksandar Djordjevic and Vladica Spasic employed in the joint stock company “Mikros Elektronik” located in Nis.

According to the instructions of Zoran Nedeljkovic and under his supervision, at mid-2004, Milan Jovetic had recruited the accused shift bosses of the toll stations Trupale in Nis and Bubanj Potok in Belgrade and made them acquainted with a plan for misappropriating the toll money, including the methods of doing so and measures taken to prevent the disclosure of the operation. Upon this, Goran Stojanovic organised, through the agency of other shift bosses, the work of the toll collectors i.e. the way in which they issued toll cards and charged toll. Zivojin Djordjevic recruited Aleksandar Djordjevic, an employee of “Mikros Elektronik” in Nis who serviced the electronic toll collecting systems at the toll station Trupale. From his (surname) namesake, Zivojin Djordjevic asked to invent such a solution for the existing toll system that would enable the system to fail to record certain number of issued and charged cards. Accepting the task, Aleksandar Djordjevic had constructed special cables with switches which, when plugged into the so called lower and upper card distributor, enabled printing of duplicate cards with the same serial number on. In addition, Djordjevic had “invented” a special cable which could switch off the toll recorder and, consequently, enable a toll

collector to raise the toll gate without recording the vehicles passing through. At the same time, this cable enabled access for a special illicit computer programme into the computer system; when this programme was applied, the toll receipts issued to drivers remained unrecorded in the system.

After that, Vladica Spasic and Slavoljub Djordjevic, also service technicians for toll collection systems, took the stage. They, along with Aleksandar Djordjevic, installed the said devices into the toll booths at the toll stations in Nis and Belgrade. Apart from this, the three of them also trained the shift bosses at the toll stations to use these devices, whilst warning them of their intention to do them in, in case of betrayal.

Shift bosses Goran Stojanovic, Zivojin Djordjevic, Savatije Jovic, Radenko Kecojevic, Slavisa Trickovic, Amir Sehovic, Vukman Vukasinovic and Goran Lazarevic then passed their “knowledge” on to the toll collectors who issued cards. They directed that these illegal devices be used at precisely determined time intervals, and the numbers of unlawfully issued cards and misappropriated money be handed over to the organisers of the group, in the first place to Goran Stojanovic and Zivojin Djordjevic in Nis, and Milan Jovetic and Nenad Stankovic in Belgrade.

According to the group’s plan, this unlawful operation took place only during the first and the second shifts, between 6 am and 10 pm. To that end, the exchange of information about the duplicate cards issued and charged was taking place every day after the completion of the first shift and between 6 pm and 7 pm. This had enabled Zivojin Djordjevic and Nenad Stankovic to regularly exchange data, through telephones and from apartments which were rented solely for that purpose. They dictated to each other the serial numbers of the duplicate cards printed in Nis and Belgrade i.e. the serial numbers of the charged cards.

Other defendants, the toll collectors at the toll stations in Nis and Belgrade, workers who issued and charged toll, had accepted the devised scheme and according to the instructions of their shift bosses, using the above described illicit devices, printed duplicate cards for “the ninth category” and collected toll without recording it in the system. They handed these cards along with the misappropriated money over to their shift bosses, and in return for such “services” they regularly received from the shift bosses certain amounts of money.

According to the findings and opinion of the court-appointed economic and finance expert, who conducted an analysis of this group’s activities over the period January 15 – May 14, 2006, the defendants unlawfully misappropriated, as described, the amount of RSD 95,921,700.00. This indicates that they on average misappropriated the amount of RSD 23,980,400.00 per month, which means that this organized criminal group from July 1, 2004, when they first installed the illicit devices, according to Aleksandar Djordjevic’s confession, to May 14, 2006 had unlawfully acquired a material gain to the amount of min. RSD 527,568,800.00 to the detriment of the injured party - Public Enterprise “Roads of Serbia”.

According to the confessions of some of the defendants, among others: Zivojin Djordjevic, Savatije Jovic, Aleksandar Djordjevic, Spasoje Labudovic, Bosko Cimbalevic and Nenad Stankovic, the distribution of the unlawfully misappropriated money was carried out pursuant to a previously produced plan. Thus, the shift bosses of the toll stations Trupale and Bujanj Potok were obligated to give 40% of the proceeds to the organizers Milan Jovetic, Milan and Zoran Nedeljkovic. The remaining portion of 60% was divided among the toll collectors and shift bosses at the toll stations; the shift bosses provided certain amounts of money to the toll collectors several times per month, outside the work premises.

On November 22, 2006, the Special Prosecutor’s Office brought an Indictment charging the said 53 persons with the criminal offences of criminal alliance, under Article 346 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, and abuse of office, under Article 359 paragraph 4 in conjunction with paras. 1 and 3 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia.

The main hearing in this case commenced on May 29, 2007, and the evidentiary proceedings were concluded on April 10, 2009. The issuance of a first-instance judgment is expected this year in June, after the delivery of closing arguments.

Abuse of Credit Cards

(KT.S. 5/08)

An indictment was raised in the case KT.S. 5/08 against 16 persons for the criminal offence of criminal alliance, under Article 346, paragraph 1 and 2 of the Criminal Code, forging and abuse of credit cards, under Article 225, paragraph 2, in relation to paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code and forging a document, under Article 355, paragraph 2 in relation to paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code. The four defendants organized a criminal group for the purpose of performing these crimes, while the other 12 persons became members of this criminal group.

Prskalo Goran, an organizer of the criminal group, following the consultations with another organizer Mustafic Goran, obtained in Italy the equipment necessary for producing forged credit cards – a “Zebra 520” device and a laptop computer. The equipment was used for creating and printing forged credit cards. In order to manufacture and print forged credit cards, the organizers needed to obtain identification data from the existing – original credit cards. Namely, one of the organizers, Mustafic Goran, utilising his knowledge of computers and having visited specific internet forums where credit card information can be obtained and persons “selling” information on credit cards found, purchased from these foreign resident NN persons identification data inscribed in the magnetic strip of original credit cards owned by foreign legal and natural persons, those being: credit card number, algorithm, first and last name of the owner. These data, that are purchased on forums relating to information on credit cards and their manufacture, use, and quality, are comprised of two rows of numbers. The first row contains data on the owner, their first and last name, whereas the second row contains the card number, its expiry date and the bank algorithm. The card number itself is comprised of 16 characters, the first six being the „PIN“ of the card, the „PIN“ representing the bank identification number. Upon obtaining this data, using a computer and a personalization device, this data was copied or applied to white plastic, followed by applying the logo of the „ProCredit“ or „Hypo Alpe Adria“ bank. The most important part of the card is the magnetic strip containing all the data on the credit card. Thus the forged credit cards were produced.

Using the cards thus produced, various technical merchandise was purchased in shops, along with payments in the Postal banks of the PTT system. By paying with these forged credit cards, the funds were being transferred from the accounts of foreign legal or natural persons.

The forged credit card manufacturing equipment was frequently relocated to various locations by the organizers themselves, or with the aid of members of the criminal group, in order to evade police capture. They believed that the information on the manufacture of forged credit cards could reach employees of the Ministry of the Interior.

The organizers of the criminal group, in addition to this most important part of their activities – acquiring the data required for the manufacture of forged credit cards through the said forums over the Internet, organized or themselves obtained the equipment necessary for the manufacture of credit cards – white plastic, magnetic strips, etc. They deposited the money for the data purchased from NN persons through the Western Union service. Likewise, they organized transportation and control of the members of the criminal group while obtaining cash and purchasing goods using the forged credit cards. They sought out new members of the criminal group to use the forged credit cards as real, thus obtaining cash in post offices and shops, organized transportation for the mem-

bers of the criminal group to locations where the said cards were used and controlled the use of said cards. Members of the criminal group received certain tasks from the organizers; therefore they mostly used the fake credit cards, organized the hiding and transport or provided help with hiding and transporting the equipment for the manufacture of credit cards. The organizer of the criminal group Grsic Nebojsa was tasked with controlling the members of the criminal group, first by transporting the members of the criminal group, usually from one post office to the next where they would make deposits using the Post Net service and then notify him on the amount deposited – sent, by showing him the receipt. Certain members of the criminal group allowed for the equipment used for manufacturing the forged credit cards to be stored in their homes, so at one point the equipment was located in the home of the member of the criminal group Sljivar Zoran. A member of the criminal group Petrovic Josip obtained the means for producing forged credit cards in Hungary and conducted payment for the data purchased over the Internet through the “Western Union” service, after being recruited for this task by the organizer Mustafic Goran. Petrovic Nina, daughter of Petrovic Josip, as a member of the criminal group, performed the testing of the credit card data over the Internet and informed her friend, the organizer Mustafic Goran, of the results. Following the arrest of the criminal group organizer Prskalo Goran, his former wife Prskalo Momcilovic Danijela, as a member of the criminal group, received data while visiting Prskalo Goran in detention to be transmitted to the other organizers - Mustafic Goran and Miladinovic Miladin. This data related to police information on other members and group activities, thus Prskalo Momcilovic Danijela warned the organizers of being tracked by the police. Likewise, she received instructions from Prskalo Goran to transport the equipment for manufacturing forged credit cards to a different hideout and transmitted these instructions to Mustafic Goran and Miladinovic Miladin.

The criminal group organizers and its members used the forged credit cards as real, withdrawing money from post offices and purchasing mostly valuable technical merchandise in various shops on the territory of Belgrade, Novi Sad, Subotica, etc. By using the forged credit cards, the defendants acquired unlawful material gain amounting to more than RSD 6 million and shared it amongst themselves. The organizers retained a larger percent, while members of the criminal group were paid a smaller percent of the proceeds.

Apart from using the credit cards in shops, the credit cards were also used in Postal Banks of the Post Office system, by sending the money through the Post-Net service and depositing it using postal deposits. Upon issuing these deposits, the defendants would use the forged credit cards and forged ID cards with the name on the credit card and ID card being the same, whereas in certain cases some of the members used their original ID cards. Following the deposits thus made, they would send an SMS noting that the card was “checked”, with the 14 number code from the postal deposit slip and the amount of money that had been deposited. Upon receiving the SMS, the other defendants would immediately withdraw the money in another post office, likewise with a forged ID card. In accordance with the previous arrangement, the money had to be withdrawn immediately, so as to prevent the forged credit card from being blocked, preventing them from withdrawing the money thus deposited. Using this method, the defendants withdrew RSD 2,410,000.00 to the detriment of the postal system JP PTT “Srbija”.

The main trial for this case is currently under way.

Unlawful Production of Synthetic Drugs

(KT.S. 10/03)

On July 2, 2003, upon completion of the investigation, the Special Prosecutor's Office brought the Indictment KT.S. 10/03 against the defendants: Milan Zarubica, Srdjan Djelekar, Ljubisa Lind, Gordan Marinkovic, Vojislav Radonjic, Dragutin Gojic, Nenad Popovic, Nebojsa Pavlovic, Milorad Cvejic, Stevan Klac, Vladica Lukovic, Milorad Janackovic and Filip Zarubica for the criminal offence of unlawful production and sale of narcotics, under the Criminal Code of SFRY, Article 245, paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1. The Indictment against this organised criminal group also included the criminal offence of abuse of authority in economy, under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, Article 138, paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1, indent 3, committed by Milan Zarubica, and the criminal offence of unauthorized possession of weapons and ammunition under the Law on Weapons and Ammunition of the Republic of Serbia, Article 33, paragraph 1, committed by Milorad Cvejic and Vladica Lukovic.

On March 25, 2005, in the criminal proceedings which had lasted approximately 18 months, the Special Department of the Belgrade District Court rendered its Judgment no. KT.S. 10/03 which established that the defendants had organized themselves into an organized criminal group in order to acquire material gain on an international scale and over an indefinite period of time. Their intent was to commit, in accordance with the tasks determined beforehand, the criminal offence of unlawful production and circulation of the synthetic drug of amphetamine in the form of pills which were composed, in addition to other ingredients, of amphetamine in a form of amphetamine salts, such as amphetamine sulphate and amphetamine tartrate.

The activity of this criminal group was taking place in the premises of "Lenal Pharm" Company, located in Simanovci, and in a house rented by Milan Zarubica, on behalf of the said Company, in Stara Pazova. Inside these facilities, furnished with equipment, reactors and all other installed machinery, the members of this organized criminal group according to Milan Zarubica's instructions produced, of raw materials procured beforehand, first benzyl methyl ketone in liquid physical state, and then amphetamine in crystalline state in the shape of amphetamine sulphate and amphetamine tartrate. After that, they pressed the narcotics into pills and sold them to different John Does. Until November 2001 they had produced an unidentified quantity of pills containing amphetamine; over the period November 5, 2001 – February 4, 2002 they produced about 5,461.51 kilograms i.e. 31,200,000 pills containing amphetamine estimated to be worth over USD 17 million in total, taking into account their average wholesale prices in Bulgaria and countries of Eastern Europe.

Milan Zarubica used to sell the produced quantities of amphetamine to different John Does (purchasers or their agents) in Bulgaria, Macedonia and other foreign countries, at prices not yet defined precisely, upon which the purchasers deposited payments on his foreign bank accounts. He would then either withdraw the money in cash or use it to raise the drugs manufacturing output. He also used the money to pay profits to other members of the criminal group, whilst retaining a part of the gain for himself.

In the Court Judgment all the defendants were declared guilty and sentenced to: Milan Zarubica to 12 years' imprisonment, Srdjan Djelekar to 5 years' imprisonment, Ljubisa Lind to 5 years' imprisonment, Gordan Marinkovic to 4 years' imprisonment, Vojislav Radonjic to 4 years' imprison-

ment, Dragutin Gojic to 3 years' imprisonment, Nenad Popovic to 3 years' imprisonment, Nebojsa Pavlovic to 4 years' imprisonment, Milorad Cvejic to 5 years' imprisonment, Stevan Klac to 3 years' imprisonment, Vladica Lukovic to 4 years' imprisonment, Milorad Janackovic to 3 years' imprisonment, and Filip Zarubica to 2 years' imprisonment.

By the same Judgment, under the Criminal Code of SFRY, Article 245, paragraph 4 and Article 69 paras. 1 and 2, the Court confiscated from the defendants the following:

- Entire quantity of amphetamine pills, amphetamine sulphate powder, and all other substances containing amphetamine found in the premises where production operations were carried out,
- Entire quantity of benzyl methyl ketone, anhydride acetic acid, phenyl acetic acid and other chemical substances found in the premises where production operations were carried out,
- Entire set of machinery and equipment found in the premises where production operations were carried out,
- Entire set of laboratory equipment and all laboratory instruments found in the premises where production operations were carried out,
- Building in Simanovci under the ownership of Danica Zarubica, and building in Ugrinovci under the unregistered ownership of "Varan Chemicals" Company.

By the Judgment, under Articles 84 and 85 of the Criminal Code of SFRY, and Articles 513 and 515 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Serbia, the Court confiscated from the defendants the material gain obtained through commission of criminal offence, as follows:

- USD 320,000 and EUR 89,000 from Milan Zarubica,
- EUR 14,230 from Srdjan Djelekar,
- USD 11,000 and EUR 8,000 from Vladica Lukovic,
- EUR 6,100, CHF 590 and USD 1,019 from Vojislav Radonjic,
- CHF 2,500,000 from Milan Zarubica's bank account in Switzerland.

The Court ordered Milan Zarubica to pay, by way of the remaining portion of the material gain obtained through commission of criminal offence, the amount of USD 10,000,000 in equivalent RSD currency at the official exchange rate of the National Bank of Serbia, to the benefit of the State Budget, within three months from the day the judgment has become final.

In the Judgment Kz-I ok-7/05 of 02/02/2006, the Supreme Court of Serbia partially granted the appeals, and sentenced the defendants to: Milan Zarubica to 11 years' imprisonment, Vojislav Radonjic and Nebojsa Pavlovic to 3 years' imprisonment, Filip Zarubica to 1 year imprisonment, and Vladica Lukovic to 3 years and 8 months' imprisonment. By the same Judgment, the Supreme Court of Serbia annulled the prior property confiscation in Simanovci and Ugrinovci.

The rest of the first-instance court's decision was confirmed by the Supreme Court of Serbia.

Unlawful Circulation of Narcotics (KT.S. 5/07)

On September 17, 2007, upon completion of the investigation which was instigated on the basis of a request to conduct the investigation and request to supplement the investigation, the Special Prosecutor's Office brought the Indictment KT.S. 5/07 against the defendants: Erceg Darko, Milkovic Bojan, Hajrovic Hikmet, Hajrovic Zehnira, Grubic Milica, Erceg Dejana, Nurkovic Nurko and Tasic Boban. The Indictment was grounded on reasonable suspicion that the defendant Erceg Darko had organized a criminal group in Belgrade and Novi Pazar, in the course of 2006 up to March 2007, for the purpose of committing criminal offences of unlawful production, keeping and circulation of narcotics, under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, Article 248, paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1. Other defendants joined this criminal group. Erceg Darko had first procured about 30 kilograms of heroin and 2.5 kilograms of cocaine, with intent to further distribute and sell these narcotics in the territory of Serbia and some countries of Western Europe. In a police action carried out on the night of February 26/27, 2007, police found and seized 5,195 grams of heroin in a motor vehicle "Skoda Fabia" which was, according to instructions of the defendant Erceg Darko, operated by the defendant Nurkovic Nurko. The heroin was initially procured from the defendant Hajrovic Hikmet and Hajrovic Zehnira. On March 3, 2007, police conducted a search of the defendant Erceg Darko's motor vehicles and premises (house) in Belgrade. During the search, police seized from the criminal group's organizer the following: 26,720 grams of heroin, 2,353 grams of cocaine, equipment for measuring and mixing of narcotics, 1,005 grams of a mixture of caffeine and paracetamol, as well as 650 grams of caffeine and 212 grams of ephedrine.

In the Indictment KT.S. 5/07 of 15/05/08 of the Special Prosecutor's Office, the defendant Erceg Darko, Djordjic Zivorad and Tasic Boban were charged with committing a criminal offence of unlawful production, keeping and circulation of narcotics, under the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, Article 248, paragraph 2 in conjunction with paragraph 1, and (being a continuing offence) in conjunction with Article 61. The investigation into the case has revealed that the defendant Erceg Darko had organized the circulation of heroin in the Scandinavian countries and that the defendant Djordjic Zivorad had hired to that end Tuharski Katarina, a citizen of Slovakia. She had taken over the narcotics from the defendant Erceg Darko on November 10, 2006. The two of them then stashed the heroin into a defective airbag underneath the front passenger seat of a blue Audi A3 operated by Tuharski Katarina. Her intent was to transport the narcotics into one of the countries in Western Europe and deliver them to the purchasers. When police pulled over the car for a traffic stop and searched it, they found 7 packs of narcotics (3,655.21 grams) pasted with brown scotch tape.

Tuharski Katarina was convicted of this criminal offence in the District Court in Kraljevo, and sentenced to 3 years and 6 months' imprisonment.

The defendant Erceg Darko had organized the transportation of heroin, according to the Indictment, by the agency of Mitrovic Srdjan. The said Mitrovic Srdjan took over the heroin stashed into the car battery of an Audi A4, with intent to transport it to Sweden. At the Horgos border crossing, during the vehicle search, 7 packs of heroin (3,033 grams total weight) pasted with brown scotch tape were uncovered and seized. Criminal proceedings were conducted and completed for this of-

fence against Mitrovic Srdjan in the District Court in Subotica and Mitrovic was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

In the same Indictment the defendants Erceg Darko and Djordjic Zivorad were charged with organization of transportation and sale of heroin. The defendants had hired Jan and Tomas Valentik, citizens of the Republic of Slovakia, to, on December 26, 2006 in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, take over the narcotics which were stashed in a car battery. They brought the narcotics over to their car, a Volkswagen Passat, and transported them to the Kingdom of Sweden. A search of their vehicle in Malmo uncovered 3.19 kilograms of heroin. Criminal proceedings were conducted and completed over this offence in Malmo where they were convicted and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment each.

The defendants Erceg Darko and Djordjic Zivorad had also organized a sale of heroin in the Kingdom of Denmark. In February 2007 they hired Vukovic Zeljko to transport 5 kilograms of heroin, stashed into the car battery. Vukovic Zeljko managed to reach Copenhagen but in an attempt to hand over the heroin he was apprehended by Danish police. Two persons who were to take over the heroin, Stamenkovic Nenad and Bikic Milojica, were apprehended too. They were criminally prosecuted in the Kingdom of Denmark.

In addition to the available evidence, in this criminal case the Special Prosecutor's Office also proposed listening to and presenting as evidence the recorded telephone conversations held by the defendants and examining a witness collaborator – member of the criminal organisation granted, by the Court, the status of collaborating witness. Evidence of this kind proved valuable in this criminal case for establishing the existence of the criminal organisation in question. In the course of the proceedings, the Court presented evidence by taking testimony from the witnesses sentenced in Denmark and Sweden by means of video conferencing. This has significantly accelerated the pace of the criminal proceedings.

On the basis of the said Indictments, criminal proceedings against the above mentioned organized criminal group are ongoing before the Special Department of the Belgrade District Court. The main hearing is currently underway; the conclusion of evidentiary proceedings and the issuance of a first-instance judgment are expected shortly.

Migrant Smuggling

(KT.S. 4/05, 15/06, 16/06, 9/07)

Jakup Vesel (51) from the village of Zunjice in Kosovo enters the annals of the Special Prosecutor's Office as a holder of an unusual "record". He is the person who has appeared in the capacity of defendant in the greatest number of cases ever since the establishment of this special prosecuting body.

The Special Prosecutor's Office has conducted four criminal proceedings against Vesel for the offences of criminal alliance, and illegal crossing of state border and human trafficking.

At the moment, the defendant Jakup Vesel is convicted by non-final judgments in three separate proceedings conducted before the Special Department of the Belgrade District Court. He has been sentenced to 3 years and 3 months' imprisonment by the panel of the Court in the Case KT.S. 4/05. A sentence of 4 years and 6 months' prison term has been pronounced against him for the criminal offences described in the Indictment KT.S. 15/06, and in the Case KT.S. 9/07 he has been sentenced to 3 years and 6 months' imprisonment. In addition, the investigation into the Case KT.S. 16/06 against Vesel has been completed and filing of another, new indictment is expected shortly.

On April 13, 2006 during the main hearing, on the proposal of the defence counsel and by the panel's ruling the defendant Vesel was released pending trial, without the consent of the Deputy Special Prosecutor. After that, Vesel had run away and remained at large until mid-2007 when he was apprehended again. He is currently detained. Jakup Vesel has been accused, along with other defendants, of having formed different criminal organisations over the period April 2005 – April 2007 that used to enable foreign nationals' illegal entry, stay and exit, i.e. illegal crossing of the Serbian state borders. In most cases it was about Albanian citizens illegally crossing the border of Serbia and Croatia. But on certain number of occasions Vesel also smuggled the citizens of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Turkey and China who, following his scheme, managed to illegally enter the territory of Kosovo. The ultimate goal of all the migrants to whom the defendant Jakup Vesel helped illegally cross the Serbian border was to reach one or another EU country.

Criminal organisations in which Vesel played a leading role, and which acquired a huge material gain from human trafficking, operated in the territories of: Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Albania. The role and activities of Vesel in illegal transportation of foreign citizens have therefore been a matter of great concern for police forces in many surrounding countries.

The peculiarity of this case was that Vesel himself had never been actually seen by other defendants prosecuted in the same criminal proceedings as he had communicated with other organisers and members of criminal organisations exclusively via telephone. Due to that fact it was very difficult for the Prosecutor's Office to prove his criminal activity. In two cases against Vesel the court conducted an expert voice evaluation in order to identify the voice from the recorded telephone conversations as Vesel's. Although it was established beyond doubt that it was his voice, Vesel remained steadfast in denying the fact. He kept stating that he was not familiar with the content of the presented conversations.

The defendant Vesel is also characterized by a high-level persistence in committing the criminal offences with which he had already been charged, considering the fact that he kept repeating them shortly after his release from prison.

Motorcycle Smuggling (KT.S. 2/08)

In the Case KT.S. 2/08 nine persons were indicted by the Special Prosecutor's Office on the counts of: criminal alliance, under Article 346, paras. 1 and 2 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, and concealment, under Article 221, paragraph 3 in conjunction with paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia. Namely, two persons, Janosevic Slavisa and Babic Vladan, had organized a criminal group which, according to their plans, unlawfully procured very expensive motorcycles over the period Second Half of 2007- February 2008. The motorcycles procured by this organized criminal group had originally been acquired through criminal acts of aggravated theft committed by John Does in Switzerland. The defendants Janosevic Slavisa and Babic Vladan engaged in organising the takeover of motorcycles from John Does in Switzerland and their transportation into Serbia. Seven other persons joined the criminal group. Their tasks and roles within the group were clearly defined. The subject matter of their criminal offences were costly motorcycles, in the first place the motorcycles of "Harley Davidson" make, whose prices amounted to app. RSD 2 million per item, but also included "Ducati", "Yamaha" and "Honda" motorcycles. The organisers of this criminal group devised plans for the transportation of motorcycles from Switzerland into the Republic of Serbia. They invented and arranged the best schemes for transportation, placement and storage of motorcycles in hidden places in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. They organized a network of fences, but they also negotiated prices and sold the motorcycles by themselves. They assigned different tasks and roles to other members of this criminal group, in particular such as related to shifting the motorcycles from one hidden place to another and showing the motorcycles to the prospective purchasers. The organisers of this criminal group minutely planned the activities of the entire group and developed a whole network of fences. When Ivkovic Nenad nicknamed Pile, member of this criminal group, was apprehended over this criminal offence in Switzerland, a substantial number of motorcycles were found and confiscated from him. Criminal proceedings against him are ongoing in Switzerland.

The members of this criminal group received precise instructions and strict assignments which they were to execute within their defined roles. Popovic Ljutimir's assignment was to take over the motorcycles coming from Switzerland, store them in Serbia and transport them from one place to another. He was responsible for finding storage places for the motorcycles and for negotiating monthly rents with the landlords of these storage places. He also sought purchasers, negotiated prices and sold the motorcycles. Stanistic Ivan's assignments included fixing and repairing the motorcycles driven into Serbia. He would normally remove the ignition switches and replace them with functional locks for starting the motorcycle, and replace the motorcycles' starter batteries. Apart from that, according to the instructions of the organiser Babic Vladan, he also transported the motorcycles from one place to another in order to hide them. He and Radovanovic Bojan jointly accepted the delivery of six motorcycles and stored them in a hamlet named Dragocvet near the town of Jagodina. Arnaut Aleksandar's assignments included fixing and repairing the motorcycles, and replacing the removed ignition switches with functional locks. He also made new keys for starting the motorcycles. But, being versed in information technology, his main responsibility was to decode the electronic units and adjust the immobilizers on these motorcycles, especially on Harley Davidson motorcycles which always come equipped with computers. The organiser Babic Vladan

used to send money to Arnaut Aleksandar for his services through the agency of Radovanovic Bojana. Radovanovic Bojana also sold the motorcycles and received the money from the purchasers. In addition, with the help of her father, Radovanovic Vojkan, she placed six Harley Davidsons into his cold-storage plants in Dragocvet. She committed these acts in agreement with and according to the instruction of her boyfriend – the organiser Babic Vladan. In taking over and placing the said motorcycles she was assisted by Stanistic Ivan.

The organizers of the criminal group, upon taking over the motorcycles from different persons, organized their loading into trucks and transportation to the Republic of Serbia. Once in Serbia, the motorcycles were transported to Jagodina or Cuprija and stored in various hiding places. In this segment of the activity, the organizers hired long-distance truck drivers who transport cargo on international routes to transport the motorcycles from Switzerland to the Republic of Serbia. The truck drivers first drove to the places where motorcycles were hidden in Switzerland, then, along with other John Does loaded the motorcycles into their trucks, camouflaged them with used furniture, drove across the border crossing Kelebia and entered Serbia. At the border crossing they declared second-hand furniture. In these particular cases a simplified customs procedure was applied, i.e. the goods were classified as household goods of a total value below EUR 3,000 and cleared as such. Consequently, instead of a customs declaration, the truck drivers submitted a register document – calculation of import duties for the goods transported - and the goods declared for clearance were recorded by type (second-hand furniture). After that, in accordance with the procedure, the customs officer examined the goods, filled in the document and handed over the document to the truck driver.

Whilst the defendants managed to sell a majority of these motorcycles, a certain number of motorcycles have been confiscated from them. Amongst the confiscated motorcycles as many as six Harley Davidson motorcycles were brand new, stolen directly from shops, Harley Davidson showrooms, and transported into Serbia. The value of these, new motorcycles amounts to CHF 220,000.

Pursuant to said Indictment, the main hearing has been scheduled and is currently ongoing.

The biggest jewelry theft in Japan

(KT.S. 3/05)

A certain number of Serbian citizens were identified in the ranks of international criminal gangs, known by spectacular robberies of jewelry stores worldwide.

For one of such criminal actions, the Special Prosecutor's Office for Combating Organized Crime raised an indictment against Aleksandar Radulovic, Djordjije Rasovic and Snezana Panajotovic. According to the charges, from the beginning of 2004 to 22 February of the same year, the defendants became members of an organized criminal group together with the British citizen Dorothy May. Hiding their real identity and using fake passports, they inconspicuously and in different time periods, allegedly as tourists, arrived in Tokyo. Their intent was to take the most valuable pieces of jewelry from a jewelry shop that sells expensive goods.

Upon arriving to the Japanese capital, together with Dorothy May they visited several jewelry shops, stores and cafes in the shopping district Ginza, in the period from from 22 February to 5 March, 2004. As their target they chose the jewelry shop „Le Supre – diamant couture De Maki“, owned by the Shareholding Company „Maki“. Before going into action, the defendant Radulovic, wearing a wig and in the company of Snezana Panajotovic, entered the said jewelry shop on 24 February. They introduced themselves to the staff as a young married couple, interested in buying jewelry. Then they reviewed the prospectuses and the valuables on display, while inquiring about the most expensive necklace. It was a diamond necklace „Countess of Vandome“ with 116 smaller and one large diamond, the value of which amounted to 3 billion yen, which was on display on the second floor of the jewelry shop.

At the same period, the defendants occasionally spent time at the „Baraja“ cafe, located across the said jewelry shop, from which they monitored the shop's activity and the number of visitors.

Having gathered the necessary information and scanned the inside of the jewelry shop, on 5 May they implemented the plan. While Snezana Panajotovic surveilled the jewelry shop and its entrance from cafe „Baraja“ making sure no one came by, the defendants Radulovic and Rasovic entered the jewelry shop wearing wigs. First Rasovic asked to buy some gold items, for which reason one shop assistant went to the storage to bring them, and then Radulovic asked the other shop assistant to show him the gold jewelry displayed on the second floor. When he got there, Radulovic suddenly drew a bottle of spray from his bag, sprayed the shop assistant in the eyes, punched him with his fist in the head several times and pushed him into the toilet. Then, using a hammer, he broke the glass of the display cabinet in which the gold jewelry was displayed, and took from it the said diamond necklace, two diamond earrings and 7 diamond rings, with the total value amounting to YEN 3,491,000,000 (over RSD 1,800,476,260 or EUR 25,941,047.55).

Several hours later, Radulovic, Panajotovic and Dorothy May left Japan by plane, while Rasovic did it the following day.

The Special Prosecutor's Office charged Radulovic, Rasovic and Panajotovic with the criminal offence of forging documents under Art. 233 para. 3, relating to para. 1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia and the criminal offence of robbery under Art. 206 para. 3, relating to para. 2 and 1 of the Criminal Code. The proceedings against Dorothy May are conducted by the Japanese judiciary authorities.

Fraud in the Car Insurance Sector

(KT.S. 11/06)

In the period between the beginning of June and the beginning of December 2006, an investigation was conducted as required by the Prosecutor's Office against a number of persons for numerous criminal offences of fraud to the detriment of a number of insurance organizations at the territory of the Republic of Serbia and abroad. This was accompanied by a large number of criminal offences of giving and accepting bribes. These offences were committed primarily by persons employed in the injured insurance organizations and by traffic police officers in a number of towns of the Republic of Serbia.

Based on the results of the investigation, the defense of the defendants, witnesses' testimonies and the facts contained in the documents submitted as evidence, it could be inferred that the defendants Knezic Slobodan and Stanojevic Zoran organized a criminal group in the course of 2005 in Novi Sad, Belgrade and Banja Luka, which was joined by the members NN Vojinovic Dragisa from Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the defendant Glisic Svetlana, the unmarried spouse of the defendant Knezic. According to the prior plan and mutual agreement, the defendants were supposed to gain proceeds throughout a longer period of time by conducting criminal offences of giving bribes to officials, traffic police officers of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia from different secretariats at the territory of Vojvodina and central Serbia, as well as to authorized employees from a number of insurance organizations ("Viner stedise", "Delta osiguranje", DDOR "Novi Sad", "Dunav osiguranje" and others). Their aim was to commit criminal offences of fraud in injured insurance organizations, by notifying them on the damage incurred in traffic accidents and collecting the payments on account of insurance. They submitted false records of the investigations made by the accused police officers and false records of the damage assessment made by authorized appraisers, employees of insurance organizations or other independent experts. At the same time, other group members were given permanent and distinctly defined tasks according to the prior plan, which they received and executed at the instructions given by the organizers. NN Vojinovic Dragisa of Banja Luka, as a group member, had the role to provide the organizers, predominantly the defendant Knezic, and through him the defendant Stanojevic, with false documents relating to the vehicles which had allegedly participated in traffic accidents, with photographs of the damaged vehicles, with false vehicle registration certificates and driver's licenses with information of persons from Bosnia and Herzegovina or other foreign countries, as well as with false receipts on the performed vehicle repair, etc.

The defendant Glisic Svetlana, unmarried wife to Knezic, acting at the instructions issued by the defendant Knezic, appeared as an alleged participant in the accidents. She submitted requests for damage compensation to insurance organizations, enclosing false documents, and received the illegally paid damages on her accounts opened with a number of banks in Novi Sad. Other defendants also agreed to act at the instructions of Stanojevic Zoran, the organizer of the group. They appeared as the alleged participants in accidents and submitted requests for the compensation of the damage in their own name and in the name of other persons to insurance organizations, enclosing false documents, and agreed to be paid the compensation which was later shared with the organizers of the criminal group according to a prior agreement.

The operations of the criminal group, planned for a longer period of time, were launched by the defendants Knezic and Stanojevic coming into contact with traffic police officers of the Ministry of Interior from different secretariats at the territory of Vojvodina and central Serbia and offering them to make false records on the inquiries of traffic accidents which had not taken place, for a compensation between EUR 500 to 1,000. They did this on the basis of data and documents delivered by Knezevic and Stanojevic. These activities were accepted by the defendants Mrkic Darko, Popjovanov Lazar, Djordjevic Zoran, Sreckovic Sasa, Lacarak Dobrosav, Kostadinovic Branko, Djosovic Slobodan, Djurkovic Dusan and Starcevic Miroslav, who forged the records on the inquiries of traffic accidents, although aware that they were not allowed to, submitted them to Knezic or Stanojevic and received awards in money in return. Identically, a number of appraisers in the capacity of responsible persons in specific insurance organizations conducted the same activities – the defendants Zuza Arsen, Skaric Branko, Mancic Pera and Smiljanic Zivorad. Accepting the proposals put forward by the organizers of the group, they conducted alleged appraisals of damage on the cars and exerted impact so that the false requests for the compensation of damage be accepted and damage reimbursed, although aware that they were not allowed to do this. In return, they accepted the promised amounts from the organizers. The operations of the organized criminal group included the engagement of experts authorized to assess the damage on the cars which had allegedly participated in the traffic accidents - Lekic Mile, Beric Milenko and Babic Milorad. Based on false documents received from the organizers of the group, they made records on the assessment of the damage without actually examining the vehicles and without the regular procedure, knowing that such assessment records would be used for deceiving authorized employees of the insurance organizations. They requested and received specific amounts of money from the organizers for having conducted these activities. Furthermore, other persons were engaged from time to time during the activities of the criminal group. The lawyer Joksimovic Dragan accepted to represent the allegedly injured parties in the damage compensation procedure before the insurance organization, knowing that the documents and the reported damage were false and receiving specific pecuniary amounts from the organizers of the group. Furthermore, during the group's engagement in committing the planned criminal offences, organizers included persons which appeared as allegedly injured persons at the damage compensation procedures, or they would find other persons who would appear in the role of the injured party and who were given specific pecuniary amounts from the organizers from the illegally compensated damage. This was done by the defendants Mandic Goran, Bokan Dusan, Jovanovic Dubravko and Trninic Manojlo, who were aware that their activities and false presentation of facts were used to deceive responsible employees of the insurance organizations, and who received unjustified payments on their accounts.

This proceeding is particularly interesting because the technique of undercover agent was implemented for the first time in a criminal proceeding before the Serbian court. An employee of the Ministry of Interior, a traffic police officer, appeared in this role, who had been approached by the organizers of the group trying to bribe him into undertaking the creation of false records on the inquiries on traffic accidents. Following all procedural provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code – the proposal by the Special Prosecutor's Office, the order of the investigative judge of the Special Department of the District Court in Belgrade and the decision of the Minister of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, the implementation of special investigative techniques, recording telephone and other communications – the activities of the group and all other persons involved in the execution of the respective criminal offences was fully disclosed.

The judgment of the Special Department of the District Court in Belgrade, which has not yet become final, pronounced on March 3, 2009, sentenced the organizers of the group to the aggregate sentence of imprisonment of 8 years and 6 months for having committed 26 frauds to the detriment of insurance organizations and 24 criminal offences of giving bribes. By the same judgment another 24 defendants were convicted for the same criminal offenses and the criminal offence of accepting bribes. They were sentenced to individual sentences of one to four years of imprisonment. These persons include eight traffic police officers of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia who were sentenced to imprisonment from one year and six months to three years and six months.

The court's judgment, which has not become final yet, also pronounced the confiscation of proceeds from crime from the defendants, as well as the prohibition from practicing certain activities, duties and professions for all the persons who took part in the criminal offences based on their working engagement.

The total material gain from criminal offences committed by the defendants amounts to more than RSD twenty million.

To Gold and Money through Robbery (KT.S.8/08)

Ever more often organized criminal groups in Serbia target other people's property and opt for armed robbery of banks, post offices, jewelries and exchange offices. One such group was formed in Belgrade at the beginning of 2008, its activities thoroughly described in the KTS case 8/08.

The group was organized by the defendants Slavisa Novakovic and Milos Delibasic. They planned criminal activities and made decisions on the method, location and time of perpetrating criminal acts. Their commands were received and executed by members of the group, the defendants Goran Bojanic and Milos Vojnovic, who aided the organizers in collecting information, acquiring weapons, vehicles and other means required to commit the criminal acts.

According to one of the plans, the defendants Slavisa Novakovic, Milos Delibasic and Goran Bojanic committed robbery on March 24, 2008 in Belgrade, Knezopljaska 1 Str. on the parking lot in front of the KBC Bank-Idea AD Beograd branch office, seizing money amounting to RSD 13,282,000.00, ownership of the bank. Using a "Volvo Caravan 850" car which had previously been acquired for this purpose, they blocked the road thus stopping the "Fiat Doblo" transport vehicle used by the staff of the "SCP Internacional" personal and technical security company transporting money from the KBC Bank to its clients. Wearing ski masks, armed with an automatic rifle, a "Heckler" sub-machine gun and a pistol, the defendants disarmed the staff of the "SCP Internacional" company and took their bags with the money. They escaped from the scene of the robbery in the "Volvo Caravan" and drove to the yard of the building in Vatroslava Lisinskog 8 Str. They transferred the bags with money and weapons into a previously prepared vehicle, whereas the "Volvo Caravan" was doused with gasoline and set on fire to cover their tracks.

Members of the organized criminal group committed another robbery on June 12, 2008 in Kolarceva 4 Str. in Belgrade, in the "Izrael Diamond Centar – A.B.K.O. Internacional" jewelry. They stole watches and various jewelry from the shop valued at EUR 3,343,243.40.

The defendants Slavisa Novakovic, Milos Delibasic, Goran Bojanic and Milos Vojnovic collected information as of February, 2008: on the security at the jewelry, the workers employed in the shop, the type and quantity of goods stored therein, the closing time, the manner of securing the goods overnight and other important information. Having assessed that they had got sufficiently acquainted with the daily operations at the jewelry and the behavior of the employees, they decided to launch the execution of the criminal act. On June 12 around 20.20 hours, after the said jewelry had closed, they followed an employee of the company and forced him into the van – "Mercedes MB 100D", previously acquired with the aim of committing the criminal act, in Despota Djurdja 12 Str. Holding him at gunpoint and delivering blows to his body, they forced the victim to hand over the key to the safe and reveal the code used to open the safe and deactivate the alarm system. They drove to the shop then, unlocked it, deactivated the alarm system, opened the safe and stole 492 pieces of various watches and jewelry, totaling EUR 3,343,243.40.

Leaving the injured employee locked in the jewelry, they drove to Grocka. The stolen watches, jewelry and weapons were transferred into a previously prepared vehicle and the vehicle used to perpetrate the criminal act was doused with gasoline and set on fire.

The main hearing at the trial against this organized criminal group started on May 11, 2009.

Statistic 1

During its six-years' existence and work, the Special Prosecutor's Office has instigated criminal proceedings relating to criminal offences from a total of 12 chapters of the current Criminal Code, which were, before its entry into force, stipulated by the Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia, the Basic Criminal Law and many other so-called "special laws" (slide 1, slide 2). According to the Prosecutor's Office statistical data, criminal proceedings were instigated against the total of 1068 persons for 2410 criminal offences in 102 criminal cases. This practically means that, at the average, a single criminal proceedings included proceedings against more than 10 persons, each of which was charged with 2-3 criminal offences. This data alone indicates the complexity and even the gravity of the proceedings initiated by the Special Prosecutor's Office.

The analysis of the proceedings shows that the majority were instigated for criminal offences under the chapter on public peace and order, a total of 898. This is understandable, since criminal alliance, as the basic criminal offence committed by members of organized criminal groups, is described in this chapter. It was precisely the charges for this criminal offence, with the fulfillment of other conditions prescribed by the law, that allowed their illegal activities to be qualified as organized crime.

A large number of criminal proceedings were instigated for criminal offences against official duty, a total of 619. With the exception of criminal alliance, which is logically the most often prosecuted criminal offence, conclusion can be made that criminal offences against official duty were most present in the practice of the Special Prosecutor's Office. They are so-called corruptive criminal offences, which signifies that the Special Prosecutor's Office was to a large extent engaged in proceedings for the said criminal offences even though they are not criminal offences from its "main" jurisdiction.

They are followed by criminal offences against property (221), economic interests (182) and hu-

man health (180), as typical criminal offences of organized crime. Criminal offences under these three chapters of the Criminal Code constitute nearly half of the total number of prosecuted criminal offences derived from the criminal plan of organized criminal groups, for the commission of which they were organized.

Significant is also the number of proceedings instigated for criminal offences against constitutional order and security of the Republic of Serbia, a total of 95. The criminal proceedings concerned were instigated at the very beginning of the work of the Special Prosecutor's Office and during 2007. These proceedings marked the work of the Special Prosecutor's Office to a great extent, drawing the attention of both the international and domestic public.

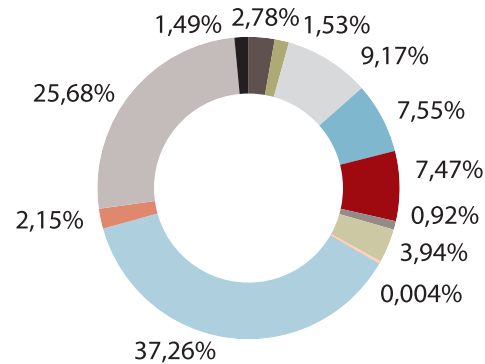
The situation is similar with the proceedings for a total of 67 criminal offences against life and limb. The criminal proceedings concerned were instigated during 2003, mostly relating to criminal offences committed by the so-called "Zemun Clan".

To a somewhat smaller extent, the Special Prosecutor's Office dealt with proceedings for criminal offences against legal instruments. These criminal offences (forging documents and forging official documents) were most frequently committed together with other, much more serious ones. Essentially they were the ways and means for committing typical criminal offences of organized crime, resulting in a large material gain.

A similar number of criminal offences against freedoms and rights of man and citizen (37) and against humanity and other rights guaranteed by international law (36) were prosecuted in the period from 2003-2005.

Finally, it is noteworthy that criminal proceedings were also instigated with regard to 22 criminal offences against general safety and one criminal offence against government authorities, with the view to providing a more accurate description of the workload rather than because of their significance.

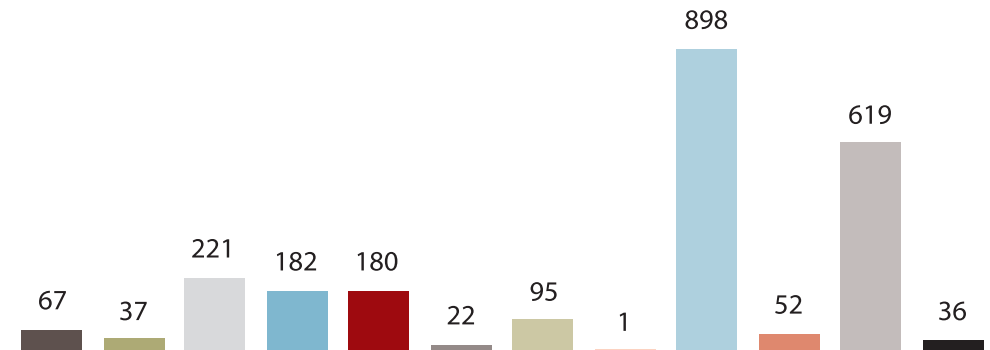
STRUCTURE OF PROSECUTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN THE PERIOD FROM 2003 TO 2009



TOTAL: 100% OF COMMITTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST LIFE AND LIMB (2.78%)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS OF MAN AND CITIZEN (1.53%)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY (9.17%)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST ECONOMIC INTERESTS (7.55%)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN HEALTH (7.47%)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST GENERAL SAFETY OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY (0.92%)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER AND SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (3.94%)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (0.004%)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER (37.26%)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST LEGAL INSTRUMENTS (2.15%)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST OFFICIAL DUTY (25.68%)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST HUMANITY AND OTHER RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW (1.49%)

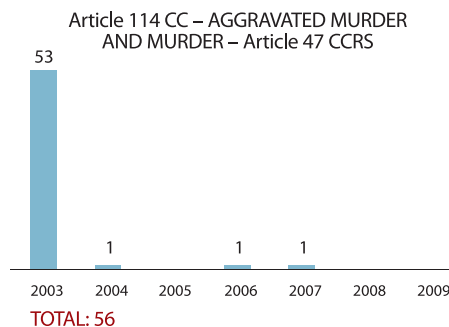
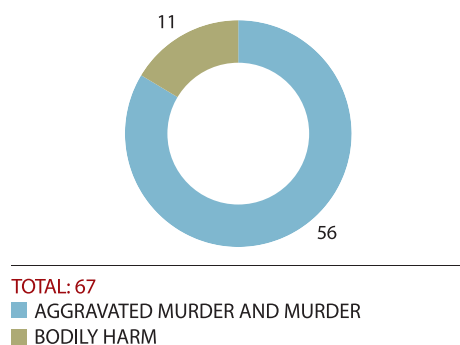
NUMBER AND STRUCTURE OF PROSECUTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES IN THE PERIOD FROM 2003 TO 2009



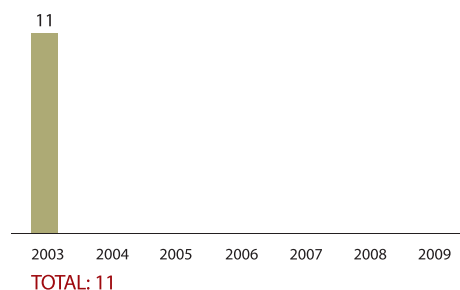
TOTAL: 2410 COMMITTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST LIFE AND LIMB (67)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS OF MAN AND CITIZEN (37)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY (221)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST ECONOMIC INTERESTS (182)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN HEALTH (180)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST GENERAL SAFETY OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY (22)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER AND SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO (95)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (1)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER (898)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST LEGAL INSTRUMENTS (52)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST OFFICIAL DUTY (619)
- CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST HUMANITY AND OTHER RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW (36)

CHAPTER XIII CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST LIFE AND LIMB



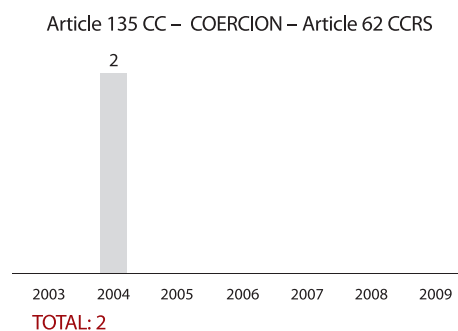
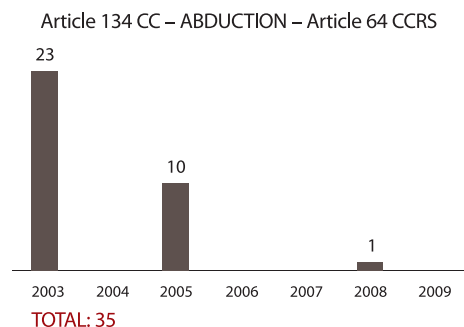
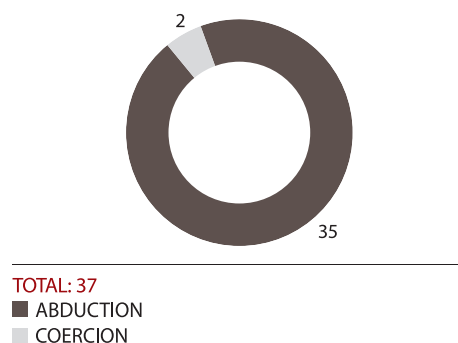
Article 121 CC – SERIOUS BODILY HARM – Article 53 CCRS



Compared to the total number of criminal offences for which the Special Prosecutor's Office instigated criminal proceedings, a relatively small number is related to offences against body and limb. It is a total of 67 criminal offences or 2.78% compared to the total number of prosecuted criminal offences. Of this number, 57 criminal offences are murders and aggravated murders and 11 are criminal offences of serious bodily harm. The criminal offences concerned were mostly committed by the "Zemun Clan", the proceedings for which were instigated during the first year of work of the Special Prosecutor's Office.

This is a somewhat unexpected data, since organized crime is characterized, among other, by the use of violence or readiness to use it. This kind of situation is good per se, provided that the data shown are not the consequence of a "dark figure" of these criminal offences committed by organized criminal groups. We believe that one of the reasons for a smaller incidence of these criminal offences in the criminal proceedings instigated so far, lies in the fact that the most dangerous criminal groups that were characterised by the use of violence were timely and efficiently prosecuted.

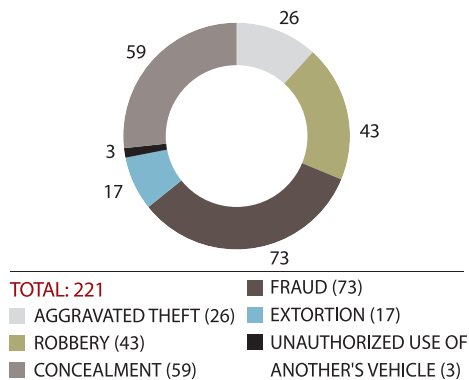
CHAPTER XIV CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS OF MAN AND CITIZEN



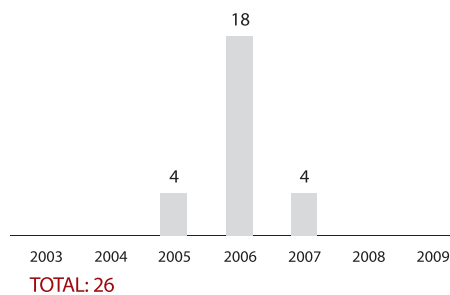
With 37 criminal offences, or 1.53% of the total number of cases prosecuted by the Special Prosecutor's Office, criminal offences against freedoms and rights of man and citizen were not considerably present in its work. This chapter includes, among other, the criminal offence of abduction, as a criminal offence which is described in comparative practice of other states as one of the typical acts of organized crime. According to available data, this criminal offence is rather rarely committed in Serbia, which may be one of the possible explanations for its low frequency in the domain of organized crime.

Victims of criminal offences of abduction, for which the proceedings were instigated by the Special Prosecutor's Office, were Milija Babovic, Vuk Bajrusevic, Suvad Music. Characteristically, very high amounts of money, measured by millions, were demanded and paid for the release of the abducted persons. By committing these offences, as well as by the illegal trade of narcotics, members of the Zemun Clan acquired a huge unlawful material gain, the finding and confiscation of which is subjected to separate proceedings.

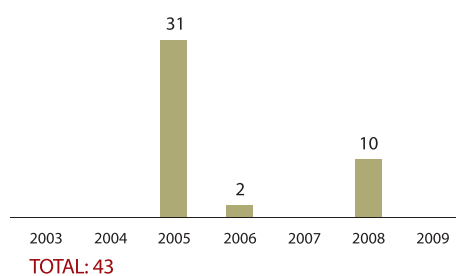
CHAPTER XXI CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY



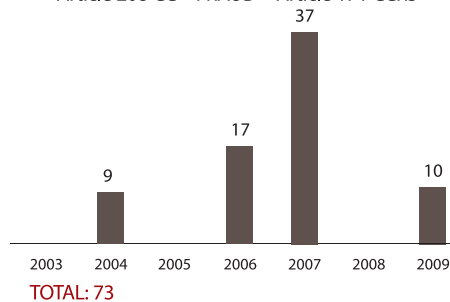
Article 204 CC – AGGRAVATED THEFT – Article 166 CCRS



Article 206 CC – ROBBERY – Article 168,169 CCRS



Article 208 CC – FRAUD – Article 171 CCRS

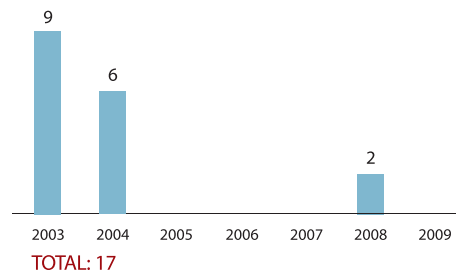


Criminal offences against property can be defined as typical acts of organized crime. This is logical because organized crime groups plan and commit primarily those criminal offences that enable acquisition of material gain, wealth and economic power. One tenth of all prosecuted criminal offences relates to offences under this chapter. The most numerous among them are frauds, robberies, concealments, aggravated theft and extortion. These criminal offences are expected to have an upward trend in the coming years, which will result in the growing number of prosecutions by the Special Prosecutor's Office.

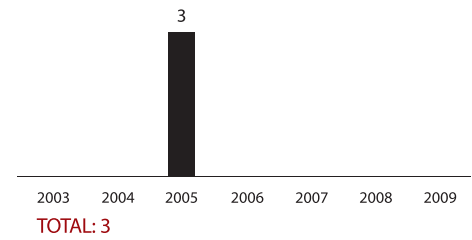
An interesting fact in the work of the Special Prosecutor's Office is related to criminal offences under this chapter. Namely, the special investigative technique engagement of an undercover agent was first used in the Serbian practice in the proceedings relating to the criminal offence of fraud, which is specified in this chapter of the Criminal Code. The positive experience from these criminal proceedings did not, regrettably, contribute to a more frequent use of undercover agent as a special investigative technique.

CHAPTER XXI CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

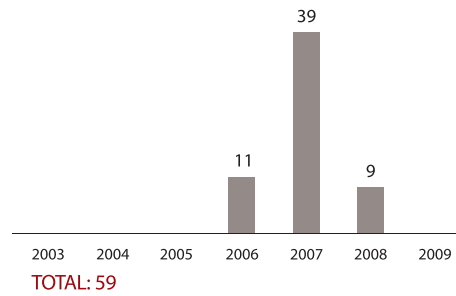
Article 214 CC – EXTORTION – Article 180 CCRS



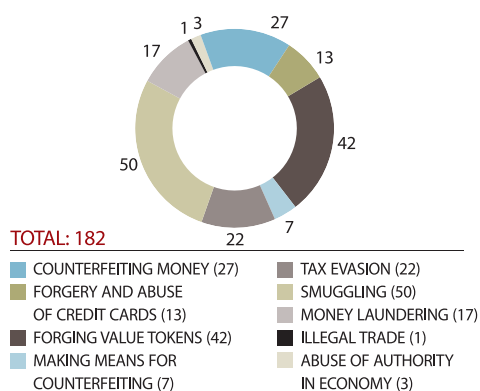
Article 213 CC – UNAUTHORIZED USE OF ANOTHER'S VEHICLE – Article 174 CCRS



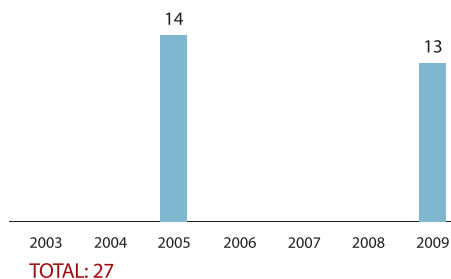
Article 221 CC – CONCEALMENT – Article 184 CCRS



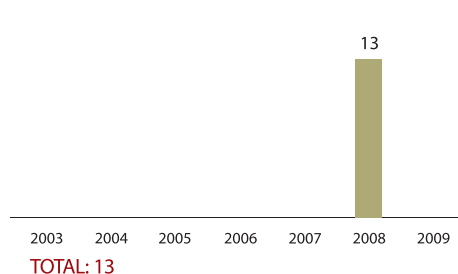
CHAPTER XXII CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST ECONOMIC INTERESTS



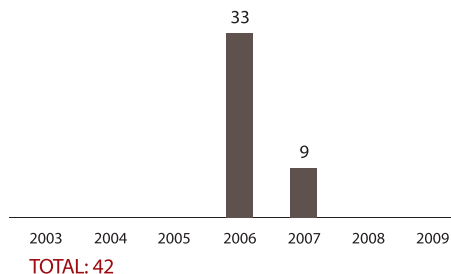
Article 223 CC – COUNTERFEITING MONEY – Article 168 BCL



Article 225 CC – FORGERY AND ABUSE OF CREDIT CARDS



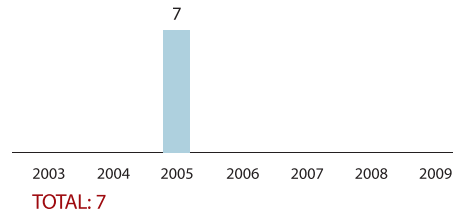
Article 226 CC – FORGING VALUE TOKENS – Article 169 BCL



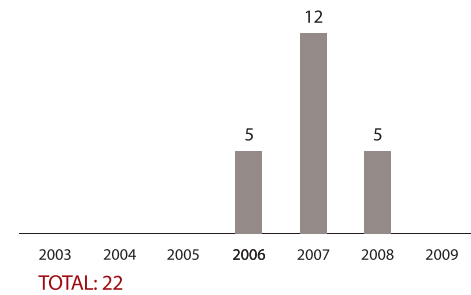
The analysis of proceedings that were instigated in the past six years for criminal offences against economic interests committed by organized criminal groups, reveals their growing trend. This is particularly noticeable in criminal offences of forgery and abuse of credit cards and money laundering, because these criminal offences were not at all prosecuted by the Special Prosecutor's Office before 2007. The proceedings instigated in 2008 against thirteen persons who were abusing credit cards in order to acquire pecuniary gain led the Special Prosecutor's Office into criminal prosecution of high-tech organized crime. Following the trends of development of organized crime worldwide, a further increase in the number of criminal proceedings to be instigated for these criminal offences is expected in Serbia. A very intensive cooperation with the police and judiciary authorities of other countries is also expected to be achieved in these proceedings.

CHAPTER XXII CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST ECONOMIC INTERESTS

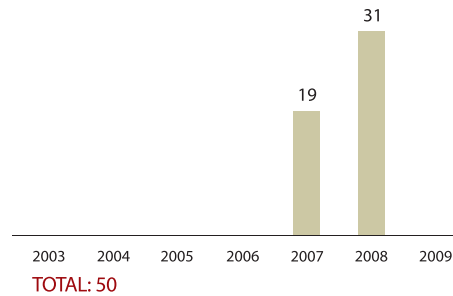
Article 227 CC - MAKING, ACQUIRING AND GIVING TO ANOTHER MEANS FOR COUNTERFEITING - Article 170 BCL



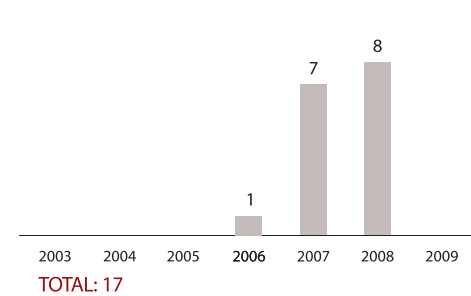
Article 229 CC – TAX EVASION – Article 172,174 LTPTA



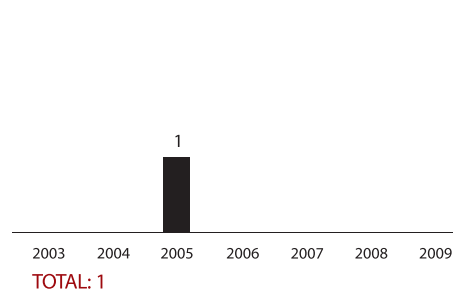
Article 230 CC – SMUGGLING – Article 330 CL



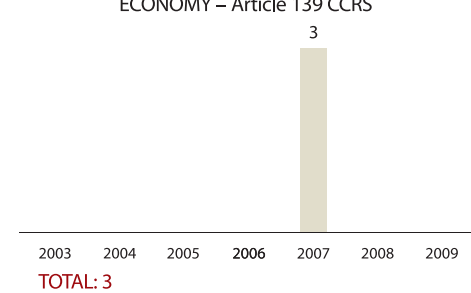
Article 231 CC – MONEY LAUNDERING – Article 27 LPML



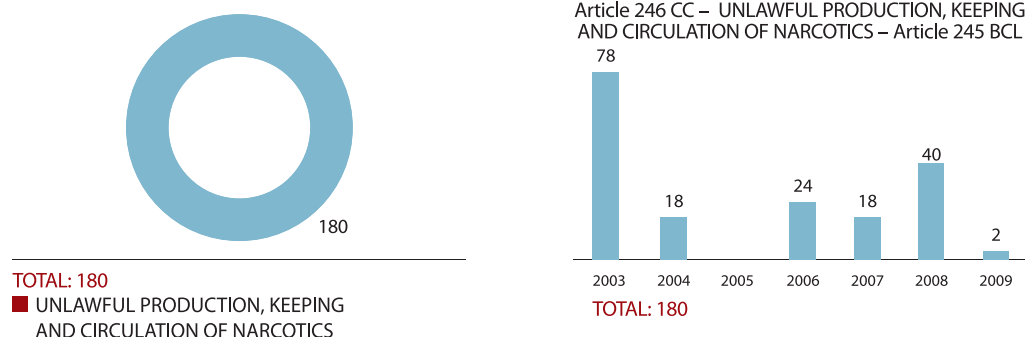
Article 243 CC – ILLEGAL TRADE – Article 147 CCRS



Article 238 CC – ABUSE OF AUTHORITY IN ECONOMY – Article 139 CCRS



CHAPTER XXIII CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN HEALTH

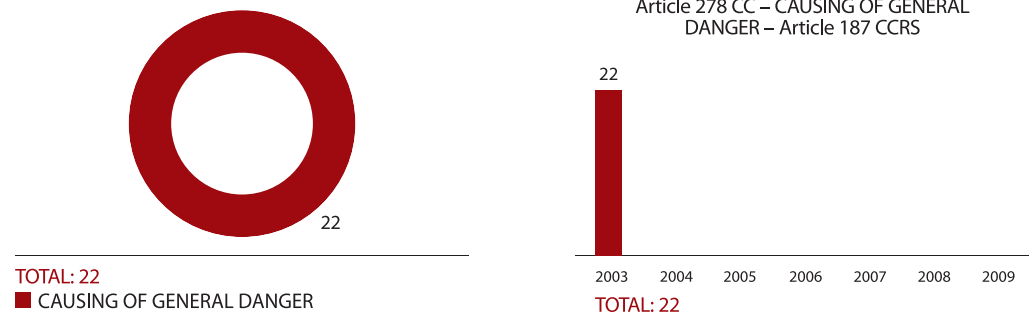


Of all criminal offences stipulated under chapter XXIII of the Criminal Code, i.e. against human health, the Special Prosecutor's Office has instigated criminal proceedings for only one criminal offence, but one significant for organized crime. It is unlawful production, keeping and circulation of narcotics under Article 246 of the current Code or Article 245 of the Basic Criminal Law, respectively.

Successful prosecution of this criminal offence is of particular importance due to the fact that illegal production and trafficking in narcotics is a very profitable activity and therefore the most frequent activity of organized crime groups. It is therefore surprising that the Special Prosecutor's Office did not instigate any criminal proceedings for the said criminal offence in 2005. Luckily, in the past three years a growth has been registered in the number of instigated proceedings and this trend should be maintained also in the coming years. The data on the price of narcotics at the illegal market, not only in Serbia but throughout Europe, shows that it is declining. The reason is most probably related to the big supply of narcotics at this market, which further indicates the expansion of this type of crime.

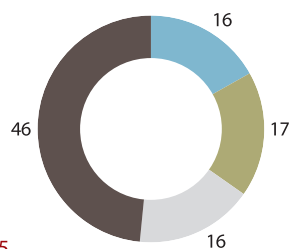
The Special Prosecutor's Office has thus far paid particular attention to instigating and conducting proceedings relating to illegal circulation of narcotics, in order to bring them to conclusion as successfully as possible. Such an approach should be maintained and enhanced, in an effort to reach the uppermost levels of criminal organizations and the bosses who organized these criminal activities internationally. The proceedings should also reveal all property in possession of the criminal organizations, in order that illegal property can be confiscated in parallel with the criminal proceedings. It is very important to confiscate the entire property resulting from these criminal offences with particular efficiency, because, as a rule, it is an enormously huge wealth.

CHAPTER XXV
CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST GENERAL SAFETY OF PEOPLE AND PROPERTY



Criminal offence of causing general danger under chapter XXV of the Criminal Code is not typical for organized crime. Only one proceedings were conducted for this criminal offence, instigated against 22 persons in 2003. After that, there were no other criminal proceedings, nor are they really to be expected.

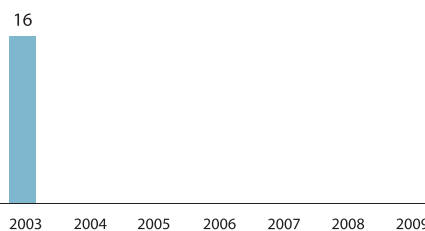
CHAPTER XXVIII
CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER AND
SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO



TOTAL: 95

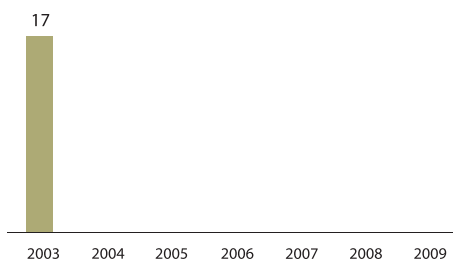
- ASSASSINATION OF THE HIGHEST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
- TERRORISM
- PUNISHMENT FOR THE GRAVEST FORMS OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES
- CONSPIRACY FOR UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITY

Article 310 – ASSASSINATION OF THE HIGHEST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS – Article 122 BCL



TOTAL: 16

Article 312 CC – TERRORISM – Article 125 BCL



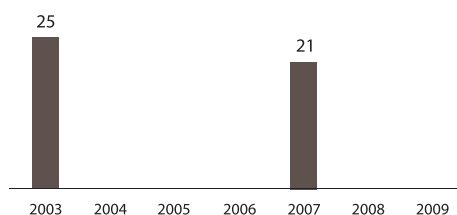
TOTAL: 17

Article 321 CC – GRAVE OFFENCES AGAINST THE CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER AND SECURITY OF SERBIA – Article 139 BCL



TOTAL: 16

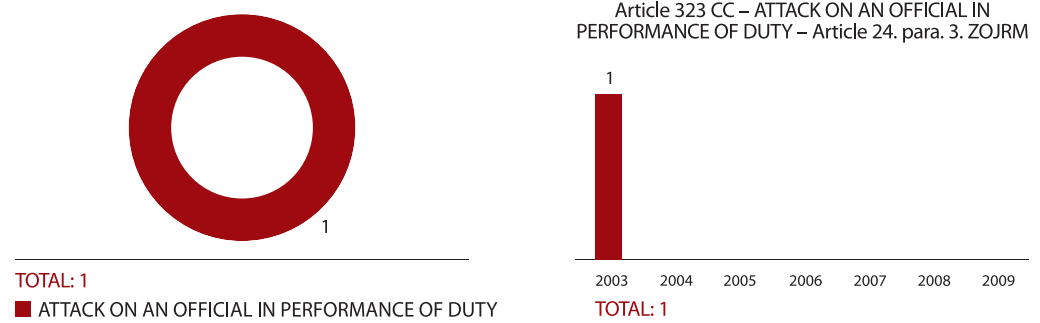
Article 319 CC – CONSPIRACY FOR UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITY – Article 136 BCL



TOTAL: 46

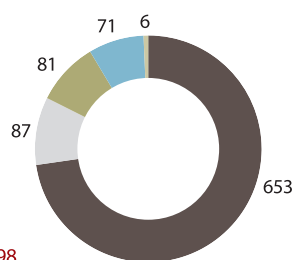
By definition, criminal offences under this chapter are not typical acts of organized crime. However, the Special Prosecutor's Office not only conducted the proceedings for criminal offences under this chapter but it was its most significant case to date, by which it became recognizable in the country and abroad. It was of course the case conducted for the assassination of Prime Minister Dr Zoran Djindjic, for which the enforceable judgment was rendered in the third instance in 2008, except for the first accused Ulemek and second accused Jovanovic. This event and the criminal proceedings that followed are of historical significance for Serbia and its judiciary, and they should be treated as such. This is an example of how organized crime in the culmination of its strength attempts to put the state under its control and take over the power, how it is difficult even for the state to defend itself from such an attack, how this war takes a lot of sacrifice, but also how it is won.

CHAPTER XXIX CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES



The information that in six years criminal proceedings were instigated for only one criminal offence under this chapter, namely attack on an official in performance of duty, indicates that it is not a criminal offence inherent to organized criminal groups. They are characterized by just the opposite behavior, effort to build good relations with all officials, from the police, customs, judicial and all other government authorities. The aim is to influence their work, with a tendency to gain full control over the state authorities and institutions.

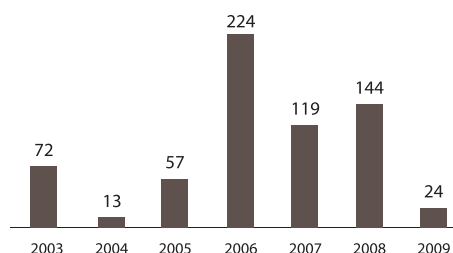
CHAPTER XXXI CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND ORDER



TOTAL: 898

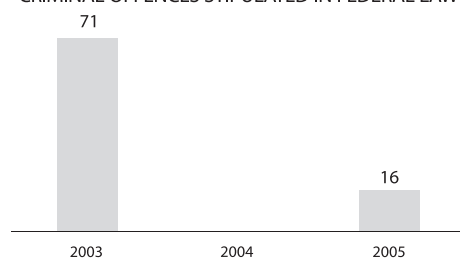
- CRIMINAL ALLIANCE
- ALLIANCE FOR THE COMMISSION OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES STIPULATED IN FEDERAL LAW
- ILLEGAL CROSSING OF STATE BORDER AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING
- ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES
- CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT A CRIME

Article 346 CC – CRIMINAL ALLIANCE – Article 227 CCRS



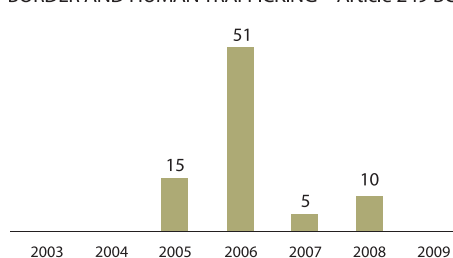
TOTAL: 653

Article 254 BCL – ALLIANCE FOR THE COMMISSION OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES STIPULATED IN FEDERAL LAW



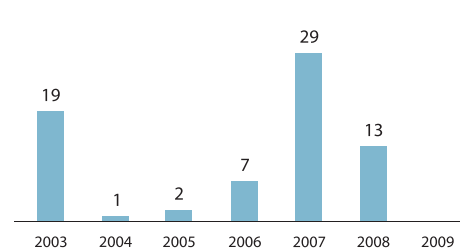
TOTAL: 87

Article 350 CC – ILLEGAL CROSSING OF STATE BORDER AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING – Article 249 BCC



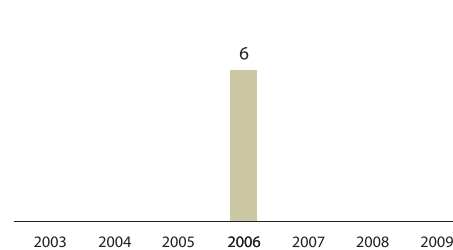
TOTAL: 81

Article 348 CC – ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES – Article 33 LWARS



TOTAL: 71

Article 345 CC – CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT A CRIME – Article 226 CCRS

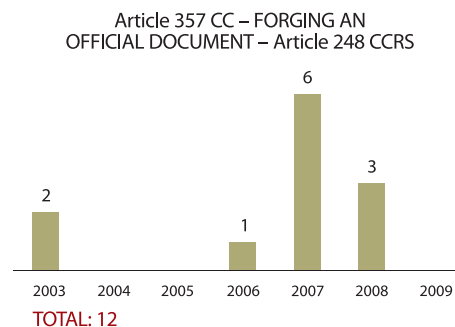
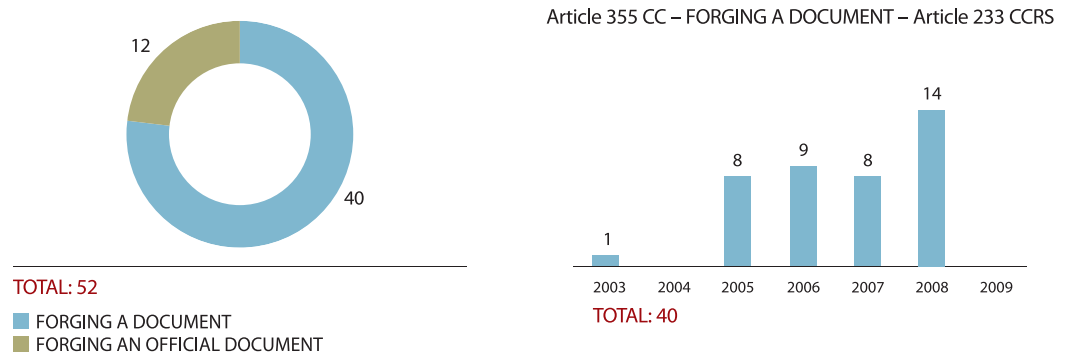


TOTAL: 6

As it has already been mentioned, the Special Prosecutor's Office instigated most of the proceedings for criminal offences against public order and peace – Chapter XXXI of the Criminal Code, a total of 898 criminal offences, which accounted for 37.26% of all prosecuted offences in 6 years. Most criminal proceedings are related to two criminal offences: criminal alliance and alliance to commit criminal offences stipulated by federal law, the total of 740 or 82.40% of all offences prosecuted under this chapter. The main reason for a large number of proceedings instigated for these two criminal offences lies in the fact that the qualification of an offence as a criminal offence of organized crime necessarily resulted in the instigation of proceedings for criminal offences under Article 346 of the Criminal Code, or Article 254 of the Criminal Code of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, respectively. Conclusion can be made that the Special Prosecutor's Office was very consistent in that respect. Exemptions were made only for technical reasons, such as when the period of the statutory limitation of the prosecution for the said criminal offences had expired. In such cases, the offence of criminal alliance was described in the merits of the case, but the legal qualification was left out.

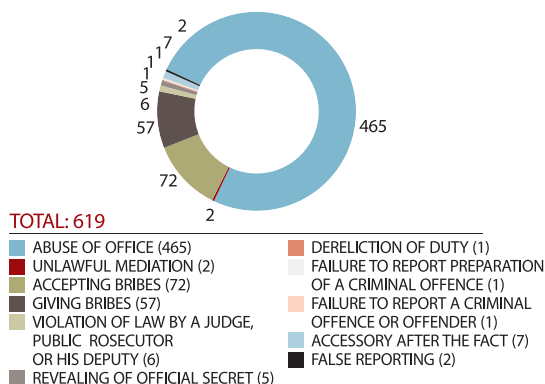
Also significant is the number of other criminal offences under this chapter for which the Special Prosecutor's Office instigated criminal proceedings, including illegal crossing of state border and human trafficking under Article 350 of the CC, and illegal possession of firearms and explosives under Article 348 of the CC and Article 33 of the Law on Weapons and Ammunition, respectively. After 2007, there was a new increase in the number of criminal proceedings instigated by the Special Prosecutor's Office for smuggling migrants, with the same trend in 2009. An excellent cooperation was achieved in these proceedings between the police and judicial authorities of a large number of countries through which this criminal activity was conducted.

CHAPTER XXXII CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST LEGAL DOCUMENTS

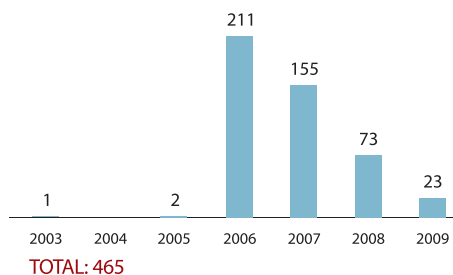


Criminal offences against legal instruments accounted for a smaller number of criminal offences for which the Special Prosecutor's Office instigated criminal proceedings over the past six years. They included forgery of documents and forgery of official documents and were most often committed together with criminal offences against economic interests and against official duty, mostly, as already mentioned, for the purposes of providing the required objects and means for committing more severe criminal offences. It is estimated that such a trend will be repeated in the coming years.

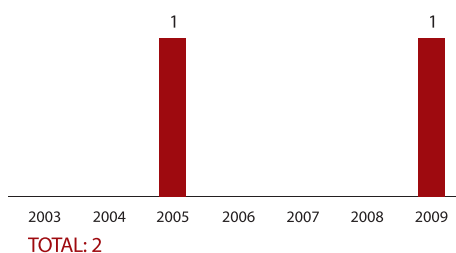
CHAPTER XXXIII CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST OFFICIAL DUTY



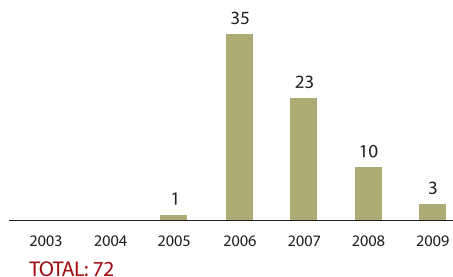
Article 359 CC – ABUSE OF OFFICE – Article 242 CCRS



Article 366 CC – UNLAWFUL MEDIATION – Article 253 CCRS



Article 367 CC – ACCEPTING BRIBES – Article 254 CCRS

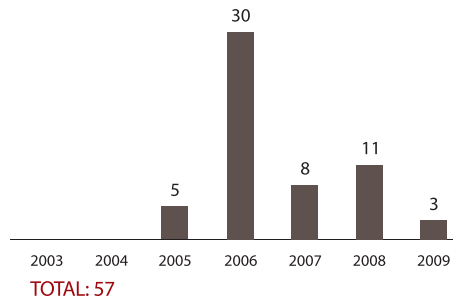


Until 2006, prosecution by the Special Prosecutor’s Office for criminal offences against official duty was undertaken sporadically. The proceedings concerned were instigated for one criminal offence in each of the following: abuse of office, dereliction of duty, failure to report preparation of a criminal offence, failure to report a criminal offence or offender, perjury, plus seven criminal offences of accessory after the fact, prosecuted during 2003.

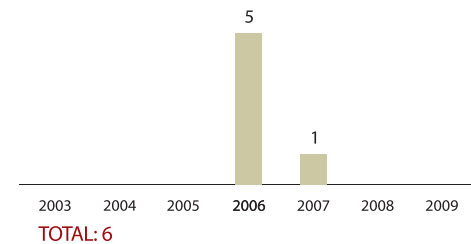
A sudden increase, almost an explosion of criminal proceedings for these criminal offences was recorded in 2006. Four criminal offences are particularly noteworthy: abuse of office, accepting bribes, giving bribes and violation of law by a Judge, Public Prosecutor or his Deputy. Conclusion can be made that these are criminal offences of corruption in broad terms, which were up till now in the competence of the Special Prosecutor’s Office only as offences by organized criminal groups. Following the amendments of the respective laws, criminal offences of corruption in the top state authorities and their most severe forms will fall under the competence of the Special Prosecutor’s Office regardless of the presence of elements of organized crime. Due to the extension of in rem competence of the Special Prosecutor’s Office and the need to more efficiently combat corruption, an increase in the number of instigated criminal proceedings for these criminal offences is to be expected.

CHAPTER XXXIII CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST OFFICIAL DUTY

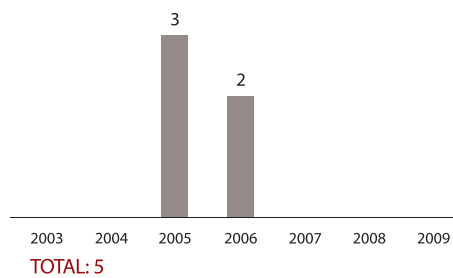
Article 368 CC – GIVING BRIBES – Article 255 CCRS



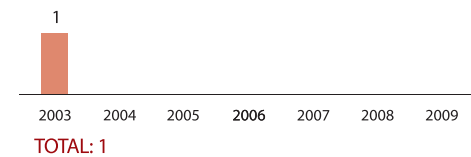
Article 360 CC – VIOLATION OF LAW BY A JUDGE,
PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OR HIS DEPUTY – Article 243 CCRS



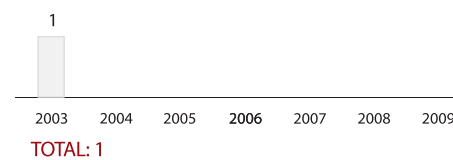
Article 369 CC – REVEALING OF
OFFICIAL SECRET – Article 249 CCRS



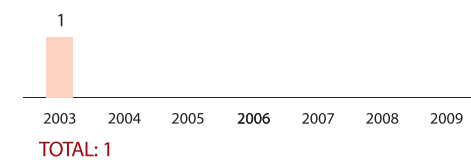
Article 361 – DERELICTION OF DUTY – Article 245 CCRS



Article 331 CC – FAILURE TO REPORT PREPARATION
OF A CRIMINAL OFFENCE – Article 202 CCRS



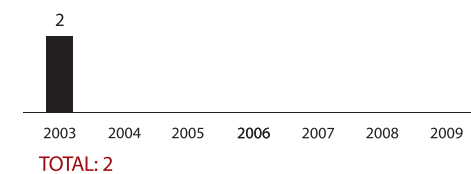
Article 332 CC – FAILURE TO REPORT A CRIMINAL
OFFENCE OR OFFENDER – Article 203 CCRS



Article 333 CC – ACCESSORY AFTER
THE FACT – Article 204 CCRS

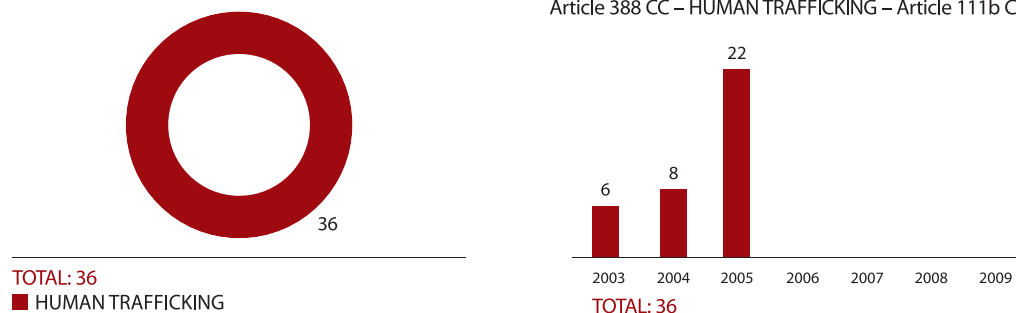


Article 335 CC – PERJURY – Article 206 CCRS



CHAPTER XXXIV
CRIMINAL OFFENCES AGAINST HUMANITY AND
OTHER RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY INTERNATIONAL LAW

Article 388 CC – HUMAN TRAFFICKING – Article 111b CCRS

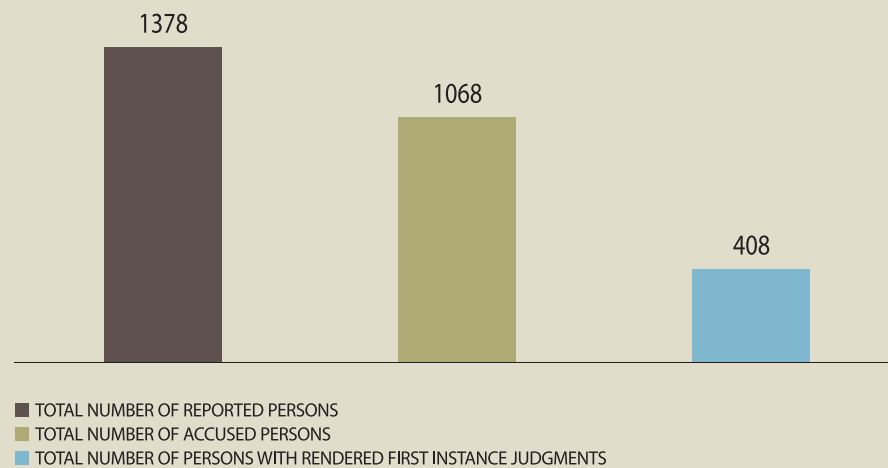


Since 2005, not a single proceedings were instigated for criminal offences of human trafficking, which is one of the criminal offences that is often committed by organized criminal groups. It is not very likely that criminal groups in Serbia are not interested in committing these criminal offences, because they, in principle, bring a good profit. Therefore it is necessary to quickly solve the existing dilemma: whether it is a question of weakness in detecting these criminal offences or they are really less present in Serbia.

Statistic 2

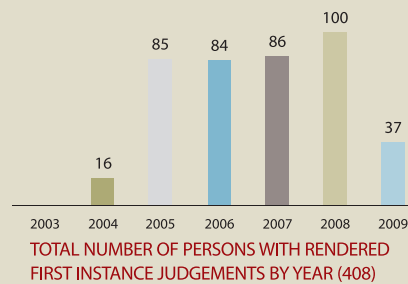
Slide 1

COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTED, ACCUSED AND PERSONS WITH RENDERED FIRST INSTANCE JUDGEMENTS

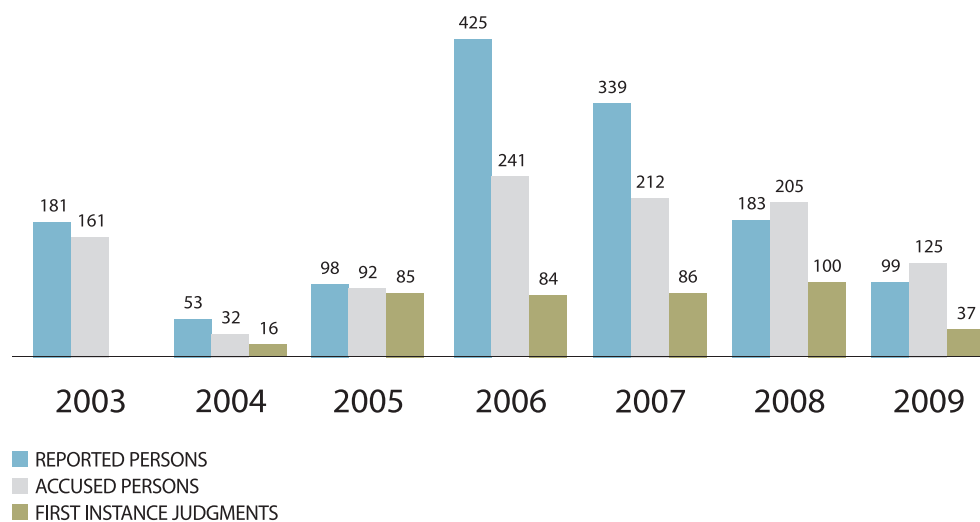


Slide 2

COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTED, ACCUSED AND PERSONS WITH RENDERED FIRST INSTANCE JUDGEMENTS BY YEAR



Slide 3
 COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REPORTED, ACCUSED
 AND PERSONS WITH RENDERED FIRST INSTANCE JUDGEMENTS BY YEARS



When analyzing the data on the total number of reported, accused and persons with rendered first instance judgments (slide 2), certain fluctuations are noticeable. They are the biggest in the number of reported persons. This is particularly manifested in 2004, 2005 and 2006.

The data on the number of reported persons depict primarily the work of the crime detection authority, but also the relationship between the crime detection and prosecution authorities, which is rather specific in the proceedings relating to criminal offences of organized crime. The specific nature of this relationship is reflected in the need for planning and full coordination of activities of the said authorities. The number of reported persons ranged from 53 in 2004 to 425 in 2006. In 2005, the number of reported persons was doubled relative to the previous year, while in the following 2006 the same parameter was nearly tripled. Such an increase in the number of the reported persons was certainly not caused by the trends in organized crime per se, that would, according to this data, have registered the eight-fold growth in the course of three years (slide 2).

Monitoring the data on the number of accused persons, it noticeably stabilized in the past three years within the range from 205 to 240. Judging by the data for the first five months in 2009, such a trend will be continued in this year. This indicates that the current capacities of the Special Prosecutor's Office are rationally utilized. This was the only possible way to efficiently cope with the existing workload.

The results of comparing the numbers of reported and accused persons are also specific.

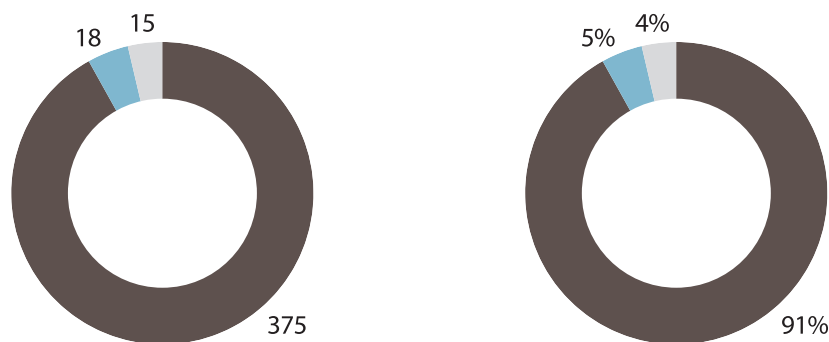
It is noticeable that at the six-year level the number of reported persons is by 310 bigger than the number of accused persons. Proceeding from the already emphasized need for the coordination of activities of crime detection and prosecution authorities and having in mind the total number of reported persons, the presented data requires a special analysis, although it is already clear that the difference refers to the persons against whom the investigative proceedings are underway. The gap between the numbers of reported and accused persons was the largest in 2006, even 184 persons. In 2007 it was reduced, whereas in 2008 and 2009 the number of accused persons exceeded the number of reported persons (slide 3). These data indicate a qualitative change in the relationships between the said authorities, towards their improvement, better cooperation, mutual planning, exchange of information and acting in accordance with the respective provisions of the Law on Organized Crime and the Criminal Procedure Code.

Stabilization regarding the workload is also visible from the results that are being achieved by the Special Department of the District Court in Belgrade, measured by the number of rendered first instance judgments. As of 2005, they were at the level of 85, but grew to 100 in 2008, with a clear projection based on the results for the first five months of 2009 that a similar result will be achieved this year as well (slide 2). These data also indicate a maximum utilization of all capacities of the Special Department, including human resources and the premises.

If an increase in the workload occurs, which is expected through the expansion of in rem jurisdiction of the Special Prosecutor's Office, it will be necessary to enhance the capacities of the prosecution and court.

Slide 4

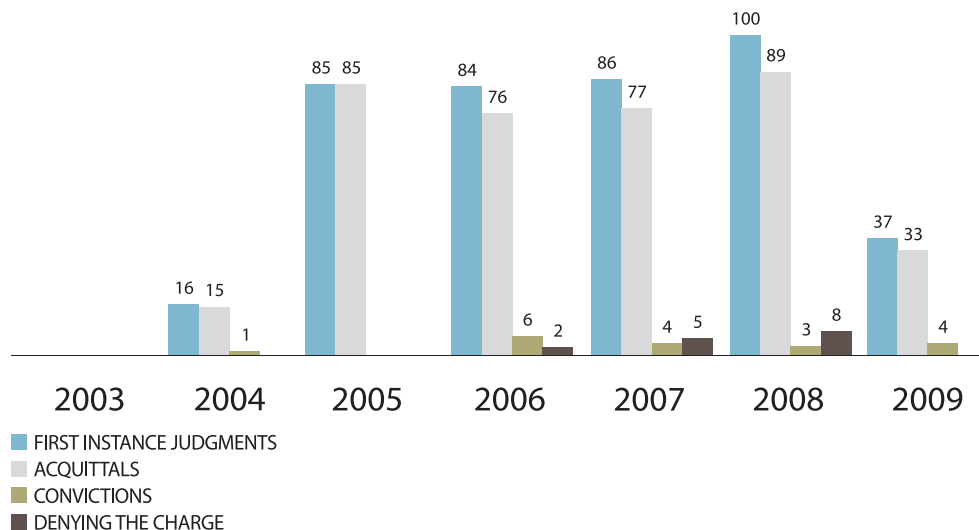
NUMBER AND STRUCTURE OF FIRST INSTANCE JUDGMENTS



- CONVICTIONS
- ACQUITTALS
- DENYING THE CHARGE

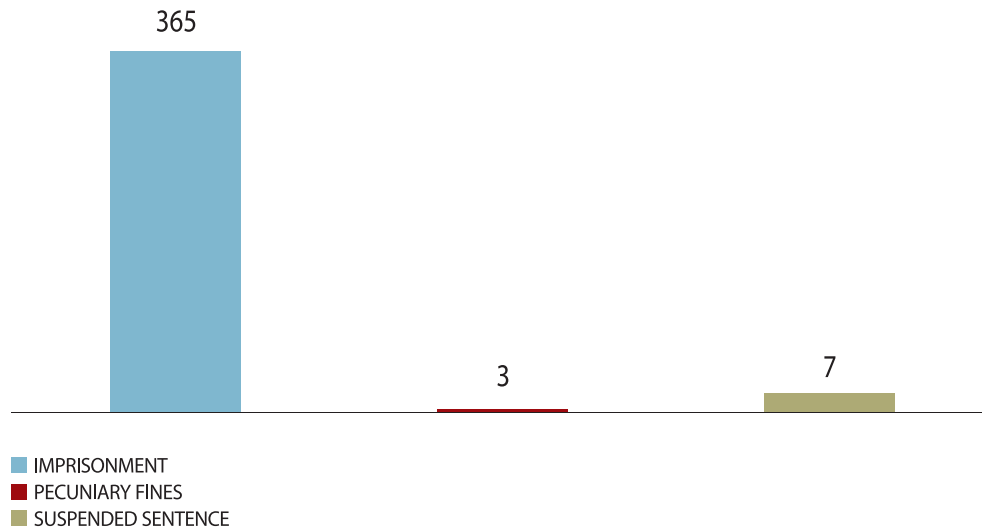
Slide 5

COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF FIRST INSTANCE JUDGMENTS OF CONVICTION, JUDGMENTS OF ACQUITTAL AND JUDGMENTS DENYING THE CHARGE BY YEAR

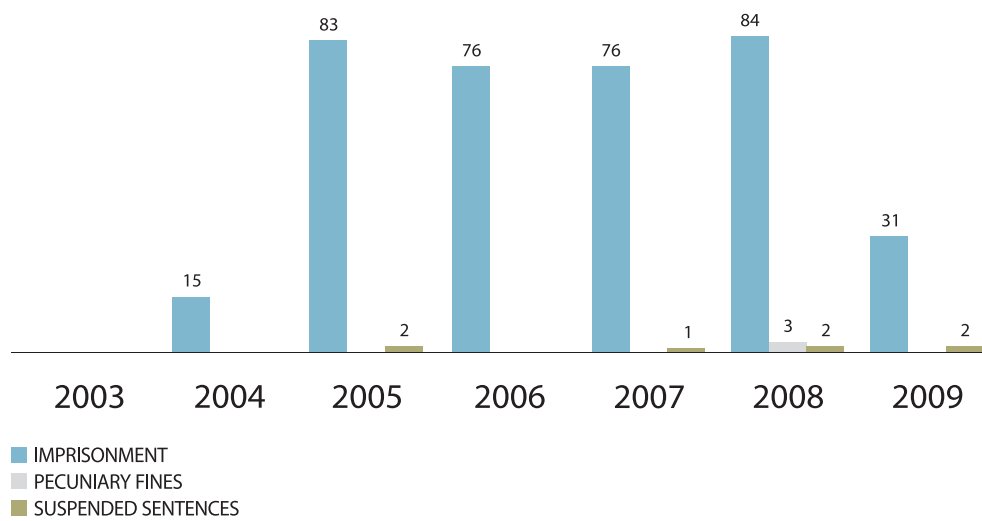


- FIRST INSTANCE JUDGMENTS
- ACQUITTALS
- CONVICTIONS
- DENYING THE CHARGE

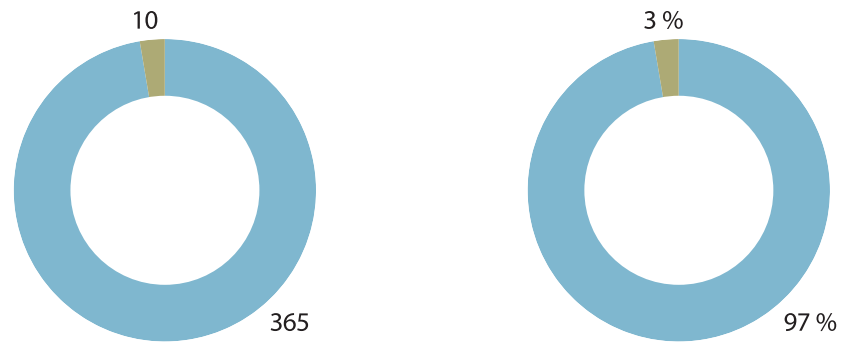
Slide 6
IMPOSED CRIMINAL SANCTIONS



Slide 7
IMPOSED CRIMINAL SANCTIONS BY YEAR

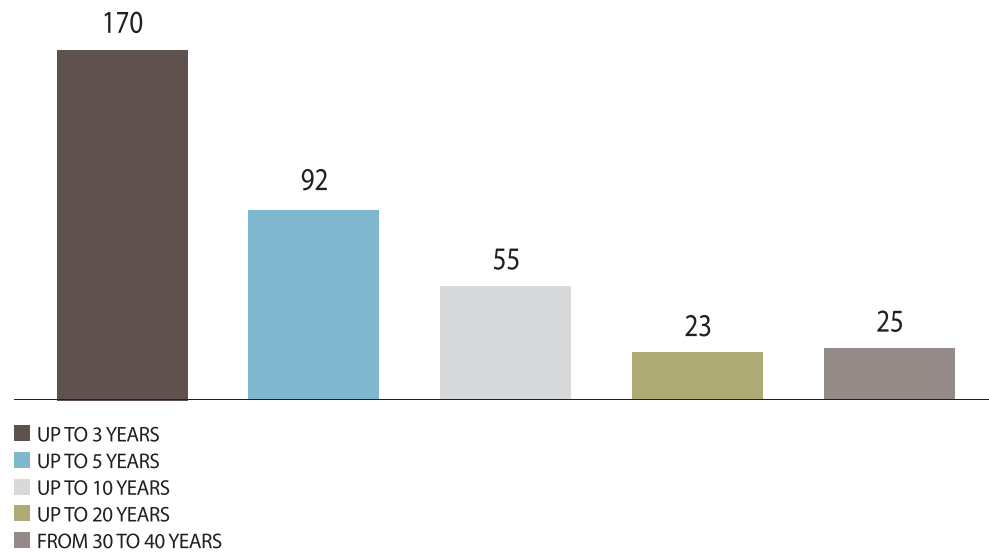


Slide 8
TOTAL NUMBER OF IMPOSED PRISON SENTENCES



■ SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT
■ OTHER RENDERED SANCTIONS

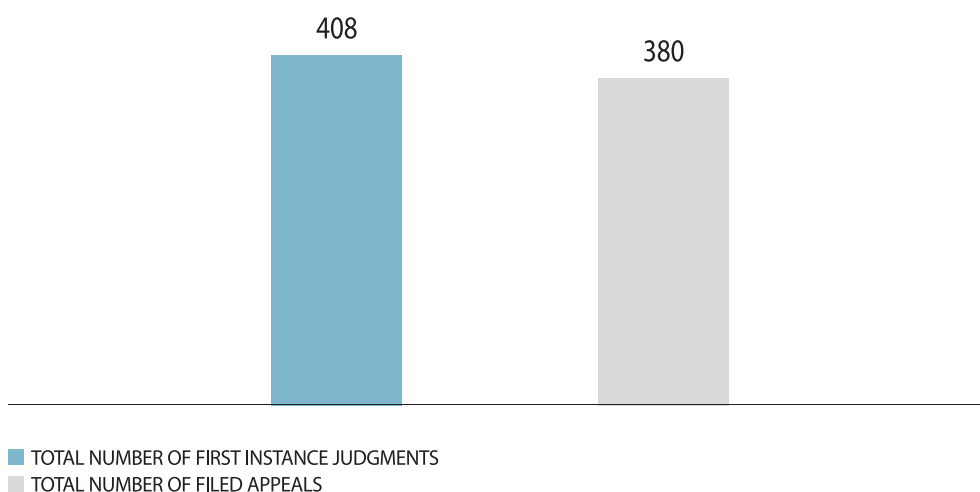
Slide 9
STRUCTURE OF IMPOSED PRISON SENTENCES



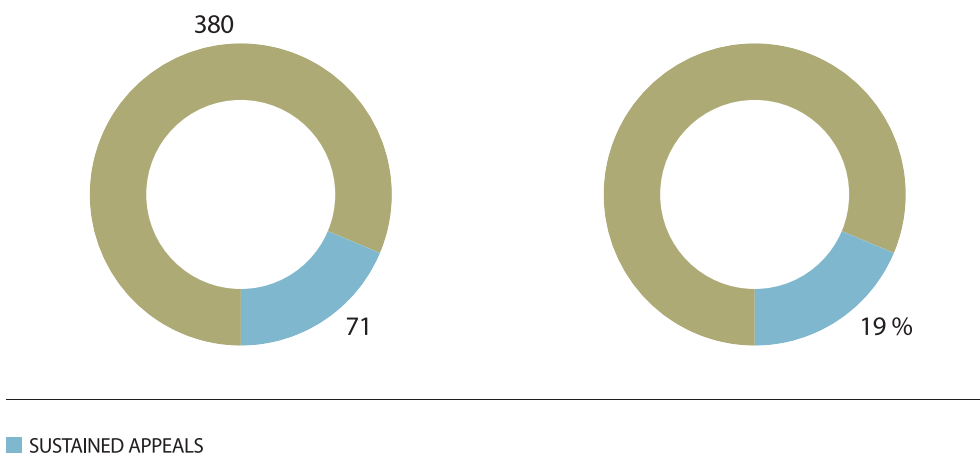
The data on the workload do not provide a comprehensive picture on the work of any institution or of the Special Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime. In order to get a true and fair view of its work, it would be necessary to also evaluate the quality of its work. The most important indicator of the quality of work of any prosecutor's office is the success of indictment. It is measured by the total number and relation of judgments of conviction, judgments of acquittal and judgments denying the charge (slide No. 4 and 5).

The data shown indicates this aspect of work of the Special Prosecutor's Office more than convincingly. The Special Department of the Belgrade District Court rendered a total of 408 first instance judgments in the past six years. Of this number, as many as 375, or 91%, were convictions. The number of acquittals was 18 and the number of judgments denying the charge 15, or 5% and 4% respectively. The data on the number of convictions gains even more weight having in mind that of the total number of convictions, 365 judgments, or 97.33%, imposed sentences of imprisonment (slide No.8).

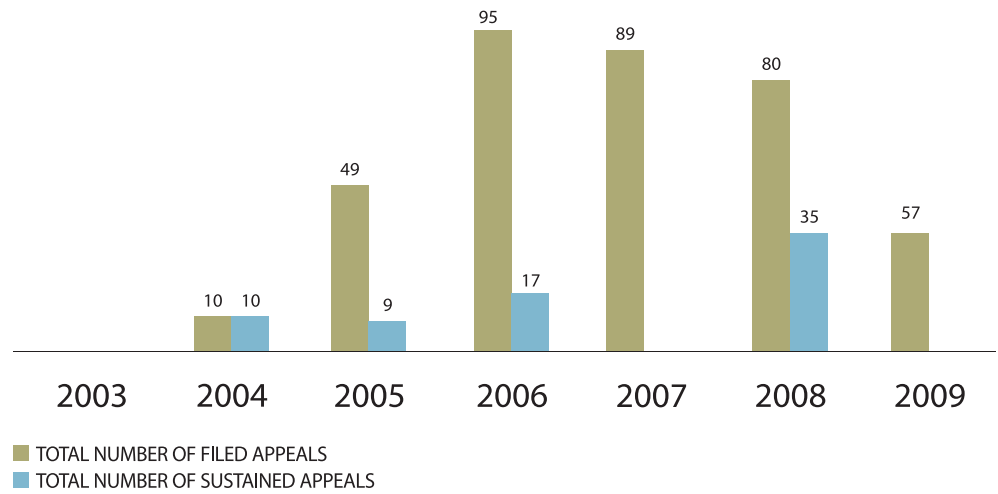
Slide 10
NUMBER OF FIRST INSTANCE JUDGMENTS AND APPEALS



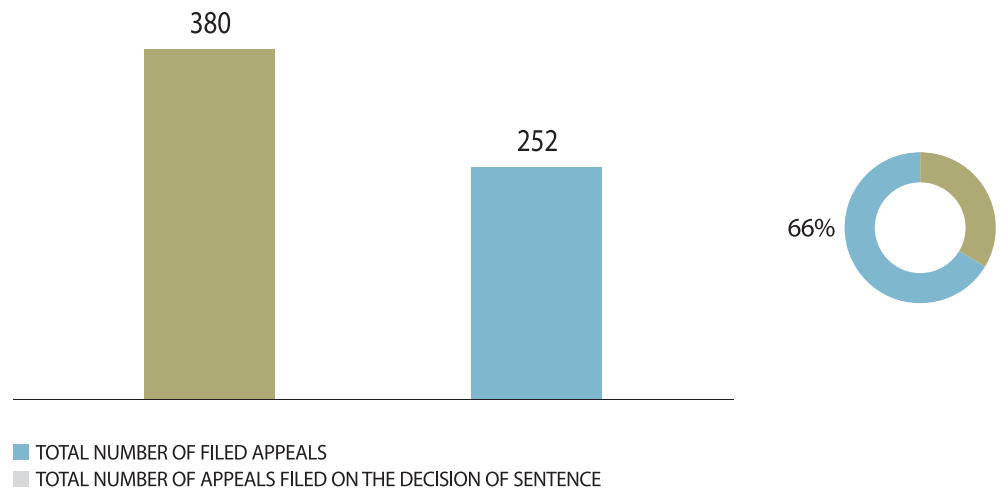
Slide 11
SUCCESSFULNESS OF FILED APPEALS



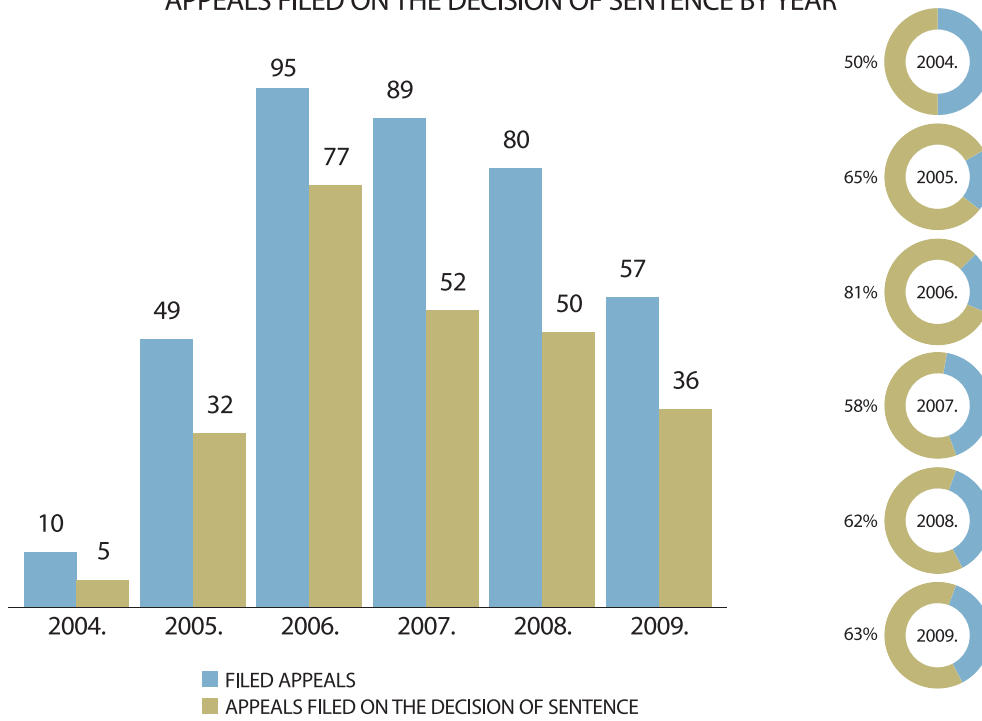
Slide 12
 NUMBER OF FILED AND SUSTAINED APPEALS BY YEAR



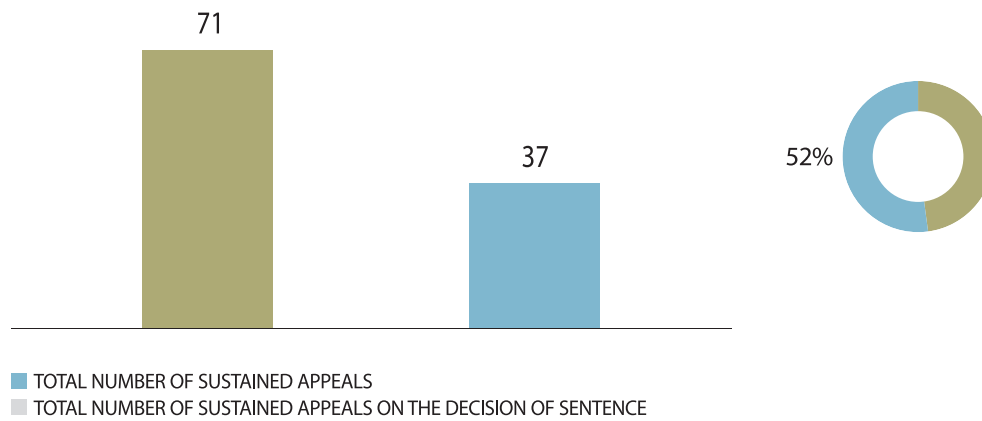
Slide 13
 APPEALS FILED ON THE DECISION ON SENTENCE



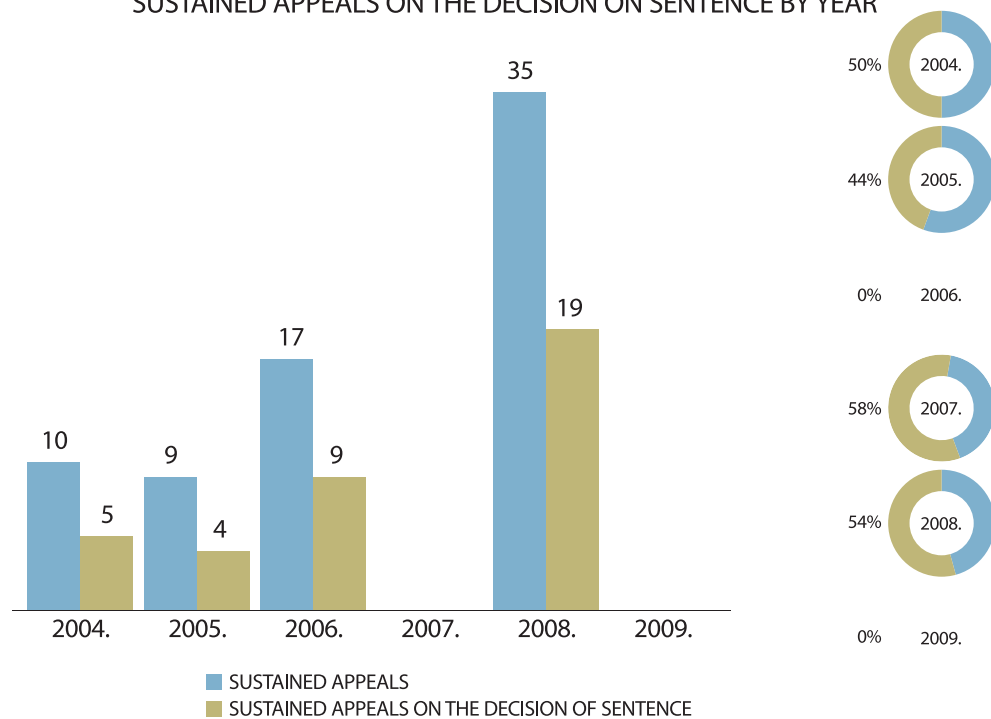
Slide 14
 APPEALS FILED ON THE DECISION OF SENTENCE BY YEAR



Slide 15
 SUSTAINED APPEALS ON THE DECISION ON SENTENCE



Slide 16
SUSTAINED APPEALS ON THE DECISION ON SENTENCE BY YEAR



An important parameter for the work of any prosecutor's office are filed appeals. That is in fact the most important legal remedy by which the prosecutor controls and protects the legality of judicial decisions and influences the court's sentencing policy. Comparison between the number of rendered first instance judgments and the number of filed appeals (380) (slide No.10) shows that a large percentage of first instance judgments (over 93%) was contested by appeals of the Special Prosecutor's Office. Over 2/3 of these appeals were filed on the decision on sentence (slide No.13).

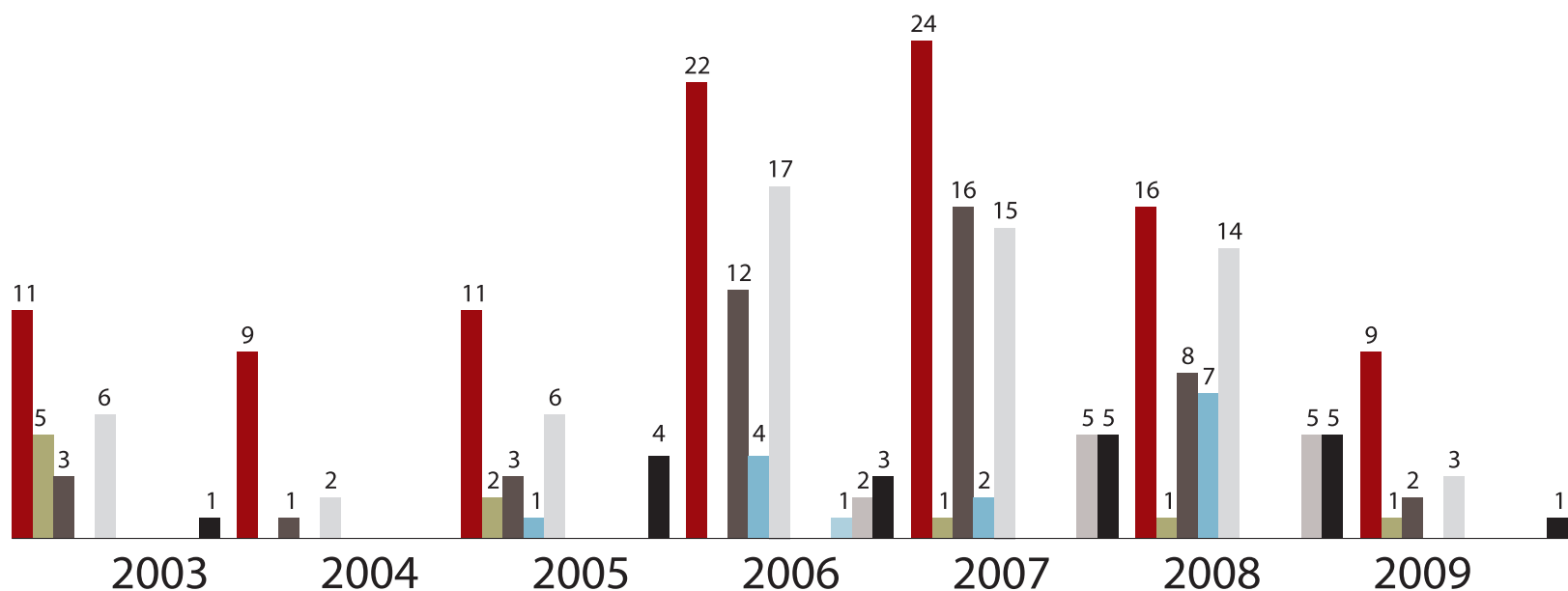
Like in the case of charging, of significance is the data on the success of filed appeals. In this regard, big fluctuations are noticeable (slide No.12). At the very beginning, in 2004, the success of filed appeals was 100%, which is an important consideration for analyzing the work of the court. The same applies for 2007, when none of the appeals of the prosecution were sustained. These extremes taken into account, the success of appeals is at the level of about 19%. A big step forward is noticeable in 2008, when 35 appeals or 44% were sustained. With the exception of the almost incredible data from 2004, this is the best one-year result in the entire period of work and existence of the Special Prosecutor's Office.

Statistic 3

Application of Special Provisions for Criminal Offences of Organized Crime

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Art.504d. – Witness Collaborator (number of cases/number of persons)	5/8		2/2	0/1	1/0	1/1	1/2	8/14
Art.504j. – Statements and information gathered by the Public Prosecutor in the pretrial criminal proceedings that were used as evidence in the proceedings	3	1	3	12	16	8	2	45
Art.504k. – Public Prosecutor requested an inspection of business activities, information on suspicious monetary transactions, order for temporary suspension of payment			1	4	2	7		14
Art.504lj./232 – measure of surveillance and recording of telephone and other conversations or communication by other technological devices and optical imaging of persons	6	2	6	17	15	14	3	63
Art.504lj – measure of rendering simulated legal services								-
Art.504lj. – conclusion of simulated legal affairs								-
Art.504lj. – engagement of an undercover agent				1				1
Art.504o. – measure of controlled delivery				2	5	5		12
Art.504r. – special measure of temporary seizure of objects and proceeds	1		4	3	5	5	1	19
TOTAL CASELOAD	11	9	11	22	24	16	9	102

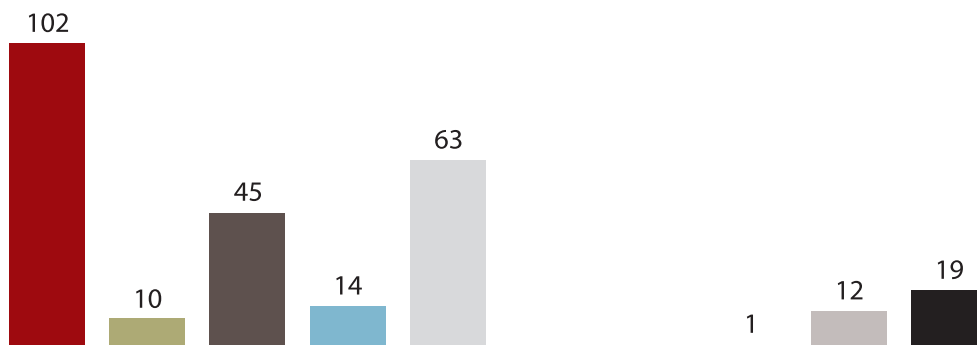
COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES AND THE NUMBER OF APPLIED SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES BY YEAR



■ TOTAL CASELOAD

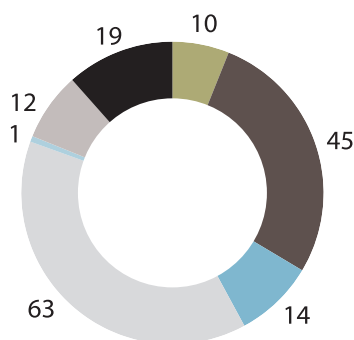
- Art. 504 d CPC – witness collaborator
- Art. 504 j CPC – statements and information gathered by the prosecutor in the pretrial proceedings
- Art. 504 k CPC – the prosecutor’s order for inspection of business activities
- Art. 504 lj CPC/232 – measure of surveillance and recording
- Art. 504 lj CPC - simulated legal services
- Art. 504 lj CPC – simulated legal affairs
- Art. 504 lj CPC – undercover agent
- Art. 504 o CPC – controlled delivery
- Art. 504 r CPC – proposals for temporary seizure of proceeds of crime

COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES AND THE NUMBER OF APPLIED SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES



TOTAL CASELOAD

- Art. 504 d CPC – witness collaborator
- Art. 504 j CPC – statements and information gathered by the prosecutor in the pretrial proceedings
- Art. 504 k CPC – the prosecutor’s order for inspection of business activities
- Art. 504 lj CPC/232 – measure of surveillance and recording
- Art. 504 lj CPC - simulated legal services
- Art. 504 lj CPC – simulated legal affairs
- Art. 504 lj CPC – undercover agent
- Art. 504 o CPC – controlled delivery
- Art. 504 r CPC – proposals for temporary seizure of proceeds of crime



TOTAL CASELOAD: 102

- Art. 504 d CPC – witness collaborator
- Art. 504 j CPC – statements and information gathered by the prosecutor in the pretrial proceedings
- Art. 504 k CPC – the prosecutor’s order for inspection of business activities
- Art. 504 lj CPC/232 – measure of surveillance and recording
- Art. 504 lj CPC - simulated legal services
- Art. 504 lj CPC – simulated legal affairs
- Art. 504 lj CPC – undercover agent
- Art. 504 o CPC – controlled delivery
- Art. 504 r CPC – proposals for temporary seizure of proceeds of crime

International Cooperation

Cooperation between the
National Anti-Mafia Directorate
and the Special Prosecutor's Office
for Combatting Organized Crime

International Cooperation

The developed international cooperation between the prosecutor's office and the judiciary authorities of other countries and representatives of international organizations and institutions is an important prerequisite for successfully fighting organized crime. Organized crime is only in rare cases linked to national boundaries, for which reason the Special Prosecutor's Office, from its very inception, made efforts to develop international cooperation, at the regional level and beyond.

Although the Republic of Serbia has ratified all Conventions relating to fight against organized crime and has concluded bilateral Agreements on Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters with many countries, the countries' need and desire to enhance and deepen their cooperation in fighting crime, as well as to find practical solutions to be applied in the fight against organized crime, has led to the signing of MEMORANDUMS OF COOPERATION with many countries both in the region and in Europe. The signatory but also the initiator of most of them was also the Special Prosecutor's Office for Fighting Organized Crime.

The following documents have been signed:

- Memorandum of Cooperation between the Italian National Anti-Mafia Directorate and the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office of Serbia, the special prosecutor's office for combatting organized crime in the field of fighting organized crime and laundering money acquired by criminal offences, signed in Belgrade on 9 July, 2004.
- Memorandum of Cooperation between the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office, Special Prosecutor's Office for Combatting Organized Crime of Serbia and the General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic – Department of the Special Prosecutor's Office, signed in Bratislava on 11 July, 2005.
- Memorandum of Cooperation between the General Prosecutor's Office of the Kingdom of Spain and the Public Prosecutor's Office of Serbia in combatting transnational crime and laundering proceeds of crime, signed in Madrid in December, 2006.
- Memorandum of Cooperation between the Procurator's Office of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office of Serbia in the field of combatting organized crime and laundering money acquired by criminal offences, signed in Sofia on 28 September, 2004.
- Memorandum of Cooperation between the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine and the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Serbia in combatting transnational crime and laundering proceeds of crime, signed in Belgrade on 1 March, 2006.
- Memorandum of Cooperation between the State Prosecutor's Office of Hungary and the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Serbia, signed in Budapest on 5 February, 2008.
- Memorandum of Cooperation between the Public Prosecutor's Office of Serbia and Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Macedonia in combatting transnational crime, human trafficking and illegal migration, signed in Ohrid on 30 May, 2007.



Signing of the Memorandum of Cooperation with the General Prosecutor's Office of the Kingdom of Spain, December, 2006.

- Memorandum of Understanding between the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Macedonia, Office of the General Prosecutor of the Republic of Albania, Office of the State Prosecutor of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Office of the State Prosecutor of the Republic of Croatia, Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Republic of Serbia and the Chief Office of the State Prosecutor of the Republic of Montenegro for regional cooperation against organized crime, signed in Skopje on 30 March, 2005.
- Memorandum of Understanding on the implementation and advancement of cooperation in the fight against all forms of serious crime, between the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office and the War Crimes Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Serbia and the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed in Belgrade on 1 July, 2005.
- Memorandum of Understanding on the implementation and advancement of mutual cooperation in the fight against all forms of serious crime, between the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office and the War Crimes Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Serbia and the State Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Croatia, signed in Belgrade on 5 February, 2005.
- Memorandum of Understanding on the implementation and advancement of mutual cooperation in the fight against all forms of serious crime, between the Republic Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Serbia and the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Montenegro, signed in Podgorica on 31 October, 2007.

All these Memorandums of Cooperation regulate the cooperation between prosecutor's offices in fighting organized crime, that will be achieved by the exchange of information and documents relating to organized crime and persons involved in it.

The signatories undertook, within the limits of their powers, to take all possible measures in order to enable an efficient and timely execution of requests for extradition, surrender and provision of legal assistance in criminal matters, relating to organized crime. They also undertook to encourage

the development of professional contacts and cooperation between the members of their services in order to efficiently update their know-how, as well as to encourage the exchange of information and data on their respective legislations, including in particular the exchange of laws and other legal acts, analytic materials, statistics and reports on organized crime and laundering of money acquired by criminal acts committed by organized criminal groups. For the purposes of implementing the Memorandums, the parties are envisaged to contact one another directly, but the use of diplomatic channels is not excluded.

The cooperation should be achieved based on requests for submitting information, but each party may, even without prior request, submit information to the other party if it believes that such information might make it easier for the receiving party to instigate or conduct investigations.

The parties shall decide on all matters relating to the interpretation and implementation of the Memorandums based on the principle of mutual understanding and respect.



National Anti-Mafia Prosecutor of Italy Pietro Grasso and the Special Prosecutor, Republic Public Prosecutor's Office of Serbia, 2007.

Of particular significance for the work of the Special Prosecutor's Office is the cooperation achieved with the National Anti-Mafia Directorate of Italy. This cooperation was achieved and developed owing to the efforts of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and the Embassy of the Republic of Italy in Belgrade.

Cooperation between the National Antimafia Prosecution Office of Italy and the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Organised Crime

It has been four years now since the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding advocated by the Italian National Antimafia Prosecutor, the Serbian Republic Prosecutor and Special Prosecutor in order to promote mutual cooperation against transnational organised crime.

The roots of this initiative were, before all, in a common awareness of the increasing seriousness of illicit traffics (drugs, smuggling of tobaccos, counterfeit commodities, weapons) managed by criminal organizations originating from the Balkans in close connection with criminal groups active in other countries.

This awareness clearly indicated the necessity to establish efficient and flexible models of cooperation in suppressing of transnational crime, that would allow for higher adaptability to the specifics of each concrete case through a well timed exchange of sensitive information and coordination of efforts in gathering evidence of common interest.

The signing of the Memorandum was followed by a period of renewed joint engagement, of insufficient duration at this moment for a viable conclusion, but with results to date which point to the prevalent directions in further development of the system of cooperation in criminal law.

Having said this, I wish to underscore the prospect of strengthening future cooperation and overall upgrading of solidarity and mutual cooperation between Italy and Serbia based on a new bilateral agreement on legal aid and extradition, which is already in an advanced stage of negotiations.

The new agreement will enable elimination of some traditional obstacles for attainment of two fundamental goals of modern day collaboration in fighting organised crime: depriving criminals of their shelters and assets.

In any case, the time has come to introduce into the area of bilateral relations the benefit of key innovations in the system of judicial cooperation available between EU member States - from maximum simplification of procedures for extending legal assistance to joint investigation teams.

We need these innovations, although the existing legal framework (I refer here primarily to the 1990 CoE Convention on Money Laundering and to UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime) has already allowed making of significant steps towards the harmonisation of legislations and coherent modernization of the judiciary.

Still, a lot remains to be done, especially in order to strengthen our capacities for seizure and confiscation of the proceeds from organised crime (i.e. "criminalité grave", pursuant to the wider formulation accepted in the preamble of the 1990 Strasbourg Convention).

If, namely, the political initiative of individual States and Governments regarding transparency and legality of financial markets and actions by companies is crucial at preventive level, of equal importance in the sphere of repression is the readiness of police and judicial bodies to fight the most sophisticated components of the criminal organisations, i.e. those managing the process of accumulation and reinvestment of enormous profits realised through illegal activity.

This is a crucial area for benchmarking the effectiveness of international cooperation against transnational organised crime.

In fact, the management of illegal profits from criminal acts committed by criminal organisations originating from Serbia and other areas of the Balkans shows that they are expanding their business activities and corruptive ties on the territories wherefrom they originate, with high risks for the transparency and stability of overall financial systems and markets that are also open to competition of Italian companies.

In this context, a joint effort at deciphering their criminal strategies is required to trace the illegal proceeds back to transnational networks and traffics.

Consequently, the coordination of criminal proceedings conducted in various jurisdictions becomes crucial.

Intensive exchanges of information open the doors to a rational division of areas of investigation, according to programs which are common, albeit still formally separate.

Establishing such models of cooperation may subsequently also include combining of instruments that are in essence different: the legal assistance tools may be linked to considerably more agile police cooperation, as well as the traditional rogatory letters with coordinate investigations.

The 2005 Memorandum brought about a progressive development of cooperation based on said principles of joint responsibility and efficient coordination, encouraging direct exchange of sensitive information between Italian and Serbian judicial bodies. Further, it prompted the creation of necessary foundations for any contemporary concept of judicial cooperation – mutual familiarity and trust.

Meetings with prosecutors from the Serbian Republic Prosecution and the Special Prosecution for Organised Crime have been frequent and constructive resulting in an increasingly fruitful cooperation.

The exchange of information beneficial for coordinating international investigations and timely execution of rogatory letters for legal assistance was enhanced through the organisation of regular meetings between the Serbian Prosecution and Italian District Antimafia Prosecution Offices that are conducting investigations on illegal trade involving Serbian citizens or territory.

Even traditional police cooperation received a boost by establishing intelligent ties and channels of communication and making them available for conducting of judicial proceedings.

Generally, the ever more frequent operational meetings between the Italian and Serbian prosecutors address issues of mutual interest, such as interconnected investigations by the Italian District Antimafia Prosecutor's Offices and the Serbian Special Prosecution Office about transnational criminal structures and activities.

The constant willingness of the Special Prosecutor of Serbia to share useful information brought significant progress in collecting information and harmonising forms and modalities of the initiatives on both sides, which is crucial for progress in uncovering transnational operations of criminal organisations whose "head-quarters" are located in Serbia, but which have stable offshoots in Italy and retain close relations with Italian mafia-type organisations, such as the 'ndrangata from Calabria and the mafias from Puglia.

Strengthening of successful cooperation was certainly fostered by opportunities for better understanding of the judicial systems of both countries that were made possible through activities of international organisations who are most engaged in enhancing effective international cooperation in this field.

In this regard, especially significant were the results of the Final Report (presented at the Conference on "Countering Organized Crime and Corruption by Strengthening the Rule of Law in Serbia and Montenegro" held in Belgrade on 12 February 2008), prepared by a special Working Group established by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Research Institute, in collaboration with the Universities of Florence and Belgrade, as well as the National Antimafia Directorate, with the objective of "Countering Organised Crime and Corruption through Training of Judges and Prosecutors and Enhanced Efficiency of Serbian judiciary".

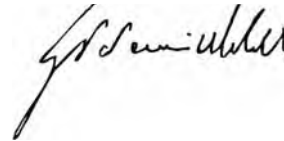
Particular prominence should be given to the wide-ranging activities of the OSCE Mission to Serbia in this sensitive and complex field. Besides Mission's continuing support to processes for modernising of Serbian legislation and judicial system, we must recognise their exceptional efforts in the context of establishing better relations for cooperation between the Serbian and Italian judicial bodies, such as organisation of the following events:

- 1) "International Conference on Asset Forfeiture - The Importance of Taking Assets Away from the Criminal" (Belgrade 13 -14 March 2007), with the objective to compare Italian, USA and Serbian practises in the use of investigation techniques in the field of money laundering;
- 2) Study Visit to Italy of highest representatives of Serbian judicial bodies, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Interior to analyse the Italian experience in financial and criminal investigations linked to organized crime Rome, 03-07 December 2007);

- 3) "Workshop on Witness Collaborators" (Belgrade, 29 - 30 May 2008);
- 4) Study Visit to Italy of highest representatives of Serbian judicial bodies to analyse the Italian special prison regime, intended for heads of criminal organisations (Rome, 26 - 29 November 2008);
- 5) "Workshop on Undercover Investigations" (Belgrade on 12 - 13 March 2009).

The participation of prosecutors from the National Antimafia Prosecution Office and prosecutors from the Bari, Lecce, Milan, Naples and Palermo district offices is an achievement that was unthinkable only a few years ago, but, before all, it was an opportunity to deepen and confront mutual experiences, which will certainly result in new and even more significant achievements in the future.

Giovanni Melillo



Deputy Anti-Mafia National Prosecutor Giovanni Melillo and Special Prosecutor, National Anti-Mafia Directorate of Italy, Rome, 2008.



Study visit, Guardia di Finanza, Bari, December 2004.

Cooperation between the Italian judicial authorities and the Special Prosecutor's Office achieved with assistance and support of the OSCE Mission to Serbia:

- **Study visit to Italy**, 12-18 December, 2004 – to the National Anti-Mafia Directorate of Italy in Rome and Bari, where they also attended court proceedings on organized crime which included defendants from the Balkans;
- **Seminar: Role of the Prosecutor**, May 2006
- **Study visit to anti-mafia institutions in Italy**, November 2006.
- **Visit of the National Anti-Mafia Prosecutor of Italy Mr Pietro Grasso to Serbia**, 2007;
- **Study visit to Italy** – to the National Anti-Mafia Directorate and Guardia di Finanza, 3-7 December, 2007
- **Round table on witness collaborator**, 29-30 May, 2008.
- **Study visit to Rome**, including visits to the Prison Administration within the Ministry of Justice, the Prison Rebibbia and the National Anti-Mafia Directorate, 26- 29 October, 2008;



Participants of the Study visit at the Italian Directorate for the execution of penalties, Italian Ministry of Justice, Rome 2008.



Meeting of prosecutors of the Special Prosecutor's Office for Fighting Organized Crime of Serbia and the National Anti-Mafia Directorate of Italy, National Anti-Mafia Directorate of Italy, Rome 2008.



Representatives of the Special Prosecutor's Office for Fighting Organized Crime in front of the National Anti-Mafia Directorate of Italy, Rome 2008.

The Special Prosecutor's Office also has a well developed COOPERATION with representatives of INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS in Serbia, above all with the **OSCE Mission to Serbia and the Office of the Chief Legal Adviser of the United States Department of Justice, OPDAT, Embassy of the USA** in Belgrade. They were actively engaged in providing assistance to the Special Prosecutor's Office and by their numerous activities contributed to the successful work of the Special Prosecutor's Office.

COOPERATION OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE WITH THE OSCE MISSION TO SERBIA

- **Study visit of the Working Group of the Republic of Serbia for drafting the National Strategy for Fighting Corruption**, 25-27 October, 2004, Slovenia.
- ***"Present-day Challenges and Possible Solutions in Trials for Organized Crime"***, Budva, 8-10 October, 2005.
- **Visit of the Chief Prosecutor of Ireland to Serbia**, May 2006.
- **Study visit to Sweden**, May 2006 – Strengthening prosecutors' skills in handling sophisticated forensic evidence.
- **Annual Conference of the International Association of Prosecutors** – Paris, France, 27 August - 1 September, 2006.
- **Round table on the Draft Law on Organized Crime**, November 2006.
- ***"International Conference on Asset Forfeiture"***, 15-16 March 2007, Belgrade, organized by the OSCE, United States Department of Justice, US Embassy in Belgrade and the Special Prosecutor's Office for Combatting Organized Crime.



International Conference on Assets Forfeiture/Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime, representatives of the Conference organizer and the lecturers, Belgrade, March 2007.

- **Round table**, 26 April 2007 – in cooperation with the special prosecutor's office for organized crime and the Faculty of Law. *Developing a legal framework for the forfeiture of assets acquired by criminal offences.*
- *„Regional Conference on Combatting Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism”,* 24-25 September 2007, Becici, Montenegro.
- **Training on financial investigations**, 25-26 February, 2008.

Study visit to Sweden, Initial seminar for defining the needs, trainings and possibilities for implementing the working method of undercover operations, Stockholm, September 2008.





Chief Legal Advisors, US Embassy, Belgrade, Daniel Lemisch and Eli Richardson, representatives of the Office, Special Prosecutor's Office, January 2009.

- **Support to the adoption of the National Strategy for Combatting Organized Crime**, May-December, 2008.
- **Course: "Organized Crime – Notion, Manifestations and How to Combat It"**
- **Study visit to Sweden, with the support of SIDA – Initial seminar for defining the needs, trainings and possibilities for implementation of the working method of undercover operations**, 22- 24 September, 2008.
- **Financial and Tax Investigations**, 28-31 October 2008.
- International Conference **"Establishing a Judicial Training Academy"**, expert presentation and discussion on the chosen judicial training models that are applied in Europe and the region, 5 December, 2005.
- **Workshop „Legal Frameworks and Implementation of the Institute of Undercover Agent"**, 12-13 March, 2009.
- **English language courses** for employees of the Special Prosecutor's Office for Combatting Organized Crime

Cooperation of the Special Prosecutor's Office for Combating Organized Crime and the Office of the Chief Legal Adviser of the United States Department of Justice, OPDAT, US Embassy in Belgrade

Grants

- 2004 – Grant of \$ 8000 for investigative and study visits
- 2004 – Grant of \$ 4120 for digital equipment
- 2006 – Grant of \$10.000 for computer equipment



Seminar: Redefining the concept of witness collaborator: experiences of the USA and Serbia, Belgrade, November 2008.



Study visit to the US Ministry of Justice, Washington, October 2005.

- 2008 – Donation of equipment amounting to the value of \$65.000 (and the related equipment). The following software was procured: “12 Analysts Notebook 7”, “12 IBase 5 Standard User”, “12 TextChart 3” and “12 ChartExplorer 2”.

A financial expert was engaged – in the capacity of a technical consultant

Seminars:

- *Fight against corruption and prevention of money laundering*, 11-12 April, 2005, in Belgrade.
- *Domestic and international challenges in the implementation of the witness protection program*, 19-20 July, 2005.
- *Organized crime – a review*, 9-11 November, 2005.
- *A team approach to fighting organized crime and corruption*, 11-13 July, 2006.
- *International conference on asset forfeiture/confiscation of the proceeds of crime*, 15-16 March, 2007, in Belgrade, held in cooperation with the OSCE and Special Prosecutor's Office for Combatting Organized Crime.
- *Leading role of the prosecutor in investigations*, 13-14 September, 2009.
- *Statement Analysis*, 22-24 August, 2007.
- *Interviewing of Witnesses and interrogation of suspects*, 28 January - 1 February, 2008.
- *Challenges and successful examples of fight against corruption in Serbia*.
- *Training on financial investigations, 25-26 February, 2008. Investigating and proving elements of money laundering and financing of terrorism in Serbia*, 30-31 May, 2008.
- *„Redefining the witness collaborator concept: experiences of the USA and Serbia”*, 18-19 November, 2008.



Visit of the representatives of the public prosecutors' organization of Serbia to the Portuguese District Prosecutor's Office, Lisbon, February 2008.

Study visits

- To the **US Department of Justice and FBI**, Philadelphia, Task Force for Organized Crime and Prosecutor's Office for Organized Crime, Philadelphia, 24 November - 2 December, 2005.
- Within the national judicial training program for the implementation of the new Criminal Procedure Code, **visits to Prosecutor's Offices and Courts of Washington and San Francisco**, 27 November - 9 December, 2006.
- **To the International Police Academy (ILEA) and the joint FBI-Hungarian team**, 24-26 January, 2007, Budapest, Hungary.

In addition to the above mentioned cooperation and cooperation that was necessarily required for working on certain cases, the prosecutors had the opportunity, through numerous meetings, international conferences, study visits, to exchange experiences with their foreign colleagues. The establishment of contacts in this manner has also contributed to better organized and efficient fight against crime.

STUDY VISITS

- **Study visit of the Serbian delegation to the German judicial authorities in Hamburg**, Germany, 25-30 November, 2007.
- **Study visit to the USA**, the FBI field office in Washington, 15- 23 March, 2008.

MEETINGS

- Meeting with representatives of the **police and prosecutor's office of the Netherlands**, 1 December, 2004.
- A high level meeting and discussions on **strengthening anti-corruption services in the Western Balkan countries** within the PACO program, in Skopje, 31 March - 1 April, 2005.
- Operative meeting to the topic of *internationally organized criminal groups involved in human trafficking in the Southeastern Balkans*, in Ljubljana, Slovenia, 26-28 July, 2006.
- Meeting of **Norwegian prosecutors** and representatives of Serbian prosecutors, 29 October - 2 November, 2007.
- Meeting with **representatives of the Portuguese prosecutor's office**, 19-23 February, 2008.
- **Meeting of the Belgian delegation and the prosecutor's office**, 17-18 March, 2008.
- **Meeting of the Committee for the implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy of the Council of Europe**, 22 April, 2008.
- **Meeting of the Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Montenegro, Department for Fighting Organized Crime and the Special Prosecutor's Office**, 29-30 July, 2008.
- **Meeting to enhance cooperation within EUROPOL**, The Hague, The Netherlands, 3-5 August, 2008.
- **Working visit of the Belgian delegation to the Republic of Serbia**, 22 December, 2008.
- *Operational capacity building for investigations and suspension of human trafficking activities in Western Balkan territories*, 17-18 November, 2008.
- **Meeting with the Prosecutor of the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Macedonia, Department for Fighting Organized Crime and Corruption**, 23-24 February, 2009.

CONFERENCES

- *Corruption in the judiciary*, 18 September, 2004.
- *Facing the past: Post-conflict strategies for truth, justice and reconciliation in the region of former Yugoslavia*, 1-2 October, 2004.
- *Regional cooperation of prosecutors in combatting human trafficking*, 23-24 February, 2006.
- **Press conference, presentation of the book "Fight Against Organized Crime in Serbia - from the existing legislature to the overall reform proposal"**, 12 February, 2008, at the Sava Center in Belgrade, organized by UNICRI.
- *Handbook for Public Prosecutors*, 2 October, 2008, organized by the Association of Public Prosecutors and Deputy Public Prosecutors of Serbia.
- *Third conference on safety, terrorism and organized crime in the Western Balkans: reality, risks and responses*, 2 October, 2008, in Belgrade, organized by the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights.
- *Criteria for evaluating the work of public prosecutors*, 18 November, 2008, Belgrade, organized by the Association of Public Prosecutors and Deputy Public Prosecutors of Serbia.

Likewise, by attending numerous seminars, the prosecutors further improved their knowledge and acquired special knowledge in particular fields. They also made presentations and lectured at many seminars.

SEMINARS

- Fight against high-level corruption, 17 September, 2004, organized by the Ministry of Justice.
- Sarajevo, CARDS Program, 6-7 April, 2005, organized by the Council of Europe.
- Regional seminar on enhancing cooperation in the field of witness protection, within the CARPO project, Cetinje, Montenegro, 8-9 June, 2005.
- Project Enhancing capacities of law enforcement forces in combatting human trafficking in Southeastern Europe, Vienna, Austria, from 11 to 17 June, 2005, organized by ICMPD.
- Regional seminar on human rights for lawyers; the right to fair trial, human trafficking and organized crime, war crime trials in the territory of former Yugoslavia, Sarajevo, BiH, 15-18 September, 2005, organized by the Belgrade Centre for Human Rights.
- TWINNING Project, Undercover agent and confidential informant (collaborator), 3-7 July, 2006.
- Geopolitical causes of illegal migrations, 21-23 November, 2006.
- Regional seminar for local lecturers, dedicated to assessment and improvement of training materials on financial investigations and confiscation of the proceeds acquired by criminal offences, within the CARPO Program, Belgrade, 16-17 November, 2006.
- Fight against production and distribution of synthetic drugs in the territory of the Balkan countries, 8-9 May, 2007, Dubrovnik, Croatia, organized by the European Commission, Council of Europe.
- Role of the prosecutor in the investigation and the relation between prosecutor and police, 5-6 June, 2007, organized by the Judicial Training Centre.
- Certification for organized crime, held in Avala, 22-26 October, and in Vrnjacka Banja, 2-7 November, 2007 (ICITAP).
- Misuse of credit cards, Belgrade, 2 September, 2007, organized by the Serbian Chamber of Commerce, Board for Banking and Insurance, Forum for the Prevention of Credit Card Misuse.
- Fight against auto theft, 12-16 November, 2007, Belgrade, organized by OCTN - Organized Crime Training Network for operational managers in South Eastern Europe.
- Regional seminar Fight against Organized Crime, 27-30 March, 2008, in Prague, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia, organized by RLA USA and CEELI Institute – Central and Eastern European Legal Initiative.
- Financial investigation and confiscation of proceeds acquired by a criminal offence, Novi Sad, 1 April, 2008 and Nis, 2 April 2008, organized by PACO Serbia – project for fighting economic crime in the Republic of Serbia
- The course of certification for organized crime, 9-13 June, 2008.
- Regional seminar: Financial investigations and confiscation of the proceeds from crime, Cavtat, Croatia, 25-26 September, 2008, organized by the European Commission and the Council of Europe, project: Support to Prosecutor's Network in Southeastern Europe, PROSECO.
- International illegal auto trade, 14-16 October, 2008, invitation of the Embassy of France

- Inter-regional workshop, Seizing, Confiscating and Sharing/Returning of Proceeds/Instrumentalities of Crimes Transferred to Foreign Jurisdictions, 11-13 November, 2008, organized by UNODC in cooperation with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice.

Forthcoming challenges

Forthcoming Challenges

In order to combat organized crime with success, it is necessary that all participants in the operations fully use all available means and capacities. The basic mechanisms of facing organized crime in Serbia, in the field of repression, have so far been based on the establishment and specialization of separate organizational units within the specific state agencies, using special evidence production activities and, as of March 2009, on confiscation of assets acquired through criminal activities. The first two segments have to be reinforced, while the third and/or the latest segment should be implemented decisively, without making compromises and efficiently.

Some important steps are being taken in the field of institutional strengthening. The most significant steps have already been made with the adoption of the Law on Public Prosecutor's Office, significantly enhancing the position of the Special Prosecutor's Office, defining it as one of the two Serbian prosecutor offices of special jurisdiction.

In view of the use of special evidence production means, there have been good practices followed by similar good results. The redefinition, enhancement and introduction of some new evidence production means have been under way, which shall undeniably lead to further progress in their application.

The greatest expectations in the forthcoming period relate to the confiscation of proceeds from criminal acts pursuant to the Law of the same title, the enforcement of which started in Serbia on 1 March 2009.

This is a regulation which introduces new means to combat organized crime in Serbia with the aim to render it even more successful. The instruments prescribed by the Law were not present in our legal system, and accordingly there is no previous experience with their implementation. It is logical that certain dilemmas shall occur because of this, even some initial misunderstandings. It seems that even the basic mechanism of the altered burden of evidence, its transfer from the public prosecutor to the convicted, namely to the owner of assets has not been fully comprehended, not even by a part of the expert society. Furthermore, there is a whole series of other, objective circumstances making the commencement of enforcement of this Law rather demanding.

The new bodies, the Financial Investigation Unit and the Directorate for the Management of Confiscated Assets shall have a significant role in the enforcement of this Law. Their establishment has been finalized. The newly established institutions shall take some time to start operating with full capacities. The main preconditions are to be met to enable their successful operations, from employing all the required staff to providing necessary tangible assets.

One of the problems the institutions shall face from the outset of the enforcement of the Law is the obvious lack of updated databases about property, such as the cadastre of immovable property, land registries, the lack of unified databases for the overall territory of the Republic of Serbia. The problem shall be particularly present at the outset of the enforcement of this Law since the preclusive deadline of a year to submit requests for permanent confiscation of assets in cases where the judgements have become final is already under way. It is uncertain whether the Financial Investigation Unit and the competent public prosecutor offices shall have enough time to discover the assets from criminal acts in these cases.

Taking into account these problems, it is certain that the first challenge for the Special Prosecutor's Office in the forthcoming period shall be the very successful and efficient enforcement of the Law on Confiscation of Proceeds from Criminal Acts. We shall make efforts to establish good case-law to be applicable by other public prosecutor offices as well.

This law provides a solid foundation to destroy the economic power of organized crime. If the wealth, which the members of organized criminal groups dispose of and whose legal origin cannot be proven, is not confiscated, the combat against organized crime shall not be successful. Illegally acquired wealth under the control of criminal groups, even in cases when their members are convicted and sentenced, represents real power. It provides for an easy life of family members of the convicted persons and the members of criminal groups who have avoided criminal accountability, also representing economic safety for them in the future. Additionally, such property represents real danger as a possible source of funds directed towards various corruptive impacts, necessary logistics for committing new criminal acts, influence on the media and other illegal activities.

One should not neglect the possible positive economic effects on the budget of the country, which may be accomplished if the law is enforced more efficiently. The proceedings for criminal acts of organized crime are, as a rule, highly expensive. The very establishment of special bodies, tangible resources necessary for their regular operations, from the provision of necessary space to the procurement and maintenance of necessary equipment, represent substantial burden on the budget. This represents an opportunity for the judicial and other agencies in charge of the enforcement of the law to return a part of the resources to the state through an efficient enforcement of the law. By doing this, these institutions would become bodies contributing to the budget through their operations, instead of solely being declared beneficiaries of the budget funds.

Another future challenge is to further develop the co-operation with partner prosecutor offices in the countries of the European Union and South-East Europe. A well-known fact is that cases of criminal acts of organized crime contain international aspects. The members of criminal groups establish good co-operation and are not impeded by historic, political, religious, cultural or other differences. The wish to make a fortune and power shall eliminate all barriers, from language barriers to all others.

Contrary to these groups, the state institutions from different countries in which the related and sometimes even joint activities of criminal clans take place, as a rule, establish co-operation with difficulties, due to highly strict procedural rules. The diverse internal regulations, numerous bilateral agreements, conventions and complex communication lines sometimes represent serious obstacles for judiciary bodies. This, on the other hand, leads to substantial slowdown of criminal proceedings and to their inefficiency. It is very often the case that some of the necessary forms of the international legal aid become pointless due to bureaucratic tardiness. The abovementioned circumstances make us consider new modalities and forms of co-operation. The changes in the sense of their improvement are more than necessary.

The so far informal forms of co-operation have mostly included mutual delivery of data and information significant for the initiation and performance of proceedings in the country asking for the data or receiving the data for the same purpose. The most common forms of formal co-operation have included mutual provision of legal aid in criminal issues such as the delivery of evidence, implementation of certain evidence production means, the transfer of convicted persons, etc.

The current trends in terms of international co-operation are characterized by efforts to enable the initiation and carrying out of coordinated investigations in another country based on the available data provided by the police and the judicial bodies. The most common subject of a criminal proceeding in a country is a typical act of organized crime, such as illegal trade in various goods. Criminal activities take place in an area covering several countries, which enables simultaneous initiation of the proceedings for a criminal act in each country for the criminal acts committed in their respective territories. In order to carry out the proceedings efficiently, it is necessary to exchange information and evidence, as well as to co-ordinate the activities in a timely manner.

The general globalization of the contemporary world, interconnected markets, high mobility and migrations of the population, open borders, the development of telecommunication and telematic

systems and scientific-technological development in general make us also consider some new and more efficient forms of international co-operation in criminal proceedings. As in many other issues, the need to enhance co-operation in such a manner is most evident in proceedings for criminal acts of organized crime. This is why we are expected, in a way, to be those who create and enforce the new forms of international co-operation.

The National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Law on International Legal Aid in Criminal Matters on 18 March 2009. In addition to the international conventions ratified by our country, primarily the European Convention on Mutual Provision of Legal Aid in Criminal Matters including additional protocols and the United Nations Convention against Trans-national Organized Crime with protocols, the law represents a legal framework within which co-operation and assistance in criminal proceedings most often take place.

One of the potential ways of immediate co-operation of judicial bodies of different countries, which has not been used thus far, and which has a legal basis in the abovementioned regulations is to conduct joint investigations and establish joint investigation teams.

The most powerful criminal organizations act in areas covering a larger number of countries. The very organization of criminal groups, planning, preparation and commitment of criminal acts, followed by the transfer of criminal proceeds into legal property, as a rule, include activities in the territories of a number of countries. The investigation and processing of such criminal acts, which are very complex and complicated to prove, is only possible by means of joint activities of the state bodies of countries where the criminal activities take place. In case of criminal proceedings initiated with regard to such criminal acts, it is very often necessary to undertake urgent investigation activities and other activities to be conducted without delay. Furthermore, it is sometimes not enough to co-ordinate activities of bodies from different states, but it is necessary to plan and implement them by the same entities – by the implementing parties of procedural activities, including the police, prosecutor's offices and courts. Such a methodology is only possible if the joint investigation teams are established and if the joint investigations are conducted targeting at the overall criminal organization and its criminal activities in the territories of all the involved countries. These criminal proceedings shall be of large proportions, which most often have to be conducted simultaneously in all the involved territories. It seems that large criminal groups can be dissolved in this manner only. Otherwise, there is a danger that specific subgroups of organizations, which fail to be covered by the proceedings for various reasons in some of the countries, or if the proceedings are not conducted most efficiently, avoid the deserved sanctions, continue their operations, renew the network and revitalize the entire organization very soon.

It is, therefore, important that procedural opportunities are utilized to establish such co-operation in the near future. The joint investigation teams and the joint investigations should represent efficient means to overcome these problems, which are inherent to the prosecution of organized crime with a strong international component.

Good results have been achieved so far. It is very important that the co-operation has been in two directions since we both requested and provided international legal aid at the same time. The Special Prosecutor's Office has been very open in this sense. The Office has granted all the requests when the conditions permitted. Furthermore, we have often approached our colleagues abroad for assistance and our requests have, as a rule, been met. This has had appropriate positive effects on criminal proceedings in Serbia and, hopefully, on the proceedings in the countries we had provided criminal legal aid.

It is certain that another challenge in the following period shall be to embrace the real competency of the Special Prosecutor's Office in terms of criminal acts of high level corruption, i.e. corruption committed by the state officials elected by the National Assembly, nominated or appointed by the Government and/or the High Judiciary Council or the State Prosecutors' Council. There is certain experience with pursuing perpetrators of such criminal acts. The experience has been acquired through a number of criminal proceedings where corruption was the subject of indictment against the criminal act of organized crime, or in connection with the criminal act. Irrespectively of the experience, this shall be an important challenge for the future Prosecutor's Office for Organized

Crime. Namely, it will not prove easy to bring the perpetrators of the most severe forms of corruption in Serbia before the face of justice due to the methodology behind the criminal acts, complex conspiracies, the absence of injured parties, as a rule, as significant investigation means, the social status of perpetrators and their real or potential influence on the state institutions. The challenge before the Prosecutor's Office shall be insomuch larger. The activities of the Prosecutor's Office have already proven that the Office knows how to deal with this challenge.

The effective and proper work of the prosecution
was made possible through the
unstinted efforts of:

CRIMINAL DEPARTMENT

DEPUTY PROSECUTORS



DIMITRIJE POPIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor



VELIMIR GOLUBOVIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor



ZELJKO JOCIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor



JOVICA JOVANOVIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor



SASA IVANIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor



DRAGAN CESTO,
Deputy Special Prosecutor



VOJISLAV ISAILOVIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor



BRANISLAV ZIVKOVIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor



MIRJANA ILIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor



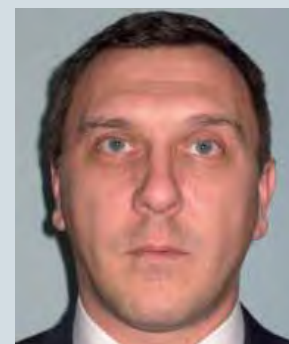
MILENKO MANDIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor



ZORAN BABIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor



VESELIN MRDAK,
Deputy Special Prosecutor
- in the period from April,
2003 to January, 2005.



ALEKSANDAR
MILOSAVLJAVIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor
- in the period from 2004 to
2005.



MILISAV VRAGOLIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor



NEBOJSA MARKOVIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor
- in the period from 2003 to
2006.



MIOLJUB VITOROVIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor
- in the period from 2004 to
2006.



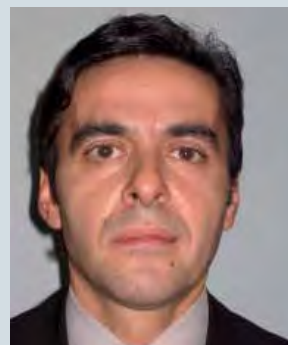
MILAN DRASKIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor-
in the period from 1st March
to 1st December, 2007.



DRAGOSLAV MARKOVIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor



MILAN RADOVANOVIC,
Deputy Special Prosecutor
- in the period from April
2003 to 8 March, 2006.



NEBOJSA MARAS,
Deputy Special Prosecutor
- in the period from 2003 to
September, 2005.



ZORAN PAVLOVIC, Deputy
Special Prosecutor
- in the period from May
to November 2007, Special
Prosecutor's Office in Novi
Sad.

LEGAL ASSISTANTS



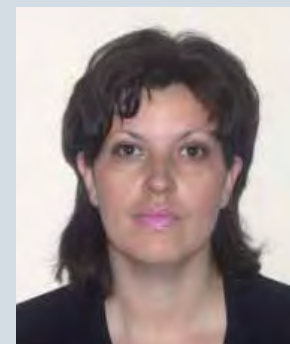
NATASA PAVLICA,
Senior Legal Assistant



MILENA BOZOVIC,
Senior Legal Assistant



MIROSLAV RAKIC,
Senior Legal Assistant
- in the period from 10 May,
2007 to 10 May, 2008, the
Novi Sad Office.



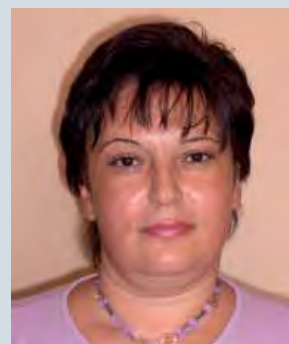
ZORICA ZECEVIC,
Head of Office



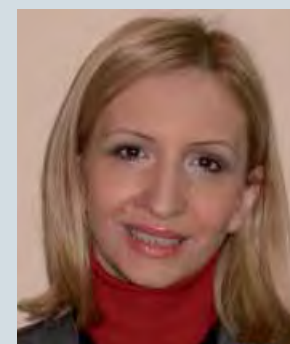
ALEKSANDRA MINIC,
Senior Legal Assistant



GORDANA SAMARDZIC,
Senior Legal Assistant
- in the period from 2005 to
2007.



NADA BAJIC –
TODOROVIC,
Senior Legal Assistant
- in the period from 10 May,
2007 to 10 May, 2008, the
Novi Sad Office.



SLAVICA JOKIC
JANKOVIC,
Senior Legal Assistant-
Spokesperson



IVAN KONATAR,
Senior Legal Assistant



VANJA ORLOVIC,
Senior Legal Assistant
- in the period from 1st
January 2008 to 1st January,
2009.



TOMA ZORIC,
Senior Legal Assistant-
Spokesperson

**DIVISION FOR
INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION**



DRAGANA STOJANOVIC,
Senior Legal Assistant –
international cooperation
affairs

SECRETARIAT

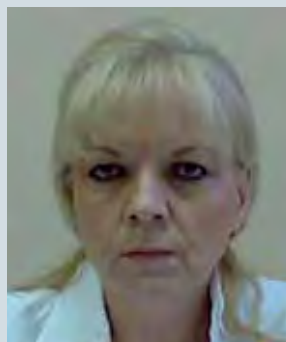


VLADIMIR KIKLIC,
Advisor and Secretary

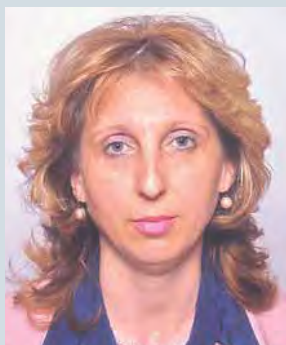


GORAN JOVANOVIC,
Secretary
- in the period from 26
February, 2007 to 26
February, 2008.

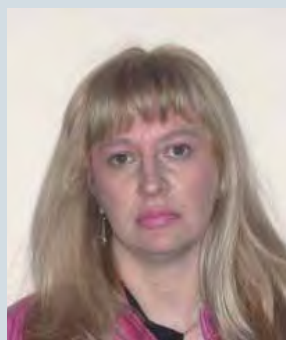
COURT REGISTRY



STANIMIRKA MILIKIC,
Senior Officer for Registry
Entries

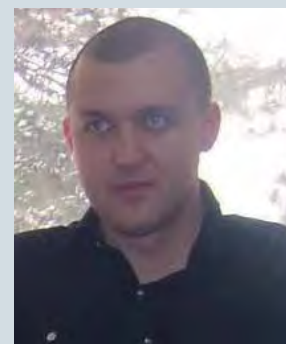


BOZANA BURIC, Officer for
Registry Entries



SANJA CEKAREVIC,
Officer for Registry Entries
- in the period from 19
January, 2006 to 2007.

**COMPUTER
EXPERT**



VLADIMIR JOVIC,
System administrator

TYPING POOL

DRIVERS



LJILJANA ALEKSIC,
Recording secretary/
Notetaker



RADOSAV RANKOVIC



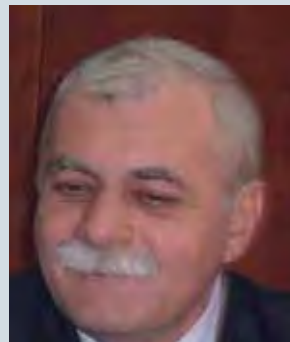
IGOR SAVOVIC



LJUBINA MARINKOVIC,
Recording secretary/
Notetaker



DRAGUTIN PAVLOVIC



JOVAN SAVIC
- in the period from 10 May,
2007 to 10 May, 2008, the Novi
Sad Office.



DARA KRESOJEVIC -
Recording secretary/Notetaker
- in the period from March,
2003 until retirement in
February, 2008.



MILUN JOVANOVIC