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TITULLI	Le Monde" after the Hague verdict: Controversial court that accepted evidence from Belgrade
ADRESA	https://albeu.com/english/le-monde-after-the-hague-verdict-controversial-court-that-accepted-evidence-from-belgrade/1015172/
BURIMI	albeu.com
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KOHA

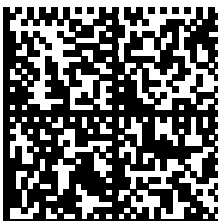
KAPUR NGA NE	16 shtator 2026, 21:04:06 UTC <i>Dritarja jonë e pasigurisë: ± 300 s — intervali me të cilin e kontrollojmë këtë burim.</i>
DEKLARUAR NGA PORTALI	16 shtator 2026, 21:00:21 UTC <i>Koha e deklaruar vjen nga pala që po vlerësohet. Ora jonë nuk preket prej saj, dhe të dyja shfaqen këtu të ndara.</i>

HASH-ET · SHA-256

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ZINXHIRI I PROVËS

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RRËNJA MERKLE	26ca1211810c15876c42328b01c67c994b772de7f527230561d5cde24b5bf9b0
ANKORIMI	submitted — dërguar, ende pa bllok <i>Deri te blloku, kjo provon integritetin, jo kohën.</i>



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Le Monde” after the Hague verdict: Controversial court that accepted evidence from Belgrade



The Kosovo Specialist Chambers in The Hague found former Kosovo President Hashim Thaçi guilty of war crimes, French media “Le Monde” reported.

On September 16, the special court based in The Hague, Netherlands, sentenced Thaçi to 25 years in prison for crimes committed by Kosovo Albanian guerrillas in the late 1990s.

The verdict found him responsible, among other things, for illegal arrest, torture, murder, and cruel treatment.

While reading the ruling, presiding judge Charles Smith stated that the panel sentenced him to a single term of 25 years in prison, from which the time already spent in detention would be deducted.

Dressed in a dark suit, white shirt, and tie, Thaçi listened in silence to the pronouncement of the verdict.

Kosovo’s Foreign Minister Glauk Konjufca described the verdict as terrible for Kosovo and its liberation war, calling it sad, unjust, and undeserved.

Hashim Thaçi remains a figure regarded as heroic by many people in Kosovo.

In Pristina, a large number of citizens gathered to follow the ruling on screens placed in public spaces. A countdown to the moment of the verdict was set up in the main square, together with the message “Kosovo is waiting.”

Similar screens and panels were placed in other cities across the country.

When the sentence was announced, the crowd fell silent. Many of those present appeared shocked, as Thaçi’s supporters had hoped for his acquittal.

Meanwhile, preparations for the former president’s return to Kosovo had begun. But as soon as it was confirmed

të fundit /



Avokatët e Diddy-t
kërkojnë të largohen
nga çështja: “Nuk ke...



Majko: Vendimi i Hagës
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historinë, por dëshmo...



Apeli nuk pritet ta
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Avokatja përletet për...



Al-Taawoun dënohet
pas thirrjeve fyese të
tifozëve ndaj Ruben...



Franca rikonfirmon
mbështetjen për
pavarësinë dhe...



Ka mbi 6 muaj pa
paguar”, avokatët e
Diddy-t kërkojnë të...



Besnik Tahiri:
Aktgjykimi i Speciales
ndaj ish-krerëve të...



ARTIKULL JOETIK?

Esim for Global | Esim for Europe | Esim for Caribbean | Esim for USA | Esim for Italy | Esim for Spain | Esim for Turkey | Esim for Germany | Esim for Greece | Esim for Asia | Esim for World Cup 2026 | Esim for Saudi Arabia | Esim for Egypt | Esim for United Arab Emirates | Esim for Balkans | Esim for Morocco | Esim for China | Esim for United Kingdom | Esim for Africa | Esim for Latin America | Esim for GCC Gulf Cooperation Council | Esim for Middle East | Esim for South America | Esim for Canada | Esim for Mexico | Esim for Japan | Esim for Albania | Esim for Kosovo | Esim for Switzerland | Esim for Tunisia | Esim for South Africa | Esim for Algeria | Esim for Portugal | Esim for Brazil | Esim for Argentina | Esim for Colombia | Esim for Hong Kong | Esim for Thailand | Esim for Macau | Esim for Malaysia | Esim for Vietnam | Esim for South Korea | Esim for Austria | Esim for Netherlands | Esim for Australia | Esim for Russia | Esim for India | Esim for Chile | Esim for Peru | Esim for Poland | Esim for North Macedonia | Esim for Sweden | Esim for Finland | Esim for Norway | Esim for Belgium

meanwhile, preparations for the former president's return to Kosovo had begun. But as soon as it was confirmed that he would remain in detention, Pristina's main square emptied almost entirely within minutes.

More than three years after the start of the first-instance trial, the Specialist Chambers found Thaçi guilty for crimes committed by the Kosovo Liberation Army during the war against Serbian forces and immediately after the end of the conflict, in 1998 and 1999.

In November 2020, when the indictment was brought against him, Thaçi was serving as Kosovo's president. After the charges, he resigned, surrendered to The Hague, and was placed in detention.

The prosecution argued during the proceedings that murders, torture, persecution, and illegal detentions had been carried out in detention centers in Kosovo and northern Albania.

According to the indictment, the victims were hundreds of civilians, including Serbs, Roma, and Kosovo Albanians who were considered political opponents of the KLA.

The conflict in Kosovo caused around 13,000 victims, of whom about 11,000 were Kosovo Albanians, most of them civilians.

The war ended after NATO's air campaign, which forced Serbian forces to withdraw from Kosovo's territory.

The same judicial process also involved Kadri Veseli, former head of KLA intelligence and a close associate of Thaçi; Jakup Krasniqi, former KLA spokesman; and Rexhep Selimi, who directed its operations.

Krasniqi received 25 years in prison, Selimi 13 years, while Veseli was sentenced to 18 years in prison.

The court ruled that all four were criminally responsible for the arbitrary detention and torture of hundreds of people, as well as for 96 murders.

At the same time, they were acquitted of charges related to crimes against humanity.

Prosecutor Kimberly West had asked the court to sentence each of the four accused to 45 years in prison. They faced charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Throughout the proceedings, the four former KLA leaders denied responsibility and pleaded not guilty.

The Kosovo Specialist Chambers were established through Kosovo's law for the purpose of examining alleged crimes committed by members of the KLA during the war. Although their seat is in the Netherlands and the panel consists of international judges, the court was founded on the basis of Kosovo's legislation.

Before its creation, previous proceedings for similar matters in Kosovo had limited success, amid suspicions of witness intimidation and political influence.

Since its establishment, the court has been met with strong opposition in Kosovo. The use of evidence provided by Belgrade, which still does not recognize the independence of the former Serbian province, has further fueled claims of political bias.

Prosecutors have sought throughout the trial to separate Kosovo's war for independence from the actions of the four accused individuals.

According to them, the accused must bear responsibility for crimes against detainees in KLA detention centers in Kosovo and neighboring Albania, as well as for the killing of Serb, Albanian, and Roma civilians for political motives.

These crimes allegedly occurred during the war and in the immediate aftermath, a conflict that left around 13,000 victims.

The defense of the four accused has contested this position, arguing that the KLA did not operate with a strict chain of command. According to the lawyers, senior leaders could not control the fighters who committed crimes and therefore should not be held responsible for their actions.

Shtuar më 16.09.2026 23:00

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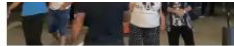
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