

Serbia and Montenegro Cases

Last Updated: 26 May 2017

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T2401	OTPOR		1978	2000
T1715	FRONT OF RESISTANCE AND NATIONAL LIBERATION OF ALBANIANS		1991	1991
T2429	SERBIAN RADICAL PARTY (SRS)		1991	2000
T258	USHTRIA CLIRIMTARE E KOSEVES (KOSOVO LIBERATION ARMY)	1998	1992	2008
T2276	<i>BELI ORLOVI (WHITE EAGLES)</i>		1999	1999
T2184	LIBERATION ARMY FOR PRESEVO, MEDVEDJA AND BUJANOVAC		1999	2001
T2469	ZEMUN CLAN		2003	2003
T2485	MLADA BOSNA		2008	2008
T2528	THE BLACK SUN		2009	2009

- I. OTPOR
Min. Group Date: 1978
Max. Group Date: 2000
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Yugoslavia: The treatment of Otpor members and supporters by society and by the state (October 2000 - March 2001), 13 March 2001, YUG36591.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/3df4bec90.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 2000 (regime change)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

OTPOR! is a student movement started in October 1998 to protest regime limitations on Belgrade University’s free expression laws by participants in the 1996 student protests (NY Times 2000; The Guardian 2015). They are a nonviolent movement and have no first date of violent attacks. Sources attribute a series of 1978 attacks in the United States to the group, but this is before their formation and most likely refers to a different group with the same name (GTD 2016). They are suspected of an assassination on May 13, 2000, in Novi Sad but the accusation came from the Milosevic regime and it was never corroborated (GTD 2016). The group aims to nonviolently overthrow Milosevic by changing the political culture in Serbia (ICNC 2010).

Geography

OTPOR! is a nonviolent movement that was based throughout Serbia. Sources attribute a series of 1978 attacks in the United States to the group, but this is before their formation and most likely refers to a different group with the same name (GTD 2016). They are suspected of an attack on May 13, 2000, in Novi Sad (GTD 2016). OTPOR held transnational meetings in Hungary and the United States (NY Times 2000). However, it should not be considered a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

The group was led by students Srdja Popovic, Ivan Andric, and Pedrag Lecic (NY Times 2000; The Guardian 2015). The movement had 130 branches by the time Milosevic was successfully ousted (ibid). Membership began with only students but quickly expanded to thousands of Serbian citizens (ICNC 2010). The group had 70,000 recorded members in its prime (NY Times 2000). A large portion of the group's finances explicitly came from the United States through government organizations and NGOs (ibid).

External Ties

A large portion of the group's finances explicitly came from the United States through government organizations and NGOs (NY Times 2000). An NGO from the United States gave OTPOR leaders training on how to successfully conduct a non-violent movement (ibid).

Group Outcome

Milosevic's regime initially attempted to use violent repressive tactics to harm demonstrators (Canada IRB 2001; NY Times 2000). OTPOR fought back with a team of lawyers to provide legal defense to arrested members and used photos of victims of the regime's violence as propaganda (ICNC 2010). Later Serbia had to pay 40,000 dinars to a member of the OTPOR movement whose rights were violated (Canada IRB 2001). After Milosevic was beaten in the September 2000 elections he was forced to hold, he refused to hand over his power (ICNC 2010). The OTPOR movement responded with strikes, demonstrations, boycotts, and blockades (ibid). The group is suspected of an assassination on May 13, 2000, in Novi Sad, but the accusation came from the Milosevic regime and it was never proved (GTD 2016). This culminated in the occupation of several important Belgrade locations which forced Milosevic to resign on October 6, 2000 (ibid).

II. FRONT OF RESISTANCE AND NATIONAL LIBERATION OF ALBANIANS

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 1991

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3376. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3376>
- Searched gScholar

- “Front of resistance and national liberation of albanians”
- FRONT OF RESISTANCE AND NATIONAL LIBERATION OF ALBANIANS

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1991 (NA)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The front’s first and only recorded violent attack occurred on December 30, 1991, against police forces in Yugoslavia Donje Prekaze (GTD 2016). No further information could be found on the group’s formation, aims, or ideology.

Geography

The group’s first and only recorded violent attack occurred on December 30, 1991, against police forces in Yugoslavia Donje Prekaze (GTD 2016). No further information could be found on the front’s attacks or bases. There is no evidence that this group is transnational.

Organizational Structure

The group’s first and only recorded violent attack occurred on December 30, 1991, against police forces in Yugoslavia Donje Prekaze (GTD 2016). No further information could be found on the Front of Resistance and National Liberation of Albanians organization structure.

External Ties

The group’s first and only recorded violent attack occurred on December 30, 1991, against police forces in Yugoslavia Donje Prekaze (GTD 2016). No further information could be found on any support for the Front of Resistance and National Liberation of Albanians.

Group Outcome

The group's first and last recorded violent attack occurred on December 30, 1991, against police forces in Yugoslavia Donje Prekaze (GTD 2016). No further information could be found on any government action taken against the Front of Resistance and National Liberation of Albanians.

III. SERBIAN RADICAL PARTY (SRS)

Min. Group Date: 1991

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: Serb Radical Party, Serbian Radical Party, Serbian Radical Party (Srs), Srpska Radikalna Stranka, Srpska Radikalna Stranka (Srs)

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- Schlichte, K., 2010. Na krilima patriotisma—On the Wings of Patriotism: Delegated and Spin-Off Violence in Serbia. *Armed Forces & Society*, 36(2), pp.310-326. Vancouver
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: White Eagles

Group Formation: 1991

Group End (Outcome): Active in 2016

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The Serbian Radical Party was founded on February 23, 1991, with the initial goal of creating a Greater Serbia (Bochsler 2013, University of Zurich). The party is also opposed to European integration and globalization; instead, it advocates for closer ties with Russia. The ideology of the Serbian Radical Party is conservatism and potentially even fascist as it is a far-right Serbian nationalist political party (Global Security n.d.).

Geography

The exact location of where the Serbian Radical Party operates is unknown. However, the group may operate in the area of western Bosnia and central Croatia which includes geographical regions such as Banija, Kordun, Lika, and northern Dalmatia. They also had known attacks in Bratunac, Brcko, Prijedor, Visegrad, Zvornik, and Bijeljina (Global Security n.d.) The headquarters of the Serbian Radical Party is located at Zemun, Belgrade (Ristich et al. 2016).

Organizational Structure

The White Eagles, an armed paramilitary formation, is under the command of the neo-fascist Seselj (BBC 2007; Ristich et al. 2016). It is the armed wing of the SRS. Seselj was the leader of these paramilitary groups during the time when war crimes were committed in Bosnia-Herzegovina. As the leader of the formations, Seselj took part in ethnic cleansing, mass tortures, and killings which were carried out in 34 municipalities (BBC 2007). The locations of these mass killings take place in Bratunac, Brcko, Prijedor, Visegrad, Zvornik, Bijeljina, and possibly Vogosca (Global Security n.d.).

The funding for the Serbian Radical party is unclear to the public as the SRS has been dishonest about who it receives its funding from (Financial Times). However, the group likely receives funding from individuals and company donations. The Serbian Radical Party is a far right Serbian nationalist political party (BBC 2007; Bochsler 2013).

External Ties

The White Eagles were equipped by the Serbian Ministry of Internal Affairs while at war with Bosnia (FAS 1998). The Serbian Radical Party has ties with Golden Dawn and other far-right parties across Europe (Stojanovic 2007; Ninkovic 2013).

Group Outcome

The Serbian Radical Party is still alive in political affairs; in 2016, the Serbian nationalist leader Seselj backed Donald Trump for the United States presidency (Taylor 2016). While the group is still alive and participating actively, the last main violent attack that happened was within the war between Serbia and Croatia in 1995 (Global Security n.d.). In 1995, the Serbs and Croats decided to bury the hatchet and maintain peaceful relations between each other.

IV. USHTRIA CLIRIMTARE E KOSEVES (KOSOVO LIBERATION ARMY)

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: 1998

Aliases: Kosovo Liberation Army (Kla), Kosovo Liberation Army, Kosovo Protection Corps, Kosovo Protection Corps (Kpc), Osloboditelna Narodna Armija, Osloboditelna Narodna Armija - Ona, Osloboditelna Narodna Armija (Ona), Trupat E Mbrojtjes Se Kosoves, Trupat E Mbrojtjes S_ Kosov_s, Ushtria Clirimtare E Koseves, Ushtria Clirimtare E Koseves (Uck), Ushtria _lirimtare Kosov_s, Ushtria _lirimtare Kosov_s (Uck), Ushtria _lirimtare Kosov_s (U k)

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=720>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 2017 (still active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The KLA was formed by former supporters of Ibrahim Rugova, the president of Kosovo, after they became frustrated with his non-violent separatist campaign approach in 1992 (Phillips 1999; Slate 1999). This was also when ethnic Albanians were being removed from political and military positions by the Yugoslavian government (Slate 1999). Their first recorded violent attack occurred in May 1993 (Phillips 1999). However, other sources cite their first violent incident as late as 1996 (Global Security N.D; Slate 1999; US State Department 2000). The KLA aims to establish an independent Kosovo and supports the formation of a pan-Albanian union (ibid). The group has varying ideological roots but the most prominent is ethno-nationalism (ibid).

Geography

The group first appeared in Macedonia but conducted attacks primarily in Yugoslavia (Global Security N.D; GTD 2016). They have also been active in Kosovo and Macedonia (GTD 2016). KLA training camps are stationed near Tirana and near the Yugoslav-Albanian border (Global Security N.D). The group had two main bases, one is in Macedonia and the other is in Pristina, Serbia (ibid; Fulton 2010).

Organizational Structure

There was no clear leadership of the KLA until 1999 when Hashim Thaci became the unofficial representative (Phillips 1999). He was previously educated in Switzerland (ibid). Sulejman Selimi became the KLA's top military commander, though no information could be found on his former experience (ibid). The group has a political wing and acts like a guerilla force of fighters operating in cells (Global Security N.D). Members of the KLA wear a uniform (Phillips 1999). The KLA's initial members consist of former Yugoslav army soldiers and they later recruited Albanian refugees and unemployed citizens (ibid; Phillips 1999). A majority of the group's members are ethnic Albanians (ibid).

According to one source in 1998 the group only had 500 members (Global Security N.D). By 1999, some sources estimated that the KLA had between 20,000-30,000 members (Global Security N.D; Phillips 1999). It is alleged that the KLA contains instructors from Germany and Britain and nearly 1,000 mercenaries from Albania, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia (Global Security N.D). Because several of its members served in the Yugoslav army prior, many KLA leaders have recurred training in the Yugoslavian military (Slate 1999). The group primarily receives funding from Albanian diaspora through a fund called "Homeland Calls" and drug trafficking (Phillips 1999; Slate 1999; FAS 1999).

External Ties

It is alleged that the KLA contains instructors from Germany and Britain and nearly 1,000 mercenaries from Albania, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia (Global Security N.D). The United States and its allies have also given explicit support to the KLA by providing air support (Phillips 1999; US BCI 2000). The group primarily receives funding from Albanian diaspora through a fund called "Homeland Calls" and drug trafficking (Phillips 1999; Slate 1999; FAS 1999).

Group Outcome

Initially the Serbian military used limited force when dealing with the group (Fulton 2010). As KLA attacks increased, Serbian police began to indiscriminately attack villages in the Drenica region of Kosovo in February 1998. From this date, violence escalated (Global Security N.D; Phillips 1999). Under Milosevic, violence against ethnic Albanians increased, and a ceasefire was called in October 1998 to enable hundreds of Albanian refugees to find shelter (ibid). Violence soon resumed after the KLA attended peace negotiations at Rambouillet and offered to demilitarize if Kosovo was granted autonomy (Slate 1999). Because of Milosevic's violent repression of Albanians (which some thought would turn into a genocide) and refusal to cooperate in peace talks, NATO initiated air attacks on Yugoslavia on March 24, 1999 (FAS 1999).

Eventually, the UN created Resolution 1244 in June 1999 that made Kosovo a sovereign territory of Yugoslavia. However, the KLA did not completely disarm as the resolution mandated (US BzCI 2000). Instead, the group changed its name to the Kosovo Protection Corps and retained most of their features (ibid). Thus, the KLA technically disbanded in 1999 and became an inactive group, despite a few unexplained random attacks attributed to them after (GTD 2016). As of 2008, Kosovo declared its independence and is a partially recognized state.

Interesting quote from Fulton:

“According to many sources, the Yugoslavian government **used an atypical amount of restraint** in dealing with the KLA, as opposed to its dealings with rebels in Croatia and Bosnia. Kuperman observes that this restraint was actually expected by the KLA. He notes the “...initial Serbian counter-insurgency of 1998 reinforced the Albanian expectation that restraint would be reciprocated, because attacks were targeted relatively narrowly at villages that harbored the rebels” (Kuperman, 2008). **This was something of a disappointment for the KLA who openly sought to provoke excessive attacks by security forces to enlist outside intervention.** The KLA did ultimately succeed in drawing in outside help through a combination of excessive Yugoslavian force as well as the successful use of public relations firms making the situation in Kosovo look infinitely worse than it actually was.”

Interesting quote from Global Security:

“Milosevic's estimate that he could wipe out the KLA in five to seven days was wrong.”

V. BELI ORLOVI (WHITE EAGLES)

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 1999

Onset: NA

Aliases: Beli Orlovi (White Eagles), Beli Orlovi, White Eagles

Part 1. Bibliography

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: This is the armed wing of the SRS.

Group Formation: This is the armed wing of the SRS.

Group End: This is the armed wing of the SRS.

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

This is the armed wing of the SRS.

Geography

This is the armed wing of the SRS.

Organizational Structure

This is the armed wing of the SRS.

External Ties

This is the armed wing of the SRS.

Group Outcome

This is the armed wing of the SRS.

VI. LIBERATION ARMY FOR PRESEVO, MEDVEDJA AND BUJANOVAC

Min. Group Date: 1999

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: Liberation Army For Presevo, Medvedja And Bujanovac (Ushtria _lirimtare E, Preshev_s, Medvegj_s Dhe Bujanocit - Ucpmb), Liberation Army For Presevo, Medvedja And Bujanovac, Liberation Army For Presevo, Medvedja And Bujanovac (Ucpmb), Liberation Army For Presevo, Medvedja And Bujanovac (Ushtria Clirimtare E Presheves, Medvegjes Dhe Bujanocit - Ucpmb), Liberation Army Of Presevo, Medvedja And Bujanovac, Ushtria Clirimtare E Presheves, Medvegjes Dhe Bujanocit - Ucpmb, Ushtria _lirimtare E Preshev_s, Medvegj_s Dhe Bujanocit - Ucpmb, Ushtria _lirimtare E Preshev_s, Medvegj_s Dhe Bujanocit (Ucpmb)

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/albanian-guerrillas-target-the-serb-only-police-force-5365847.html>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2001 (agreement)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The UCPMB was formed by ex-members of the Kosovo Liberation Army in 2000 after the KLA disbanded in 1999 (ICPR 2000; ICG 2003). Their first violent attack occurred in January 2000 (Time 2000). The group aims to merge the Serbian areas of Presevo, Bujanovac, and Medvedja into Kosovo because these areas have a majority Albanian population (Radio Free Europe 2012; ICPR 2000). The group has an ethno-nationalistic ideology (Global Security N.D).

Geography

The group operated and controlled territory mainly in the demilitarized Preservo valley (BBC 2001; Independent 2001). They have been responsible for attacks in the following locations within Bujanovac: Levosoje, Konculj, Veliki Trnovac, and the Breznica-Muhovac road (ICG 2003). This is not a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

The militant wing of the UCPMB is headed by commanders, the most well known named Shefket Musilu (ICG 2003). Most UCPMB commanders belonged to the Kosovo Liberation Army prior (Time 2000; *ibid*). The political wing of the UCPMB is headed by Jonuz Musliu (ICG 2003). No further information could be found on UCPMB wings. A majority of this group’s members are Albanians who belonged to the Kosovo Liberation

Army (Time 2000). In March 2000, one source estimated the group had 30-70 members (ibid). At its height the UCPMB had an estimated 2,000 fighters (ICG 2003). The “Homeland Calling” fund started for the KLA by Albanian diaspora now allegedly funds the UCPMB (Time 2000).

External Ties

The UCPMB was formed by ex-members of the Kosovo Liberation Army in 2000 (ICPR 2000; ICG 2003). The “Homeland Calling” fund started for the KLA by Albanian diaspora now allegedly funds the UCPMB (Time 2000). The Serbian government alleged that the United States is supporting the group (ibid). No further information could be found on external support for the group.

Group Outcome

After the Milosevic regime was defeated in 2000, the new deputy prime minister Nebojsa Covic proposed creating police forces reflective of the area they serve and reintegrating Albanians into local government (Independent 2001). This was known as the “Covic plan” (ibid). In late 2000, the group clashed with Serbian forces (Global Security N.D). Eventually, in May 2001, the UCPMB agreed to disband if the plan was implemented and former fighters were granted amnesty in what is known as the Konculj agreement (Global Security N.D; ICG 2003). Since this the group has been inactive except for one isolated incident in 2009 (Global Security N.D).

VII. ZEMUN CLAN
Min. Group Date: 2003
Max. Group Date: 2003
Onset: NA

Aliases:

Part 1. Bibliography

- “Gang bosses elude hunt for killers of Serbian PM.” Guardian. 2003. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2003/mar/14/balkans.warcrimes>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2003

Group End: Last Active in 2003 (mass arrests)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

No information could be found regarding the formation or first attack of the Zemun “clan” since it operates like a mob group. The group’s first notable violent incident was the assassination of former Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic in 2003 (Balkan Insight 2008). The group’s political aim is to reinstate conservative power in Serbia and Montenegro but this is not based in a right-wing ideology (The Guardian 2003). The Guardian says the only reason the Zemun Clan supported conservative power was to create turmoil in the state so the group is not actually right-wing, but just a mob. The turmoil that ensues just makes it easier for the clan to operate in the confusion (ibid). The Zemun clan has no ideology.

Geography

The main base of the Zemun clan is the Belgrade district (The Guardian 2003). Since the group is a crime syndicate the location of their attacks could not be found. This is not a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

Dudan Spasojevic and Milorad Lukovic, two of the group’s “bosses,” previously belonged to a police special operations unit (The Guardian 2003). The group began to split into two factions, as more members began to want to operate as a legitimate business in 2003 (ibid). Lukovic seems to lead the group that wants to resist cooperating with the government which might be because he is allegedly involved with war crimes in the Kosovo conflict (ibid). The group operates as a crime syndicate occasionally involved in political killing (ibid). Most members are likely criminals or involved in criminal activity. No size estimates could be found.

External Ties

Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic was allegedly believed to have been supporting the clan (The Guardian 2003). It seems the clan was splintering around 2003 and one faction decided to assassinate Djindjic but the reason why is not clear (ibid). No further information could be found on any explicit external support for the Zemun clan or ties to other groups.

Group Outcome

The group's last recorded violent incident was the assassination of Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic in 2003 (Balkan Insight 2008). After the assassination of Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic, 40 group members were arrested by the government (The Guardian 2003). Following the killing a state of emergency was called during which the Zemun clan was heavily investigated (Committee to Protect Journalists 2004). Eventually, 26 main members were sentenced to jail time totaling 465 years (Balkan Insight 2008). No information could be found on the group's last attack or if the clan is still active.

Quote from Guardian: The Zemun clan has a fondness for nicknames that could have come from a 1930s gangster movie. Among members identified by the government are hoodlums known as "The Fool", "The Rat" and "The Cheat".

VIII. MLADA BOSNA
Min. Group Date: 2008
Max. Group Date: 2008
Onset: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20507. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last Modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20507>
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<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/02/20/world/europe/20kosovo.html>
- "Serbian militants attack border posts in Kosovo." Los Angeles Times. 2008
<http://articles.latimes.com/2008/feb/20/world/fg-kosovo20>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Young Bosnia

Group Formation: 2000

Group End: 2000 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

No information could be found on the group's formation. Their first attack occurred on February 19, 2008 in response to Kosovo's declaration of independence (GTD 2016).

The group opposed Kosovo's recent independence and new found sovereignty (New York Times 2008; LA Times 2008). No ideology could be found for this organization.

Geography

The group has claimed responsibility for several hand grenade attacks in Kosovo after it became independent (Los Angeles Times 2008). While the name Mlada Bosna is not specifically named they are suspected of being involved in attacks in Jarnije and Banja, 18 miles north of Mitrovica, and in Mitrovica (GTD 2016; New York Times 2008). Since they attacked Kosovo after it gained independence they are a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

The members of Mlada Bosna are Serbs (Los Angeles Times 2008; New York Times 2008). No information could be found on group leadership, source of funding, size, or wings.

External Ties

The Serbian government did not explicitly support the group, but also did not condemn the violence (Los Angeles Times 2008). No additional information could be found on external support for Mlada Bosna.

Group Outcome

The Serbian government did not explicitly support the group, but also did not condemn the violence (Los Angeles Times 2008). 16,000 NATO peacekeepers came to deal with Serbian groups like Mlada Bosna attacking Kosovo (New York Times 2008). No information could be found on the outcome of Mlada Bosna and their last recorded action was in 2008 (GTD 2016).

- IX. THE BLACK SUN
Min. Group Date: 2009
Max. Group Date: 2009
Onset: NA

Aliases: NA

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30176, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30176>

- “Anarchists claim Greek Embassy attack.” Balkan Insight. 2009a.
<http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/anarchists-claim-greek-embassy-attack>
- “Molotov cocktails thrown at Greek Embassy.” Balkan Insight. 2009b.
<http://www.balkaninsight.com/en/article/molotov-cocktails-thrown-at-greek-embassy>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2009

Group End: 2009 (disappear)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

No information could be found on the formation of the Black Sun. Their first and only recorded attack occurred on August 25, 2009 (GTD 2016). Their goal is the release of an anarchist named Thodoros Iliopoulos who was arrested in Greece (Balkan Insight 2009a). No information could be found on this group’s ideology.

Geography

The Black Sun’s only attack happened in Belgrade against the Greek embassy in Serbia (GTD 2016; Balkan Insight 2009b). No information could be found on any bases. This is not a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

No information could be found on group leadership, wings, membership type, or funding. The Black Sun is reported to only have five members (Balkan Insight 2009a; Balkan Insight 2009b).

External Ties

No information could be found on external support for this group.

Group Outcome

No information could be found on any action taken against the group beyond a police investigation (Balkan Insight 2009b). Their first attack in 2009 was also their last

recorded attack (GTD 2016). No information could be found on the group after their last attack.