



## **BALTIC JOURNAL OF LAW & POLITICS**

A Journal of Vytautas Magnus University  
VOLUME 15, NUMBER 2 (2022)  
ISSN 2029-0454



Cite: *Baltic Journal of Law & Politics* 15:2 (2022): 1667-1684  
DOI: 10.2478/bjlp-2022-001108

### **The Spread of Radical Terrorism in Kosovo through social media**

**Arian Kadriu**

University for Business and Technology (UBT), Kosovo

**Dritero Arifi**

University for Business and Technology (UBT) Republic of Kosovo

Received: July 1, 2022; reviews: 2; accepted: October 1, 2022.

#### **Abstract**

This paper aims to analyse the impact of social media on the spread of radical terrorism. This impact is first explored as a general concept and then in Kosovo. An important issue is an impact that imams have had on the radicalisation of the people of Kosovo, especially regarding the content of videos, where imams indirectly persuade young people to revolt. Six categories are used to describe the process of radicalisation such as propaganda, which includes recruiting, radicalising, inciting terrorism, then financing, planning, covert communications, open-source information, execution, and finally, cyber-attacks. Finally, conclusions are given, both on what should be done now and the impact of radicalisation on Kosovar society.

#### **Keywords**

Republic of Kosovo, Violent Extremism, Imams, Online radicalisation, Jihad

#### **Introduction**

Terrorism is not a new phenomenon, but it started to receive more attention when many extreme cases emerged, and it came to be studied in more depth. For example, first, the US Government and later the entire world population was alarmed by terrorism after the bombing of Pan Am Flight<sup>1</sup>, which was later followed by the Persian Gulf War events under Iraqi President Saddam Hussein in 1991<sup>2</sup>. Another event that terrorised people was the 9/11 attacks orchestrated by the Al-Qaeda group, in which 25,000 people were injured and nearly 3,000 others died<sup>3</sup>. Unfortunately, these events did not mark the end of terrorist activity. Another phenomenon has spread worldwide in recent years: the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). This organisation became noted in 2014, but its creation dates back years earlier, as far back as 2000. The dramatic victories of the Islamist militant group, ISIS in the summer of 2014, culminated in the declaration of the Islamic

State (IS), a self-proclaimed caliphate under the leadership of Abu Bakr al Baghdadi<sup>4</sup>.

ISIS has carried out several terrorist attacks in Europe in Vienna and Austria. Kujtim Fejzulai, an ethnic Albanian originally from North Macedonia, carried out the attack, killing four people and injuring a few others. In the end, he ended up killed by the Austrian police. ISIS later claimed responsibility for the attack<sup>5</sup>. According to the Europol Report on the Situation and Trend of Terrorism (TE-SAT), in 2019, 119 failed and completed terrorist attacks were reported by a total of 13 European Union (EU) member states; 1,004 individuals were arrested on suspicion of terrorism-related offences in 19 EU member states, with Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom reporting the highest numbers. Ten people were killed, and 27 were injured in EU terrorist attacks.<sup>6</sup>

Meanwhile, when it comes to Kosovo, there are considerable data available on the state of terrorism. In 2020, the US Department of State published a report with data on terrorism, where the case of Kosovo is mentioned on pages 87-89<sup>7</sup>. According to this report, in 2019, four suspects and 106 family members returned from Syria with the assistance of the US. In the same report, it is mentioned that in the same year, six people were convicted of plotting terrorist attacks in Kosovo, Albania, Belgium, France and Northern Macedonia, including planning suicide bombings against KFOR troops, nightclubs and Serb Orthodox churches in the period from December 2017 to June 2018. The lead organiser (his name is not mentioned in the report) was sentenced to 10 years in prison, while the others received shorter sentences. Nevertheless, these sentences are significant in the fight against terrorism. Meanwhile, in November of the same year, the Special Prosecutor's Office in Kosovo filed an indictment against four returnees suspected of involvement in terrorist activity. But fortunately, no terrorist incidents were reported that year<sup>8</sup>With this and other examples, Kosovo is mentioned in the report as a positive example in the fight against terrorism, following precise instructions it has received from the US.<sup>9</sup>

From these data, it can be inferred that the phenomenon of terrorism has affected almost the entire globe in various events, which have caused significant damage regarding the death of people, psychological terror and material damage. Terrorism is a highly complex issue because no one can know how many terrorist attacks are planned or when another attack will occur. Various states have compiled data manuals and information on what terrorism is and the patterns that terrorists use, and they carry out continuous investigations and work incessantly to reduce as much as possible the danger that could threaten the respective country at any time. However, is this possible, especially nowadays, where there are many ways in which people can join terrorist groups.<sup>10</sup> Also, even terrorists themselves know how police use to track them. One area where terrorists feel safe is the *Internet*. Nevertheless, how can the Internet be linked to terrorists and their actions? What actions do they take to communicate with each other and increase their influence and dissemination? So far, terrorism has been mentioned as a phenomenon, with

reports and some of the most characteristic events, although the events mentioned are not the only ones. Further, this paper will focus on the activity of terrorists on the Internet, the exploitation of social networks for the recruitment of new members, and the role of imams in Kosovo.

The Internet has made a revolution since 1980<sup>11</sup> Moreover, it has been widely studied, but there is a lack of information regarding the relationship between the Internet and terrorism. The peculiarity of the Internet is that it manages to distribute information to millions of people in a few seconds. This means a golden opportunity for terrorists, especially attracting new members and fund seeking. The Internet offers a chance to use it anonymously, without barriers, quickly and effectively across borders, and with an almost limitless audience.

The population of Kosovo in January this year was 1.93 million, of which 56.9% are social network users, while the audience reached through Facebook is nine hundred ten thousand. Most users are male, with 61.5%. The audience went on Instagram is seven hundred fifty thousand and is again led by men with a percentage of 58.1%<sup>12</sup>. Any propaganda that spreads on social networks will likely reach a massive audience in Kosovo. In one report, it was pointed out that radical imams and terrorist networks use Facebook, Skype, and YouTube mostly, which in the year the report was written were the most used networks by Kosovars<sup>13</sup>.

To explain how social networks are used to attract young people, important events, the influence of imams in Kosovo, and the recruitment process in general, we will explore six categories that co-exist and influence each other. The first category is propaganda, which includes recruiting, radicalising, and inciting terrorism, financing, planning, including covert communications and open-source information, execution, and cyber-attack<sup>14</sup>. These categories are first explained for Kosovo, and then data are provided worldwide.

### **Propaganda**

The first category includes propaganda, which involves intentionally sharing facts, opinions, and ideas designed to change behaviour or motivate action<sup>15</sup>. The most considerable propaganda is produced by ISIS, where they promote the idea that they have created a caliphate and recruited thousands of new members. ISIS members' claim to have recruited new members is true because data show that by 2015 about 20,000 people had joined them<sup>16</sup>. ISIS and terrorist organisations use the Internet to increase people's persuasion to join them or incite terror, which they do quickly now. If they had to meet in the past, spend more time together, and be more at risk of being caught, now, by using technology, they have reduced almost every possible threat<sup>17</sup>. Social networks have two assets that allow terrorists to capture people's attention more than any other media type. First, a range of details and personal information is found online about user preferences and algorithms which analyse user preferences. Second, apart from the fact that there are a broad audience of their users, mostly young people, with the rules of use of these networks, the more one looks at something, the more it appears on the front

page, without asking at all. So if anyone sees a video that recruiters released by accident, then such videos and posts will continue to be displayed, thus connecting the viewer more with the purpose for which that video was made.

Propaganda, which is directly related to recruiting thousands of young people globally, is also present in Kosovo. Lyra Çela, in 2018 wrote about channels that promoted Jihad, such as "Al-Muwahhidun Albanian", "Sword of the Most Merciful", "Balkan Shahids", and "Have patience my soul", among others. The "Call to Tawhid" site was used to release "holy war" content and denounce democracy. All of these channels have been shut down for violating YouTube Community Rules. As a result of the spread of terrorism in Kosovo, in 2014, several imams were arrested on charges of incitement to commit terrorist acts, incitement to hatred, or national, religious, racial, or ethnic intolerance<sup>18</sup>.

The Islamic Community (BIK) had reacted to the arrests made against the imams at that time, saying that it supported the arrests and that they were in favour of such actions against anyone who endangers the security of Kosovo<sup>19</sup>. According to these statements, BIK denied any involvement in terrorism. At the same time, its leader, Naim Tërri, said that the role of BIK in reducing extremism had been tremendous and that extremism had been brought to Kosovo by foreign organisations, while BIK has been warning local institutions for years to control these various activities<sup>20</sup>.

In 2017, Tërri was invited to a scientific conference where he said that religion had been misused for various interests, leading to the interpretation of religion according to multiple purposes and agendas. Thus, in the name of religion, conflicts have been caused, horrific crimes have been committed, and the people who joined the terrorists were manipulated. Although Tërri condemned a terrorist attack in 2016, he pointed out that some imams had used an "unwise way of preaching" in their lectures which is different from what the religion commands, thus exceeding the limits allowed to speak in the mosque and that he had punished them, some with reprimands, some with suspension and that some are in the process of disciplinary commissions. So, in other words, the Islamic community has distanced itself from any possible involvement. After being acquitted, even one of the detainees, Shefqet Krasniqi, an imam from Prishtina, gained a further increase in his popularity. He said that the government should apologise for the wrongful arrest of the imams. After returning to the mosque in Prishtina, the halls were filled with young people interested in listening to his lectures. In an interview with the participants, everyone said they were convinced of his innocence and were extremely happy that charges were dropped against Krasniqi.

When searching the Internet for these events and videos, as noted above, there is very little material in which imams are seen persuading young people to join ISIS, as they have been deleted. However, when these materials were available, they provided sufficient evidence to convict some of the imams. First, Zekerija Qazimi, an imam from Ferizaj, was sentenced to 10 years in prison for recruiting people for terrorist organisations and incite hatred.<sup>2122</sup>In one video still

available on the Internet, he said that "the best drink for a Muslim is the blood of an unbeliever."<sup>23</sup> He is also accused of being the mentor of the infamous ISIS member Lavdrim Muhaxheri. Other people who were convicted<sup>24</sup> with Imam Qazimi are Ilir Berisha, Sadat Topojani, Burim Ballazhi, Jetmir Kyqyku, Liridon Kabashi, and Ilir Krraba. There have been various charges against them, including summoning persons to take part in or committing terrorist acts, securing funds and material resources, recruiting, controlling, or having unauthorised possession of weapons<sup>25</sup>. Furthermore, another video, which other people have uploaded, shows Imam Shefqet Krasniqi speaking in a mosque in front of people where he incites hatred because he says that in Kosovo, it is forbidden to wear headscarves in schools and how the adhan is being tried to be banned. Here he is seen to have uttered hate speech against the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo as he says that "it is better not to be alive at all than to endure the injustices that are being done, injustices which, according to Krasniqi, have not been done even by Serbia". His video starts at 5:44 and ends at 10:09, where the end of the video is marked. So from the beginning to the end of the shoot, he shows a kind of dissatisfaction with what is happening and calls for revolt. Nevertheless, how did this situation come about, and how was the propaganda used to persuade young people to participate in terrorism where many were killed?

After the last war (also the term used very often is Kosovo conflict. W. Clark said: But last but not least, it should not be forgotten that this is an impressive victory because it means that no one looked forward to this victory; could not call it a victory because nobody did call it a war) in Kosovo. <sup>26</sup>During 1998-99, two schools of thought emerged within the BIK: those who believed that Kosovo should continue to promote its brand of Islam based on the Hanafi heritage of the Ottoman Empire, which had ruled the region for almost five centuries, and those who wanted Kosovo to open up to various external influences. The latter perceived the Islamic Community of Kosovo as part of a global Islamic whole that was no longer limited by state borders. With the development of democracy, a power struggle ensued. The representative of the moderate stream of BIK was constantly attacked because they were against foreign preachers (from Saudi Arabia and Pakistan) who had infiltrated the mosques of Kosovo and provided funds for the construction of mosques. Divisions in BIK reduced its authority, while several illegal mosques and imams outside the BIK jurisdiction, who disregarded BIK authority, appeared in some parts of Kosovo using alternative means, such as the Internet and summer camps, to attract a host of new believers. In other cities, preachers from faraway places like Pakistan and North Macedonia would address the zealous crowds that began flocking to mosques after the war. Over time, their impact increased in the number and frequency of incidents between the two streams within the BIK. According to BIK officials, part of the blame lies with the Government of Kosovo for inaction because, according to them, they have often complained and requested an investigation into these phenomena.

A concrete case is the Saudi Joint Relief Committee for Kosovo and

Chechnya (SJRC), whose activities have been linked to al-Qa'ida operatives. AFTER THE WAR, the SJRC reportedly built 98 primary and secondary schools in rural Kosovo. Some of the more promising students were enrolled in 30 Quranic schools sponsored by the Islamic Endowment Foundation, an SJRC entity. Even the imams who were arrested were reportedly educated in the Middle East.<sup>27</sup> Such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Yemen. When they returned to Kosovo, they began to teach differently from what had been the case until then in Kosovo. These imams were not radical in behaviour but rather in teaching and thinking.

The Kosovo war (conflict) that occurred from 1998-to 1999 is a sensitive topic which many reports suggest as one of the reasons that helped persuade young people to join ISIS. This may happen because many issues that occurred during the war have not yet been solved, for example, the missing persons and the traumas that the war has caused. Although some programs were used to help people,<sup>28</sup> many people still cope with the trauma. This can be witnessed in the case of 28-year-old Kosovar Abu Albani (a name he assumed when he went to fight in Syria, but his real name could not be found), who said that he witnessed Serbs invading his village as a young child. Years later, when his friends started passing around videos of atrocities by Syrian forces loyal to President Bashar al-Assad, showing butchered corpses, bombed-out rubble, even gassed neighbourhoods and women and children killed *en masse*, all his childhood terror and distress were brought back to the surface. He vividly remembered the American "foreign fighters" who had rescued Kosovo and felt that it was now his turn to go help—that it was his duty as a Muslim. These significant events have characterised Kosovo's propaganda and the role of the imams and the BIK in this process.

Thus, although ISIS produces the most propaganda, it represents the third generation of the evolution of the use of modern Jihadist propaganda. First, the propaganda was used by Osama Bin Laden, who, through videos, distributed messages which were accessed by large audiences. He has used an exciting way to convince his followers. He has tried to present himself as a devout believer in these videos, thus mentioning Allah opposing America's actions against Muslims. Although he has constantly attacked America, he has not used typically aggressive language but has done so indirectly, making his method many times more dangerous. In these videos, he wanted to create the idea in people that he was a hero.

The second generation is that of Anwar al-Awlaki, who had a YouTube Channel and a Facebook page filled with videos to convince thousands of Muslims that Jihad is an obligation for them. Although he was killed by a drone strike by American forces in Yemen in 2011, in a news article, he was described as a "recruiter from the grave", as although several years have passed since his death, terrorists have succeeded in saving his videos and use them to recruit new members. Some terrorists, after being captured, have explained that they were convinced to go to Jihad through the videos shown to them by the recruiters, namely the video that Anwar al-Awlaki made. So apart from the impact they can have on people when they are produced and distributed, these videos continue to

live on time. Because of the fast distribution, it is almost impossible for them to disappear forever. Even if they are deleted from the Internet, it can never be known in whose hands they ended up after being downloaded, which at one time or another can either be uploaded back to the Internet or through other ways; once uploaded will be distributed to groups which are called to persuade people for Jihad.

The third generation is ISIS. ISIS maintains thousands of fake profiles through which it disseminates information. ISIS propaganda on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and other social media, produced about 90,000 posts a day.<sup>29</sup> These social networks delete such profiles, but ISIS followers open other profiles again or switch to Telegram or WhatsApp, which are encrypted. It is the rule of these platforms that no one can read users' conversations<sup>30</sup>.

An important thing to note here is the dilemma of whether anyone who has seen these posts or videos is persuaded to become part of terrorist groups. According to a study by Allison Smith, dealing with the "Risk Factors and Indicators Associated With Radicalisation to Terrorism in the United States", it was concluded that there are some characteristics that make people more predisposed to engage in such criminal activities: having a criminal history, having mental health problems (or have received a diagnosis of schizophrenia or delusional disorder), being unemployed, being single, being a loner (or socially isolated), and having military experience, were identified as potential risk factors for engaging or attempting to engage in terrorism. In addition, having personal and political grievances, having an enabler who assists in planning an attack or provides the inspiration for it, having at least a bachelor's degree, living alone, and being male were also identified as potential risk factors among lone actor.

So radicalisation is a well-thought-out process by recruiters. They take steps to do so, including sending friend requests, from where they then talk and, over time, manage to persuade him to join their organisations. To relate to the risk factors that make some individuals more predisposed to join terrorist organisations, several other factors push people to take these actions, first, the search for group-based identity; second, the ideological appeal of the group; Real or perceived exclusion, grievance, or cultural threat; The potential for economic gain or long-term economic stability; Prospects of fame, glory, or respect; and personal connections, including family and friendship networks.

In another similar study, named "Perception About Radicalization By Young People In The Western Balkan Region," it was noted that unemployment, the lack of responsiveness by local government, and the perception of widespread corruption appear to deprive vulnerable segments of Kosovo's population of their self-worth. This research involved 47 young people aged 16-19 and 16 stakeholders, comprising MPs, civil society representatives, imams, etc. The lack of prospects for young people in the country is worrying, and this may affect the eventual collective disillusionment of young people at certain moments, which can channel some of the youth into a radical stream as a result of an instinctive need to become a factor and feel essential - characteristic of the youth age. This has already been happening in Kosovo. Many young people leave

the country to work elsewhere in Europe, especially in countries where labour visa facilities have been created. Lack of prospects in the country, stagnating policies, corruption, nepotism, isolation etc., have caused many things to stagnate in Kosovo, and people, especially young ones, wish to try their luck in better places. These risk factors influence young people to join terrorist organisations, such as ISIS.

### **Financing**

An essential aspect that links terrorism and technology is also funding. Terrorists use technology to secure the needed funds to forward their activities. This is difficult for this group. One way terrorists use the Internet to their advantage is through criminal activities. A name directly related to securing money for terrorists is Younis Tsouli, a young British man known by "Irhabi 007", which translates into English means "terrorist 007". Tsouli had impressed al-Qaeda with its ability to steal credit cards from people, from where they have spent millions of dollars.

The other way of securing funds is through humanitarian organisations. This is a phenomenon that is well known in Kosovo. Since the post-war period, several non-governmental organisations have acted in the name of Kosovo's recovery from the consequences of the war. However, in 2015 over ten such organisations were closed on suspicion of violating Kosovo's internal and external security. The organisations that have been completed are 1. Association for Culture, Education, and Training (AKEA); 2. Al-Wakaf al Islami; 3. The Cob of Goodness; 4. Sincerity; 5. The Key; 6. Tree of Charity; 7. Kosovo Aid Development (KAD); 8. Istog Youth; 9. Hectare-He; 10. Unity; 11. Principles; 12. Gurma; 13. Student Masjid<sup>31</sup>.

One reason humanitarian organisations are attractive to terrorists and, at the same time, a challenge to the government is that they can be closed today and reopened the next day under a completely different name and invoked for other purposes. These can seemingly be legitimate, but they hide behind terrorists who use these funds to pay for activities, for example, armament equipment so that ISIS can continue fighting. As with information dissemination, online donations can be made within seconds, and large sums of money can be involved. In these organisations, whose work has been suspended, there is no information about what happened to them, at least as far as research has been carried out. These organisations were able to exploit the poverty created after the war in Kosovo and the non-systematisation of the Kosovar state due to the consequences left by the war.

This phenomenon is also mentioned worldwide. A report from Australia and six other Southeast Asian countries have noted that some NGOs are disappearing after receiving funding for aid in Syria and Iraq. The same thing happened in Britain, where organisations were shut down because authorities concluded that they had raised funds for ISIS and Al-Qaeda. The charities' missions were alleged to help victims of Syria's civil war and Kurdish Muslims in the English city of Birmingham. Instead, the founder of the two organisations, Adeel Ul-Haq, bought "a high-powered laser pointer, night-vision goggles, and a secret waterproof money pouch.

Another area where terrorists can abuse funds is the well-known initiative



“GoFundMe”. The terms and conditions under which this platform operates emphasise that it is the uploader's responsibility, i.e. the person who posts the content request. However, it is unclear how GoFundMe reports prohibited activity to law enforcement, given the explicit statement on its website that it is an administrative platform, 'not a broker, agent, financial institution, creditor, or NGO.

### **Training and Execution**

Due to the extensive distribution, the online material trains young terrorists. In recent years, terrorist organisations have increasingly turned to the Internet as an alternative training ground for terrorists.

Manuals, audio, information, and videos are available online. These materials detail how people should join the common cause with terrorists, Jihad. Such materials were also available online in Kosovo. Some of the YouTube channels that have promoted extremism have already been mentioned above. However, those channels are now closed and only exist on tablets, USBs, or other methods used by terrorists. However, other videos can be found even today with a simple search on Google and YouTube. Because they are included when reported about them by various TV channels, they are not removed from YouTube. First, the videos of Lavdrim Muhaxheri, who is one of the most talked-about names concerning Islamic extremism in Kosovo. He is believed to have joined ISIS some time in 2013, changing his name to Abu Abdullah Al Kosova. He initially started posting videos in protest of the construction of a mosque in the faculty courtyard. He and several others can be seen talking in a video over 4 minutes long about how they are not being allowed to build the mosque. They try to show that the war in Kosovo happened because they wanted the religion to be extinguished. They also mention alarming cases to convince people to help them build a mosque. Afterwards, Lavdrim Muhaxheri joined ISIS, and in the videos uploaded online, he is shown committing terrorist acts<sup>32</sup>.

### **Cyber-attacks**

As mentioned throughout the paper, the advancement of technology, in general, affects both the perfection of cyber security also can intensify cyber-attacks. Potential targets are systems that control the nation's defences and critical infrastructure. This may include using information technology to organise and execute attacks against networks, computer systems, and telecommunications infrastructure, exchange information and perform electronic threats. This kind of security threat can manifest itself in many ways, such as hacking computer systems, programming viruses and worms, Web pages attack, conducting denial of service (DoS) attacks, or conducting terrorist attacks through electronic communications (Denney & Powell, 2020).

The Government of the Republic of Kosovo has included in the Government Program 2015-2018 the drafting of the State Strategy for Cyber Security and the Action Plan 2016 - 2019 and Decision No. 01/30, dated 20.05.2015, the strategy in the Strategic Documents Plan for 2015. The working group with all parties

involved has been established within the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA). This working group is mandated to prepare policies, strategies and action plans on cyber security at the state level. All public organisations and agencies, natural and legal persons, are obliged to perform the duties assigned in the policies, strategies and action plans determined by the Cyber Security Council. Even though Kosovo has published reports and methods on cyber-attacks and other documents, the preparation of Kosovo for such attacks is not at the right level, and there is much room for improvement. A cyber-attack took place during the last war in Kosovo in 1999; Serbian hackers attacked NATO servers. All this happened as a revolt against the NATO bombing and the help offered to Kosovo by the latter. Some other sources say Chinese hackers carried out the attacks because of the bombing of their embassy in Belgrade (Ershadi et al., 2020).

Like other terrorist attacks, these attacks are carried out to arouse fear and desire to show the "power" their perpetrators have. Again, this directly bears the characteristics mentioned for persons predisposed to be persuaded by terrorist propaganda. These persons will feel the power and an increase in self-confidence, even though this has been done by persons trained for brainwashing. Because of this brainwashing, they cannot see the deception and will be slowly convinced by the persons who have recruited them to barbaric acts, whatever they may be.

What is being touted through cyber terrorism is an exciting thing. Humans experience fear, but this fear becomes heavier when it comes from something we do not know well. Although cyber terrorism is not direct violence, it can make people anxious and feel powerless. This type of terror can also come from the fact that cyber-attacks are commonly seen in movies, and there is not much information about this issue. Cyber-attacks by terrorists have often left countries without solutions, but the publication of the said strategy, if it continues further with concrete steps, is a good way forward (Henkel & Haley, 2020).

### **Conclusions**

This paper looks at many factors related to terrorism and social networks. From what has been examined, it has been noted that many terrorist attacks have taken place in the world, and they have caused much damage. Different statistics are mentioned to show these damages. Knowing that technology is a tool that unites people, an interesting phenomenon has also been observed. The methods used worldwide for recruiting and attracting new members are more or less the same. The videos used by the imams to persuade the young people all contain propaganda that can be used worldwide to convince new members to join ISIS. There is a frightening language of hatred towards the latter, even aggravated their murder.

Despite the evidence found, BIK has denied any involvement with ISIS, stating that imams are persons who have deviated from the words of the Quran and, as such, should not represent Islam. However, what is worrying is the fact that one of the released imams even today has a video on YouTube where he is seen trying to persuade young people to revolt against the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo,

so taking into consideration his popularity, these speeches have undoubtedly impacted young people to join ISIS. However, after his acquittal, he has left behind the events that have plagued him in court for years. Other imams were also convicted, and different NGO-s shut down. These actions have been successful because no one from Kosovo has recently joined ISIS or other terrorist organisations.

Nevertheless, a disturbing fact is what is being offered to the detainees and whether they have regretted the actions, they have taken. Also, a topic for discussion should be the fact of what will happen to them when they get out of prison, whether they will be able to get a job or because they have not followed any de-radicalisation program, they will find a way to leave again and to join terrorist organisations. No solution has been offered so far for this category. There must be more concrete projects for other young people who should be educated not to become part of these groups. In schools, this is not something that is discussed. So, it is recommended that this issue be taken more seriously by the government, and not be thought that terrorism has ended and we should no longer be cautious. Finally, even though most of the uploaded videos online are removed, some of them are still available. Suppose they are not removed permanently, and there is no control over using the Internet. In that case, there is a possibility that young people can be affected, resulting in a new wave of problems related to terrorism, such as joining ISIS.

### **Bibliography**

- Albanian History. 5.44-10.11. June 6, 2015. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KJdzmT1OEF8>
- Avdimetaj, Teuta and Coleman, Julie. *What EU Member States Can Policy Brief Learn From Kosovo's Experience In Repatriating Former Foreign Fighters And Their Families*. Netherlands Institute of International Relations. 2020. [https://www.clingendael.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/Policy Brief Kosovo experience repatriating former foreign fighters May 2020.pdf](https://www.clingendael.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/Policy%20Brief%20Kosovo%20experience%20repatriating%20former%20foreign%20fighters%20May%202020.pdf)
- Bauer, Katherine, and Matthew Levitt, 'Funding in Place: Local Financing Trends Behind Today's Global Terrorist Threat', *The International Centre for Counter-Terrorism – The Hague (ICCT) Evolutions in Counter-Terrorism*, Vol. 2 (November 2020): 47-76. <https://icct.nl/app/uploads/2020/12/Special-Edition-2-3.pdf>
- Bennhold, Katrin., Eddy, Melissa., Scheutze, Christophe and Specia, Meagan. "Vienna Terrorist Attack What We Know". *The New York Times*, November 2020. Last accessed March 2, 2021, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/03/world/europe/vienna-shooting.html>
- Bipartisan Policy Center. "Digital Counterterrorism: Fighting Jihadists Online". 2018 <https://bipartisanpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/BPC-National-Security-Digital-Counterterrorism.pdf>
- Bogdanski, Mitko and Petreski, Drage. "Terrorism - Global Security Threat".

- Macedonia *International Scientific Defence, Security And Peace Journal*. Contemporary Macedonian Defence. <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/35330211.pdf>
- Carleton, Nicholas. "Fear of the unknown: One fear to rule them all?", *Journal of Anxiety Disorders*, Volume 41, Pages 5-21. 2016. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.janxdis.2016.03.011>.
- Çela, Lyra. *Weaponisation Of Social Media And Islamic Extremism - The Case Of Kosovo*. Faculty Of Law University Of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina" .2018 <https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1020&context=se>
- Denney, V. P., & Powell, S. T. (2020). Identifying Project Opportunity Gaps Using a Descriptive Literature Review: 2010-2019. *The Journal of Modern Project Management*, 8(1), 216-238. <https://doi.org/10.19255/JMPM02311>
- Dylan Gerstel. *ISIS and Innovative Propaganda Confronting Extremism in the Digital Age* <https://works.swarthmore.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1004&context=swarthmoreirjournal>
- Ershadi, M., Jefferies, M., Davis, P., & Mojtahedi, M. (2020). Towards successful establishment of a project portfolio management system: business process management approach. *The Journal of Modern Project Management*, 8(1), 22-41. <https://doi.org/10.19255/JMPM02302>
- Europol. *Terrorism In The Eu: Geographically Widespread And Multifaceted*. The Netherlands. 2013. <https://www.europol.europa.eu/newsroom/news/terrorism-in-eu-geographically-w-cutting-and-multifaceted>
- FBI, *Pan Am 103 Bombing*. US Department of Justice. Last accessed March 11, 2021: <https://www.fbi.gov/history/famous-cases/pan-am-103-bombing>
- Fernandez, Alberto M. *Here To Stay And Growing: Combating ISIS Propaganda Networks*. The Brookings Project on US Relations with the Islamic World U.S.-Islamic World Forum Papers. 2015 [https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/IS-Propaganda\\_Web\\_English\\_v2-1.pdf](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/IS-Propaganda_Web_English_v2-1.pdf)
- Gashi, Zijadin. "Zeqirja Qazimi dhe gjashtë të tjerë dënohen me 42 vjet burg për terrorizëm" *Evropa e Lirë*. 20 May, 2016 <https://www.evropaelire.org/a/27747591.html> .
- Gazeta impakt. "Apeli Vërteton Pafajësinë E Imamëve Kosovarë". November 21, 2018. <https://gazetaimpakt.com/apeli-verteton-pafajesine-e-imameve-kosovare-te-akuzuar-per-terrorizem/>
- Gerber, Monica., Hogan, Lindsey., Maxwell, Kendal., Callahan, Jennifer., Ruggero., Camilo and Sundberg., Terri. "Children after the war: A novel approach to promoting resilience through music". *Traumatology: An International Journal*. 2016. 20. 112. 10.1037/h0099396.
- Gerstel, Dylan. "ISIS and Innovative Propaganda Confronting Extremism in the Digital Age". <https://works.swarthmore.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1004&context=swarthmoreirjournal>
- Gill, Paul., Corner., Emily., Conway., Maura., Thornton., Amy, Bloom., Mia and

- Horgan., John. "Terrorist Use of the Internet by the Numbers, Quantifying Behaviors, Patterns, and Processes". *Criminology & Public Policy*. United Kingdom volume 16 Issue 1. 2016. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/1745-9133.12249>
- Hajdari, Una. "Kosovo Charges Seven With Islamist Terrorism". *Balkan Insight*. March 3, 2015, <https://balkaninsight.com/2015/03/03/kosovo-charges-seven-for-islamic-state-involvement/>
- Healey, Jason. "Cyber Attacks Against NATO, Then and Now". Atlantic Council. 2011. <https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/new-atlanticist/cyber-attacks-against-nato-then-and-now/>
- Henkel, T., & Haley, G. (2020). Analyzing the Critical Factors Motivating Project Managers Amidst the Challenges of an Ever-Changing Modern Global Marketplace. *The Journal of Modern Project Management*, 8(2), 110-125. <https://doi.org/10.19255/JMPM02409>
- Hobbs, Rene and McGee, Sandra. *Teaching about Propaganda: An Examination of the Historical Roots of Media Literacy*. Journal of Media Literacy Education 6(2), 56 – 67. 2016 <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1046525.pdf>
- InDoks. "Çfarë thoshte Lavdrim Muhaxheri kundër katedrales në Prishtinë". Insajderi. 21, June, 2019. <https://video.gjirafa.com/embed/insajderi/indoks-ekskluzive-çfare-thoshte-lavdrim-muhaxheri-kunder-katedrales-ne-prishtine?autoplay=true&c=1>
- Jacobson, Michael. "Terrorist Financing and the Internet, Studies in Conflict & Terrorism", 33:4, 353-363, *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism* Volume 33, 2010 - Issue 4 <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10576101003587184>
- Jakupi, Rudine and Kraja, Garentina. "Shpjegimi i dallimit: Cënueshmëria dhe Qëndrueshmëria ndaj Ekstremizmit të Dhunshëm në Kosovë rasti i studimit 3". Berlin/Pristina: Berghof Foundation dhe Qendra Kosovare për Studime të Sigurisë. 2013. [file: // C: /Users/Admin/Downloads/CTR\_CaseStudy3\_kosovo\_Albanian.pdf
- Keatinge, Tom and Keen, Florence. "Social Media and Terrorist Financing What are the Vulnerabilities and How Could Public and Private Sectors Collaborate Better?". *Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies*. 2019. [46] [https://rusi.org/sites/default/files/20190802\\_grntt\\_paper\\_10.pdf](https://rusi.org/sites/default/files/20190802_grntt_paper_10.pdf)
- Kemp, Simon. *Digital 2021 Kosovo*, Datareportal. 2021 <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2021-kosovo>
- Klan Kosova. "Dënohet Zekerija Qazimi me 10 vjet burg për terrorizëm". 2016. <https://klankosova.tv/denohet-zekerija-qazimi-me-10-vjet-burg-per-terrorizem/>
- Klan Kosova. "Kush ishte Lavdrim Muhaxheri". June 8, 2017. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0sSQF7O1bxQ>
- Konushevci, Arton. "OJQ-ve që promovuan ekstremizmin, nuk u lejohet veprimtaria". *Evropa e Lirë*. 13 February, 2016. <https://www.evropaelire.org/a/27550186.html>
- Lajmi.net. "Shefqet Krasniqi flet për Naim Tërrnavën, ligjërimin në burgje dhe

- aktakuzën ndaj tij". November, 2018 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K6iUeCq9PV4>
- Leposhtica, Labinot. "Kosovo Jails Hard-line Imam for 10 Years". *Balkan Insight*. May 20, 2016, <https://balkaninsight.com/2016/05/20/kosovo-hard-line-imam-sentenced-to-10-years-in-prison-05-20->
- Ministria E Puneve Te Brendshme. "Strategjia Shteterore per Sigurine Kibernetike dhe Plani i Veprimit 2016-2019". Kosovo. 2015.
- Mupa, Uzot. "Zekerija Qazimi. Gjaku i kufarve" 6.44 <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x4bqnxh> .
- NATO Multimedia Library. "The September 11 Attacks and the War on Terror" [https://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2011\\_09/20110907\\_thematic-biblio-0811.pdf](https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2011_09/20110907_thematic-biblio-0811.pdf).
- Perry, Valey. "Violent Extremism in South East Europe A Survey of Regional Issues, Initiatives and Opportunities". *Regional Cooperation Council*. 2016 [http://www.RCC.int/download/docs/RCC-CVE-Case-Study%20\(3\).pdf/88adfd3c5fd8007d87bfc2e7ecba2cc2.pdf](http://www.RCC.int/download/docs/RCC-CVE-Case-Study%20(3).pdf/88adfd3c5fd8007d87bfc2e7ecba2cc2.pdf)
- Policy Report. "From Al-Qaida Affiliate To The Rise Of The Islamic Caliphate: The Evolution Of The Islamic State Of Iraq And Syria". 2014. Last accessed, February 2, 2021, [https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/186573/PR141212\\_The\\_Evolution\\_of\\_ISIS.pdf](https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/186573/PR141212_The_Evolution_of_ISIS.pdf)
- Skendaj, Erinda., Angoni., Miriam, Kusyová, Veronika., Krasniqi, Migjen., Shabani, Samet, Osmani, Sara., Nikoloska, Anglela. "Perception About Radicalization By Young People In The Western Balkan Region". *Strengthening Resilience of the Youth against Radicalisation in the Western Balkans*. GLOBSEC, Slovak Republic. 2020. <https://www.humanityinaction.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/B5-Perception.pdf>
- Smith, Allison G. "Risk Factors and Indicators Associated With Radicalisation to Terrorism in the United States: What Research Sponsored by the National Institute of Justice Tells Us". US Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. National Institute of Justice. 2018. <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/251789.pdf>
- Speckhard, Anne and Ellenberg, Molly D.. "ISIS in Their Own Words: Recruitment History, Motivations for Joining, Travel, Experiences in ISIS, and Disillusionment over Time – Analysis of 220 In-depth Interviews of ISIS Returnees, Defectors and Prisoners." *Journal of Strategic Security* 13, no. 1 (2020): 82-127. <https://scholarcommons.usf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1791&context=jss>
- Speckhard, Anne. Recruiting from Beyond the Grave: A European Follows Anwar al-Awlaki Into ISIS. 2020. <file:///C:/Users/Admin/Downloads/4-28-20SpeckhardRecruitingfromBeyondtheGrave-AEuropeanFollowsAnwaral-AwlakiIntoISIS.pdf>

- Shtuni, Adrian. "Ethnic Albanian Foreign Fighters in Iraq and Syria". *Combating Terrorist Center*. 2015, VOLUME 8, ISSUE 4 <https://www.ctc.usma.edu/ethnic-albanian-foreign-fighters-in-iraq-and-syria/>
- Taylor, Meredith, "A Rhetorical Analysis of Messages to America by Osama bin Laden". *Honours Projects Overview*. 74. 2013 [https://digitalcommons.ric.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1075&context=honors\\_projects](https://digitalcommons.ric.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1075&context=honors_projects)
- Telegrafi. "Ekstremizmin në Kosovë e Sollën Organizatat e Huaja". 27 May, 2017. <https://telegrafi.com/ekstremizmin-ne-kosove-e-sollen-organizatat-e-huaja/>
- Telegrafi. "OJQ-ve që promovuan ekstremizmin, nuk u lejohet veprimtaria . 13 February, 2016 <https://telegrafi.com/ojq-ve-qe-promovuan-ekstremizmin-nuk-u-lejohet-veprimtaria/>
- Telegrafi. "Ternava: Terroristet nuk njohin fe". 23 March, 2016. <https://telegrafi.com/ternava-terroristet-nuk-njohin-vend-fe/>
- Telegrafi. "Të Rinjtë Kosovarë që iu Bashkuan Organizatave Terroriste, të Manipuluar". 12 March, 2017 <https://telegrafi.com/te-rinjte-kosovare-qe-iu-bashkuan-organizatave-terroriste-te-manipuluar/>
- Trisko Darden, Jessica . "Tackling Terrorists' Exploitation of Youth". *AMERICAN ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE*. 2019. <https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/report/tackling-terrorists-exploitation-of-youth/Tackling-Terrorists-Exploitation-of-Youth.pdf>
- US Department of State. *Country Reports on Terrorism 2019*. The United States of America. Bureau of Counterrterrorism. 2020 <https://www.state.gov/reports/country-reports-on-terrorism-2019/>
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *The Use Of The Internet For Terrorist Purposes*. Vienna.2012 [https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use\\_of\\_Internet\\_for\\_Terrorist\\_Purposes.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use_of_Internet_for_Terrorist_Purposes.pdf)
- US Department of Defense, *Conduct of the Persian Gulf War. Final Report to Congress* . 1992. Last accessed March 5, 2021: <https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a249270.pdf>
- Voice of America. "Bashkësia Islame E Kosovës – Mbështet Arrestimet". 11 gusht, 2014 <https://www.zeriamerikes.com/a/kosovo-islamic-community--/2409653.html>
- Wesley K Clark, *WAGING MODERN WAR: Bosnia, Kosovo, and the Future of Combat* (New York: Public Affairs, 2002), 413.

---

<sup>1</sup>FBI, *Pan Am 103 Bombing*. US Department of Justice <https://www.fbi.gov/history/famous-cases/pan-am-103-bombing>

---

<sup>2</sup> US Department of Defense, *Conduct of the Persian Gulf War. Final Report to Congress*. 1992. <https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/a249270.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> NATO Multimedia Library. The September 11 Attacks and the War on Terror [https://www.nato.int/nato\\_static\\_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf\\_2011\\_09/20110907\\_the\\_matic-biblio-0811.pdf](https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2011_09/20110907_the_matic-biblio-0811.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> Policy Report. From Al-Qaida Affiliate To The Rise Of The Islamic Caliphate: The Evolution Of The Islamic State Of Iraq And Syria. 2014. [https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/186573/PR141212\\_The\\_Evolution\\_of\\_ISIS.pdf](https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/186573/PR141212_The_Evolution_of_ISIS.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Katrin Bennhold, Melissa Eddy, Christopher F. Scheutze and Meagan Specia "Vienna Terrorist Attack What We Know". *The New York Times*, November 2020. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/03/world/europe/vienna-shooting.html>

<sup>6</sup> Europol. *Terrorism In The Eu: Geographically Widespread And Multifaceted*. The Netherlands. 2013 <https://www.europol.europa.eu/newsroom/news/terrorism-in-eu-geographically-widespread-and-multifaceted>

<sup>7</sup> US Department of State. *Country Reports on Terrorism 2019*. The United States of America. Bureau of Counterrterrorism. 2020 <https://www.state.gov/reports/country-reports-on-terrorism-2019/>

<sup>8</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>9</sup> Teuta Avdimetaj and Julie Coleman. *What EU Member States Can Policy Brief Learn From Kosovo's Experience In Repatriating Former Foreign Fighters And Their Families*. Netherlands Institute of International Relations. 2020. [https://www.clingendael.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/Policy\\_Brief\\_Kosovo\\_experience\\_repatriating\\_former\\_foreign\\_fighters\\_May\\_2\\_020.pdf](https://www.clingendael.org/sites/default/files/2020-06/Policy_Brief_Kosovo_experience_repatriating_former_foreign_fighters_May_2_020.pdf)

<sup>10</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *The Use Of The Internet For Terrorist Purposes*. Vienna. 2012 [https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use\\_of\\_Internet\\_for\\_Terrorist\\_Purposes.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use_of_Internet_for_Terrorist_Purposes.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> Ibidem

<sup>12</sup> Simon Kemp. *Digital 2021 Kosovo*, Datareportal. 2021 <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2021-kosovo>

<sup>13</sup> Lyra Çela. *Weaponisation Of Social Media And Islamic Extremism - The Case Of Kosovo*. Faculty Of Law University Of Prishtina "Hasan Prishtina" .2018 <https://commons.lib.jmu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1020&context=ese>

<sup>14</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. *The Use Of The Internet For Terrorist Purposes*. Vienna. 2012 [https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use\\_of\\_Internet\\_for\\_Terrorist\\_Purposes.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use_of_Internet_for_Terrorist_Purposes.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> Renee Hobbs and Sandra McGee. *Teaching about Propaganda: An Examination of the Historical Roots of Media Literacy*. Journal of Media Literacy Education 6(2), 56 – 67. 2016 <https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1046525.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> Alberto M. Fernandez. *Here To Stay And Growing: Combating ISIS Propaganda Networks*. The Brookings Project on US Relations with the Islamic World U.S.-



Islamic World Forum Papers. 2015 [https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/IS-Propaganda\\_Web\\_English\\_v2-1.pdf](https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/IS-Propaganda_Web_English_v2-1.pdf)

<sup>17</sup>Dylan Gerstel. "ISIS and Innovative Propaganda Confronting Extremism in the Digital Age". <https://works.swarthmore.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1004&context=swarthmoreirjournal>

<sup>18</sup> Gazeta impact. "Apeli Vërteton Pafajësinë E Imamëve Kosovare". November 21, 2018.. <https://gazetaimpakt.com/apeli-verteton-pafajesine-e-imameve-kosovare-te-akuzuar-per-terrorizem/>

<sup>19</sup> Voice of America. "Bashkësia Islame E Kosovës – Mbështet Arrestimet". 11 August, 2014 <https://www.zeriamerikes.com/a/kosovo-islamic-community--/2409653.html>

<sup>20</sup>Telegraph. "Ekstremizmin në Kosovë e Sollen Organizatat e Huaja". 27 May, 2017. <https://telegرافي.com/ekstremizmin-ne-kosove-e-sollen-organizatat-e-huaja/>

<sup>21</sup> Labinot Leposhtica. "Kosovo Jails Hard-line Imam for 10 Years". *Balkan Insight*. May 20, 2016, <https://balkaninsight.com/2016/05/20/kosovo-hard-line-imam-sentenced-to-10-years-in-prison-05-20->

<sup>22</sup>Klan Kosova. "Dënohet Zekerija Qazimi me 10 vjet burg për terrorizëm". 2016. <https://klankosova.tv/denohet-zekerija-qazimi-me-10-vjet-burg-per-terrorizem/2016/>

<sup>23</sup>Szot Mupa. "Zekerija Qazimi. Gjaku I kufarve"<https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x4bqnxh>.

<sup>24</sup>Una Hajdari. "Kosovo Charges Seven With Islamist Terrorism". *Balkan Insight*. March 3, 2015 <https://balkaninsight.com/2015/03/03/kosovo-charges-seven-for-islamic-state-involvement/>

<sup>25</sup>Zijadin Gashi. "Zeqirja Qazimi dhe gjashtë të tjerë dënohen me 42 vjet burg për terrorizëm" *Evropa e Lirë*. May 20, 2016, <https://www.evropaelire.org/a/27747591.html>.

<sup>26</sup> Wesley K Clark, *WAGING MODERN WAR: Bosnia, Kosovo, and the Future of Combat* (New York: Public Affairs, 2002), 413.

<sup>27</sup>Adrian Shtuni. "Ethnic Albanian Foreign Fighters in Iraq and Syria". *Combating Terrorist Center*. 2015, VOLUME 8, ISSUE 4 <https://www.ctc.usma.edu/ethnic-albanian-foreign-fighters-in-iraq-and-syria/>

<sup>28</sup>Monica Gerber., Lindsey Hogan, Kendal Maxwell, Jennifer Callahan, Camilo Ruggiero and Terro Sundberg. "Children after the war: A novel approach to promoting resilience through music". *Traumatology: An International Journal*. 2016. 20. 112. 10.1037/h0099396.

<sup>29</sup>Dylan Gerstel. "ISIS and Innovative Propaganda Confronting Extremism in the Digital Age". <https://works.swarthmore.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1004&context=swarthmoreirjournal>

---

<sup>30</sup>Paul Gill, Emily Corner, Maura Conway, Amy Thornton, Mia Bloom and John Horgan. "Terrorist Use of the Internet by the Numbers, Quantifying Behaviors, Patterns, and Processes". *Criminology & Public Policy*. United Kingdom volume 16 Issue 1. 2016. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/1745-9133.12249>  
[https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use\\_of\\_Internet\\_for\\_Terrorist\\_Purposes.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use_of_Internet_for_Terrorist_Purposes.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> Telegraph. "OJQ-ve që promovuan ekstremizmin, nuk u lejohet veprimtaria . 13 February, 2016 <https://telegrafi.com/ojq-ve-qe-promovuan-ekstremizmin-nuk-u-lejohet-veprimtaria/>

<sup>32</sup>Klan Kosova. "Kush Ishte Lavdrim Muhaxheri". June 8, 2017. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0sSQF7O1bxQ>