



# **The Human Rights Advisory Panel**

## **DECISION**

**Date of adoption: 6 August 2010**

**Cases Nos. 62/08, Božidar PORTIĆ; 30/09, Novica ULAMOVIĆ; 31/09, Spasoje MARTINOVIĆ**

**against**

**UNMIK**

The Human Rights Advisory Panel sitting on 6 August 2010  
with the following members present:

Mr Marek NOWICKI, Presiding member  
Mr Paul LEMMENS  
Ms Christine CHINKIN

Assisted by

Mr Rajesh TALWAR, Executive Officer

Having considered the aforementioned complaints, introduced pursuant to Section 1.2 of UNMIK Regulation No. 2006/12 of 23 March 2006 on the Establishment of the Human Rights Advisory Panel,

Having deliberated, decides as follows:

### **I. PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE PANEL**

1. The complaint of Mr Portić (case no. 62/08) was lodged on 15 December 2008 and registered on the same date. The complaints of Mr Ulamović (case no. 30/09) and Mr Martinović (case no. 31/09) were lodged on 20 February 2009 and

registered on 27 February 2009. In the proceedings before the Panel, the complainants were initially represented by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). However, the DRC withdrew from participation in the proceedings before the Panel in December 2009.

## II. THE FACTS

2. All three complainants are residents of Kosovo currently living as displaced persons in Serbia. They were owners of real property in Kosovo, where they lived until 1999 when, fearing hostilities, they left Kosovo. Later on they became aware that their property had been damaged or destroyed during the second half of 1999.
3. All complainants lodged claims with the competent courts against UNMIK, KFOR, the Kosovo Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) and the relevant municipalities, seeking compensation for the damage caused to their property. Their claims were recorded by the courts in the second half of 2004.
4. By the end of 2008, the courts had not contacted the complainants, and no hearing had been scheduled.
5. The complainants' claims belong to a group of approximately 17,000 compensation claims, the vast majority of which were filed by ethnic Serbs who because of the hostilities had left their homes in Kosovo in 1999 and whose property was later damaged or destroyed. With a view to meeting the statutory five-year time-limit for submitting civil compensation claims, these claimants lodged their claims around the same time in 2004 before Kosovo courts. The claims were directed against UNMIK, KFOR, the PISG and in most cases also the relevant municipality (see Human Rights Advisory Panel (hereinafter HRAP), *Milogorić and Others*, cases nos. 38/08, 58/08, 61/08, 63/08 and 69/08, opinion of 24 March 2010, § 1; for the legal basis upon which the claimants based their claim, see the same opinion, § 5).
6. With respect to these cases the Director of the UNMIK Department of Justice (DOJ) sent a letter to all municipal and district court presidents and to the President of the Supreme Court of Kosovo on 26 August 2004. In the letter, the Director of DOJ mentioned that "over 14,000" such claims had been lodged. He referred to "the problems that such a huge influx of claims will pose for the courts", and asked that "no [such] case be scheduled until such time as we have jointly determined how best to effect the processing of these cases" (for the full text of the letter, see the *Milogorić and Others* opinion, cited in § 5 above, § 6).
7. On 15 November 2005, the DOJ called on the courts to begin processing claims for damages caused by identified natural persons and for damages caused after October 2000, considering that the "obstacles to the efficient processing of these cases" did not exist any longer. Claims related to events arising before October 2000 were not affected by this letter.
8. On 28 September 2008 the Director of DOJ advised the courts that cases which had not been scheduled according to the 26 August 2004 request should now be processed.

9. On 9 December 2008, UNMIK's responsibility with regard to the judiciary in Kosovo ended with the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) assuming full operational control in the area of the rule of law, following the Statement made by the President of the United Nations Security Council on 26 November 2008 (S/PRST/2008/44), welcoming the continued engagement of the European Union in Kosovo.
10. The circumstances of the individual cases at issue are outlined in the annex to this decision.

### **III. COMPLAINTS**

11. The complainants in substance allege that the relevant courts have stayed the proceedings concerning their claims for damages for destroyed property and that as a result these proceedings have not been concluded within a reasonable time, in breach of Article 6 § 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). They allege that for the same reason their right to an effective remedy under Article 13 of the ECHR has been violated as well.
12. The complainants further complain that due to the devastation of their property and the refusal of the competent courts to decide their claims for damages, their right to property (Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 to the ECHR) has been violated. They allege also a violation of the right to family life and home (Article 8 of the ECHR), as they are prevented from returning to their homes.

### **IV. JOINDER OF THE COMPLAINTS AND APPLICATION OF RULE 29BIS OF THE PANEL'S RULES OF PROCEDURE**

13. The Panel decides, pursuant to Rule 20 of its Rules of Procedure, to join the three complaints.
14. The Panel further notes that the complaints at issue raise questions which are substantially the same as those that have been raised in, among others, the cases nos. 38/08, *Milogorić*, 58/08, *Živaljević*, 61/08, *Gojković*, 63/08, *Čukić*, and 69/08, *Bogićević*, which have already been examined by the Panel. Moreover, it appears from the elements of the file that no new admissibility issue arises with regard to the present cases. Therefore, pursuant to Rule 29bis of the Panel's Rules of Procedure, the Panel finds that it is not necessary to communicate the present complaints to UNMIK and that it can examine the admissibility of the complaints without so doing.

### **V. THE LAW**

15. Before considering the case on its merits the Panel has to decide whether to accept the case, taking into account the admissibility criteria set out in Sections 1, 2 and 3 of UNMIK Regulation No. 2006/12 of 23 March 2006 on the Establishment of the Human Rights Advisory Panel.

### **Alleged violation of Articles 6 § 1 and 13 of the ECHR**

16. The Panel considers that, insofar as the complainants invoke a violation of Articles 6 § 1 and 13 of the ECHR, they in fact raise two complaints (see the approach adopted in HRAP, *Milogorić*, no. 38/08, decision of 22 May 2009; compare European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), *Áćimović v. Croatia*, no. 48776/99, decision of 30 May 2000; ECtHR, *Kutić v. Croatia*, no. 48778/99, decision of 11 July 2000). On the one hand, they complain about the fact that due to the stay of the proceedings in the competent courts, they have been unable to obtain the determination of their claims for damages for destroyed property. The Panel considers that this complaint may raise an issue of their right of access to a court under Article 6 § 1 of the ECHR and of their right to an effective remedy under Article 13 of the ECHR. On the other hand, they complain about the length of the proceedings before the competent courts, due to the fact that the proceedings have been instituted in 2004 and that their claims have not been examined since then. This complaint may raise an issue of their right to a judicial decision within a reasonable time, in the sense of Article 6 § 1 of the ECHR.
17. The Panel further recalls its decision in the case of *Milogorić* that the complaints under Articles 6 § 1 and 13 of the ECHR raise serious issues of fact and law, the determination of which should depend on an examination of the merits. The Panel concludes therefore that these complaints are not manifestly ill-founded within the meaning of Section 3.3 of UNMIK Regulation No. 2006/12 (HRAP, *Milogorić*, cited in § 16 above, § 18).
18. No other ground for declaring these complaints inadmissible has been established.

### **Alleged violation of Article 1 of Protocol No. 1 to the ECHR**

19. The complainants all complain about a violation of their right to property (Article 1 of Protocol No.1). They generally complain about the fact that their property has been damaged or destroyed and about the refusal of the competent courts to decide on their claims for damages.
20. The Panel recalls that, according to Section 2 of UNMIK Regulation No. 2006/12, it has jurisdiction only over “complaints relating to alleged violations of human rights that had occurred not earlier than 23 April 2005 or arising from facts which occurred prior to this date where these facts give rise to a continuing violation of human rights”. The damaging or the destruction of property are instantaneous acts, which do not give rise to a continuing violation (see HRAP, *Lajović*, no. 09/08, decision of 16 July 2008, § 7). It follows that this part of the complaints lies outside the Panel’s jurisdiction *ratione temporis*.
21. With respect to the complaint that, due to the stay of the proceedings instituted by the complainants, they have been unable thus far to obtain compensation for the damage, the Panel notes that, insofar as the court proceedings are referred to from the point of view of the right of property, these proceedings cannot be detached from the acts upon which the claims before the courts are based. Or, to state it positively, as the European Court of Human Rights has done with respect to its jurisdiction under the ECHR:

“... the Court’s temporal jurisdiction is to be determined in relation to the facts constitutive of the alleged interference. The subsequent failure

of remedies aimed at redressing this interference cannot bring it within the Court's temporal jurisdiction" (ECtHR (Grand Chamber), *Blečić v. Croatia*, no. 59532/00, judgment of 8 March 2006, § 77, *ECHR*, 2006-III).

22. It follows that this part of the complaints also lies outside the Panel's jurisdiction *ratione temporis* (see HRAP, *Gojković*, no. 63/08, decision of 4 June 2009, §§ 24-25).

**Alleged violation of Article 8 of the ECHR**

23. The complainants allege that their right to family life and home has been violated (Article 8 of the ECHR).

24. As noted above, the complainants' property was destroyed sometime in the second half of 1999. For the above-mentioned reason, any complaint relating to the destruction of the complainants' homes therefore lies outside the Panel's jurisdiction *ratione temporis* (see §§ 20-22).

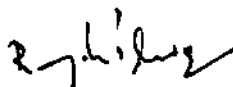
25. In addition, this part of the complaints is not substantiated.

**FOR THESE REASONS,**

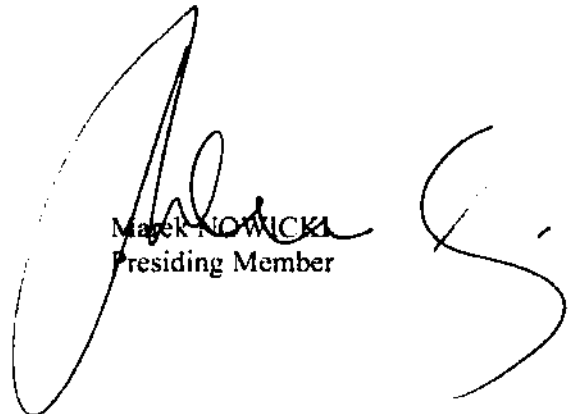
The Panel, unanimously,

**- DECLARES ADMISSIBLE THE COMPLAINTS RELATING TO THE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO A COURT AND THE RIGHT TO AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY (ARTICLES 6 § 1 AND 13 OF THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS) AND THE RIGHT TO A JUDICIAL DECISION WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME (ARTICLE 6 § 1 OF THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS);**

**- DECLARES INADMISSIBLE THE REMAINDER OF THE COMPLAINTS.**



Rajesh TALWAR  
Executive Officer



Marek NOWICKI  
Presiding Member

## **Annex**

### **Case No. 62/08, Božidar Portić**

1. The complainant is a resident of Kosovo currently living as a displaced person in Serbia.
2. He is the owner of two residential houses located in Pejë/Peć, where he lived until June 1999. He was informed by his neighbours that his property had been devastated and demolished during the second half of 1999.
3. In September 2004 the complainant lodged a compensation lawsuit before the District Court of Pejë/Peć against the Municipality of Pejë/Peć, the PISG, UNMIK and KFOR seeking compensation for the destruction of his property. He claims 130,000 euros in compensation for this damage.
4. By the end of 2008, the District Court had not contacted the complainant, and no hearing had been scheduled.

### **Case No. 30/09, Novica Ulamović**

5. The complainant is a resident of Kosovo currently living as a displaced person in Serbia.
6. The complainant is the owner of an apartment located in the Municipality of Rahovec/Orahovac, where he lived until June 1999. He was informed by his neighbours that his apartment had been occupied and his property had been demolished and stolen during the second half of 1999.
7. On 1 July 2004 the complainant lodged a compensation lawsuit before the Municipal Court of Rahovec/Orahovac against the Municipality of Rahovec/Orahovac and the PISG seeking compensation for the destruction of his property. He claims 22,000 euros in compensation for this damage.
8. By the end of 2008, the Municipal Court had not contacted the complainant, and no hearing had been scheduled.

### **Case No. 31/09, Spasoje Martinović**

9. The complainant is a resident of Kosovo currently living as a displaced person in Serbia.
10. He is the owner of a residential house located in Pejë/Peć where he lived until June 1999. He was informed by his friends that his property had been destroyed during the second half of 1999.
11. On 5 November 2004 the complainant lodged a compensation lawsuit before the Municipal Court of Pejë/Peć against the Municipality of Pejë/Peć, the PISG, UNMIK and KFOR seeking compensation for the destruction of his property. He claims 352,000 euros in compensation for this damage.
12. By the end of 2008, the Municipal Court had not contacted the complainant, and no hearing had been scheduled.