



The Human Rights Advisory Panel

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DECISION

Date of adoption: 15 September 2011

Cases nos. 172/09 Nenad MLADENović; 182/09, Lidija MILENKović; 190/09 Bogoljub KOSTIĆ; 207/09 Blagica NIČIĆ; 315/09 Sadik NUKA; 317/09 Miodrag MALIŠIĆ; 318/09 Miodrag MALIŠIĆ; 321/09 Živorad RADIĆ; 331/09 Nebojša MILADINOVIĆ; 353/09 Vuksan BULATOVIĆ

against

UNMIK

The Human Rights Advisory Panel sitting on 15 September 2011,
with the following members present:

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

Assisted by
Ms Andrey ANTONOV, 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 complaints of Mr Nenad Mladenović (case no. 172/09), Ms Lidija Milenković (case no. 182/09), Mr. Bogoljub Kostić (case no. 190/09), Ms. Blagica Ničić (case no. 207/09), and Mr Vuksan Bulatović (case no. 353/09), were lodged and registered on 30 April 2009; the complaint of Mr Sadik Nuka (case no. 315/09) and the complaints of Mr Miodrag Mališić (cases nos. 317/09 and 318/09) were lodged and registered on 11 November 2009; the complaint of Mr Živorad Radić (case no. 321/09) was lodged on 6 November 2009 and

registered on 25 November 2009; and the complaint of Mr Nebojša Miladinović (case no. 331/09), was lodged and registered on 4 December 2009.

II. THE FACTS

2. All the complainants are residents of Kosovo currently living as displaced persons in Serbia. They were owners of real property in Kosovo. They lived there until 1999 when they left Kosovo. Later on, they became aware that their property had been damaged or destroyed during the second half of 1999.
3. All the complainants lodged claims seeking compensation for the damage caused to their property with the competent courts against UNMIK, KFOR, the Kosovo Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) and the relevant municipalities, with the exception of Ms Milenković, and Mr Mališić who directed their claims only against the Municipality and the PISG. All claims were lodged in the second half of 2004, with the exception of Mr Radić, who submitted his claims in 2005.
4. By the end of 2008, the courts had not contacted the complainants and no hearings had been scheduled.
5. Approximately 17,000 compensation claims were lodged in 2004 before Kosovo courts, the vast majority 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. The claims were directed against some combination of UNMIK, KFOR, the PISG and 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, on 26 August 2004, 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. 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, at § 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 by the destruction of their property and by 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.
13. Mr Radić also alleges a violation of his right to family life and home (Article 8 of the ECHR), as he was prevented from returning to his home.

IV. JOINDER OF THE COMPLAINTS

14. The Panel decides, pursuant to Rule 20 of its Rules of Procedure, to join the present complaints.

V. APPLICATION OF RULE 29BIS OF THE PANEL'S RULES OF PROCEDURE

15. The Panel further notes that the complaints at issue raise questions which are substantially the same as those that have been raised, among others in cases nos. 38/08, Milogorić, 58/08, Živaljević, 61/08, Gojković, 63/08 Ćukić, and 69/08, Bogićević, which have already been examined by the Panel. Moreover, it appears from the files that no new admissibility issue arises with regard to the present cases. Therefore, pursuant to Rule 29*bis* 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.

VI. THE LAW

16. Before considering the cases on their merits the Panel has to decide whether to accept the cases, 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

17. 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, among others, in HRAP, *Milogorić*, no. 38/08, decision of 22 May 2009; compare European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), *Aćimović 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.
18. The Panel considers 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 (see, among others, HRAP, *Milogorić*, cited in § 17 above, at § 18).
19. No other ground for declaring these complaints inadmissible has been established.

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

20. 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 during the second half of 1999 and about the failure by the competent courts to decide on their claims for damages.
21. 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 damage to and 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*.
22. 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).

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

Alleged violation of Article 8 of the ECHR

24. Mr Radić alleges a violation of his right to family life and home (Article 8 of the ECHR).

25. As noted above, the complainant’s properties were destroyed sometime in the second half of 1999. For the above-mentioned reason, any complaint relating to the destruction of the complainant’s home therefore lies outside the Panel’s jurisdiction *ratione temporis* (see §§ 21-23).

26. In addition, this part of the complaint 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.

Andrey ANTONOV
Executive Officer

Marek NOWICKI
Presiding Member

Annex

Case no. 172/09, Nenad MLADENOVIC

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, auxiliary buildings, and land, located in the Municipality of Viti/Vitina, where he lived until 1999. He was informed by his friends that his property had been destroyed during the second half of 1999.
3. In May 2004 the complainant lodged a compensation lawsuit before the District Court of Gjilan/Gnjilane against the Municipality of Viti/Vitina, the PISG, UNMIK and KFOR seeking compensation for the destruction of his property. He claims 131,000 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. 182/09, Lidija MILENKOVIC

5. The complainant is a resident of Kosovo currently living as a displaced person in Serbia.
6. The complainant is the owner of a residential house, auxiliary buildings and land located in the Municipality of Deçan/Deçane, where she lived until June 1999. She was informed by a friend that her property had been destroyed during the second half of 1999.
7. On 2 July 2004 the complainant lodged a compensation lawsuit before the Municipal Court of Deçan/Deçane against the Municipality of Deçan/Deçane and the PISG, seeking compensation for the destruction of her property. She claims 300,000 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. 190/09, Bogoljub KOSTIC

9. The complainant is a resident of Kosovo currently living as a displaced person in Serbia.
10. The complainant is the owner of two residential houses, auxiliary buildings and land located in the Municipality of Rahovec/Orahovac, where he lived until June 1999. He was informed by his neighbours and friends that his property had been destroyed during the second half of 1999.
11. On 1 July 2004 the complainant lodged a compensation lawsuit before the Municipal Court of Rahovec/Orahovac against the Municipality of Rahovec/Orahovac, the PISG, UNMIK and KFOR seeking compensation for the destruction of his property. He claims 187,000 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.

Case no. 207/09, Blagica NIČIĆ

13. The complainant is a resident of Kosovo currently living as a displaced person in Serbia.

14. The complainant is the owner of two residential houses, auxiliary buildings and land located in the Municipality of Kaçanik/Kaçanik, where she lived until June 1999. She was informed by her neighbours and friends that her property had been destroyed during the second half of 1999.

15. In June 2004 the complainant lodged a compensation lawsuit before the District Court of Gjilan/Gnjilane against the Municipality of Ferizaj/Uroševac, the PISG, UNMIK and KFOR seeking compensation for the destruction of her property. She claims 275,000 euros in compensation for this damage.

16. By the end of 2008, the District Court had not contacted the complainant, and no hearing had been scheduled.

Case no. 315/09, Sadik NUKA

17. The complainant is a resident of Kosovo currently living as a displaced person in Serbia.

18. The complainant is the owner of one residential house, auxiliary buildings and land located in the Municipality of Vushtrri/Vučitrn, where he lived until June 1999. He was informed by his friend that his property had been destroyed during the second half of 1999.

19. On 17 June 2004 the complainant lodged a compensation lawsuit before the District Court of Vushtrri/Vučitrn against the Municipality of Vushtrri/Vučitrn, the PISG, UNMIK and KFOR seeking compensation for the destruction of his property. He claims 99,000 euros in compensation for this damage.

20. By the end of 2008, the District Court had not contacted the complainant, and no hearing had been scheduled.

Case no. 317/09, Miodrag MALIŠIĆ

21. The complainant is a resident of Kosovo currently living as a displaced person in Serbia.

22. The complainant is the owner of a flat located in the Municipality of Prishtinë/Priština, where he lived until June 1999. He found out that the possessions in his flat were destroyed during the second half of 1999.

23. In May 2004 the complainant lodged a compensation lawsuit before the Municipal Court of Prishtinë/Priština against the Municipality of Prishtinë/Priština and the PISG, seeking compensation for the destruction of his property. He claims 33,970 euros in compensation for this damage.

24. By the end of 2008, the Municipal Court had not contacted the complainant, and no hearing had been scheduled.

Case no. 318/09, Miodrag MALIŠIĆ

25. The complainant is a resident of Kosovo currently living as a displaced person in Serbia.

26. The complainant is the owner of a residential house, and land located in the Municipality of Istog/Istok, where he lived until June 1999. He found out that his property had been destroyed during the second half of 1999.

27. On 10 June 2004 the complainant lodged a compensation lawsuit before the Municipal Court of Istog/Istok against the Municipality of Istog/Istok and the PISG, seeking compensation for the destruction of his property. He claims 42,470 euros in compensation for this damage.

28. By the end of 2008, the Municipal Court had not contacted the complainant, and no hearing had been scheduled.

Case no. 321/09, Živorad RADIĆ

29. The complainant is a resident of Kosovo currently living as a displaced person in Serbia.

30. He is the owner of two residential houses, and land located in the Municipality of Lipjan/Lipljan, and of a house and land located in the Municipality of Prishtinë/Priština. He found out that his properties had been destroyed during the second half of 1999, after he had left Kosovo.

31. On 16 August 2005 the complainant lodged a compensation lawsuit before the Municipal Court of Prishtinë/Priština against the Municipality of Prishtinë/Priština, the PISG, UNMIK and KFOR seeking compensation for the destruction of his property. He claims 30,000 euros in compensation for this damage.

32. On 5 September 2005, the complainant lodged a compensation lawsuit before the Municipal Court of Lipjan/Lipljan against the Municipality of Lipjan/Lipljan, the PISG, UNMIK and KFOR seeking compensation for the destruction of his property. He claims 160,000 euros in compensation for this damage.

33. By the end of 2008, the Municipal Courts had not contacted the complainant, and no hearings had been scheduled.

Case no. 331/09, Nebojša MILADINOVIĆ

34. The complainant is a resident of Kosovo currently living as a displaced person in Serbia.

35. The complainant is the owner of two residential houses, auxiliary buildings and land located in the Municipality of Vushtrri/Vučitrn, where he lived until June 1999. He was informed by his friends that his property had been destroyed during the second half of 1999.

36. On 1 August 2004 the complainant lodged a compensation lawsuit before the Municipal Court of Vushtrri/Vučitrn against the Municipality of Vushtrri/Vučitrn, the PISG, UNMIK and KFOR seeking compensation for the destruction of his property. He claims 152,800 euros in compensation for this damage.

37. By the end of 2008, the Municipal Court had not contacted the complainant, and no hearing had been scheduled.

Case no. 353/09, Vuksan BULATOVIĆ

38. The complainant is a resident of Kosovo currently living as a displaced person in Serbia.

39. He is the owner of one residential house, auxiliary buildings and land located in the Municipality of 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.

40. On 24 September 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 150,000 euros in compensation for this damage.

41. By the end of 2008, the Municipal Court had not contacted the complainant, and no hearing had been scheduled.