

DISTRICT COURT OF MITROVICA
P Nr. 215/07
16 February 2010

IN THE NAME OF THE PEOPLE

THE DISTRICT COURT OF MITROVICA, in the trial panel composed of EULEX Judge Hajnalka Veronika Karpati as Presiding Judge, and EULEX Judges Klaus Jung and Nikolay Entchev as panel members, with the participation of Tara Khan EULEX Legal Officer as Recording Officer, in the criminal case against;

E.H., charged, according to the Indictment of the District Public Prosecutor PP. Nr. 169/2007 dated and filed with the Registry of the District Court of Mitrovica on 10 September 2007, with the following criminal offences;

- **Unauthorized Ownership, Control, Possession or Use of Weapons**, contrary to Article 328 Paragraph (2) of the Provisional Criminal Code of Kosovo (“PCCK”)
- **Aggravated Murder**, contrary to Articles 147 Item 9 of the PCCK

After having held the main trial hearing in public on 21, 28 January, 04 and 16 February 2010, all in the presence of the Accused **E.H.**, his Defence Counsel Rexhep Kacaniku, EULEX Public Prosecutor Maria Bamieh, Injured Parties S.B. (on the sessions on 21 and 28 January 2010) and B.H.,

After the trial panel’s deliberation and voting held on 16 February 2010, pursuant to Article 392 Paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo (“CPCCK”), pronounced in public and in the presence of the Accused, his Defence Counsel, the EULEX Public Prosecutor and the Injured Party B.H. the following

VERDICT

The accused **E.H.**, son of H. H. and Sh. H., born on _____, in _____, Municipality of _____, Kosovar A., last known residence at _____, Municipality of _____, worker, widow with children, average economic status, no known previous conviction, in detention since _____

Is

FOUND GUILTY

- **because** on _____ at around _____ hours, in his house in _____, the accused, out of jealousy and to prevent his wife from leaving, killed his wife R.H. using a weapon _____, made, calibre _____ mm, with serial number _____, firing at close range, at least three times towards the victim hitting her on the chest and abdomen area. R.H. died at the scene due to the wounds she suffered.

By doing so, the Accused **E.H.** committed and is criminally liable for the criminal act of

A, Aggravated Murder, contrary to Article 147 Item 9 of the Provisional Criminal Code of Kosovo (PCCK)

- **because** the accused was in possession of a weapon _____, _____ made, with serial number _____ without a valid authorization card and used the same weapon to kill his wife on _____.

By doing so, the Accused **E.H.** committed and is criminally liable for the criminal act of

B, Unauthorized Ownership, Control, Possession or Use of Weapons, contrary to Article 328 Paragraph (2) of the PCCK.

THEREFORE, the Accused **E.H.** is

SENTENCED

- to 14 /fourteen/ years of imprisonment for the criminal act of Aggravated Murder /Count A/
- to 2 /two/ years of imprisonment for the criminal act of Unauthorized Ownership, Control, Possession or Use of Weapons /Count B/

The aggregate punishment is determined in 15 /fifteen/ years of imprisonment, pursuant to Article 71 Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) Item 2 of the PCCK.

The time spent in detention on remand since _____ is to be credited pursuant to Article 73 Paragraph (1) of the PCCK.

The weapon _____, _____ made, calibre _____ mm, with serial number _____ is hereby confiscated pursuant to Article 60 Paragraph (1) and Article 328 Paragraph (5) of the PCCK.

The accused shall reimburse the costs of criminal proceedings pursuant to Article 102 Paragraph (1) of the CPCCK with the exception of the costs of interpretation and translation. A separate ruling on the amount of the costs shall be rendered by the court when such data is obtained pursuant to Article 100 Paragraph (2) of the CPCCK.

The property claims of the injured parties are referred for civil proceedings pursuant to Article 112 Paragraph (2) of the CPCCK.

REASONING

A. Procedural Background

Indictment PP nr. 169/2007 dated 10 September 2007 and filed by District Public Prosecutor Shyqyri Sylja charged the Accused with Aggravated Murder contrary to Article 147 Paragraph (9) of the PCCK and Unauthorized Ownership, Control, Possession or Use of Weapons contrary to Article 328 Paragraph (2) of the PCCK. The Indictment was confirmed on 20 November 2007 and the Main Trial began on 12 February 2008.

However, due to the forced displacement of the Mitrovica District Court staff from the courthouse in March 2008, the main trial was disrupted after a few sessions and could not be completed. The EULEX Chief Prosecutor took over the case on 17 August 2009 and assigned it to District Public Prosecutor Maria Bamieh, who petitioned for EULEX judges to hear the case.

EULEX judges took over the case on 14 October 2009 and held the Main Trial on 21 and 28 January 2010, and 04 and 16 February 2010. Closing arguments from Prosecutor Maria Bamieh and Defence Counsel Rexhep Kacaniku, as well as a statement by Injured Party B.H., were heard on 16 February 2010. The Verdict was orally rendered the same day.

B. Competence of the Court

Under Article 23 Item 1) i) of the CPCCK, District Courts are competent to hear criminal cases involving charges for which the law allows the imposition of a penal sentence of at least five years. Pursuant to Article 27 Paragraph (1) of the CPCCK, territorial jurisdiction is proper with the court in the district where a crime is alleged to have been committed.

As set forth above, the charge of Aggravated Murder pursuant to Article 147 Item 9 of the PCCK allows for the imposition of a minimum sentence of ten years of imprisonment. Further, the indictment in this case alleges that the accused committed the acts in _____ of _____ Municipality.

Therefore, the District Court of Mitrovica is the competent judicial body to hear this criminal proceeding.

On 14 October 2009 the President of the Assembly of EULEX Judges assigned the case to EULEX judges based on Articles 3.3 and 3.5 on the Law on the Jurisdiction, Case Selection and Case Allocation of EULEX Judges and Prosecutors.

Therefore, EULEX Judges assigned to the District Court of Mitrovica are competent to try this criminal case. The panel was composed of EULEX Criminal Judge Hajnalka Veronika Karpati as Presiding Judge and EULEX Judges Klaus Jung and Nikolay Entchev as panel members. All three judges are assigned to the District Court of Mitrovica.

C. Summary of Evidence Presented

During the course of the main trial the following witnesses were heard:

- (1) S.B. – Injured Party, 28 January 2010
- (2) B.H. – Injured Party, 28 January 2010
- (3) S.H. – brother of Accused, 02 February 2010

During the course of the main trial the statements of the following witnesses were read out:

- (4) L.H. – Injured Party, statement of 03 September 2007, read on 04 February 2010
- (5) P.H. – Injured Party, statement of 03 September 2007, read on 04 February 2010

On 04 February 2010, the following documents were read into the record:

- (6) Police Report 2007-BI-161 dated at page 90 of Prosecution bundle.
- (7) Police Report by Toger M.K. dated at page 110 of Prosecution bundle excluding the part of the report where the Accused gives information about the criminal offence committed.
- (8) Crime Scene Investigation Report by K.O. and F.G. dated at page 105 of Prosecution Bundle.
- (9) “List of Evidence” Police Report by K.O. dated 14.08.2007 at page 151 of Prosecution Bundle.
- (10) Forensics Identification Report by N.D. dated at page 136 of Prosecution Bundle.
- (11) Letter written by Accused at page 25 of Prosecution Bundle.
- (12) Letter written by Accused dated 17 January 2008 at page 60 of Prosecution Bundle.

- (13) OMPF Medical Examiner's Report MA07-129 dated 20 June 2007 at page 167 of Prosecution Bundle.
- (14) Forensics Report by F.L. at page 158 of Prosecution Bundle.
- (15) Forensics photographs on pages 185-196 of Prosecution Bundle.

During the main trial session on 04 February 2010 the Accused did not give a statement, but answered questions from the Prosecutor, Injured Party B.H. and the Panel members.

D. Evaluation of Presented Evidence

1. Factual Findings

Upon the evidence presented during the course of the main trial, the Court considers the following facts as proven:

Over a period of a few years prior to the critical event, the Accused **E.H.** and his wife, victim **R.H.**, were experiencing marital difficulties stemming from the Accused's strong, albeit baseless, suspicion that his wife was having an inappropriate relationship with **I.H.**. The Accused eventually insisted that his wife undergo a swearing ceremony to prove her fidelity, which took place before several members of the family including their adult daughter **B.H.** and the victim's brother **S.B.**. Despite this ceremony, and the victim's consistent denial of any wrongdoing, the Accused's suspicion and jealousy persisted, causing further problems in the marriage and leading up to the murder.

On _____ at around _____ hrs, the Accused and his wife were home alone in their house in _____ Municipality. The Accused had consumed at least one beer. He had stayed home from work. After they had some coffee, the Accused saw that his wife was picking up clothing and asked what she was doing. She replied that she wanted to go to _____. They then had a verbal argument regarding whether she needed the Accused's permission in order to go to _____. The Accused became angry and, in order to prevent his wife from leaving, as well as out of jealousy, he picked up his _____ made, calibre mm rifle with serial number _____, and shot his wife, **R.H.**, at least three times at close range, killing her instantly.

2. Evidence Establishing the Factual Findings

There were no eyewitnesses to the events which occurred in the morning of _____. However the Court was able to sufficiently clarify the factual situation from the numerous and corroborating witness statements, the documentary evidence of the case file, the crime scene report, the photo documentary, the ballistic report, the autopsy report, and the Accused's own admissions.

a. Summary of the Accused's Testimony

During the main trial session on 04 February 2010, the Accused voluntarily answered questions from the Prosecutor, Injured Party B.H. and the Panel. In the words of the Accused, the events leading immediately up to his killing of his wife were as follows:

The Accused was at home alone with his wife on the morning of . After they had coffee together, the Accused saw that his wife was gathering clothing from around the couch. The Accused asked her what she was doing and she replied that she was preparing the clothes because she wanted to go to . The Accused then told his wife that she needed his permission in order to go to because he was her husband. She refused to ask for his permission, and stated that she did not need to ask him because he was a tired, old man who was dead even though he was still alive. Due to this “verbal attack” by his wife, the Accused got upset and “lost control”.¹ He picked up his rifle, which was lying in the same room, and shot her.

The Accused could not recall the details of the actual shooting, including how many times he fired the rifle. However, the autopsy report confirms that R.H. was shot at least three times at close range using a rifled firearm, that each of the bullet wounds was individually fatal, and that the victim would have suffered an instantaneous death from these wounds.²

With regard to his belief of an ongoing relationship between the victim and I.H., the Accused testified that he “never” suspected his wife of having such a relationship³ and “never accused her” of such.⁴ When questioned why the victim was made to perform a swearing ceremony before the family, the Accused stated that his wife thought he suspected her of something, but he did not.⁵

The Accused also testified that he never physically abused the victim during their marriage and that they got along very well.⁶ He further testified that the victim enjoyed great freedom in their marriage – that “she could go wherever she wanted.”⁷

b. Partial Acceptance of the Accused's Testimony

With regard to the morning of , the Court accepted the Accused's testimony as credible only in so far as he described the objective factual circumstances which occurred on that critical morning. For example, the Court accepts that the victim was picking up

¹ Minutes of the Main Trial hearing on 04.02.2010, p. 19, 22 & 23.

² OMPF Medical Examiner's Office Autopsy Report dated 20 June 2007, p. 7.

³ Minutes of the Main Trial hearing on 04.02.2010, p. 13 & 16.

⁴ Minutes of the Main Trial hearing on 04.02.2010, p. 19.

⁵ Minutes of the Main Trial hearing on 04.02.2010, p. 17.

⁶ Minutes of the Main Trial hearing on 04.02.2010, p. 22.

⁷ Minutes of the Main Trial hearing on 04.02.2010, pp. 13, 18-19.

clothing for the purpose of preparing to leave the house to go to _____, as testified by the Accused and supported by photographs of the crime scene.

However, with regard to the Accused's subjective treatment of the victim during their marriage, the Court found that the Accused's testimony was not credible. Specifically, the Court rejects the Accused's denial of long-term abuse of the victim in the years prior to the killing and of his suspicions and jealousy regarding an alleged relationship between the victim and I.H.. These denials are directly challenged by the testimonies of the children and brother of the victim – and in one instance by the Accused himself – and the Court gave credit to these witness statements (as detailed below).

Of particular note is the Accused's claim that the victim was able to enjoy freedom of movement in their marriage. He testified that the victim was free to come and go from the house. However this is in direct contradiction to his own explanation that their argument on the critical morning stemmed from the victim's desire to leave the house *without* his permission. Other witness testimonies confirm that the victim needed the permission of the Accused to go somewhere and was not allowed to travel outside the home alone.

c. Testimonies of Credible Witnesses

While the testimonies of the children of the Accused and victim – B.H., L.H., and P.H. – as well as of the brother of the victim – S.B. – can not provide any concrete details of the critical event on _____, they do provide a clear picture of the long-term abuse of victim R.H. by the Accused during their marriage, the victim's fear of the Accused, and the Accused's persistent suspicions and accusations of an affair between the victim and I.H.. These testimonies are consistent and credible, and corroborate one another.

S.B. testified that the Accused informed him that I.H. had been alone with his wife (victim R.H.) and that he had suspicions about both of them. Approximately two months after this discussion, the Accused made the victim swear on the head of her son and on the head of S.B. that she did not have any relationship with I.H.. The victim was forced to perform this swearing ceremony in front of S.B. and other members of the family. The victim later told S.B. that despite the swearing ceremony, the Accused continued to suspect her of having a relationship with I.H. and never truly reconciled with her.

S.B. also testified that on one occasion the victim left her marital home for several days and went to stay at the home of her daughter, B.H., because of a fight with the Accused regarding I.H. and because she was afraid of the Accused. She took her two children, P. and L., with her because she was afraid that the Accused would harm them. After this, the victim "did not dare" to return home on her own.⁸ However, the family members intervened and brought her back to her home with the Accused, upon when she informed S.B. that she was afraid of the Accused because he had threatened her and had previously

⁸ Minutes of the Main Trial hearing on 28 January 2010, p.6.

sexually violated her with a water hose and a beer bottle.⁹ The victim told S.B. that after this violence, she was never at ease with the Accused.

According to S.B., the murder occurred over one year after the swearing ceremony and approximately five to six months after the victim had left home for a few days and stayed with B.H..

B.H. testified before the Court on 28 January 2010. According to her testimony, the problems in her parents' marriage which led to the murder started around 2003/2004. The Accused was drinking, and would exert a great deal of pressure on the victim, which B.H. believes caused her mother to have fainting spells. The victim was required to ask permission from the Accused in order to leave the house for any reason. When the Accused would allow her to go out somewhere, she would not be allowed to go alone but would have to be accompanied by the Accused or one of their children. In addition, the Accused was always accusing his wife of having a relationship with I.H., and this continued even after the victim underwent the swearing ceremony.

B.H. also testified about the Accused's violent behaviour towards his children. On one occasion he threw an axe towards his daughter L.H., and on another occasion he hit B.H. two or three times in the head with a torch and threatened to "go get my rifle".¹⁰

B.H. corroborated S.B.'s testimony regarding the incident when the victim left her house with her children P. and L. and stayed with B.H. out of fear of the Accused. During the victim's stay, she informed B.H. for the first time about the various ways in which the Accused had abused her – including beating her, tying a rope around her neck, pointing a rifle at her neck, accusing her of having an affair with I.H., and sexually violating her with a beer bottle.¹¹ The victim told B.H. that while the Accused was violating her with the beer bottle he stated "Maybe this bottle is enough for you because I am not as big as I., is he this big?"¹²

B.H. also confirmed that after the family brought the victim back to her home with the Accused, and they allegedly reconciled, they continued to have problems and quarrels.

According to the statement of P.H.,¹³ during the last 2-3 years, his parents quarrelled often and he was awakened from his sleep many times by the Accused's verbal threats to his wife. On one occasion P. witnessed the Accused threaten the victim with a weapon. P. stated that there were three reasons for the fighting – the Accused's drinking, money issues, and the Accused's suspicion that his wife was having a relationship with I.H.. When the family tried to convince the Accused that the victim was not having an affair

⁹ Minutes of the Main Trial hearing on 28 January 2010, p. 6 & 10; Statement of S.B. to Public Prosecutor dated 03.09.2007.

¹⁰ Minutes of the Main Trial hearing on 28 January 2010, p. 12.

¹¹ Minutes of the Main Trial hearing on 28 January 2010, p. 12-13.

¹² Minutes of the Main Trial hearing on 28 January 2010, p. 13.

¹³ Minutes of hearing of witness before District Public Prosecutors Office, 03 September 2007, p. 80 of Prosecution bundle.

with I.H., he accused them of being on the victim's side and threatened to kill them as well. For this reason, P. and his sister went to stay with B.H. in .

The statement of L.H.¹⁴ is consistent with B.H. and P.H. in all aspects. L.H. stated that her parents' marital problems began in 2003. Her father, the Accused, put pressure on her mother and threatened her. These threats were a result of three reasons: alcohol, money, and the Accused's belief that the victim was having an affair with I.H.. L. corroborated that she, her mother and P.H. went to stay with B.H. for some days because the Accused had threatened them and her mother was afraid to return home. L.'s statement also corroborates that the Accused compelled the victim to swear in the presence of family members that she was not having an affair with I.H.. However, despite this swearing, the Accused continued to suspect and maltreat his wife. In fact, L. stopped her education in order to stay home and protect her mother from the Accused.

d. Testimony of S.H.

The Court also heard the testimony of the brother of the Accused, S.H., on 04 February 2010. S.H.'s testimony did not add any relevant additional information to the evidence. Firstly, S.H. did not witness the criminal offence, and only found out about the murder of the victim through his daughter. Secondly, the witness conveyed that when his daughter went to the home of the Accused on the critical day, she was only told by the Accused that he had killed his wife "for his own reasons" without any further specification.¹⁵ Lastly, although the witness and his family lived in close proximity to the home of the Accused and the victim, and although the witness stated that he was close to the family, the Court found that his testimony could not be relied upon due to his lack of knowledge about the marital problems between the Accused and his wife. S.H. testified that he did not have any knowledge of the Accused's concerns about I.H., despite the fact that this suspicion was well known within the Accused's family and the victim's brother S.B.. He also testified that the only reason he was aware of for the victim having stayed at the home of B.H. was because the victim was ill, whereas the testimonies of S.B., B.H., P.H., and L.H. established that the three of them left the house following threats from the Accused and that the victim was afraid to return.

The only statement by S.H. which was corroborated by other witnesses is that the Accused drank a great deal of alcohol, and "it was like water to him."¹⁶

e. The Court's Conclusions

In consideration of all the witness testimonies, as well as the statements of the Accused, the Court reached the following conclusions.

¹⁴ Minutes of hearing of witness before District Public Prosecutors Office, 03 September 2007, p. 75-76 of Prosecution bundle.

¹⁵ Minutes of the Main Trial Hearing on 04 February 2010, p. 4 & 5.

¹⁶ Minutes of the Main Trial Hearing on 04 February 2010, p. 4.

The Accused had a history of mistreating and abusing his wife in the years leading up to the murder. The victim enjoyed little freedom, and could only leave the house upon the permission of the Accused and while accompanied. The victim was physically abused by the Accused, including being sexually violated by the Accused using a beer bottle and a water pipe. The Court drew this last conclusion based on its finding that the testimonies of B.H. and S.B. were credible, and that it is unrealistic that the victim, described as a simple wife and housemother from a small village, would invent such stories which would be extremely shameful and humiliating for her.

The Accused had become obsessed with his suspicion that the victim and I.H. were having an affair. This suspicion was not grounded on any rational basis. As pointed out by Defence Counsel in his closing, I. and the victim spent only a few minutes alone together during a time when there were many guests in the house. However, the fact that such a suspicion was unrealistic or irrational does not belie the conclusion that the Accused harboured it. In fact, it appears that the Accused held a persistent and strong belief that this relationship existed, and could not be swayed from this destructive belief by a formal swearing ceremony or the assurances of his close family members.

On _____, the Accused killed his wife for two reasons; Out of jealousy stemming from his obsessive suspicions of her having an affair with I.H., and in order to prevent her from leaving the house and going to _____.

The Court notes that it was not sufficiently established during the trial whether the victim intended to go to _____ for a short visit, or whether she intended to leave her husband. The Accused testified that the victim intended for both of them to move together to _____. However, the Court heard ample evidence of abuse of the victim at the hands of the Accused, and cannot rule out that the victim was in the process of leaving her marital home, as she had done once previously out of fear of the Accused. However, the exact intention of the victim on this point is not necessary for the adjudication of this trial.

E. Legal Qualification

1. Applicable Law

The panel referred to the Provisional Criminal Code of Kosovo as that was the criminal code in effect when the criminal acts were committed. The application of the new law, the Criminal Code of Kosovo would not be more favourable for the Accused. Under the law, in such a case, the law in effect at the time of commission of the criminal act shall be applied. With regard to the procedure code, the panel refers to the Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo as the law in effect when the criminal case is tried.

2. Aggravated Murder vs Murder Committed in a State of Mental Distress

There is no question as to the guilt of the Accused of committing a murder, as he admitted to killing his wife before the Court. The issue raised is whether it was an act of Aggravated Murder as charged by the Prosecution, or Murder Committed in a State of Mental Distress as argued by Defence Counsel.

The Court found that the act committed by the Accused constituted Aggravated Murder under the legal qualification of Item 9 of Article 147 of the PCKK – a killing where the perpetrator deprives another person of his or her life because of unscrupulous revenge or other base motives. In the case at hand, the Court found that the Accused had developed an obsession with the idea that his wife and I.H. were engaged in a relationship. The evidence shows that this belief was deep and stubborn. Even after compelling his wife to perform a swearing ceremony before the family, the Accused could not rid himself of the feeling of jealousy he had over the alleged affair. For this reason, the couple experienced marital problems which continued after the swearing ceremony, and culminated on the critical day when the victim tried to leave the house and the Accused killed her. He was moved to commit the murder by the base motive of jealousy, which was indivisibly intertwined with his desire to prevent his wife from leaving.

The Court rejects the argument of the Defence Counsel that the act falls under the qualification of Murder Committed in a State of Mental Distress pursuant to Article 148 of the PCKK. Article 148 is applicable when the perpetrator of the killing was brought, through no fault of his own, into a state of severe shock caused by an attack, maltreatment or grave insult by the murder victim. In the current case, the required elements are not satisfied. First, there was no evidence that the victim attacked or maltreated the Accused. Rather, the victim suffered years of abuse from the Accused. In addition, her alleged statement to the Accused on the critical morning that he was a tired, old man whose permission she did not need, does not rise to the level of an “attack” as claimed by the Accused. Nor does her decision to leave the house without his permission constitute a grave insult. Secondly, the manner in which the act was committed does not establish that the Accused was in a state of severe shock. The Accused used a rifle which had to be manually cocked in between each firing, and shot the victim three times. Therefore, he had to have the mental awareness and self control in order to load and cock the rifle in between each shot.

3. Criminal Liability of the Accused

The Court found that the Accused is not relieved of criminal liability due to any temporary or permanent mental deficiency or disease. The psychiatric expertise performed pursuant to a Court Order provides a clear answer that the Accused cannot be considered as mentally incompetent or suffering from diminished mental capacity as required by Article 12 of the PCKK. The expert doctors concluded that at the time of the commission of the criminal offence, the Accused did not suffer from any permanent or temporary mental illness or disorder, and his capacity to control himself and understand

the consequences of his acts were “decreased but not essentially”.¹⁷ Article 12 Paragraph 2 of the PCKK requires that for a diminished mental capacity, the actor’s ability to understand or control his actions or omissions must be “substantially diminished”.

F. Sentencing

When imposing the criminal sanction, the Court must bear in mind both the general purpose of punishment – that is to suppress socially dangerous activities by deterring others from committing similar criminal acts – and the specific purpose, which is to prevent the offender from re-offending. In the present case, the Panel came to the conclusion that only by applying the imposed sentence of imprisonment would the above-mentioned double purpose be reached. The Accused’s cold-blooded murder of his wife after long-term abuse was a grave case of criminal act, and the sentence imposed should send a strong message to society that such treatment of women cannot be tolerated and should be punished accordingly.

In determining the duration of punishment, the Court must evaluate all mitigating and aggravating factors, pursuant to Article 64 paragraph (1) of the PCKK.

The Court considered as mitigating circumstances the old age of the Accused, the fact that he has no previous criminal record, his health condition, and that he partly admitted the criminal offences - he pled guilty to murder and unlawful possession and use of weapon. The Court took as aggravating circumstances the long-term abuse to which the Accused subjected his wife, the victim’s old age, and the fact that she was mother of seven children. Also, a special aggravating circumstance is the manner in which the criminal act was committed - in cold blood, execution style at close range, with a weapon which required manually cocking before each of the three bullets fired into the victim’s body.

For the criminal offence of Aggravated Murder in violation of Article 147 Item 9 of the PCKK, the law foresees a minimum punishment of ten (10) years of imprisonment. By applying the cited Article and considering all of the mitigating and aggravating circumstances, the Court imposed a sentence of fourteen (14) years of imprisonment for the Aggravated Murder.

For the criminal offence of Unauthorized Ownership, Control, Possession or Use of Weapons in violation of Article 328 Paragraph (2) of the PCKK the law foresees a punishment of a fine or by imprisonment of one to eight years. The Court imposed a sentence of two (2) years of imprisonment for this criminal act.

As the Accused has committed two criminal acts, pursuant to the rules of calculation of a compounded sentence, the aggregate punishment must be higher than each individual

¹⁷ Report on Examination of Mental Status of E.H. by Drs. F.D., N.S., and N.M., Department of Psychiatry, University Clinical Center of Kosova, 21 April 2008.

punishment but not as high as the sum of the prescribed punishments. Therefore, the Court imposed an aggregate punishment of fifteen (15) years of imprisonment.

The Accused has been in detention on remand since . That period is to be credited in the imposed punishment of imprisonment pursuant to Article 73 Paragraph (1) of the PCCK.

G. Confiscated Items

The weapon used to commit the criminal offences - an , made, calibre mm rifle with serial number - is hereby confiscated pursuant to Article 60 Paragraph (1) and Article 328 Paragraph (5) of the PCCK.

H. Costs

The Accused shall reimburse the costs of criminal proceedings pursuant to Article 102 Paragraph (1) of the CPCK with the exception of the costs of interpretation and translation. A separate ruling on the amount of the costs shall be rendered by the court when such data is obtained pursuant to Article 100 Paragraph (2) of the CPCK.

I. Compensation Claim

On 16 February 2010, B.H., as Injured Party, filed a property claim on behalf of herself and in the name of her brother and sisters as well. The claim was orally announced on the last day of the main trial sessions, after the closing argument of the Public Prosecutor. It would have required further inquires and proof to establish whether and to what extent the claim was justified, which would have delayed the criminal procedure significantly. Therefore, the panel instructed the Injured Parties to file a separate law suit in civil litigation.

**District Court of Mitrovica
P. nr. 134/08**

Prepared in English, an authorized language.

Recording Officer

Presiding Judge

Tara Khan

Hajnalka Veronika Karpati

Legal remedy:

Authorized persons may file an appeal in written form against this verdict to the Supreme Court of Kosovo through the District Court of Mitrovica within fifteen (15) days from the date the copy of the judgment has been received, pursuant to Article 398 Paragraph (1) of the CPCK.