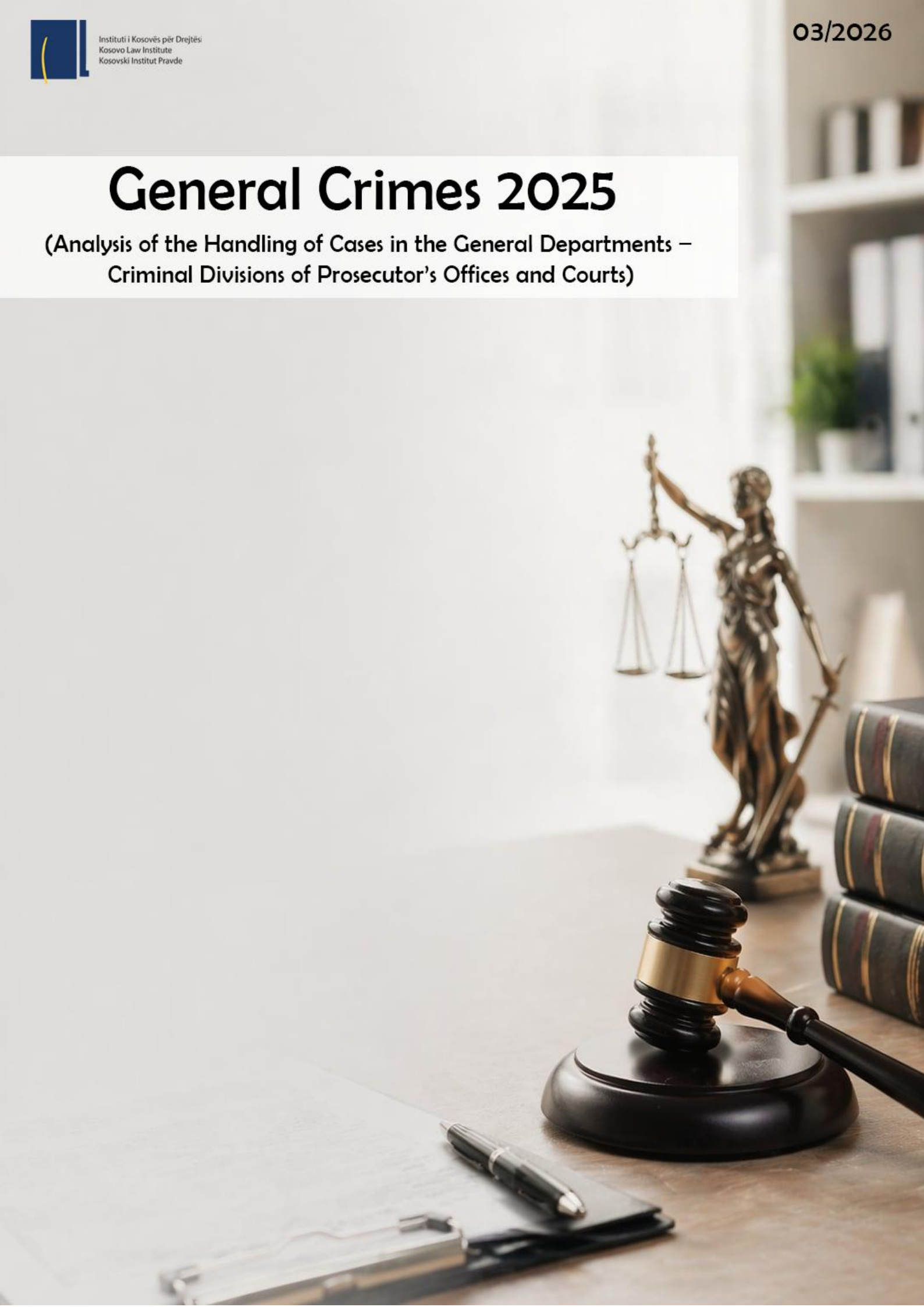




General Crimes 2025

(Analysis of the Handling of Cases in the General Departments –
Criminal Divisions of Prosecutor's Offices and Courts)



Author: Gzim Shala

Special contribution: Anesa Hoxha, Zamira Krasniqi dhe Flamur Kabashi

Editors: Ehat Miftaraj and Betim Musliu

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About KLI:

Kosovo Law Institute, is a non-profit organization of public policy, a think-tank specialized in the justice sector.

KLI, Str. Ilaz Agushi

Pristina

E: info@kli-ks.org

www.kli-ks.org

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List of acronyms

KLI	–	Kosovo Law Institute
ECtHR	–	ECtHR
ECHR	–	ECHR
KJC	–	Kosovo Judicial Council
KPC	–	Kosovo Prosecutorial Council
CC	–	CC
GD	–	GD
BP	–	Basic Prosecutor
BC	–	Basic Court

1. Executive Summary

This report presents trends and practices in the prosecution and adjudication of cases handled by the General Departments (hereinafter: GD) of the Prosecutor's Offices and the GDs – Criminal Divisions of the courts in Kosovo during 2025. Based on the analysis of 50 indictments, 200 judgments of the Basic Courts, and 100 judgments of the Court of Appeals, as well as consultations with all relevant stakeholders, the report presents the situation regarding caseload, efficiency, duration of case handling, sentencing policy, and other relevant findings.

The findings of this report show that the GDs of the BP's Offices during 2025 faced a high workload and an increase in the number of unresolved cases. Almost all prosecutor's offices operated with a negative balance, with the exception of the BP's Office in Peja. Furthermore, although the national indicative norm per prosecutor has been met, this has not been reflected equally across all prosecutor's offices.

Furthermore, Kosovo Law Institute (hereinafter: KLI) has also analyzed the speed of response of the State Prosecutor, seizure and confiscation, as well as the role of the State Prosecutor in sentencing policy. The findings show that, with some exceptions, the State Prosecutor has responded relatively quickly in filing indictments. However, the use of seizure and confiscation remains limited, while the contribution of the State Prosecutor to sentencing policy continues to be largely formal. In most cases, mitigating and aggravating circumstances were either not included at all or were included without proper elaboration, while the Supreme Court's Sentencing Policy Guidelines remain very rarely applied in the indictments filed.

The findings of this report show that the GDs – Criminal Divisions of the Basic Courts (hereinafter: BC) managed to reduce the number of unresolved cases by the end of 2025. However, even in the case of the courts, differences in workload and efficiency between them remain significant. Moreover, the reduction in the number of unresolved cases does not necessarily imply that efficiency issues have been overcome, as the duration of case handling continues to remain high.

Also, KLI has also analyzed the age of cases and the duration of case processing. The findings show that very old cases continue to be handled in the Basic Courts, including cases with indictments filed more than a decade ago. Likewise, the average duration of case handling at first instance remains high, and when this is combined with proceedings at the Court of Appeals, it results in criminal proceedings lasting on average around two years and five months until a final judgment is issued.

Additionally, KLI has analyzed the application of European Court of Human Rights (hereinafter: ECtHR) jurisprudence, decision-making on civil property

claims, and the use of additional penalties. The findings show that the jurisprudence of the ECtHR is almost not applied at all in the analyzed judgments, property claims are addressed very rarely, while additional penalties remain the exception rather than a regular judicial practice. This indicates that, despite the existing legal framework, a significant portion of the instruments that affect the efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of criminal adjudication are not used to a sufficient extent.

Finally, KLI also analyzed sentencing policy in the judgments of the Basic Courts and the Court of Appeals. The findings show that in many cases courts continue to use general reasoning without sufficient individualization of sentences, including cases of double application of mitigating circumstances. Likewise, the Court of Appeals, in the analyzed cases, did not act differently from the first instance, upholding judgments even where deficiencies were observed in reasoning and in the application of the Supreme Court's Sentencing Guidelines.

Ultimately, this report demonstrates that the main challenge of the GDs is not only the volume of cases handled, but also many other factors that need to be strengthened in the periods ahead.

2. Metodology

This report is based on the analysis of the practice of prosecution and adjudication of cases handled by the GDs of the prosecution offices and courts in Kosovo during 2025. In order to generate findings that are as accurate as possible, KLI has used a mixed methodology of research and analysis.

This report has been drafted based on the findings generated from the analysis of indictments and judgments in cases handled by the GDs of the Prosecutor's Offices and Courts. In order to accurately reflect the situation and generate appropriate findings, the analysis of these acts was conducted based on a predefined set of indicators.

For the purposes of this report, a total of the following were analyzed:

- 50 indictments filed by the Basic Prosecutor's Offices in Kosovo;
- 200 convictions issued by the Basic Courts;
 - 50 convictions from the Basic Courts in Prishtina
 - 25 convictions from each of the six (6) other basic Courts;
- 100 judgments issued by the Court of Appeals;

The indictments were obtained through requests for access to public documents addressed to the BP's Offices in Kosovo. Their selection was made by the prosecutors themselves, whereby 14 indictments were obtained from the BP's Office in Prishtina, while 6 indictments were obtained from each of the other prosecutor's offices. Meanwhile, the judgments were selected randomly from the decisions published on the official website of the Kosovo Judicial Council.

The analysis includes cases of different criminal natures handled by the GDs during 2025. Within this analysis, the efficiency and workload of the institutions, the duration of case handling, the application of legal provisions and judicial standards, prosecutorial practices, and judicial decision-making practices, among others, have been examined.

On the other hand, this report also includes interviews with court presidents and chief prosecutors, conducted by KLI in cooperation with the media platform "Betimi për Drejtësi".

Furthermore, in order to ensure inclusiveness, this report was shared for comments with all relevant stakeholders prior to its publication.

3. Prosecutorial Caseload

The GDs (hereinafter: GD) of the BP's Offices (hereinafter: BP) started 2025 with a total of 21,617 unresolved cases, while by the end of the nine-month period this number had reached 23,545. This shows that during this period these departments were not able to resolve as many cases as they received, resulting in an increase in the number of cases at the end of the reporting period.

In general, almost all BP's Offices have operated with a negative balance, meaning they have resolved fewer cases than they have received. The only exception is the BP's Office in Peja, which managed to resolve 192 more cases than it received, making it the only prosecutor's office with a positive balance during the reporting period.

The highest workload continues to remain in the BP's Office in Prishtina, which not only had the largest number of active cases but also recorded the highest increase in unresolved cases. Increases in unresolved cases have also been observed in other prosecutor's offices, indicating that the issue of workload management is not limited to a single prosecutor's office.

Prosecution Office	Pending cases at the beginning of 2025	Incoming cases	Active cases	Cases resolved	Pending cases at the end of 2025	Difference
Prishtina	7675	6184	13859	5216	8643	+968
Prizren	1564	2723	4287	2359	1928	+364
Pejë	3035	2832	5867	3024	2843	-192
Ferizaj	1506	2047	3553	2026	1527	+21
Mitrovica	5134	1794	6928	1529	5399	+265
Gjakovë	2432	1900	4332	1609	2723	+291
Gjilan	271	1874	2145	1663	482	+211
Total	21617	19354	40971	17426	23545	+1928

Table 1: Workload of the GDs of the BP's Offices in the first nine months of 2025¹

4. Workload and Efficiency of Prosecutors by Prosecutor's Offices

Regarding caseload, in the first nine (9) months of 2025, at the national level, on average, one prosecutor was responsible for approximately 519 cases.

¹ **Note:** The data presented in the tables regarding the workload of prosecution offices and prosecutors cover only the first nine months of 2025.

However, this average is not reflected equally across all BP's Offices, as the differences between them are significant.

In some prosecutor's offices, the caseload per prosecutor is significantly higher than the average. This is particularly evident in Mitrovica and Gjakova, where a prosecutor handled an average of 866 cases, as well as in Peja with 652 cases per prosecutor. Meanwhile, in some other prosecutor's offices, the caseload per prosecutor is lower than the national average. Gjilan has the lowest workload with 268 cases per prosecutor, followed by Prizren with 330 and Ferizaj with 395 cases per prosecutor. The BP's Office in Prishtina, although it has the highest absolute number of active cases, has an average workload of 513 cases per prosecutor, which is close to the national average.

In order to balance the workload among prosecutor's offices, the KPC should consider the possibility of temporary or permanent transfer of prosecutors from offices with lower workloads to those with higher workloads. Such an approach would enable a more equitable distribution of cases, better workload balance, and improved efficiency in handling cases within the GDs.

Prosecution Office	Cases resolved during 20025	Number of prosecutors	Average number of cases resolved per prosecutor
Prishtina	13859	27	513
Prizren	4287	13	330
Pejë	5867	9	652
Ferizaj	3553	9	395
Mitrovica	6928	8	866
Gjakovë	4332	5	866
Gjilan	2145	8	268
Total	40971	79	519

Table 2: Comparison of the Number of Cases with the Number of Prosecutors

Meanwhile, regarding efficiency, the data show that the level of case resolution also varies significantly among the BP's Offices. At the national level, a prosecutor in the GDs resolved an average of 221 cases during the first nine (9) months of 2025. However, as with workload, this average is not reflected equally across all prosecutor's offices.

The highest efficiency is observed in the BP's Office in Peja, where a prosecutor resolved an average of 336 cases, followed by Gjakova with 322 resolved cases per prosecutor. These two prosecutor's offices not only demonstrate the highest efficiency, but are also among those with the highest workload per prosecutor.

On the other hand, lower efficiency is observed in Prizren, Prishtina, and Mitrovica, where the average number of cases resolved per prosecutor remains below the national average. In particular, the BP's Office in Mitrovica is characterized by a very high workload per prosecutor but a relatively low number of resolved cases, indicating a disproportion between the workload and the results achieved.

Prosecution Office	Cases resolved during 2025	Number of prosecutors	Average number of cases resolved per prosecutor
Prishtina	5216	27	193
Prizren	2359	13	181
Pejë	3024	9	336
Ferizaj	2026	9	225
Mitrovica	1529	8	191
Gjakovë	1609	5	322
Gjilan	1663	8	208
Total	17426	79	221

Table 3: Comparison between the Number of Resolved Cases and the Number of Prosecutors.

According to Administrative Instruction No. 01/2025 on the determination of the indicative norm for State Prosecutors, a prosecutor in the GDs of the BP's Offices is required to resolve 198 criminal cases within one year.

In line with this, KLI's findings show that the indicative norm of 198 cases resolved per prosecutor per year, as defined by Administrative Instruction No. 01/2025, has generally been achieved at the national level, as the average number of cases resolved per prosecutor in the GDs of the BP's Offices during 2025 was 221. However, this norm has not been met equally across all prosecutor's offices. While the BP's Offices in Peja, Gjakova, Ferizaj, and Gjilan have exceeded the indicative norm, the BP's Offices in Prishtina, Prizren, and Mitrovica have remained below this standard.

However, given that the shortfall below this standard is not very high, several factors may have influenced this outcome. The first factor is that some prosecutors are serving an initial mandate. According to Administrative Instruction No. 01/2025, prosecutors in the GDs during their initial training period are required to complete 88 cases within one year, in contrast to those with a full mandate, who are required to resolve 198 cases.

In this context, the efficiency of the prosecution offices may also have been influenced by the fact that some of the prosecutors assigned to these departments were serving their initial mandate.

The number of prosecutors serving their initial mandate during 2025 is presented in the table below:

Prosecution Office	Prosecutors with an initial mandate
Prishtina	15
Prizren	6
Pejë	4
Ferizaj	6
Mitrovica	4
Gjakovë	9
Gjilan	6
Total	50

Table 4. Number of Prosecutors Serving Their Initial Mandate During 2025

On the other hand, movements/changes of prosecutors during the reporting period may also have affected overall efficiency.

In relation to this report, the data on the number of cases and the number of prosecutors were obtained from the nine-month work report of the prosecutor's offices for 2025.² However, based on comments received from the BP's Offices, in some cases the reported number of prosecutors does not fully reflect the number of prosecutors who were actually engaged throughout this period in handling cases in the GDs.

² "Nine-Month Work Report of the State Prosecutor – January–September 2025." Office of the State Prosecutor, December 2025.

In this regard, the BP's Office in Prishtina has emphasized that during the reporting period there were various circumstances that affected the effective engagement of prosecutors in handling cases. According to this institution, the total number of prosecutors presented in the nine-month report does not necessarily mean that all of these prosecutors were continuously and fully engaged in the GDs, due to factors such as internal institutional movements, assignments to other departments, and other operational circumstances that affect the distribution of work.

Likewise, the BP's Office in Prizren has emphasized that the number of prosecutors presented in the nine-month report does not fully reflect the factual situation during 2025. According to this prosecutor's office, although the GD had 13 prosecutors at the beginning of the year, this number was significantly reduced during the year as a result of retirements, promotions, transfers, and suspensions from duty of several prosecutors, leading to the department operating with a considerably lower number of prosecutors for a substantial part of the year. Furthermore, this prosecutor's office has noted that newly appointed prosecutors with an initial mandate had a limited initial workload, which also affected the overall capacity for handling cases. In this context, according to the institution, the reduction in the number of prosecutors directly impacted the processing and resolution of cases during the reporting period.

Likewise, according to interviews with chief prosecutors of the BP's Offices conducted by 'Betimi për Drejtësi', the insufficient number of prosecutors emerges as one of the issues that has a direct impact on the workload of prosecutor's offices. During the interviews, requests for increasing the number of prosecutors were also mentioned.³ The Chief Prosecutor of the BP's Office in

³ Interview with the Chief Prosecutor of the Basic Prosecutor's Office in Gjakova, Enis Gashi & KLI "KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Basic Prosecutor's Office in Gjakova". (See link: [14](https://kli-ks.org/drejtuesit-e-ikd-se-avokojne-per-zbatimin-e-rekomandimeve-ne-prokurorine-themelore-ne-prishtine/?fbclid=IwY2xjawRUSVbleHRuA2FlbQlxMABicmlkETJPRzcxMWVXd0xkOU1TM1Vzc3J0YwZhcHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODlwMDg5MgABHoRMu79OzS5p_7LseXslC7uLeKprMLa8yRH4</p></div><div data-bbox=)

Gjakova, Enis Gashi, stated that the office is currently operating with nine (9) prosecutors, while assessing that it should have around 15 prosecutors.⁴ Similarly, the Chief Prosecutor of the BP's Office in Peja, Lumturije Vuçetaj, stated that she has submitted a request for at least four additional prosecutors.⁵

Meanwhile, the Chief Prosecutor of the BP's Office in Prizren, Petrit Kryeziu, stated that the office is currently short by five prosecutors and that by next year, due to the retirement of three prosecutors, the shortage will increase to eight prosecutors.⁶

Meanwhile, according to the Acting Chief Prosecutor of the BP's Office in Mitrovica, Njazi Rexha, the high caseload in this prosecutor's office represents

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⁴ Interview with the Chief Prosecutor of the Basic Prosecutor's Office in Gjakova, Enis Gashi & KLI "KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Basic Prosecutor's Office in Gjakova". (See link: https://kli-ks.org/drejtuesit-e-ikd-se-avokojne-per-zbatimin-e-rekomandimeve-ne-prokurorine-themelore-ne-gjakove/?fbclid=IwY2xjawRUR3xleHRuA2FlbQlxMABicmlkETJPRzcxMWVXd0xkOU1TM1Vzc3J0YwZhchHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODlwMDg5MgABHrLAv4Vf2gd9OTN0QA69vk4w2lrC4Wwx23HMDHd01XZvw0YGP0dYC2kQjFb_aem_BampUcPYfiEt8yBMBCRqlw);

⁵ "Chief Prosecutor of Peja: We completed 104% of cases". Betimi për Drejtësi. 21 March 2026. (See link: <https://betimiperdrejtesi.com/kryeprokurorja-e-pejes-perfunduam-104-te-lendeve/>) & KLI, "KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Basic Prosecutor's Office in Peja". (See link: https://kli-ks.org/drejtuesit-e-ikd-se-avokojne-per-zbatimin-e-rekomandimeve-ne-prokurorine-themelore-ne-peje/?fbclid=IwY2xjawRUSkhleHRuA2FlbQlxMABicmlkETJPRzcxMWVXd0xkOU1TM1Vzc3J0YwZhchHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODlwMDg5MgABHmFt7QvNoRU0AiOxG_Ke-Rtc-MUEuBZqIK6GL2MKniUNKz56V1W4ZGvKE2d_aem_B3md3LrZHcbIhowbLPDKjA).

⁶ "Chief Prosecutor Kryeziu: We need a prosecution building and an increase in the number of prosecutors". Betimi për Drejtësi. 06 April 2026. (See link: <https://betimiperdrejtesi.com/kryeprokurori-kryeziu-kemi-nevoje-per-nje-objekt-te-prokurorise-dhe-rritjen-e-numrit-te-prokuroreve/>)

& KLI, "KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Basic Prosecutor's Office in Prizren". (see link: https://kli-ks.org/drejtuesit-e-ikd-se-avokojne-per-zbatimin-e-rekomandimeve-ne-prokurorine-themelore-ne-prizren/?fbclid=IwY2xjawRUSZ5leHRuA2FlbQlxMABicmlkETJPRzcxMWVXd0xkOU1TM1Vzc3J0YwZhchHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODlwMDg5MgABHsrrJFoArjlxAbOQZCSyYXDXJSfHVwbAcYQYE2g8_XWQgw06hAn9WBKM-63-aem_iHuOqgz0wzm2LbDZ1PgggA)

an accumulated problem over the years, influenced by structural circumstances and specific institutional developments, including the period after 2008, when the justice system in this region operated with limited capacities. He emphasizes that the situation worsened particularly after 2022, when following the resignation of Serbian prosecutors, the office has operated with minimal capacity, resulting in each prosecutor handling up to around 1,000 cases and creating a significant risk of case becoming subject to the statute of limitations.

According to him, operational challenges have continued during 2025 as well, including difficulties in representation at court hearings due to the disproportion between the number of judges and prosecutors.⁷

Meanwhile, during these interviews it was also mentioned that not all prosecutors have professional associates.⁸

5. Responsiveness of the State Prosecutor

Regarding case handling, KLI has also analyzed the speed of response of the State Prosecutor, in terms of the time between the year in which the criminal offence is suspected to have been committed and the year in which the indictment was filed. This is because, just like adjudication, criminal prosecution should also be characterized by efficiency and timely response within a reasonable period. In this regard, the analyzed indictments show that, with

⁷ Interview with the Acting Chief Prosecutor of the Basic Prosecutor's Office in Mitrovica, Nijazi Rexha, & KLI "KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Basic Prosecutor's Office in Mitrovica". (See link: https://kli-ks.org/drejtuesit-e-ikd-se-avokojne-per-zbatimin-e-rekomandimeve-ne-prokurorine-themelore-ne-mitrovice/?fbclid=IwY2xjawRUSAVleHRuA2FibQlxMABicmlkETJPRzcxMWVXd0xkOU1TM1Vzc3J0YwZhcHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODlwMDg5MgABHhY5WgboB5BX4-080Uym9li173O91zS7WbDcCa0LlBuB1I23pO2S4YJxJKF_aem_3Bywbp0BnfN-MsaWgTmDrA).

⁸ "Chief Prosecutor Vuçetaj: 89.3% of indictments have resulted in judgments". Betimi për Drejtësi. 21 March 2026. (See link: <https://betimiperdrejtesi.com/kryeprokurorja-vucetaj-89-3-te-aktakuzave-kane-perfunduar-me-aktgjykime-denuesebottom-of-form/>), & KLI, "KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Basic Prosecutor's Office in Peja". (See link: https://kli-ks.org/drejtuesit-e-ikd-se-avokojne-per-zbatimin-e-rekomandimeve-ne-prokurorine-themelore-ne-peje/?fbclid=IwY2xjawRUSkhleHRuA2FibQlxMABicmlkETJPRzcxMWVXd0xkOU1TM1Vzc3J0YwZhcHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODlwMDg5MgABHmFt17QvNoRU0AiOxG_Ke-Rtc-MUEuBzqIK6GL2MKniUNKz56V1W4ZGvke2d_aem_B3md3LrZHcbIhowbLPDKjA);

"Chief Prosecutor Gashi says that he learned from the Director of the Secretariat that the prosecutorial system has a debt of around 8 million euros". Betimi për Drejtësi. 4 April 2026. (See link: <https://betimiperdrejtesi.com/kryeprokurori-gashi-thote-se-nga-drejtori-i-sekretariatit-kuptoi-ge-rreth-8-milione-euro-borxh-ka-sistemi-prokurorial/>) & KLI "KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Basic Prosecutor's Office in Prishtina". (See link: https://kli-ks.org/drejtuesit-e-ikd-se-avokojne-per-zbatimin-e-rekomandimeve-ne-prokurorine-themelore-ne-prishtine/?fbclid=IwY2xjawRUSVbleHRuA2FibQlxMABicmlkETJPRzcxMWVXd0xkOU1TM1Vzc3J0YwZhcHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODlwMDg5MgABHoRMu79OzS5p_7LseXsIC7uLeKprMLa8yRH4a0MMmu1HMbY-Jx6_MdGcst24_aem_9xLGviwbyV_lu1uJoBTMNA).

some exceptions, the State Prosecutor has acted efficiently in relation to the criminal offences for which indictments were filed.

The data show that the vast majority of indictments filed during 2025 relate precisely to criminal offences that are suspected to have been committed during the same year. Meanwhile, there are also cases in which indictments were filed for criminal offences that are suspected to have been committed in 2020 or 2021. However, in relation to the overall sample, the data indicate that, with some exceptions, in most cases the State Prosecutor's response was relatively swift, addressing criminal liability for the alleged offences in a timely manner.

Year in which the criminal offence is suspected to have been committed	Number of indictments
2020	3
2021	1
2023	1
2024	12
2025	33

Table 5: Years in Which the Criminal Offences Were Committed in the Indictments Filed During 2025.

6. Seizure and Confiscation

Seizure and confiscation are important mechanisms in combating crime, as they aim to deprive offenders of the financial benefit obtained from criminal acts and to prevent further gains. However, these measures are not applicable in every criminal case, as their implementation depends on the nature of the offense and the existence of assets or items linked to the crime. Taking this issue and this limitation into account, KLI has analyzed the use of these measures in the indictments of the GDs during 2025.

From the analysis of 50 indictments of the GDs of the BP's Offices filed during 2025, the data show that in only 16 cases did the State Prosecutor submit a request for seizure and confiscation, while in 34 cases this was not done. Expressed in percentages, this means that a request for seizure and confiscation was made in 32% of cases, while in 68% of cases such a request was absent.

These data show that requests for seizure and confiscation continue not to be used to a sufficient extent by the State Prosecutor. Consequently, even in cases where there is an opportunity to request the seizure or confiscation of criminal proceeds or items related to the criminal offense, this option has not been sufficiently utilized. For this reason, the State Prosecutor's focus should be

significantly greater on combating crime through seizure and confiscation in cases where this is possible.

Request for Seizure and Confiscation Submitted	Request for Seizure and Confiscation Not Submitted
16 case	34 case ⁹

Table 6: Cases in Which a Request for Seizure and Confiscation Was Submitted

However, it should be emphasized that, despite the fact that the nature of cases handled in the GDs of the BPs is mainly related to criminal offenses of lower risk, requests for seizure and confiscation have been more frequent than in corruption cases. This is because, in corruption cases, KLI found that such a request was submitted in only 19% of cases.¹⁰ This means that, although the level of use of seizure and confiscation in the GDs also remains low, it is still higher compared to corruption cases.

7. The Role of the State Prosecutor in Sentencing Policy

In order to advance sentencing policy, Law No. 08/L-032 on the Criminal Procedure Code has assigned a role to the State Prosecutor already at the stage of filing the indictment. Article 235, paragraph 1, subparagraph 1.10 stipulates that the indictment must also include a proposal of mitigating and aggravating circumstances known at the time of its submission, which may be relevant for reaching an appropriate decision.

In this regard, KLI has found that in most cases this obligation is fulfilled only formally in indictments filed by the GDs of the BP's Office.

Out of 50 indictments analyzed, in 37 cases the State Prosecutor listed mitigating and aggravating circumstances, while in 13 cases they were not listed at all. This means that in some cases indictments were filed without fully meeting one of the elements expressly required by law.

However, even in cases where these circumstances are listed, this does not necessarily mean that they have been addressed in a substantive manner. The data shows that only in 14 cases were the mitigating and aggravating circumstances elaborated, while in 23 cases they were merely mentioned, without any additional reasoning or explanation. This indicates that the State

⁹ **Note:** These analyzed cases also include indictments filed for criminal offenses for which seizure or confiscation is not foreseen.

¹⁰ Shala G. "Performance of the Justice System in the Prosecution and Adjudication of Corruption". Kosovo Law Institute. Page 19. Prishtina. December 2025. (See link: <https://kli-ks.org/ep-content/uploads/2025/12/1.-ALB-Performanca-e-drejtewise-ne-ndjekjen-dhe-gjykimin-e-korrupsionit.pdf>).

Prosecutor’s contribution in this regard, in most cases, remains formal rather than substantive.

In this regard, KLI has also analyzed the contribution of the State Prosecutor to the implementation of the Supreme Court’s Sentencing Policy Guidelines. The findings from the analysis of indictments show that these guidelines were cited in only 10 cases, of which in 5 cases they were mentioned in a general manner and in 5 cases more specifically. Meanwhile, in 40 cases, the indictments did not cite these guidelines at all.

As a result, it appears that the role of the State Prosecutor in advancing sentencing policy has not been utilized to the required extent at the stage of filing the indictment. Despite the clear legal basis, in most cases mitigating and aggravating circumstances were either not included at all or were included only formally, without proper elaboration. Likewise, references to the Supreme Court’s Sentencing Policy Guidelines remain limited, indicating that the new provision in the Criminal Procedure Code is still not being adequately applied by the State Prosecutor.

Did not list mitigating and aggravating circumstances	13 cases
Listed mitigating and aggravating circumstances	37 cases
Elaborated mitigating and aggravating circumstances	14 cases
Did not elaborate mitigating and aggravating circumstances	23 cases
Referenced the supreme court’s sentencing policy guidelines	10 cases
- General reference	5 cases
- Specifically	5 cases
Did not reference the supreme court’s sentencing policy guidelines	40 cases

Table 7. Implementation of the Supreme Court’s Sentencing Policy Guidelines.

8. Court Caseload

The GDs of the BCs started the year 2025 with a total of 28,159 unresolved cases, while by the end of the year this number had decreased to 27,844. This shows that during this period these departments managed to resolve more cases than they received, resulting in a reduction in the number of pending cases at the end of the reporting period.

In this regard, the BC in Pristina, Mitrovica, and Gjilan have recorded a positive balance, while the the largest decrease in the number of pending cases was recorded by the Basic Court in Mitrovica, with 365 fewer cases.

Meanwhile, not all courts have managed to maintain this trend. The BCs in Prizren, Peja, Ferizaj, and Gjakova have resolved fewer cases than they received, resulting in an increase in the number of pending cases. The most significant increase was observed in the BC of Prizren, with 233 additional cases, followed by Peja with 192, Ferizaj with 162, and Gjakova with 53 additional cases at the end of the year.

Court	Pending cases at the beginning of 2025	Incoming cases	Active cases	Cases resolved	Pending cases at the end of 2025	Difference
Prishtina	12902	5060	17962	5424	12538	-364
Prizren	3070	1926	4996	1693	2465	+233
Pejë	3790	2153	5943	1961	3982	+192
Ferizaj	2452	1852	4304	1690	2614	+162
Mitrovica	2506	1374	3880	1739	2141	-365
Gjakovë	1369	1274	2643	1221	1422	+53
Gjilan	2070	1553	3623	1779	1844	-226
Total	28159	15192	43351	15507	27844	-315

Table 8. The Caseload of the Courts

9. Judicial workload and efficiency by courts

Regarding caseload, during 2025, at the national level, a judge in the GDs of the BCs had an average caseload of 677 cases. However, as with the prosecution offices, this average is not reflected uniformly across all courts, as there are significant differences among them.

In some courts, the caseload per judge is significantly higher than the national average. This is particularly evident in the BC of Pristina, where a judge had an average of 816 cases, followed by Peja with 742 and Prizren with 713 cases per judge.

Meanwhile, in some other courts, the caseload per judge is lower than this average. Ferizaj records the lowest caseload, with 478 cases per judge, followed by Gjakova with 492 and Gjilani with 517 cases per judge. Mitrovica, although having a higher caseload than these courts, still remains below the national average with 646 cases per judge.

The highest absolute caseload continues to be recorded at the BC of Pristina, which not only has the largest number of active cases but also the highest average caseload per judge. This indicates that, despite having the highest number of judges, this court continues to face a large volume of cases.

In order to balance the workload among courts, the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) should consider the possibility of temporarily or permanently transferring judges from courts with a lower caseload to those with a higher caseload. Such an approach would enable a fairer distribution of cases, a more balanced workload, and improved efficiency in handling cases in the GDs.

Court	Active cases during 2025	Number of judges	Average number of active cases per judge
Pristina	17962	22	816
Prizren	4996	7	713
Pejë	5943	8	742
Ferizaj	4304	9	478
Mitrovica	3880	6	646
Gjakovë	2643	5	492
Gjilan	3623	7	517
Total	43351	64	677

Table 9. Comparison of Pending Cases and Number of Judges

Meanwhile, regarding efficiency, the data show that the level of case resolution also differs among the BCs. At the national level, a judge in the GDs resolved an average of 242 cases during 2025. However, this average is not reflected uniformly across all courts either.

The highest efficiency is observed in the BC of Mitrovica, where a judge resolved an average of 289 cases, followed by Gjilan with 254 cases resolved per judge. Next are Pristina with 246, Peja with 245, and Gjakova with 244 cases resolved per judge, all of which are close to the national average.

On the other hand, lower efficiency is observed in Ferizaj, where a judge resolved an average of 187 cases during 2025. Below the national average is also Prizren with 241 cases resolved per judge, although it remains very close to the overall average.

Court	Cases resolved during 2025	Number of judges	Average number of cases resolved per judge
Prishtina	5424	22	246
Prizren	1693	7	241
Pejë	1961	8	245
Ferizaj	1690	9	187
Mitrovica	1739	6	289
Gjakovë	1221	5	244
Gjilan	1779	7	254
Total	15507	64	242

Table 10. Comparison of the Number of Resolved Cases and the Number of Judges

Regarding the orientation norm for judges in the GD – Criminal Division, it is defined by Regulation No. 13/2025 through a scoring system, where each case is assigned a certain number of points depending on its manner of completion and level of complexity. In principle, standard cases are valued at 6.5 points, while those resolved through simpler procedures (such as penal orders or statute of limitations) receive fewer points, and more complex cases or those involving multiple defendants are assigned more points. Therefore, a judge's workload is not measured solely by the number of resolved cases, but by the total number of points achieved during the year, which more accurately reflects both the workload and the complexity of their work.

In this context, the efficiency of the courts may also have been influenced by the fact that some of the judges assigned to these departments were judges serving their initial mandate.

The number of judges serving their initial mandate during 2025 is presented in the table below:

Court	Judge with an initial mandate
Prishtina	7
Prizren	1
Pejë	3
Ferizaj	3
Mitrovica	4
Gjakovë	3
Gjilan	3
Total	24

Table 11. Number of Prosecutors Serving Their Initial Mandate During 2025

In the interviews conducted by “Betimi për Drejtësi” with the presidents of the BCs, shortages in administrative support staff were highlighted as problematic, with particular emphasis on professional associates.¹¹

10. Backlog of cases adjudicated at first instance

KLI has also analyzed the age of indictments for which courts issued judgments during 2025. The data show that, despite the fact that the majority of cases are relatively recent—dominated by indictments filed in 2024 and 2025—in

¹¹ “Salihu outlines the challenges faced by the Basic Court in Gjilan”. Betimi për Drejtësi. 2 April 2026. (See link: <https://betimiperdrejtesi.com/salihu-tregon-sfidat-me-te-cilat-perballet-gjykata-themelore-ne-gjilan/>) & KLI, “KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Basic Court in Gjilan”, (See link:

Interview with the President of the Basic Court in Gjakova, Fëllanza Knuashaj & KLI, “KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Basic Court in Gjakova”. (See link: [“President of the Court in Ferizaj: We are well staffed with judges, but not with professional associates”. Betimi për Drejtësi. 15 March 2026. \(See link: <https://betimiperdrejtesi.com/kryetari-i-gjykes-ne-ferizaj-jemi-mire-menumrin-e-gjyqtareve-por-jo-me-ate-te-bashkepuntereve-profesionale/>\) & KLI, “KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Basic Court in Ferizaj”. \(See link: \[23\]\(https://kli-ks.org/drejtuesit-e-ikd-se-avokojne-per-zbatimin-e-rekomandimeve-ne-gjykatën-themelore-ne-ferizaj/?fbclid=IwY2xjawRUYURleHRuA2FlbQIxMABicmlkETJscVZLNzIzUTROYTdCNW15c3J0YwZhcHBfaWQOMjlyMDM5MTc4ODIwMDg5MgABHoVTo8Zn6z-YDjoVneHfRt0oi4FtLE1FVu3pG-dWSuO-MBTzjBGx7FI_9xXQ_aem_3-xn3WhVP2OJpg2eX4bNEA\).</p>
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practice, significantly older cases continue to be handled, some of which have remained unresolved for more than one (1) decade.

Specifically, out of the 200 cases analyzed, in 61 cases the indictment was filed in 2024, while in 56 cases it was filed in 2025. This indicates that the majority of judgments issued during 2025 are related to cases from recent years.

On the other hand, significantly older cases have also been identified, where indictments were filed in 2019 in 5 cases, in 2018 in 1 case, and even in 2014 in 2 cases. This means that in 2025, the courts issued judgments in cases where the indictment had been filed more than a decade earlier.

In principle, the handling of cases according to the year of their submission constitutes a prerequisite for their equal treatment. Thus, without delving into the specifics of each individual case, the existence of such old cases indicates that not all cases have been handled at the same pace. Consequently, despite the fact that most of the cases handled during 2025 are more recent, the presence of cases with indictments filed many years earlier remains concerning from the perspective of equal treatment of cases.

Year in which the indictment was filed	Number of cases
2014	2
2018	1
2019	5
2020	8
2021	21
2022	18
2023	28
2024	61
2025	56

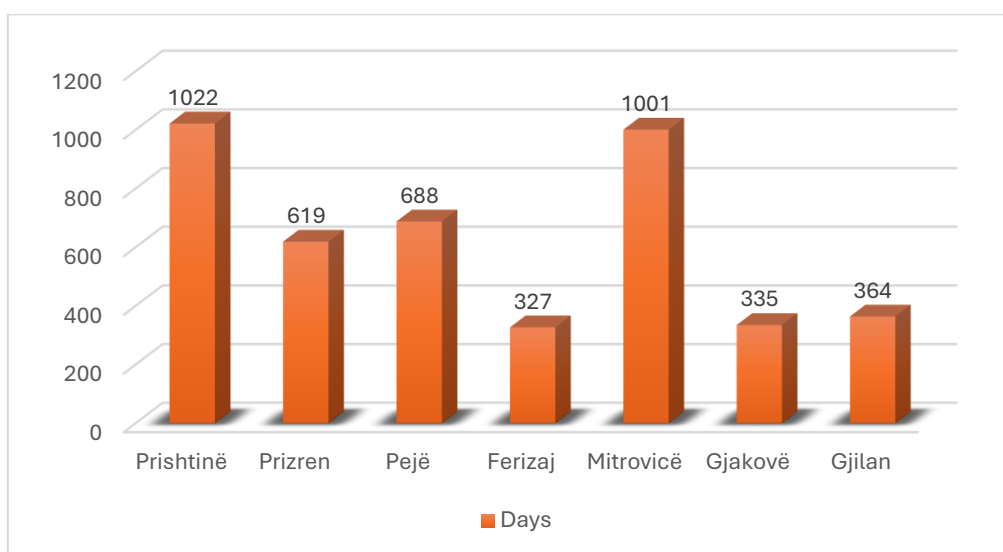
Table 12. Year of Indictment in Cases Resolved During 2025

11. Backlog of cases adjudicated at the Court of Appeals

In contrast to the BCs, in the Court of Appeals the oldest cases handled during 2025 are those in which the first-instance judgment was issued in 2023, with only 4 such cases. The remaining cases relate to first-instance judgments issued by the BCs in 2024, totaling 55 cases, as well as in 2025, totaling 41 cases.

additional argument for the need for the Kosovo Judicial Council to consider the transfer of judges, in order to increase and balance efficiency in case processing.

On the other hand, in some courts the duration of case processing is significantly lower. Ferizaj records the lowest average with 327 days, followed by Gjakova with 335 and Gjilan with 364 days. Prizren with 619 days and Peja with 688 days also remain below the national average, although they are closer to it.



Graph 1. Average Duration of Case Processing by Courts

12.2. Court of Appeals

From the 100 judgments of the Court of Appeals, it appears that the average duration of case processing, from the issuance of the first-instance judgment to the issuance of the second-instance judgment, was 210 days, or approximately seven (7) months. This indicates that, unlike the BCs, the handling of cases in the Court of Appeals is significantly faster and does not present a significant issue.

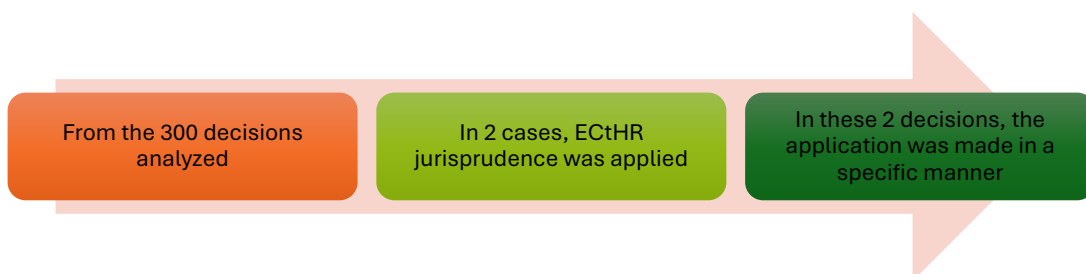
However, when this average of 210 days is added to the average of 672 days for the duration of case processing in the GDs of the BCs, it results that from the moment an indictment is filed until the issuance of a final judgment, an average of 882 days passes, or approximately two years and five months. Viewed as a whole, this duration shows that despite the fact that cases are handled more quickly at the second instance, the overall length of criminal proceedings in these cases remains high.

13. Application of ECtHR Jurisprudence in Court Cases

In the legal order of Kosovo, human rights and fundamental freedoms are applied in accordance with the interpretations given to these rights by the case law of the ECtHR (ECtHR). This is pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, which obliges institutions to interpret human rights and fundamental freedoms in line with the case law of this Court.¹³ In this regard, the CC has emphasized that “pursuant to Article 53 of the Constitution, the courts of the Republic of Kosovo, without exception, are obliged to interpret ‘Human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed by this Constitution’ in accordance with the case law of the ECtHR.” This means that, in all instances where the CC or the regular courts of the Republic of Kosovo interpret the human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, the human rights standards established in the jurisprudence of the ECtHR must be applied to these rights and freedoms, where applicable. In the event of a conflict between the two, the standards established by the ECtHR in interpreting the ECHR shall prevail.¹⁴

Regarding this, KLI has analyzed the application of ECtHR jurisprudence in 300 judgments issued by the GDs of the BCs and the Court of Appeals. The data show that, in principle, this jurisprudence is not applied in these cases at all. This is because, out of the 300 judgments analyzed, only in 2 cases, or 0.66% of the analyzed cases, was ECtHR jurisprudence applied. In both of these cases, the application was made in a specific manner. Moreover, both of these cases are judgments issued by the BC in Mitrovica. Meanwhile, in none of the judgments issued by the GDs of the other BCs or by the Court of Appeals is the application of ECtHR jurisprudence evidenced.

This shows that, despite the clear constitutional obligation and the standard established by the CC, ECtHR jurisprudence continues to remain almost entirely outside the regular judicial practice in the handling of criminal cases by the GDs.



Graph 2. Application of ECtHR Jurisprudence in Court Decisions

¹³ Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, Article 53.

¹⁴ “Judgment in case no. KI207/19”, CC of the Republic of Kosovo, paragraph 109, Pristina, 5 January 2021. (See link: https://gjjkapi.pbc.group/Custom/ki_207_19_agj_shq.pdf).

On the other hand, the President of the Supreme Court, Fejzullah Rexhepi, stated in an interview for “Betimi për Drejtësi” that there is an open competition for three (3) officers who will establish an office for monitoring and publications, which, in addition to the aim of unifying judicial practice, will also deal with the case law of the ECtHR.

Also, regarding the quality of reasoning, the President of the BC in Gjilan, Venhar Salihu, acknowledges that this remains a challenge and that steps have been taken, such as analyzing overturned decisions and exchanging experiences.¹⁵ The President of the BC in Gjakova, Fëllënza Knusha, states that they are aware of the criticisms and are working on improving the quality of reasoning. Likewise, the President of the Supreme Court, Fejzullah Rexhepi, notes that the system has been self-critical on this issue and that it has been addressed continuously.

14. Decision-making in civil claim for damages

The failure of courts in criminal cases to also decide on civil property claims is considered problematic. Not issuing a decision during criminal proceedings forces the parties to pursue an additional court process, namely civil proceedings, thereby further prolonging the realization of their rights. Meanwhile, this also contributes to the burden on the judiciary by creating new cases in civil procedure, which could have been resolved within the criminal proceedings.

In this regard, out of 156 criminal cases in which there were also injured parties, KLI found that courts ruled on civil property claims in only 4 cases, or 2.6% of the cases. This situation shows that the manner of decision-making in these cases undermines the rights of the injured parties, while at the same time further burdening the judiciary.

However, it should be emphasized that, in order for courts to decide on civil property claims, injured parties must submit such a claim. Regarding this issue, out of 200 analyzed judgments, in 156 cases there were injured parties. As for civil property claims, in 23 cases the parties submitted a claim, while in 32 cases they waived this claim. In the remaining 101 cases, the injured parties did not

¹⁵ “The quality of reasoning in decisions remains a challenge for the Court in Gjilan, says Salihu”. Betimi për Drejtësi. 02 April 2026. (See link: <https://betimiperdrejtesi.com/cilesia-e-arsyetimit-te-vendimeve-mbetet-sfide-per-gjykatën-ne-gjilan-thote-salihu/>) & KLI, “KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Basic Court in Gjilan”, (See link: https://kli-ks.org/drejtuesit-e-ikd-se-avokojne-per-zbatimin-e-rekomandimeve-ne-gjykatën-themlore-ne-gjilan/?fbclid=IwY2xjawRUYjllHRuA2FlbQlxMABicmlkETJscVZLNzIZUTROYTdCNWl5c3J0YwZhcHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODlwMDg5MgABHqEOcg_6zEn3BosxPP1Mu0CFsckW2Q3cnYI77zFi5xeX0-6KJdZxUSPI-q60_aem_47wJTmiof_D2PBoQ2EdS1w).

appear at the hearing or the judgments did not contain information regarding their statement on the civil property claim.

Although the courts decision-making regarding civil property claims remains very low, the submission of such claims to the court is also limited. For this reason, it is very important that injured parties, especially when represented by a lawyer, submit civil property claims, while courts should also decide on this aspect.

Court	Civil property claim submitted by the injured party	Referred to civil proceedings	Ruling on the civil property claim
Prishtinë	4 raste	22	2
Prizren	0 raste	11	1
Pejë	5 raste	16	0
Ferizaj	7 raste	17	1
Mitrovicë	3 raste	12	0
Gjakovë	4 raste	18	0
Gjilan	0 raste	18	0
Total	23	114	4

Table 14. Decisions on Civil Property Claims

15. Additional Penalties

Additional penalties have a broad impact on achieving the purpose of punishment, particularly in more effectively preventing offenders from committing criminal offences in the future. A specific advantage of additional penalties in criminal law is that they enable courts to achieve a more adequate individualization of criminal sanctions and provide greater opportunities for the rehabilitation of the offender. In this way, the idea behind additional penalties is, in a sense, to fill the gaps left by main penalties in achieving the purpose of punishment. The Criminal Code No. 06/L-074 of the Republic of Kosovo provides for a total of eight (8) additional penalties.

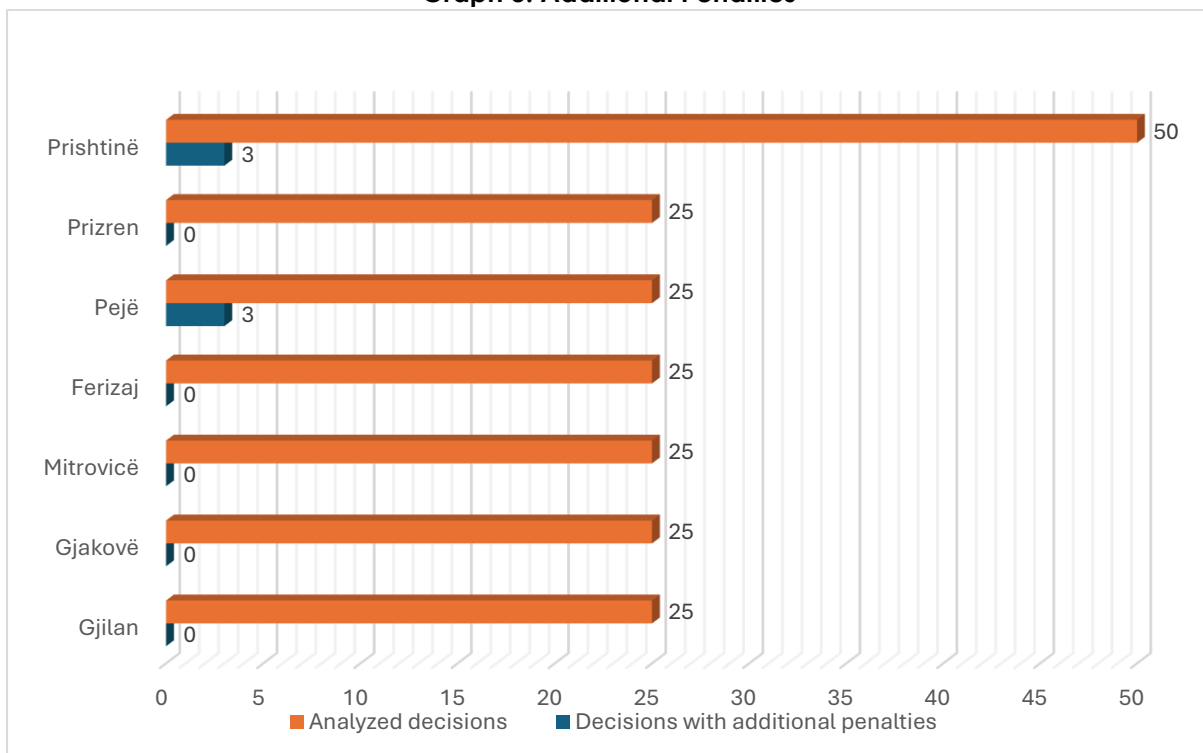
Out of 200 analyzed judgments, additional penalties were imposed in only six (6) cases, or 3% of the cases. Of these, in four (4) cases an order for compensation of loss or damage was imposed, while in two (2) cases a driving ban was imposed. These six additional penalties were imposed only by two courts, namely the BC in Pristina and the BC in Peja, with three cases each.

This shows that courts continue to use additional penalties very rarely, despite their role in more fully achieving the purpose of punishment. Consequently, these sanctions, which serve to enable a more adequate individualization of punishment and more effective prevention, in practice remain largely overlooked by the courts.

In this regard, courts should place greater focus on the individualization of punishment and in each case where it is possible and justified, also assess the imposition of additional penalties. Such an approach would contribute to strengthening sentencing policy, specifically by achieving a more effective realization of the purpose of criminal sanctions.



Graph 3. Additional Penalties



Graph 4. Additional Penalties Imposed by Courts

16. Sentencing Policy

The Supreme Court's Sentencing Guidelines clearly elaborate the provisions regarding the determination of the type and severity of punishment, providing a clear framework on how courts should act in each case when deciding on sentencing. The Guidelines provide detailed explanations for each applicable circumstance, both mitigating and aggravating, as well as clarifications

regarding the purpose intended to be achieved through the application of each circumstance.

Regarding the implementation of the Supreme Court's Sentencing Guidelines, KLI analyzed 30 judgments for 2025. The analysis shows that in most cases, the GDs – Criminal of the BCs identified and included mitigating and aggravating circumstances in their judgments, but without providing detailed explanations. It was also observed that in many cases, courts relied on a general template approach, without carrying out a specific and adequate individualization for each case under review.

16.1. Application of Mitigating and Aggravating Circumstances in the GDs during 2025

During the analysis of 30 judgments of the Criminal Divisions of the GDs for the year 2025, in 23 of them a duplication in the application of circumstances was observed, where, in addition to the admission of guilt, which the court treated as a mitigating circumstance, remorse and regret were also included.¹⁶ In this regard, the Supreme Court's Guidelines explicitly state that courts must exercise particular caution to avoid double-counting circumstances, as such a practice could result in the imposition of a more lenient sentence than deserved, or a harsher sentence when aggravating circumstances are duplicated. KLI has also highlighted this issue in other reports, calling on courts to pay close attention when applying and reasoning mitigating and aggravating circumstances.¹⁷

Also, a circumstance that has been frequently encountered by courts is the offender's correct behaviour in court proceedings. This circumstance has been applied in 7 cases. Such a circumstance raises substantial ambiguity, as it cannot be treated as a mitigating factor when it reflects a legal obligation. This is also emphasized in the Guidelines.¹⁸ However, in cases where the offender fails to comply with court procedures, in particular by avoiding summons from the prosecution or the court, this may indicate improper conduct and disrespect for institutions,¹⁹ and may therefore be considered an aggravating circumstance, but in no case a mitigating one. Regarding circumstances related to the personal aspects of the offender, these must be

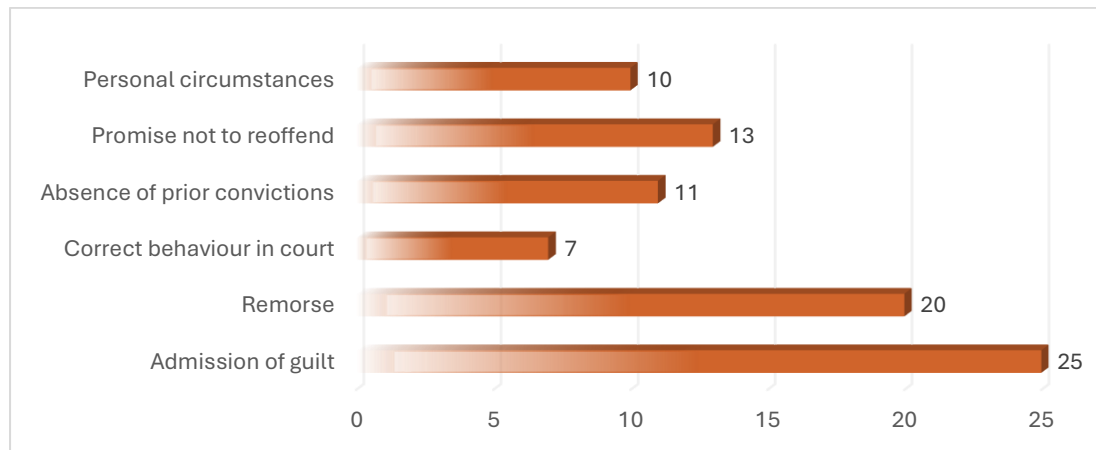
¹⁶ General Guide for Sentencing, Second Edition, Supreme Court of the Republic of Kosovo, Pristina, 2024. (See link: https://supreme.gjyqesori-rks.org/Udhëzues_i_Përgjithshëm_për_Matjen_e_Dënimit).p.87

¹⁷ Krasniqi, Z. "Fines – Firearm Possession Permit". Kosovo Institute of Justice. Pristina, February 2024. (See link: <https://kli-ks.org/denimet-me-gjobe-lejper-armembajtje/>); Shala, G. "Sentencing Policy in Kosovo". Kosovo Institute of Justice. Pristina, November 2019. ((See link: Sentencing Policy); Krasniqi, Z. / Smajli, F. "Sentencing Policy in Special Crimes". Kosovo Law Institute. Pristina, December 2024. (See link: <https://kli-ks.org/politika-ndeshkimore-ne-krimet-speciale/>); Zekaj, E. "Failure to Declare Assets, a Crime on Paper, an Offence in Practice". Kosovo Law Institute. Pristina, December 2023. (See link: <https://kli-ks.org/mos-deklarimi-i-pasurise-krim-ne-leter-kundervajtje-ne-praktike/>).

¹⁸ General Guide for Sentencing, Second Edition, Supreme Court of the Republic of Kosovo, Pristina, 2024. (See link: https://supreme.gjyqesori-rks.org/Udhëzues_i_Përgjithshëm_për_Matjen_e_Dënimit).p.28

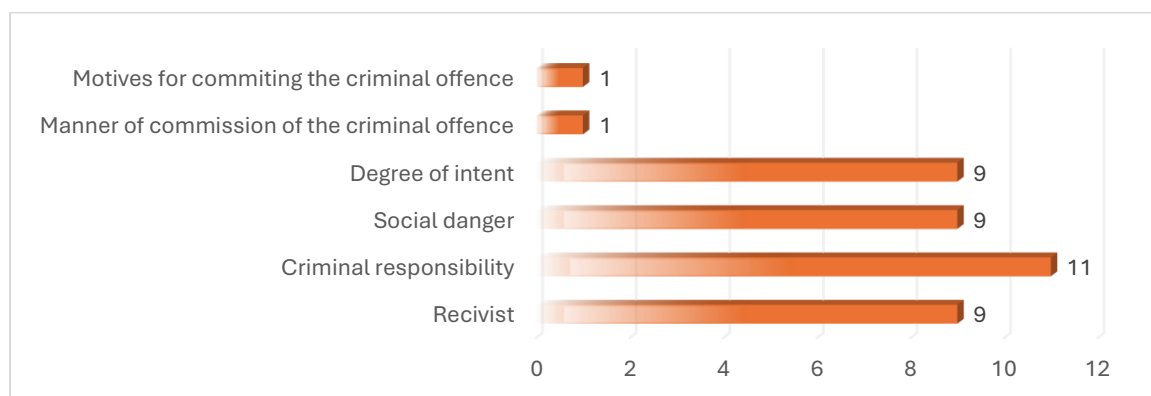
¹⁹ Ibid.

analyzed in detail and in accordance with the facts of the case, including the damage caused and the offender's responsibility. In KLI's analysis, it was observed that such circumstances are often merely mentioned without providing a more detailed explanation regarding their application.²⁰



Graph 5. Application of Mitigating Circumstances in the Criminal Divisions of the GDs

In the analyzed judgments for 2025, courts have applied as aggravating circumstances the degree of criminal responsibility, the level of social danger, and the manner of commission of the criminal offence, which are principles on which the application of aggravating circumstances is also based.²¹ Meanwhile, in 9 cases, intent and recidivism were also applied as aggravating circumstances.²² In conclusion, when applying aggravating circumstances, courts have not carried out an adequate application of these circumstances; instead, in most cases they have merely referred to general principles on which aggravating circumstances should be based.



Graph 6. Application of Aggravating Circumstances in the Criminal Divisions of the GDs

²⁰ General Guide for Sentencing, Second Edition, Supreme Court of the Republic of Kosovo, Pristina, 2024. (See link: [https://supreme.gjyqesori-rks.org/Udhëzues i Përgjithshëm për Matjen e Dënimit](https://supreme.gjyqesori-rks.org/Udhëzues%20i%20Përgjithshëm%20për%20Matjen%20e%20Dënimit)). p. 27.

²¹ Ibid, p.24.

²² General Guide for Sentencing, Second Edition, Supreme Court of the Republic of Kosovo, Pristina, 2024. (See link: [https://supreme.gjyqesori-rks.org/Udhëzues i Përgjithshëm për Matjen e Dënimit](https://supreme.gjyqesori-rks.org/Udhëzues%20i%20Përgjithshëm%20për%20Matjen%20e%20Dënimit)). p.37.

16.2. Analysis of Court of Appeals Judgments regarding the Implementation of the Supreme Court Guidelines

The Court of Appeals, as a second-instance court, has the responsibility and obligation to review and assess first-instance judgments to determine whether they are in compliance with applicable legal provisions and the standards established by judicial practice. However, from the analysis of 10 judgments of the Court of Appeals the second instance has not acted differently from the first instance.

KLI's findings show that in the analyzed judgments, the Court of Appeals has upheld and confirmed the judgments of the BCs, even in cases where there was no adequate application of mitigating and aggravating circumstances in line with the Supreme Court's Sentencing Guidelines. Out of the 10 analyzed judgments, in every case the first-instance judgment was upheld, despite identified shortcomings in the reasoning and application of circumstances, including cases of double-counting of circumstances as well as improper implementation of the Supreme Court's Sentencing Guidelines on sentencing.

In conclusion, the findings of this report regarding the lack of harmonization in sentencing policy and the insufficient use of the Sentencing Guidelines are also supported by statements from court presidents.²³ In this regard, the President

²³ "Relations with the media, handling of corruption and organised crime cases, says the President of the Supreme Court", *Betimi për Drejtësi*. 7 March 2026. (See link: <https://betimiperdrejtesi.com/raporti-me-mediat-trajtimi-i-lendeve-te-korrupsionit-e-krimite-organizuar-flet-kryetari-i-supremes/>), & KLI, "KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Supreme Court", (see link: <https://kli-ks.org/drejtuesit-e-ikd-se-avokojne-per-zbatimin-e-rekomandimeve-ne-gjykaten-supreme/>) ; "President of the Court of Appeals: We are not satisfied with the harmonisation of judicial practices". *Betimi për Drejtësi*. 10 March 2026. (See link: <https://betimiperdrejtesi.com/kryetari-i-apelit-nuk-jemi-te-kenaqur-me-harmonizimin-e-praktikave-gjyqesore/>), & KLI, "KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Court of Appeals", (See link: [Betimi për Drejtësi, 15 March 2026. \(See link: <https://betimiperdrejtesi.com/tahiri-kur-kemi-dallime-ne-denime-per-ceshtje-te-njejtare-zikohet-dhe-cenohet-parimi-i-sigurise-juridike/>\) & KLI, "KLI representatives advocate for the implementation of recommendations in the Basic Court in Ferizaj". \(see link: \[Betimi për Drejtësi. 2 April 2026. \\(see link: <https://betimiperdrejtesi.com/salihu-rastet-e-korrupsionit->\]\(https://kli-ks.org/drejtuesit-e-ikd-se-avokojne-per-zbatimin-e-rekomandimeve-ne-gjykaten-themelore-ne-ferizaj/?fbclid=IwY2xjawRUYURleHRuA2FibQIxMABicmlkETJscVZLNzIzUTROYtdCNWI5c3J0YwZh_cHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODIwMDg5MgABHoVTo8Zn6z-YDjoVneHfRt0oi4FtLE1FVu3pG-dWSuO-MBTZjBGx7FI_9xXQ_aem_3-xn3WhVP2OJpg2eX4bNEA\)](https://kli-ks.org/drejtuesit-e-ikd-se-avokojne-per-zbatimin-e-rekomandimeve-ne-gjykaten-e-apelit/?fbclid=IwY2xjawRUZAdleHRuA2FibQIxMABicmlkETJscVZLNzIzUTROYtdCNWI5c3J0YwZh_cHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODIwMDg5MgABHoOF34iFP4gQQ6Y6fJHVWDQN1keLVB7epDc4mbp8gH7YLnYMrpQxUaH8iRj_aem_KDfKahSFyxb8pge69UvStw)

of the BC in Ferizaj, Mustafë Tahiri, emphasized that sentencing policy has not been uniform even within the court itself, noting that disparities in sentencing for similar cases undermine legal certainty. In the same line, the President of the BC in Gjilan, Venhar Salihu, also highlighted the need for more consistent application of the Guidelines in judicial practice. Likewise, the President of the Court of Appeals, Valon Totaj, assessed that the level of harmonization of judicial practice is not satisfactory, while the President of the Supreme Court, Fejzullah Rexhepi, stated that the Sentencing Guidelines have not been implemented as expected in practice.

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