



REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS - РЕПУБЛИКА КОСОВО - REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

**GJYKATA KUSHTETUESE
УСТАВНИ СУД
CONSTITUTIONAL COURT**

**Prishtina, on 7 November 2019
Ref. no.:RK 1465/19**

This translation is unofficial and serves for informational purposes only.

RESOLUTION ON INADMISSIBILITY

in

Case No. KI110/19

Applicant

Fisnik Baftijari

**Constitutional Review of Judgment Pml. no. 123/2019 of the Supreme
Court of Kosovo, of 14 May 2019**

THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

composed of:

Arta Rama-Hajrizi, President
Bajram Ljatifi, Deputy President
Bekim Sejdiu, Judge
Selvete Gërxhaliu-Krasniqi, Judge
Gresa Caka-Nimani, Judge
Safet Hoxha, Judge
Radomir Laban, Judge
Remzije Istrefi-Peci, Judge and
Nexhmi Rexhepi, Judge

Applicant

1. The Referral was submitted by Fisnik Baftijari residing in the Municipality of Gjakova (hereinafter: the Applicant), represented by Sokol Dobruna, a lawyer from Gjakova.

Challenged decision

2. The Applicant challenges Judgment [Pml.no.123 / 2019] of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kosovo (hereinafter: the Supreme Court), of 14 May 2019.

Subject matter

3. The subject matter of the Referral is the constitutional review of the challenged judgment, which, according to the Applicant's allegation, has violated his rights guaranteed by Articles: 30 [Rights of the Accused], 31 [Right to Fair and Impartial Trial], 24 [Equality before the Law], 34 [Right not to be Tried Twice for the same Criminal Act] of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo (hereinafter: the Constitution).

Legal basis

4. The Referral is based on paragraphs 1 and 7 of Article 113 [Jurisdiction and Authorized Parties] of the Constitution, Article 22 [Processing Referrals] of the Law on the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kosovo, no.03/L-121 (hereinafter: the Law), and Rule 32 [Filing of Referrals and Replies] of the Rules of Procedure of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kosovo (hereinafter: the Rules of Procedure).

Proceedings before the Constitutional Court

5. On 28 June 2019, the Applicant submitted the Referral by mail to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kosovo (hereinafter: the Court).
6. On 2 July 2019, the Applicant submitted additional documents to the Court by mail.
7. On 3 July 2019, the President of the Court appointed Judge Radomir Laban as Judge Rapporteur and the Review Panel composed of Judges: Bekim Sejdiu (presiding), Remzije Istrefi-Peci and Nexhmi Rexhepi (members).
8. On 16 July 2019, the Court notified the Applicant about the registration of the Referral.
9. On 16 July 2019, the Court notified the Supreme Court about the challenging of the Judgment [Pml.no.123 / 2019] of 14 May 2019 and sent a copy of the Referral to it.
10. On 25 July 2019, the Court requested from the Applicant to supplement the official Referral form of the Court in order to clarify the complaints according to the Constitution.
11. On 13 August 2019, the Applicant submitted the supplemented form to the Court by mail.

12. On 8 October 2019, the Review Panel considered the report of the Judge Rapporteur and unanimously made a recommendation to the Court on the inadmissibility of the Referral.

Summary of facts

13. On 28 September 2015, the Basic Prosecutor's Office in Gjakova - General Department, filed the Indictment [PP.no.1288 / 2015] against the Applicant in the capacity of the accused, for the criminal offence of unlawful occupation of real property as per Article 332 para.1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo (hereinafter: CCRK) with the proposal that he be pronounced guilty, and sentenced according to the Law and be ordered to compensate the court costs.
14. On 27 October 2016, the Basic Court in Gjakova, through Judgment [P.no.621/15] found the Applicant guilty of the criminal offence of unlawful occupation of real property as per Article 332.1 of the CCRK and imposed a suspended sentence of 5 (five) months which would not be executed if the accused (the Applicant) would not commit any other criminal offence within one (1) year of the probation period. He was also obliged to vacate the occupied immovable property, that is, his apartment within 3 (three) months, as well as to pay the sum of 20 (twenty) Euros in the name of the court fee within a term of 15(fifteen) days, while the injured party M.B. was instructed to pursue the legal-property claim in a civil litigation.
15. On 21 March 2017, the Court of Appeals of the Republic of Kosovo (hereinafter: the Court of Appeals), by Judgment [PA.1.no.1505/2016] rejected the Applicant's appeal and confirmed the Judgment of the first instance court.
16. The convict filed two requests for the protection of legality against these judgments, because of substantial violations of the provisions of criminal procedure, and other violations which have influenced the legality of the judicial decision and the violation of criminal law, proposing that the challenged judgments be annulled and the case be remanded to the first instance court for retrial or alternatively he be acquitted of the charge.
17. On 16 May 2017, the State Prosecutor of Kosovo, by Submission [KMLP.II. no. 73/2017], proposed that the request for protection of legality be rejected as ungrounded.
18. On 22 August 2017, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kosovo (hereinafter: the Supreme Court), by Judgment [Pml. no. 109/17] approved the request for protection of legality submitted by the Applicant, on which occasion the Judgment of the Basic Court [P.no.621/15] and the Judgment of the Court of Appeals [PA.1.no.1505/16] were annulled and the case was remanded to the first-instance court. The Supreme Court, among the reasons for approving the request for protection of legality, states *'... that the Judgment of the first instance contains substantial violations of the provisions of criminal procedure for the fact that the said Judgment contains no reasons on decisive*

facts as to whether the guilty plea by the convict finds support in the evidence available to the court'. 'The Supreme Court also states that the Basic Court was supposed to give '[... reasons for the convict's very act of guilty plea, respectively to give reasons stating on what evidence is based the court's conviction that the guilty plea corresponds to the evidence provided by the prosecutor and the convict(provision of Article 248 para.1, item 1.3 of the CPCK –Guilty Pleas during the Initial Hearing, so in this respect the judgment contains no reasons, which constitutes a violation of Article 384 para.1, item 1.12(Substantial Violation of the Provisions of Criminal Procedure) in conjunction with Article 370(Content and Form of Written Judgment) of the CPCK.'

19. On 7 March 2018, the Basic Court in Gjakova by Judgment [P.no. 653/17] sentenced the Applicant for the criminal offence of unlawful occupation of real property under Article 332.1 of the CCRK and imposed a suspended sentence of 5 (five) months (of imprisonment!) which would not be executed if the does not commit any other criminal offence within a period of verification of 1(one) year. He was also obliged to vacate the usurped apartment within one (1) month and return it to the possession of the injured party B.M. The court also obliged him to pay the amount of 20 (twenty) Euros in the name of the court fee within a term of 15(fifteen) days, whereas the injured party B. M., was instructed to pursue the property claim in a civil litigation.
20. On an unspecified date, the Applicant filed an appeal against the decision because of the severity of punishment, proposing to the Court of Appeals to amend the appealed judgment and impose a more lenient sentence, or annul the judgment and remand the case for retrial.
21. On 22 May 2018, the Appellate Prosecutor in Prishtina, by Submission [PPA/ II.no.489/2018], proposed that the Applicant's appeal be rejected as ungrounded and the appealed Judgment be confirmed.
22. On 4 January 2019, the Court of Appeals of the Republic of Kosovo (hereinafter: the Court of Appeals) by Judgment [PA1.no. 482/2018] rejects the Applicant's appeal as ungrounded and confirms the Judgment of the Basic Court [P.no. 653/17].
23. On an unspecified date, the Applicant submitted a request for protection of legality, because of the violation of criminal law, substantial violations of the provisions of criminal procedure and other violations of the provisions of criminal procedure guaranteed by the Constitution and the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols (hereinafter: ECHR), proposing to the Supreme Court to (i) approve as founded the request for protection of legality, amend the challenged judgments and acquit the convicted person from charges or (ii) annul the challenged judgments and remand the case to the first instance court for retrial.
24. On 16 April 2019, the Office of the Chief State Prosecutor of Kosovo, by letter [KMLP.II.nr.91 / 2019], proposed that the request for protection of legality be rejected as ungrounded.

25. On 14 May 2019, the Supreme Court by Judgment [Pml.no. 123/2019] rejects as ungrounded the request for protection of legality submitted against the Judgment of the Basic Court [P.no.653/2017] of 7 March 2018 and the Judgment of the Court of Appeals [PA1.no. 482/2018] of 4 January 2019.

Applicant's allegations

26. The Applicant alleges that the Supreme Court by its Judgment [Pml. no. 123/2019], whereby it rejected as ungrounded the Applicant's request for protection of legality, has violated his rights guaranteed by Articles 30, [Rights of the Accused], 31 [Right to Fair and Impartial Trial] , 24 [Equality before the Law] and 34 [Right not to be Tried Twice for the same Criminal Act] of the Constitution.
27. The Applicant alleges that the criminal offence of unlawful occupation of real property lacks the element of the criminal offence, namely the element of arbitrary occupation is absent, which he confirms on the basis of a notification by SH.A "VIRGJINIA" according to which the apartment was given for use to him on condition to maintain it. Consequently, according to the Applicant, in this case advantage was given to the user B.M even though she lives outside of Kosovo and has no active legitimacy for eventual sale of the apartment. Therefore, the Applicant has been discriminated in relation to B.M., the other party to the procedure, on which occasion Article 24 of the Constitution has been violated.
28. The Applicant also alleges that despite the Judgment of the Supreme Court [Pml.no.109/2017] of 22 August 2017, which remanded the case for reconsideration along with instructions that the Agreement of Sh.B with VIRGJINIA Company be dealt with, this allegation was not considered at all in the repeated procedure. Therefore, the Applicant considers that the regular Courts have confused the concept of residing and the concept of usurpation since the convict continued to reside in good faith for 13 years. On this basis he considers that there have been substantial violations of the criminal procedure as a whole and of substantive law which have also resulted in a violation of the Constitution from Article 31 paragraph 2.
29. The Applicant also alleges that the challenged judgment has been rendered contrary to Article 30, paragraph 6 due to the coercion to have him testify against himself or plead guilty. According to the Applicant he alleges that the admission of the criminal act was done under intimidation and defence counsel's insistence on the convict in contradiction with the lawyer's professional ethics, thus the guilty plea has resulted in a violation of Article 30 paragraph 6 of the Constitution.
30. Finally, the Applicant alleges that within the meaning of Article 34 [Right not to be Tried Twice for the same Criminal Act] of the Constitution, the regular courts did not take into account the Decision [P.no.208/12] of 30 December 2014, whereby the criminal lawsuit of the Subsidiary Prosecutor Bu.M (now the deceased spouse of Bu.M, the other party to the proceedings) was dismissed.

Admissibility of the Referral

31. The Court first examines whether the Applicant has fulfilled the admissibility requirements established by the Constitution, and further specified by the Law and Rules of Procedure.
32. In this respect, the Court refers to paragraphs 1, 7 of Article 113 [Jurisdiction and Authorized Parties] of the Constitution which provide:

“1. The Constitutional Court decides only on matters referred to the court in a legal manner by authorized parties.

[...]

7. Individuals are authorized to refer violations by public authorities of their individual rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution, but only after exhaustion of all legal remedies provided by law”.

33. In addition, the Court also examines whether the Applicant has fulfilled the admissibility requirements as established by the Law. In this respect, the Court first refers to Article 47[Individual Requests], 48 [Accuracy of the Referral] and 49 [Deadlines] of the Law, which provide:

Article 47 [Individual Requests]

“1. Every individual is entitled to request from the Constitutional Court legal protection when he considers that his/her individual rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution are violated by a public authority.

2. The individual may submit the referral in question only after he/she has exhausted all the legal remedies provided by the law”

Article 48 [Accuracy of the Referral]

“In his /her referral, the claimant should accurately clarify what rights and freedoms he/she claims to have been violated and what concrete act of public authority is subject to challenge”.

Article 49 [Deadlines]

“The referral should be submitted within a period of four (4) months. The deadline shall be counted from the day upon which the claimant has been served with a court decision...”

34. As to the fulfillment of these criteria, the Court finds that the Applicant is an authorized party challenging an act of a public authority, namely the Judgment

[Pml. no. 123/2019] of the Supreme Court of 14 May 2019, after having exhausted all the legal remedies provided by the law. The Applicant has also stated the rights and freedoms he claims to have been violated, and he has submitted the Referral in accordance with the time-limits provided by Article 49 of the Law.

35. In addition, the Court examines whether the Applicant has fulfilled the admissibility criteria set out in paragraph (2) of Rule 39 [Admissibility Criteria] of the Rules of Procedure. Rule 39 (2) of the Rules of Procedure sets out the criteria on the basis of which the Court may consider the Referral, including the criterion that the Referral is not manifestly ill-founded. Rule 39 (2), in particular, provides that:

Rule 39
[Admissibility Criteria]

"(2) The Court may consider a referral as inadmissible if the referral is manifestly ill founded because the Applicant has not sufficiently proved and substantiated the claim."

36. The Court first emphasizes that pursuant to paragraph (2) of Rule 39 of the Rules of Procedure, it may consider a Referral as inadmissible if the Referral is manifestly ill-founded, because the Applicant does not sufficiently prove and substantiate his claim. In this respect, the Court recalls the substance of the case raised by the Applicant and the respective allegations.
37. As regards the present case, the Court considers that the Applicant's allegations can be reduced to: (i) a violation of Articles 30 and 31 of the Constitution in conjunction with Article 6 of the ECHR, (ii) a violation of Article 24 of the Constitution; and (iii) a violation of Article 34 of the Constitution.

(i) Applicant's allegations for violations of Articles 30 and 31 of the Constitution in conjunction with Article 6 of the ECHR

38. The Court notes that the Applicant justifies the alleged violation of Article 31 of the Constitution by holding that the challenged decision did not take into account the instructions given by the Supreme Court through Judgment [Pml.no.109/2017] of 22 August 2017, which remanded the case for reconsideration with instructions in the reasoning that the Agreement of Sh.B (the Applicant's late father) with VIRGJINIA be dealt with. Consequently, according to the Applicant, there have been committed substantial violations of the criminal procedure as a whole, which also resulted in a violation of paragraph 2 of Article 31 of the Constitution.
39. In this regard, the Court firstly states that it is not the duty of the Constitutional Court to address errors of fact or law(legality) allegedly made by the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals or the Basic Court , unless and insofar that they may have violated the fundamental rights and freedoms protected by the Constitution (constitutionality).

40. The Constitutional Court emphasized that according to the Constitution it is not its duty to act as a court of fourth instance in respect of decisions rendered by regular courts. It is the duty of the regular courts to interpret and apply the relevant rules of procedural and substantive law (See the ECtHR case, *Garcia Ruiz v. Spain*, Judgment of 21 January 1999; see also the case of the Court: KI70/11, Applicants *Faik Hima, Magbule Hima and Bestar Hima*, Resolution on Inadmissibility of 16 December 2011).
41. It is important to state that the Court can only examine whether the evidence was presented in a fair manner and whether the proceedings in general, viewed in their entirety, were conducted in such a way that the Applicant had a fair trial (see, inter alia, *Edwards v. the United Kingdom*, Application No. 13071/87, Report of the European Commission on Human Rights, adopted on 10 July 1991).
42. Moreover, the Court considers that the Supreme Court specifically addressed and elaborated on the Applicant's main allegations of substantial violations of the provisions of the criminal procedure and whether the decisions of the lower instance courts were based on the established facts.
43. As to the allegation of a violation of Article 31 paragraph 2 of the Constitution concerning the failure to take into account the reasoning provided by the Supreme Court in the Judgment [Pml.no.109/2017] of 22 August 2017, relating the handling of the Notification of SH.A. VIRGJINIA, the Court notes that this issue was dealt with by the Basic Court, whereas the Court of Appeals did not assess the factual situation as it could not be challenged by the appeal as the Applicant (accused) has pleaded guilty. Therefore, no appeal is permitted against a judgment rendered on the basis of the guilty plea.
44. The Court notes that the Basic Court had dealt with this case at the moment of the assessment of the applicant's guilty plea and after evaluating the evidence, where it states: "[... we now have also the certificate issued by the cadastral unit in Gjakova, bearing the no. [0-70705028-05097-3-47-3-8-0] in the reasoning of the Judgment of 6 June 2018 where is evident that the occupant of this apartment is B.M....]."
45. Consequently, the Court concludes that all the Applicant's arguments relevant to the resolution of the case had been examined by the regular courts; that the material and legal reasons for the decision challenged by him are set out in detail and that, on the basis of the foregoing, the proceedings before the regular courts have been fair in general.
46. The Court will next address the allegation raised by the Applicant on the issue of guilty plea made under intimidation and insistence by his defence counsel to plead guilty, whereby his rights under Article 30, paragraph 6 of the Constitution have been violated.
47. The Court also recalls that the right to a fair trial including also the rights of the accused, as guaranteed by Article 30 of the Constitution and Article 6 of the ECHR, provides some minimum guarantees for any person charged with a criminal offence, which includes the right to not-incriminate oneself under

ECtHR case law (see the ECHR Judgment, *Saunders v. the United Kingdom*, Application No. 19187/91, paras.68 and 69, of 17 December 1996, as well as *John Murray v. the United Kingdom*, claim 18731/91, paragraph 45, of February 8, 1996).

48. In this respect, the right of a person not to incriminate oneself means that in criminal proceedings the prosecutor is required to prove his case against the accused without using evidence obtained by the method of violence and repression contrary to the will of the accused. The right not to incriminate oneself is largely related to the will of the accused party to not declare himself/herself, namely the right to remain silent even when on the occasion of the examination of the suspect (see, the ECtHR Judgment, *Saunders v. United Kingdom*, Application 19187/91, paragraphs 68 and 69, of 17 December 1996, and ECtHR Judgment, *John Murray v. The United Kingdom*, Application No. 18731/91, paragraph 45, of 8 February 1996).
49. Finally, the right to remain silent is not absolute, when assessing whether the procedure itself violates the very essence of the guarantees against self-incrimination, the ECtHR considers them on the basis of: a) the nature and extent of the violence, b) the existence of any relevant protection measure, and c) the use of evidence obtained in that way (see the ECtHR Judgment of 8 February 1996, *John Murray v. the United Kingdom*, Application No. 18731/91, paragraph 45).
50. The Court will further elaborate on the Applicant's allegation that he was "violated his right to protection and guarantees with respect to protection against self-incrimination", because his guilty plea was made under pressure, intimidation and coercion.
51. In this respect, the Court first emphasizes that when assessing whether the proceedings were fair in general, consideration should be given to whether the rights of the defence are respected. In this regard, the Court will assess whether the Applicant was able to challenge the lawfulness as well as the use of the evidence (see, the ECHR Judgment of 17 December 2013, *Szilagyik v. Romania*, Application No. 30164/04).
52. In addition, also the quality of the evidence should be taken into account, including whether the circumstances in which it was obtained indicate a doubt as to its reliability or accuracy (see, the ECHR Judgment, *Lisica v. Croatia*, Application No. 20100/06, paragraph 49, of 25 February 2010; Judgment of 10 March 2009, Application No. 4378/02, *Bykov v. Russia*, paragraph 90).
53. Moreover, the problem of justice will not necessarily arise where the evidence obtained is not supported by other materials. Consequently it must therefore be borne in mind that when evidence is very strong and admissible without a doubt, the need for its support by other evidence diminishes (see, the ECtHR Judgment of 28 June 2009, *Davies v. Belgium*, Application No. 18704/05 paragraph 42, and ECtHR Judgment of 10 March 2009, *Bykov v. Russia*, Application No. 4378/02, paragraph 90).

54. In the present case, the Court notes that in the Applicant's case, the regular courts have made their conclusions, by providing sufficient reasons and justifications which this Court does not consider arbitrary at all, that the guilty plea was made within the procedural guarantees.
55. The Court, in this respect, refers specifically to the Judgment [Pml.no. 123/2019] of the Supreme Court of 14 May 2019, which, inter alia, states:

“It is important to note that in the present case the convict has pleaded guilty in the presence of his defence counsel during the initial hearing and following the instructions given at this session, hence on the third page of the minutes of the initial hearing the judge of the first instance court has ascertained that the guilty plea entered by the convict was done with free will, without pressure and following the consultation with his defence counsel ND, therefore also the guilty is based upon the evidence contained in the case file.”

56. The Court also notes that the Supreme Court in the aforementioned Judgment had stated that *“The allegation that the defendant did not understand the aspects of the guilty plea related to the criminal offence was also unfounded as on the basis of the second page of the minutes of the initial hearing the convict has been read out the indictment and, moreover, the convict had stated that he had understood the indictment and the criminal charge against him before declaring himself in relation to the culpability”*.
57. Based on all what was stated above, the Court finds the Applicant's allegations for violations of the right to protection and guarantees in relation to the protection against self-incrimination to be unfounded.

(ii) Applicant's allegations for violation of Article 24 of the Constitution

76. The Applicant alleges that in this case the advantage was given to the occupant of the apartment B.M. even though she lives outside of Kosovo and has no active legitimacy for the eventual sale of the apartment. Therefore, the Applicant has been discriminated in relation to the other party to the procedure B.M., on which occasion Article 24 of the Constitution has been violated.
77. In this regard, the Court notes that the Applicant has not presented any facts and has not substantiated his allegation for a violation of his rights guaranteed by Article 24 of the Constitution. (See, the Court Case No. KI198/13, Applicant: *Privatization Agency of Kosovo*, Resolution on Inadmissibility of 13 March 2014, Case KI136/16, Applicant: *Ibrahim Svarça*, Resolution on Inadmissibility of 4 November 2016, paragraph 43).
78. In this regard, the Court recalls that the treatment is discriminatory if an individual is treated differently from others in similar positions or situations and if this difference in treatment has no objective and reasonable justification. The Court reiterates that the different treatment must pursue a legitimate aim to be justified and must have a reasonable relationship of proportionality,

between the means employed and the aim sought to be realised (see the Judgment of ECtHR of 13 June 1979, *Marckx v. Belgium*, Application No. 6833/74, paragraph 33).

79. The Court recalls that the fact that the Applicant does not agree with the outcome of the case could not raise an argumentative allegation for a violation of the Constitution (see the ECtHR Case *Mezotur-Tiszazugi Tarsulat v. Hungary*, No. 5503/02, Judgment of 26 July 2005).
80. In light of all what was stated above, the Court finds the Applicant's allegations for discriminatory treatment against him are unfounded.

(iii) Applicant's allegations for violation of Article 34 of the Constitution

81. The Court recalls that the Applicant alleges that within the meaning of Article 34 [Right not to be Tried Twice for the same Criminal Act] of the Constitution, the Regular Courts did not take into account the Decision [P.no. 208/12] of 30 December 2014, whereby the criminal lawsuit of the Subsidiary Prosecutor Bu.M (now the deceased spouse of the other party to the proceedings B.M.) was dismissed.
82. The Court notes that by Ruling [P.no. 208/12] of 30 December 2014, the Basic Court had decided to dismiss the criminal lawsuit of the Subsidiary Prosecutor Bu.M and terminate the criminal procedure against the defendant Sh. B (the father of the Applicant), and not against the Applicant.
83. In this regard, the Court notes that the Applicant has not presented any facts and has not substantiated the allegation for a violation of his rights guaranteed by Article 34 of the Constitution.

Conclusions

84. In these circumstances, the Court considers that the Applicant has neither supported with evidence nor substantiated on constitutional basis his allegation for a violation of the constitutionally guaranteed human rights and fundamental freedoms, specifically, for the violation of Articles 24, 30, 31 and 34 of the Constitution, because the facts presented by him in no way show that the regular courts have denied him the rights guaranteed by the Constitution.
85. Consequently, the Referral is manifestly ill-founded on constitutional grounds and must be declared inadmissible as provided by Article 113.7 of the Constitution and as further specified by the admissibility criteria, namely the Rule 39 (2) of the Rules of Procedure.

FOR THESE REASONS

The Constitutional Court of Kosovo, pursuant to Article 113.1 and 113.7 of the Constitution, Article 20 of the Law and Rule 39 (2), and 59 (2) of the Rules of Procedure, unanimously

DECIDES

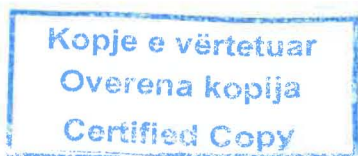
- I. TO DECLARE the Referral inadmissible;
- II. TO NOTIFY this Decision to the Parties;
- III. TO PUBLISH this Decision in the Official Gazette, in accordance with Article 20.4 of the Law;
- IV. This Decision is effective immediately.

Judge Rapporteur

President of the Constitutional Court

Radomir Laban

Arta Rama-Hajrizi



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