



Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova - Republic of Kosovo
Akademia e Drejtësisë - Akademia Pravde - Academy of Justice

CONTINUOUS TRAINING PROGRAM 2026

Prishtina, November 2025

The Continuous Training Program for 2026 was approved by the Steering Council of the Academy of Justice on 03.11.2025

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Published by the Academy of Justice



Table of content

Foreword by the Chairman of the Steering Council	7
Executive Summary	8
Summary of the training needs assessment for the annual continuous training program 2026.8	
LIST OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN CTP BY AREAS OF LAW FOR 2026	10
TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE CRIMINAL FIELD	20
1. Roundtable on changes in criminal legislation (Appellate Prosecution Office and Basic Prosecution Offices).....	21
2. Covert investigative measures, special investigative opportunity, interrogation and obtaining statements.....	22
3. The Role of the Court in reviewing the Lawfulness of the Indictment	24
4. Criminal offenses against official duty and organized crime with special emphasis on public procurement	26
5. Cybercrime.....	28
6. Money laundering and financial investigation.....	30
7. Sequestration and confiscation	31
8. War Crimes	33
9. Criminal offenses against the general safety of people and property - unauthorized construction and illegal construction works	35
10. Criminal Offenses against the Environment.....	36
11. Guideline on Punitive Policy	38
12. Indictment	39
13. Criminal liability of legal persons.....	41
14. Alternative procedures	42
15. Interviewing parties, victims and eyewitnesses, obtaining evidence, preparing parties in proceedings for court appearance	43
16. Trial in absentia.....	44
17. Criminal offenses involving narcotics and other substances	46
18. Measures to ensure the presence of the defendant in the proceedings	47
19. Criminal offenses against life and body – murder, aggravated murder and murder committed in a state of severe mental shock	48
20. Criminal proceedings against perpetrators with mental disorders.....	49
21. Extremism, Radicalism and Terrorism	51
22. International legal cooperation in criminal matters	53
23. Trafficking in human beings.....	54
24. Reasoning of Judicial Decisions, Legal Remedies and the <i>Reformatio in Peius Principle</i>	55
25. Investigation and prosecution of war crimes	57
26. Criminal offenses against sexual integrity.....	59
27. Combating the financing of terrorism.....	60
28. Handling Conflict of Interest for Judges and Prosecutors	62

29. Investigating and addressing cases of labor rights violations.....	63
TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE CIVIL FIELD.....	65
1. Judicial practice of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals when deciding on the means of challenging decisions	66
2. Judicial practices in cases of expropriation and arbitrary deprivation of property	67
3. Unification of judicial practice in property matters.....	69
4. Unification of judicial practice in disputes over compensation for damage and statutes of limitation.....	71
5. Unification of Judicial Practice in Cases from Enforcement Procedure.....	73
6. Judicial protection in employment disputes, according to the Labor Law	75
7. Judicial protection in defamation and insult cases.....	76
Methodology	76
8. Preliminary examination of the lawsuit	77
9. Referral of cases to the mediation, mandatory mediation, particularly in family cases, and approval or cancellation of mediation agreements - practical cases.....	78
TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN	80
Civil Aspect	81
1. Protection of children's rights in divorce proceedings and in cases of domestic violence	81
2. Judicial protection of children's rights in cases of Recognition, Confirmation, or Objection of Motherhood/ Paternity.....	83
3. Protection of the rights of children without parental care in judicial proceedings	85
Criminal Aspect	87
1. Criminal proceedings against adults for criminal offenses committed against minors with a focus on the protection of minor victims and the collection of evidence	87
2. The role of the juvenile prosecutor and judge in imposing criminal sanctions	88
3. Procedure for minors.....	89
TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE COMMERCIAL FIELD	90
1. Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, trademarks and patents	91
2. Recognition and Enforcement of National and Foreign Arbitration Awards	92
3. Judicial practice in disputes arising from the Law on Business organizations.....	93
4. Contracts in Economics	94
5. Bankruptcy Procedure.....	95
6. Termination of the Contract and Effects of Termination.....	96
7. Insurance Contract and Damage Compensation	98
8. Commercial Relations with Foreign Elements and International Legal Cooperation in Commercial Matters.....	99
9. Construction Contract	100
10. Loan Contracts	101
TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE FIELD	102
1. Types of lawsuits under the new Law on Administrative Conflicts	103
2. Types and execution of decisions under the Law on Administrative Conflicts	104
3. Judicial review of administrative discretion	105

4. Security measures in the administrative conflict procedure	106
5. Evaluation and Incidental Judicial Review of Normative Sub-Legal Acts	108
6. Administrative procedure and the difference between other procedures with a focus on minor offence proceedings and judicial proceedings.....	110
7. Panel Discussion on the Absence of Mechanisms for Enforcing Confiscation Provisions under the Inspectorate Laws of the Republic of Kosovo.....	112
8. Labor disputes under the Law on Public Officials.....	113
9. The Practice of the European Court of Human Rights in Administrative Conflict Matters: Implementing ECtHR Decisions in National Courts	115
10. Implementation of the Law on Asylum and the Law on Citizenship and Statelessness - dilemmas in administrative and judicial practice.....	116
TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL FIELD.....	118
1. Current practice of the Constitutional Court in relation to the practice of the ECtHR in civil and administrative matters	119
TRAINING ACTIVITIES ON THE ECHR	120
1. Jurisprudence of the Strasbourg Court – Practical Use of ECtHR Case Law	121
2. Conduct of judicial proceedings and due process within a reasonable time limit.....	123
3. Freedom of Expression - Defamation and Protection of Reputation.....	125
4. Human rights and effective protection in criminal proceedings.....	127
5. Conference on Freedom of Expression and the media	129
TRAINING ACTIVITIES ON EUROPEAN LAW	130
1. Judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters.....	131
2. Judicial and law enforcement cooperation in criminal matters	132
TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF MINOR OFFENCES	133
1. Minor Offence Procedure - Competence, and Liability according to provisions of the Law on Minor Offenses	134
TRAINING ACTIVITIES FROM INTERDISCIPLINARY COMPETENCE	135
1. Judicial Ethics and Professional Conduct.....	136
2. Ethics and professional conduct for prosecutors	138
3. Reasoning of Judicial Decisions and Legal Writing.....	139
4. Empathy towards victims, Guidelines and responsibilities for the implementation of the Transitional Justice Strategy	141
TRAINING ACTIVITIES ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE	143
1. Violence against Women, Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence	144
2. Domestic Violence Acts: The Effective Criminal Justice Response.....	145
3. Understanding Domestic Violence in Civil Law: Protective Orders and Family Law Considerations.....	147
4. Crimes involving Violence against Women: Criminal Prosecution and Trauma-Informed Adjudication.....	148
ANTI-DISCRIMINATION TRAINING ACTIVITIES.....	149
1. Judicial protection of rights in cases arising from discrimination.....	150
TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF COURTS AND PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES	152

1. Court Management.....	153
2. Management of the Prosecution Office	154
TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES AND LEGAL OFFICERS	155
Basic training modules for professional associates	156
1. Victim centered approach - Guidelines and Responsibilities for Implementation of the Transitional Justice Strategy	157
TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	159
Training activities for judicial administrative staff	160
1. Mandatory induction training	160
2. Enforcement training	162
3. Work management in the administration of the judicial system.....	163
4. Legal and judicial skills	164
Training activities for prosecutorial administrative staff	165
1. Induction training for newly appointed prosecutorial administrative staff.....	165
2. Organization, structure and competencies of the prosecutorial system of Kosovo	166
3. Management of work processes in the administration of the prosecutorial system	167
4. Legal and judicial skills	168
5. Communication and public relations	169
6. Integrity and Code of Ethics	170
7. File and case management in the prosecutorial system	171
8. Whistleblower Protection in the Prosecutorial System.....	172
DISTANCE LEARNING PLATFORM/ E - LEARNING	173
HELP COURSE PLATFORM	175
Platform for educating legal professionals on human rights and freedoms - HELP online courses	176

Foreword by the Chairman of the Steering Council

Dear reader,

As Chair of the Steering Council of the Academy of Justice, I am honored to present the 2026 Annual Continuous Training Program, approved by the Steering Council, designed for judges, prosecutors, professional associates, judicial and prosecutorial administrative staff, and other legal professionals within the justice system of the Republic of Kosovo. In carrying out its legal mandate, the Academy of Justice remains committed to providing effective training that enhances and advances the professional knowledge of judges, prosecutors, and other justice professionals in the fulfillment of their mission.

The development and approval of this program are the result of a comprehensive training needs assessment conducted in close collaboration with the Kosovo Judicial Council, the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council, court presidents, chief prosecutors, judges, prosecutors, engaged trainers, and other experts in relevant fields. The priorities outlined in this program reflect the outcomes of extensive consultative meetings, evaluation surveys, thematic workshops, and the analysis of strategic documents, monitoring reports, and evaluation studies of the justice system, all of which highlight the practical challenges and requirements for strengthening judicial and prosecutorial practice in the Republic of Kosovo.

In preparing this annual program, the Academy of Justice has been guided by the core principles of judicial training as defined by European standards and best practices, ensuring the promotion of judicial independence, professionalism, and public trust. The program is fully aligned with these principles, emphasizing integrity, competence, and impartiality at the center of the professional development of judges, prosecutors, and other legal professionals of Kosovo.

The 2026 Annual Continuous Training Program is comprehensive in scope and ensures equal opportunities for participation for all judges and prosecutors. It also provides professional associates and other legal professionals with opportunities to enhance their expertise and gain direct access to judicial practice in key legal areas. Moreover, the program reflects the expressed needs and priorities of judges, courts, prosecutors, prosecution offices, the KJC, the KPC, and other institutional actors. It incorporates measures from the Strategy for the Rule of Law, the Strategy for Protection from Domestic Violence, the National Program for the Protection of Human Rights, as well as evaluation and monitoring reports from international organizations, in accordance with Kosovo's institutional obligations within its integration processes.

In conclusion, I extend my sincere gratitude to the staff of the Academy of Justice, the Program Council, the KJC, the KPC, court presidents, judges, chief prosecutors, engaged trainers, and all contributors whose recommendations and constructive cooperation made the development of this comprehensive continuous training program possible.

Respectfully,
Fejzullah Rexhepi
Chairman of the Steering Council
Academy of Justice

Executive Summary

The development and approval of the 2026 Annual Continuous Training Program is the result of a successful and comprehensive training needs assessment conducted throughout 2025, in accordance with the legal mandate of the Academy of Justice and in alignment with European standards and best practices. This program is designed to enhance and strengthen the professional capacities of judges, prosecutors, professional associates, and administrative staff, addressing the challenges and needs identified in judicial and prosecutorial practice.

The needs assessment employed a multi-source methodology, including detailed analyses of post-training evaluation forms, training needs questionnaires completed by judges and prosecutors, consultations from meetings with courts and prosecution offices, and proposals and recommendations submitted by the KJC and KPC. It also incorporated insights from trainers engaged in 2025, reviews of national and international strategic documents, and assessments provided by monitoring conducted by non-governmental organizations and civil society. Through these mechanisms, numerous topics across the main areas of law were identified, then consolidated and prioritized for inclusion in the 2026 Annual Continuous Training Program.

The program addresses priority topics in a structured manner across criminal, civil, administrative, commercial, child justice, ECHR, EU law, minor offenses, and interdisciplinary areas. It also encompasses foundational modules for professional associates and legal officers, as well as training tailored to the needs of judicial and prosecutorial administrative staff.

Summary of the training needs assessment for the annual continuous training program 2026

Training needs assessment is a legal function that stems from the Law on AoJ, namely Article 6, point, 1.2, as well as European standards and best practices that focus on assessment during the planning, drafting and implementation phase of training programs.

The training needs assessment is the key and most important process through which the Academy of Justice has collected, processed and in cooperation with the main actors of the judicial and prosecutorial system, has analyzed the processed data and has identified priority areas and topics necessary for the enhancement and advancement of the professional knowledge and practices of judges, prosecutors, professional associates, judicial and prosecutorial administrative staff, as well as other legal professionals in the justice system in Kosovo.

Through the training needs assessment process, the Academy of Justice ensures that training programs are based on credible documents, and are oriented towards increasing performance and in line with the real needs of the justice system. Furthermore, the training needs assessment has identified training topics that offer an opportunity for training beneficiaries to further harmonize their professional development with European standards and international best practices. This assessment process has also identified that the methodology of training implementation is relevant and practical, and ensures that the knowledge and experiences gained from the training impact and contribute to the consolidation of good judicial practices.

Therefore, as elaborated above, in carrying out the training needs assessment process for drafting the Annual Continuous Training Program for 2026, the Academy of Justice has collected and processed all data and information processed through the following mechanisms:

- Evaluation forms completed after each training session conducted during 2025;

- Questionnaires received from judges and prosecutors that were sent to courts and prosecutor's offices during May 2025;
- Priorities as identified from meetings and recommendations received from the KJC and the KPC, respectively the perspective of the responsible units within the councils;
- Areas and topics identified from meetings with judges, prosecutors, court presidents and chief prosecutors of prosecution offices;
- Areas and topics identified from the reports of trainers engaged by the AoJ, in particular the recommendations and conclusions drawn after the trainings;
- Recommendations and measures resulting from the action plans of the National Strategies and other published documents related to the assessments and recommendations for the judiciary and in general the strengthening of the rule of law;
- Analysis and priority topics for the annual plan of continuous training for 2026, as identified in the joint workshop of the Program Council, and the court presidents, chief prosecutors of prosecution offices, international organizations and institutions, for the assessment of training needs.

At the conclusion of the analysis of the data and information summarized in the final report as resulting from the Assessment of Continuous Training Needs for 2026, the Program Council of the Academy of Justice, after reviewing and drafting the draft training program for continuous training, recommends it to the Steering Council for approval. Meanwhile, at the meeting held on November 3, 2025, the Steering Council of the Academy of Justice approved the Annual Program for Continuous Training for 2026.

The Annual Continuous Training Program for 2026 contains a total of **194 training activities with 214 training days**, divided by fields and listed by topics. In criminal law, there are a total of 29 training activities, civil 9, child justice 6, commercial 10, administrative 10, constitutional 1, ECHR 5, EU 2, minor offences 1, domestic violence and gender-based violence 4, anti-discrimination 1, interdisciplinary 4 and for the management of courts and prosecutors 2. These trainings will address issues from judicial practice that will enable professional development and advancement. The activities according to the above-mentioned areas which have resulted as priorities for the judicial and prosecutorial system with priority in this program are the competence of work in the courts and the prosecution and the beneficiaries, in addition to judges and prosecutors, will be professional associates, judicial and prosecutorial administrative staff, where 110 training activities have been approved. This program as approved, with structure and content is a comprehensive document resulting from a transparent and systematic process, well-structured and based on real needs that reflects the priorities of the justice institutions and based on real needs that reflect the priorities of justice institutions and the recommendations of local and international partners, and which aims to significantly contribute to the quality, effectiveness and professionalism of the justice system in Kosovo.

The Annual Continuous Training Program for 2026 is presented in tabular form, structured according to areas of law and topics, beneficiary groups, number of activities. Attached to the structured table are the concepts of addressing the training topics, description of the training objectives, target group for training and methodology for conducting the training. The attached program also contains the training needs assessment mechanism, showing how the topics identified by the various needs assessment mechanisms have been transformed into concrete training activities for judges, prosecutors, professional associates and administrative staff of the judicial and prosecutorial system.

LIST OF TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN CTP BY AREAS OF LAW FOR 2026

Training activities for judges and prosecutors

No.	CRIMINAL	Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation with
1.	Roundtable on changes in criminal legislation (Appellate and Basic Prosecution Offices)	one (1) day	Prosecutors, professional associates, legal officers, victim advocates	Roundtable	Academy of Justice
2.	Covert investigative measures, special investigative opportunity, interrogation and obtaining statements	two (2) days	Judges, Prosecutors and Professional Associates	Training	Academy of Justice
3.	The role of the Court in reviewing the lawfulness of the indictment	one (1) day	Judges and prosecutors	Training	Academy of Justice
4.	Criminal offenses against official duty and organized crime with special emphasis on public procurement	two (2) days	Judges, Prosecutors, Professional Associates	Training	Academy of Justice
5.	Cybercrime	two (2) days	Judges, Prosecutors, professional associates, legal officers	Training	European Commission CYBERCOP
6.	Money laundering and financial investigation	two (2) days	Judges, Prosecutors and Associates	Training	Academy of Justice
7.	Sequestration and confiscation	two (2) days	Judges, Prosecutors, Professional Associates and Police Investigators	Training	Academy of Justice
8.	War crimes	two (2) days	Judges, Prosecutors, Professional Associates, Legal Officers, Investigating Police Officers	Training	Academy of Justice
9.	Criminal offenses against the general safety of people and property - unauthorized construction and illegal construction works	one (1) day	Judges and Prosecutors	Training	Academy of Justice
10.	Criminal Offenses Against the Environment	one (1) day	Judges, prosecutors, police investigators and professional associates	Training	Academy of Justice
11.	Punitive policy guideline	one (1) day	Judges and Prosecutors and professional associates	Roundtable	Academy of Justice
12.	Indictment	one (1) day	Prosecutors and judges	Training	Academy of Justice
13.	Criminal liability of legal persons	one (1) day	Judges and prosecutors of the basic and appellate instances	Training	Academy of Justice
14.	Alternative procedures	one (1) day	Prosecutors, judges, mediation officers,	Training	Academy of Justice
15.	Interviewing parties, approaching victims and eyewitnesses, finding evidence, preparing parties in proceedings for court appearance	one (1) day	Prosecutors, judges, police investigators, professional associates	Training	Academy of Justice
16.	Trial in absentia	one (1) day	Judges, Prosecutors, professional associates and legal officers	Training	Academy of Justice
17.	Criminal offenses involving narcotics and other substances	one (1) day	Prosecutors and judges of first and second instance	Training	Academy of Justice
18.	Measures to ensure the presence of the defendant in the proceedings	one (1) day	Judges, Prosecutors and professional associates	Training	Academy of Justice

19.	Criminal offenses against life and body – murder, aggravated murder and murder committed in a state of severe mental shock	one (1) day	Basic level judges and prosecutors	Training	Academy of Justice
20.	Criminal procedure of perpetrators with mental disorders	one (1) day	Judges, prosecutors, police investigators and professional associates	Training	Academy of Justice
21.	Extremism, radicalism and terrorism	three (3) days	Judges and prosecutors	Training	BIRN
22.	International legal cooperation in criminal matters	one (1) day	Judges and prosecutors	Training	Academy of Justice
23.	Human trafficking	two (2) days	Judges, Prosecutor, professional associate, police officer, victim advocates, police investigators	Training	Academy of Justice
24.	Reasoning of Judicial Decisions, Legal Remedies and the Reformatio in Peius Principle	one (1) day	Judges, prosecutors, professional associates.	Training	Academy of Justice
25.	Investigation and prosecution of war crimes	two (2) days	Judges, State Prosecutors, Professional Associates, Legal Officers, Police Investigators, Victim Advocates	Training	Academy of Justice
26.	Criminal offenses against sexual integrity	one (1) day	Judges and Prosecutors from the Serious Crimes Department, General Department, Juvenile Department, Victim Advocates, Professional Associate, Police Officer, Center for Social Work	Training	Academy of Justice
27.	Combating the financing of terrorism	two (2) days	Judge, Prosecutor, Investigator Kosovo Police	Training	OSCE
28.	Handling Conflict of Interest for Judges and Prosecutors	one (1) day	Judges and Prosecutors	Training	Academy of Justice
29.	Investigating and addressing cases of labor rights violations	two (2) days	Prosecutors, professional associates and the Labor Inspectorate	Training	ATRC
Total: 29 training topics		41 days			

Civil		Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation with
30.	Judicial practice of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals in deciding on the means of challenging decisions	two (2) days	Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and basic courts	Roundtable	Academy of Justice
31.	Judicial practices in cases of expropriation and arbitrary seizure of property	one (1) day	Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts	Roundtable	Academy of Justice
32.	Unification of judicial practice in property matters	two (2) days	Judges of the Supreme Court, Appeals and Basic Courts	Roundtable	Academy of Justice
33.	Unification of judicial practice in disputes over compensation for damage and statute of limitation	two (2) days	Judges of the Supreme Court, Appeals and Basic Courts	Roundtable	Academy of Justice

34.	Unification of Judicial Practice in Cases from Enforcement Procedure	one (1) day	Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts	Roundtable	Academy of Justice
35.	Judicial protection in labor disputes, according to the Labor Law	one (1) day	Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts	Roundtable	ATRC
36.	Judicial protection in cases of defamation and insult	one (1) day	Judges of the Supreme Court, Appeals Court and Basic Courts	Training	Academy of Justice
37.	Preliminary examination of the lawsuit	one (1) day	Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts	Roundtable	Academy of Justice
38.	Referral of cases to the mediation procedure, its development into mandatory mediation especially in family cases and approval or cancellation of mediation agreements - practical cases	one (1) day	Judges of basic instance and court branches, as well as mediators of the respective court regions	Training	Academy of Justice
Total: 9 training topics		12 days			

JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN		Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation with
Civil					
39.	Protection of children's rights in divorce proceedings and in cases of domestic violence	one (1) day	Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts, the Guardianship Authority (CSW), Victim Advocates, Free Legal Aid Officers	Training	Academy of Justice
40.	Judicial protection of children's rights in cases of contesting or confirming the maternity/paternity	one (1) day	Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts, the Guardianship Authority (CSW), Victim Advocates, Free Legal Aid Officers	Training	Academy of Justice
41.	Protection of the rights of children without parental care in judicial proceedings	one (1) day	Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts, the Guardianship Authority (CSW), Victim Advocates, Free Legal Aid Officers	Training	Academy of Justice
Total: 3 training topics		3 days			
Criminal					
42.	Criminal proceedings against adults for criminal offenses committed against minors with a focus on the protection of minor victims and the collection of evidence	one (1) day	Judges and Prosecutors from the Juvenile Department, Victim Advocates, Professional Associates, Police Officers, Center for Social Welfare	Training	Academy of Justice
43.	The role of the prosecutor and juvenile judge in imposing criminal sanctions	one (1) day	Juvenile judges, juvenile prosecutors, officials from the Probation Service	Training	Academy of Justice
44.	Procedure for minors	one (1) day	Juvenile judges, juvenile prosecutors, officials from the Probation Service	Training	Academy of Justice
Total: 3 training topics		3 days			

COMMERCIAL		Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation with
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45.	Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, trademarks and patents	two (2) days	Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court	Training	Academy of Justice
46.	Recognition and Enforcement of Domestic and Foreign Arbitration Decisions	one (1) day	Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court	Training	Academy of Justice
47.	Judicial practice in disputes arising from the Law on Business Organization	one (1) day	Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court	Training	Academy of Justice
48.	Contracts in Economics	one (1) day	Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court	Training	Academy of Justice
49.	Bankruptcy Procedure	two (2) days	Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court	Training	Academy of Justice
50.	Termination of the Contract and Effects of Termination	one (1) day	Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court	Training	Academy of Justice
51.	Insurance Contract and Damage Compensation	one (1) day	Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court	Training	Academy of Justice
52.	Commercial Relations with Foreign Elements and International Legal Cooperation in Commercial Matters	one (1) day	Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court	Training	Academy of Justice
53.	Construction Contracts	one (1) day	Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court	Training	Academy of Justice
54.	Loan Agreement	one (1) day	Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court	Training	Academy of Justice
Total: 10 training topics		12 days			

ADMINISTRATIVE		Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation with
55.	Types of lawsuits under the new Law on Administrative Conflicts	one (1) day	Judges of the administrative department of the Basic Court in Pristina, judges of the administrative department of the Court of Appeal and professional associates in these courts	Training	Academy of Justice
56.	Types and execution of decisions under the Law on Administrative Conflicts	one (1) day	Judges of the administrative department of the Basic Court in Pristina, judges of the administrative department of the Court of Appeal and professional associates in these courts	Training	Academy of Justice
57.	Judicial review of administrative discretion	one (1) day	Judges of the administrative department of the Basic Court in Pristina, judges of the administrative department of the Court of Appeal and professional associates in these courts	Training	Academy of Justice

58.	Security measures in the administrative conflict procedure	one (1) day	Judges of the administrative department of the Basic Court in Pristina, judges of the administrative department of the Court of Appeal and professional associates in these courts	Training	Academy of Justice
59.	Evaluation of normative sub-legal acts and incidental review of the lawfulness of a normative sub-legal act	one (1) day	Judges of the administrative department of the Basic Court in Pristina, judges of the administrative department of the Court of Appeal and professional associates in these courts, as well as judges of the Supreme Court and representatives of all public bodies	Training	Academy of Justice
60.	Administrative procedure and the difference between other procedures with a focus on minor offences procedure and judicial procedures	one (1) day	Judges of the administrative department of the Basic Court in Pristina, judges of the administrative department of the Court of Appeal and professional associates in these courts, judges of the minor offense divisions and inspectors from all inspectorates of the Republic of Kosovo	Training	GIZ
61.	Roundtable discussion on the issues of the lack of mechanisms for the implementation of legal provisions on confiscation in relation to the laws on inspectorates of the Republic of Kosovo.	one (1) day	Judges of the administrative department of the Basic Court in Pristina, judges of the administrative department of the Court of Appeal and professional associates in these courts, and inspectors from all inspectorates of the Republic of Kosovo	Roundtable	GIZ
62.	Labor disputes under the Law on Public Officials	one (1) day	Judges of the administrative department of the Basic Court in Pristina, judges of the administrative department of the Court of Appeal and professional associates in these courts and officials of the IOBK, representatives of public bodies	Training	Academy of Justice
63.	The practice of the European Court of Human Rights in administrative conflict matters - The manner of implementing ECtHR decisions in national courts	one (1) day	Judges of the administrative department of the Basic Court in Pristina, judges of the administrative department of the Court of Appeal and judges of the Supreme Court, as well as professional associates in these courts	Training	Academy of Justice
64.	Implementation of the Law on Asylum and the Law on	one (1) day	Judges of the Department for Administrative Matters of the	Training	UNHCR&CRPK

	Citizenship and Statelessness - dilemmas in administrative and judicial practice		Basic Court of Pristina and judges of the Department for Administrative Matters of the Court of Appeal and officials of the National Commission for Refugees and the Department for Citizenship, Asylum and Migration - MIA and other institutions		
Total: 10 training topics		10 days			

CONSTITUTIONAL		Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation
65.	Current practice of the Constitutional Court in relation to the practice of the ECtHR according to requests in the civil and administrative field	one (1) day	Judges and prosecutors of all instances in the Republic of Kosovo	Training	Academy of Justice
Total: 1 training topic		1 day			

ECHR		Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation
66.	Case law of the Strasbourg Court (no experience in decisions) Cases with expertise of the Strasbourg Court	one (1) day	Judges, prosecutors and professional associates	Training	Academy of Justice
67.	Conduct of judicial proceedings and due process within a reasonable time	one (1) day	Judges, prosecutors and professional associates	Training	Academy of Justice
68.	Freedom of expression – Defamation and protection of reputation	one (1) day	Judges, prosecutors and professional associates	Training	EC-PROFLEX
69.	Human rights and effective protection in criminal proceedings	one (1) day	Judges, prosecutors and professional associates	Training	Academy of Justice
70.	Conference on the topic of freedom of expression and media	one (1) day	Judges, prosecutors, lawyers, journalists, representatives of state institutions, civil society (selected, not by application)	Conference	CoE-PROFLEX
Total: 5 training topics		5 days			

EUROPEAN LAW		Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation
71.	Judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters	one (1) day	Judges of the Basic Courts, judges of the Court of Appeal and professional associates	Training	Academy of Justice
72.	Judicial and law enforcement cooperation in criminal matters	one (1) day	Judges of the Basic Courts, judges of the Court of Appeal and professional associates	Training	Academy of Justice
Total: 2 training topics		2 days			

MINOR OFFENCES		Duration	beneficiaries	METHODOLOGY	In Cooperation
73.	Minor offences, competences and responsibilities according to provisions of the Law on Minor offences	one (1) day	The beneficiaries of the training will be judges of the basic courts - minor offense division.	Training	Academy of Justice
Total: 1 training topic		1 day			

INTERDISCIPLINARY TRAININGS		Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation
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74.	Ethics and professional conduct for judges	one (1) day	Judges of all instances	Training	Academy of Justice
75.	Ethics and professional conduct for prosecutors	one (1) day	Prosecutors of all instances	Training	Academy of Justice
76.	Reasoning of judicial decisions	one (1) day	Judges, Prosecutors, professional associates	Training	Academy of Justice
77.	Empathy towards victims, Instructions and responsibilities for the implementation of the Transitional Justice Strategy	one (1) day	Judges and prosecutors handling cases of transitional justice processes and human rights violations at all levels	Training	INTEGRA
Total: 4 training topics		4 days			

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE		Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation
78.	Violence against Women, Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence	one (1) day	Judges, prosecutors and other professionals	Training	CoE Project - Approximation of laws and policies with the Istanbul Convention
79.	Domestic Violence Acts: The Effective Criminal Justice Response	two (2) days	Judges, prosecutors, professional associates, victim advocates and other professionals	Training	CoE Project - Approximation of laws and policies with the Istanbul Convention
80.	Understanding Domestic Violence in Civil Law: Protective Orders and Family Law Considerations	two (2) days	Civil court judges	Training	CoE Project - Approximation of laws and policies with the Istanbul Convention
81.	Crimes involving Violence against Women: Criminal Prosecution and Trauma-Informed Trials	two (2) days	Prosecutors, judges, victim advocates and other professionals (e.g. forensic examiners)	Training	CoE Project - Approximation of laws and policies with the Istanbul Convention
Total: 4 training topics		7 days			

ANTI - DISCRIMINATION		Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation
82.	Judicial protection of rights in cases arising from discrimination	one (1) day	Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts, prosecutors	Training	Academy of Justice
Total: 1 training topic		1 day			

MANAGEMENT TRAINING		Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation
83.	Court Management	one (1) day	Presidents, branch supervising judges, Heads of Departments and Divisions	Training	Academy of Justice
84.	Prosecution Management	one (1) day	Chief Prosecutors, Heads of Departments and Divisions, Regional Heads of the Office for Protection and Assistance to Victims	Training	Academy of Justice
Total: 2 training topics		2 days			

TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES AND LEGAL OFFICERS OF COURTS AND PROSECUTION OFFICES					
BASIC TRAINING MODULES FOR PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES		Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation
Trainings: 75 trainings for Basic Civil and Criminal Modules Beneficiaries: 600 Groups: 10 groups for Criminal law, Groups: 5 for Civil Law Duration: 5 days of training for a group (depending on the level), Participants: 40 for a group		75 days	600 (500 from courts and 100 from prosecution offices)	Training	Academy of Justice
Total: 75 trainings		75 days			
CRIMINAL - Material					
Application of the Most Favorable Law, Grounds for Excluding Illegality, Special Part of Criminal Law and Criminal Offenses against Sexual Integrity		1 day of training, 10 groups 40 participants	Professional associates and legal officers (from courts and prosecution offices)	Training	Academy of Justice
The capacity of perpetrators - the meaning of the official person and the Penal Policy for the criminal offenses of corruption; Cooperation in the commission of the criminal offense as well as the criminal offenses from Chapters: XXVI, XXIII, XXIX and XXX of the CCK.		1 day of training, 10 groups 40 participants		Training	Academy of Justice
CRIMINAL - Procedural					
Stages of criminal proceedings, Indictment, trial and reasoning;		1 day of training, 10 groups 40 participants	Professional associates and legal officers (from courts and prosecution offices)	Training	Academy of Justice
Legal Remedies and Special Procedures		1 day of training, 10 groups 40 participants		Training	Academy of Justice
JUVENILE JUSTICE					
Principles of procedure against minors, as well as Measures and punishments against minors		1 day of training, 10 groups 40 participants	Professional associates and legal officers (from courts and prosecution offices)	Training	Academy of Justice
CIVIL - Material					
Inheritance Law and Property Law		1 day of training, 5 groups 40 participants	Professional associates and legal officers	Training	Academy of Justice
Labor Law and Law of Obligations		1 day of training, 5 groups 40 participants	Professional associates and legal officers	Training	Academy of Justice

CIVIL - Procedural				
Dispute proceedings	1 day of training, 5 groups 40 participants	Professional associates and legal officers	Training	Academy of Justice
Enforcement Proceedings and Mediation	1 day of training, 5 groups 40 participants	Professional associates and legal officers	Training	Academy of Justice
Family Law and Domestic Violence	1 day of training, 5 groups 40 participants	Professional associates and legal officers	Training	Academy of Justice
INTERDISCIPLINARY				
Victim' focused approach - Guidelines and Responsibilities for the Implementation of the Transitional Justice Strategy	1 day	Professional Associates and Legal Officers	Training	INTEGRA
Total: 1 training topic	1 day			
Total Trainings for Professional Associates: 76	76 days			
TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF				
Training activities for judicial administrative staff				
Themes	Duration	Beneficiaries	Methodology	In Cooperation
Induction Training for Judicial System Administration Employees				
Trainings: 15 training activities, 5 days per group Beneficiaries: 100, divided into 3 groups (average 33 per group) Duration: 5 days of training for one group	15 days (3 groups X 5 days)	For the employees of the judicial system administration during 2026	Training	Academy of Justice
Module 1	one (1) day			
Module 2	one (1) day			
Module 3	one (1) day			
Module 4	one (1) day			
Module 5	one (1) day			
Continuous Training for Judicial System Administration				
Enforcement training	3 trainings (average 33 participants per group) 3 days of training	100 Clerks	Training	Academy of Justice
Work management in the administration of the judicial system	1 training (30 participants) 1 day of training	30 Administrators and Assistant Administrators	Training	Academy of Justice
Legal and judicial skills	2 trainings (2 days of training)	Professional Associates and New Legal Officers	Training	Academy of Justice
Total: 21 trainings	21 days			
TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR PROSECUTORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF				
Induction Training for Employees of the Administration and Prosecutorial System				
Introductory training for newly appointed prosecutorial administrative staff	6 days	Newly appointed prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
MODULE I				

Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct and Access to Information, Confidentiality of Data and Classified Information, and Data Protection (Relevant Legal Acts, Practical Aspects)	one (1) day of training for the same group	Newly appointed prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
Introduction to planning, management, time and stress management, Internal and External Communication, teamwork, the Concept of "Quality Oriented Services" and serving citizens.	one (1) day of training for the same group	Newly appointed prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
Introduction to the Kosovo prosecutorial system, Constitutional principles and regulations (Chapter 7), relevant legislation and institutions and Introduction to the prosecutorial administration, relevant legislation, functions and responsibilities	one (1) day of training for the same group	Newly appointed prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
MODULE II				
Introduction to the work of prosecution offices; structure, organizational charts; categories of administrative staff and their rights and obligations, Specifics of work in civil cases, criminal cases and administrative cases; types of cases, judicial acts and court hearings.	one (1) day of training for the same group	Newly appointed prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
Key rules and regulations for case flow management	one (1) day of training for the same group	Newly appointed prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
Judicial procedures and related duties of administrative personnel, sending of summons, deadlines and Presentation of types of registers and documents maintained by administrative staff; rules and samples.	one (1) day of training for the same group	Newly appointed prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
Continuous Training for Employees of the Administration and Prosecutorial System				
Organization, structure and competencies of the Kosovo prosecutorial system;	one (1) day	Prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
Management of work processes in the administration of the prosecutorial system	one (1) day	Prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
Legal and judicial skills	one (1) day	Prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
Communication and public relations	one (1) day	Prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
Integrity and Code of Ethics	one (1) day	Prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
File and case management in the judicial and prosecutorial system	one (1) day	Prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
Whistleblowing and whistleblower protection	one (1) day	Prosecutorial administrative staff	Training	Academy of Justice
Total: 13	13 days of training			
TOTAL: 194 Training Activities with 214 Days (84 training activities for judges and prosecutors; 76 for Professional Associates, Legal Officers 21 for the Administrative Staff of Courts and 13 for the administrative staff of Prosecutors' Offices)				

***TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE CRIMINAL
FIELD***

Topic identified by:

- Training Needs Assessment Workshop, July 25, 2024
- Proposal for training by the KPC
- Trainers' report with recommendations after the training

1. Roundtable on changes in criminal legislation (Appellate Prosecution Office and Basic Prosecution Offices)

With the new provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code—specifically Articles 84 and 156—the injured party, as a party to the proceedings, is now granted the right to appeal decisions of the first-instance state prosecutor. This includes decisions to dismiss the criminal report, discontinue the investigation, as well as situations where the first-instance prosecutor fails to take action within six months from the date the criminal report was filed.

This right of appeal represents an important safeguard, ensuring that victims of criminal offenses have an effective remedy to challenge prosecutorial decisions that may not meet their expectations of justice. It strengthens the position of the injured party by helping maintain a balance between the authority of the prosecution and the victim's pursuit of justice.

The discussion covers several key aspects, including: Who is entitled to file an appeal against decisions to dismiss a criminal report or discontinue an investigation; Which authority decides on the appeal submitted by the injured party; Deadlines for filing the appeal and for issuing the decision on the appeal; Required content of the appeal; Possible decisions of the Appellate Prosecutor's Office regarding the appeal; Legal aspects related to safeguarding the rights of victims. Additionally, the material addresses: The legal reasoning behind decisions to dismiss a criminal report or discontinue an investigation; The grounds and justification for returning a case for reconsideration from the Appellate Prosecutor's Office to the Basic Prosecutor's Office or the SPRK; The instructions issued by the Appellate Prosecutor's Office when returning a case; The procedural status of the injured party; The point at which a case is considered finalized, following an appeal against a first-instance prosecutorial decision.

The training also includes the identification of dilemmas, analysis of challenges in implementing appellate instructions, legal interpretation, distribution of examples from practical cases, and recommendations.

Objectives

- ⇒ Correctly understand the rights of victims in criminal proceedings;
- ⇒ Legal basis for the right to appeal against the decision to dismiss the criminal complaint and discontinue the investigation;
- ⇒ Appeals procedure at the Prosecutor's Office.

Content

- The injured party's right to appeal;
- Grounds of appeal;
- Decisions of the state prosecutor in relation to the complaint;
- Implementation of the instructions of the Appellate Prosecution Office by prosecutors of first instance prosecution offices.

Methodology

Interactive discussion, presentation of cases from Kosovo's judicial practice.

Beneficiaries

Prosecutors, professional associates, legal officers, victim advocates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Proposal for training by the KPC
- Training needs assessment form 2025, after training
- Workshop on developing the Continuous Training Program

2. Covert investigative measures, special investigative opportunity, interrogation and obtaining statements

Covert investigative measures, while essential for securing evidence, often carry the potential to interfere with human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution. Therefore, their treatment within this training will focus on the legal conditions required for their authorization, the standards governing their issuance, and the assessment of whether these measures should be applied in every case. The discussion will further address situations in which evidence obtained through such measures may be deemed inadmissible, as well as the circumstances under which the resulting evidence may be used against other suspects who were not initially subject to the investigation.

Within this context, the training will also clarify the nature and use of special investigative opportunity, a procedural action that must meet strict legal criteria. Although this measure enables the collection of evidence and supports the adversarial principle, it is evaluated during judicial review without allowing direct examination of the witness by the judge. This raises important considerations regarding procedural fairness and the weight of such evidence.

A significant component of the training will also focus on interrogation and the obtaining of statements. Although these actions occur during the preliminary investigation phase, their evidentiary value and admissibility at trial differ substantially. The training will analyze when a statement or interrogation may be read in court, as well as distinctions in their probative value and their use in establishing facts.

Key dilemmas that will be addressed include: Use of evidence obtained through covert measures in another criminal case; Duration of orders in situations where monitored objects—such as vehicles—change, and whether the order targets the person or the vehicle; Conditions under which statements or interrogations may be read during the main hearing.

These issues will be approached through interpretative analysis of legal provisions, practical case examples, and guided discussion to ensure that the application of covert measures respects human rights and freedoms.

Objectives

- ⇒ Enhance knowledge on the consistent interpretation and application of provisions regulating covert technical investigation measures;
- ⇒ Understand circumstances in which obtaining a statement is appropriate in place of interrogation;
- ⇒ Develop the ability to accurately assess statements obtained through special investigative opportunity during judicial review.

Content

- Types of covert technical investigation measures;
- Competent authorities for authorizing such measures;
- Legal conditions for issuing measures;
- Inadmissibility of evidence obtained through covert measures;
- Legal standards and protection of human rights;
- Conditions for obtaining statements through special investigative means and their role in proving facts;
- Differences between interrogation and taking statements, the avoidance of the principle of direct examination, and assessment of evidence for fact-finding.

Methodology

The training will be delivered through PowerPoint presentations, analysis of practical cases, and group discussions focused on addressing dilemmas.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, and professional associates.

Duration

The training will last two (2) days.

Topic identified by:

- Recommendation from the KJC
- Proposal for training by the KPC
- Training needs assessment form 2025, after training

3. The Role of the Court in reviewing the Lawfulness of the Indictment

The filing of the indictment represents one of the most critical stages of the criminal procedure under the CPRK. At this stage, the state prosecutor concludes the investigation and submits an indictment when he determines that the information collected regarding the criminal offense and its alleged perpetrator establishes a well-founded suspicion that the defendant committed the offense. This means that the evidence gathered provides sufficient support for the suspicion, and the indictment must be drafted in accordance with the applicable provisions of the CPRK. Once the indictment is filed, the Court begins its review of its lawfulness, examining both the formal and legal aspects of its drafting as well as the credibility of the allegations. Upon receipt, the Court verifies whether the indictment meets the statutory requirements of the CPRK. If the indictment is not in compliance, the Court may return it to the state prosecutor for supplementation within a deadline set by the Court. Failure by the prosecutor to meet this deadline is considered an abandonment of criminal prosecution, and the indictment is deemed withdrawn.

After reviewing the indictment from a formal standpoint, the Court proceeds to the initial examination, during which it decides on proposals to continue or impose measures to ensure the presence of the defendant, confirms that the prosecutor has fulfilled disclosure obligations, and notifies the defendant and defense counsel of their right to challenge the evidence listed in the indictment and to submit a request for dismissal of the indictment if the defendant does not plead guilty. At this stage, no witnesses or experts are examined and no evidence is presented, unless necessary for deciding on measures ensuring the defendant's presence.

Key issues addressed in this training include: What supplementing the indictment means; When the indictment may be returned for supplementation; Whether the indictment may be returned for supplementation regarding the legal qualification of the offense; Whether the indictment may be returned for the purpose of obtaining additional evidence; What decisions the Court should make when the prosecution, in its response, does not supplement the indictment but explicitly states it stands by the originally filed indictment. These dilemmas will be addressed through identification of practical challenges, legal analysis, and examination of real case examples.

Objectives

- Correctly implement the procedure for returning an indictment for supplementation;
- Make appropriate judicial decisions following the return of the indictment and the prosecutor's response;
- Make proper decisions regarding objections to evidence and requests to dismiss the indictment.

Content

- Filing of the indictment and its required content;
- Materials provided to the defendant upon the filing of the indictment;
- Initial review;
- Objections to evidence;
- Requests for dismissal of the indictment;
- Responses from the State Prosecutor;
- Judicial review of the validity of proposals;
- Dismissal of the indictment and discontinuation of proceedings.

Methodology

The training will combine presentations by trainers, analysis of practical case studies, interactive group discussions, and exchange of professional experiences and practices.

Beneficiaries

Judges and prosecutors.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Recommendation from the KJC
- Proposal for training by the KPC
- Training needs assessment form 2025, after training
- European Commission Report on Kosovo
- Questionnaire for assessing training needs for judges 2026
- Questionnaire for assessing training needs for prosecutors 2026

4. Criminal offenses against official duty and organized crime with special emphasis on public procurement

Criminal offenses against official duty aim to safeguard the integrity of public institutions and prevent officials from abusing their positions for personal gain. Within this topic, particular emphasis will be placed on the analysis of abuse of official duty, bribery, conflict of interest, and misuse or fraud in public procurement. The training will explore how these offenses may be committed within the framework of organized crime, especially in situations where the criminal conduct arises from public procurement processes and results in harm to the public interest, notably the state budget.

A key part of the training will address the subjective element—*mens rea*, focusing on the standards required to establish intent and purpose. Participants will examine the circumstantial indicators used to prove intent and will, and whether specific intent is required or whether intent manifested through negligence in the performance of duties may suffice—particularly where negligence facilitates unlawful benefit or causes damage.

The training will also cover conflict of interest, addressing situations in which a public official participates in decision-making for personal gain. Attention will be given to identifying the elements that constitute the criminal offense and distinguishing these from administrative violations, where a conflict of interest exists but does not rise to the level of criminal conduct. Another important aspect will be the analysis of how these offenses may occur within organized criminal groups. Participants will discuss the evidentiary requirements for proving the organization and structure of such groups, as well as the specific elements needed to establish that offenses against official duty were committed within an organized criminal framework.

In cases where these offenses arise from public procurement processes, the training will examine the key stages of public procurement, the critical decision-making points, and the ways in which legal provisions may be circumvented to facilitate the commission of criminal acts.

Topics of discussion will include, standards for establishing intent and purpose, and circumstantial evidence supporting subjective elements; Challenges in public procurement and the fraudulent or concealed actions that may occur at various stages to facilitate offenses against official duty; Offenses against official duty committed within organized criminal groups, including the specific elements of both the offense and the group that must be proven. These dilemmas will be addressed through discussions, interpretation of legal provisions, and the use of case studies and practical examples to illustrate real-world challenges.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance knowledge on the circumstantial aspects related to the subjective elements of criminal offenses against official duty;
- ⇒ Understand the forms of commission of these offenses from a practical perspective and the standards required to prove their criminal nature;
- ⇒ Analyze the connection between criminal offenses against official duty, organized crime, and their link to the public procurement process.

Content

- Definition and categorization of official persons;
- Abuse of official duty or authority;
- Conflict of interest;
- Public procurement fraud and stages of the public procurement procedure;
- Taking a bribe;
- Subjective elements of these criminal offenses;
- The relationship between offenses against official duty and organized crime.

Methodology

The training will be delivered through PowerPoint presentations, interactive discussions, analysis of hypothetical scenarios, and the review of judicial practice.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, and professional associates.

Duration

The training will last two (2) days.

Topic identified by:

- Recommendation from the KJC
- European Agenda
- Proposal for training by the KPC
- Questionnaire for assessing training needs for judges 2026
- Questionnaire for assessing training needs for prosecutors 2026
- Report from the meeting with criminal judges
- EC/ CYBERKOP Project

5. Cybercrime

With the rapid development of technology, the expanded use of the Internet, and increasingly sophisticated digital techniques, today's society is experiencing a true technological revolution. As a result, cybercrime has become one of the most significant challenges of the modern era. The widespread use of new information technologies—particularly the Internet—has profoundly influenced everyday life. This phenomenon impacts not only state and private institutions operating in business or non-profit sectors, but also the ordinary individual in both personal and professional spheres. Like any technology accessible to millions, the Internet offers numerous advantages but also introduces substantial risks and challenges.

The fight against cybercrime remains extremely difficult. Due to the constant evolution of technology, the methods used by offenders change rapidly, making detection, prevention, and prosecution more complex. Cyberspace represents one of today's greatest legal challenges, enabling new forms of criminal behavior. Almost any traditional criminal offense can now be committed through electronic networks and digital tools.

Cybercrime spans multiple disciplines—including information technology, energy, criminology, economics, medicine, and justice—and encompasses: Traditional offenses committed through technology (e.g., fraud, forgery, identity theft); Content-related offenses (e.g., distribution of child pornography, hate speech online); Computer-specific offenses (e.g., attacks on information systems, denial of service).

Given these developments, judges and prosecutors must be equipped to adjudicate cybercrime cases and assess electronic evidence. The rise of cryptocurrencies has added another layer of complexity, creating new avenues for illicit financial flows. High-profile investigations worldwide underscore the need for greater expertise in this area.

This training is designed for law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and representatives of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) involved in financial investigations, economic crime prosecutions, and asset recovery. It aims to extend practical skills in tracking illicit financial flows facilitated through cryptocurrencies. The training will address these challenges through legal analysis of electronic evidence, its probative value, and examination of practical cases.

Objectives

- ⇒ Expand knowledge of cybercrime under domestic legislation;
- ⇒ Identify cybercrime fields, trends, and instruments;
- ⇒ Advance understanding of technological aspects related to cybercrime;
- ⇒ Correctly implement legislation, procedures, and practices concerning electronic evidence;
- ⇒ Understand procedural and investigative measures within domestic law;
- ⇒ Recognize relevant international legislation and mechanisms of international cooperation;
- ⇒ Strengthen knowledge related to cryptocurrencies.

Content

- Fundamentals of cybercrime;
- The Budapest Convention;
- Protection of classified information and state security;
- Criminal offenses related to cybercrime;
- Electronic evidence in criminal proceedings and admissibility standards;
- Securing and preserving electronic evidence;
- International cooperation;
- Obtaining evidence online;
- Sequestration procedures.

Methodology

Presentations by trainers, interactive discussions, analysis of cases from Kosovo's judicial practice, and case studies based on the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR).

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, professional associates, and legal officers.

Duration

The training will last two (2) days.

Topic identified by:

- Form for TNA 2025 after training
- Proposal for training by the KPC
- European Agenda
- European Commission Report on Kosovo
- TNA Questionnaire for judges 2026
- TNA Questionnaire for prosecutors 2026

6. Money laundering and financial investigation

This training focuses on the criminal offense of money laundering and the financial investigation. Special emphasis will be placed on the legal provisions governing money laundering when the assets originate from a specific criminal offense or from criminal activity in general.

The training will address key dilemmas such as: What constitutes *criminal activity* for the purpose of establishing the origin of assets; Whether a direct link is required between the wealth and a specific offense, or whether prosecution for an offense combined with seized funds is sufficient to treat the assets as originating from criminal activity; How to prove—through circumstantial evidence—that money originates from criminal activity, and how to prove directly that assets derive from a criminal offense used to facilitate money laundering; The stages of the money laundering cycle, identification of assets obtained through money laundering, and commonly known methods used to conceal the illicit origin of money; How money laundering is enabled through cryptocurrencies, and how digital assets should be investigated, traced, and analyzed.

Additionally, the training will cover: Confiscation of assets derived from money laundering and the standards that apply; Legal dilemmas related to the source of property, proving illicit origin, and distinguishing between unjustified assets and property derived from criminal activity; International cooperation, especially in relation to cryptocurrency investigations, cross-border tracing, and possibilities for freezing digital assets. These issues will be examined through discussions and practical case analysis, emphasizing the correct interpretation and implementation of legal provisions in line with their intended purpose.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance knowledge on money laundering deriving from criminal offenses and criminal activity, including how to prove the link between the illicit origin and the property;
- ⇒ Understand the stages of the money laundering process and the methods typically used in criminal activities;
- ⇒ Develop skills on identifying assets and recognizing the importance of early identification for effective confiscation.

Content

- Money laundering and financial investigation in cases of corruption and organized crime;
- Sources of illicit money, methods of laundering, and detection techniques;
- Confiscation of assets resulting from money laundering.

Methodology

PowerPoint presentations, hypothetical scenarios, practical cases from judicial practice, and group discussions on developing effective investigation strategies.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, and professional associates.

Topic identified by:

- Proposal for training by the KPC
- Recommendation from the KJC
- Report from the meeting with criminal judges
- Rule of Law Strategy
- European Commission Report on Kosovo
- European Agenda
- Reports of organizations that monitor the justice system
- TNA Questionnaire for judges 2026
- TNA Questionnaire for prosecutors 2026

7. Sequestration and confiscation

The training aims to strengthen the capacities of prosecutors and judges in investigating, prosecuting, and adjudicating cases involving the seizure and confiscation of illegal assets. The Criminal Procedure Code, which entered into force in 2023, introduced new procedures on seizure and confiscation to address challenges previously encountered in practice. Likewise, the applicable Criminal Code, through Article 92, has incorporated changes regarding the confiscation of assets and property benefits.

The implementation of the Law on Extended Powers of Sequestration and Confiscation (LEPSC) has also faced practical difficulties, highlighting the need for more consistent application in all cases where legal requirements are met. Items subject to automatic confiscation must be covered by final restraining orders issued by the courts. When confiscation is not feasible, the court may order the perpetrator to pay an equivalent monetary value or confiscate assets of equivalent worth belonging to the defendant.

The training will address key distinctions between sequestration, confiscation, and restraining orders, including the circumstances in which the LEPSC may be applied; requests for the sale of assets seized during criminal proceedings; interim measures related to securing specified property; and the handling of items that serve as evidence and may also qualify as specified property.

These issues will be explored by identifying practical challenges and dilemmas, such as: In which cases is retroactive approval of search and seizure permitted? What constitutes specified property? When should a temporary restraining order or a final restraining order be requested? How should items that serve as evidence be treated—should they be subject to a final restraining order? Should items that are automatically subject to confiscation be covered by a final restraining order?

Objectives

- ⇒ Identification of legal novelties of the New Criminal Procedure Code on sequestration and confiscation;
- ⇒ Identification of non-unified practices in courts at all levels;
- ⇒ Identification of cases of continuation of the sequestration and confiscation procedure even after the filing of an indictment;
- ⇒ Identification of problems related to interim measures for securing property;
- ⇒ Addressing problems through unified judicial practice as a conclusion;
- ⇒ Addressing challenges arising during implementation of the Law on Sequestration and Confiscation.

Content

- Grounds for confiscation with special emphasis on Article 92 of the CCRK;
- Control, temporary seizure and confiscation;
- Temporary and final restraining order;

- Replacement of the value of the property;
- Confiscation of additional assets;
- Investigation for confiscation;
- Requests and orders for restriction and requests for verification of assets under the LZK.

Methodology

Interpretation of legal provisions, interactive discussion, treatment of cases from local judicial practice.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, professional associates and police investigators.

Duration

The training will last two (2) days.

Topic identified by:

- Report from the meeting with criminal judges
- Rule of Law Strategy
- TNA Form, after training of 2025
- Proposal for training by the KPC
- Trainers' report with recommendations after the training
- European Commission Report on Kosovo

8. War Crimes

International criminal law is a specialized field that addresses individual criminal responsibility for the gravest offenses that threaten international peace, security, and order. These crimes transcend national jurisdictions and are considered a concern for the entire international community. The Statute of the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg established three core categories of international crimes, crimes against peace, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, and laid the foundation for modern international criminal law. It also codified key principles, including: a) Leaders, organizers, instigators, or collaborators involved in the preparation or execution of a common plan or conspiracy to commit crimes bear responsibility for all acts committed in furtherance of that plan; b) The official position of an accused including as a Head of State or senior government official that does not exempt them from responsibility nor justify mitigation of punishment; c) Acting under orders of a government or superior does not waive the criminal responsibility, though it may be considered for mitigation where justice so requires.

The classification of international crimes is essential for proper legal treatment, for ensuring accountability, and for protecting victims. The main categories—War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity, and Genocide—are regulated through international instruments such as the *Rome Statute*, the *Geneva Conventions*, and the jurisprudence of international tribunals, including the ICTY, which has had particular relevance for the Kosovo context. Kosovo has been directly affected by issues of international criminal law due to the armed conflict of 1998–1999. Acts amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity were committed, and have since been addressed by:

- The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY);
- UNMIK, which exercised temporary judicial authority, including over international crimes;
- EULEX, with investigative and judicial competencies for serious crimes;

In meantime, the domestic judiciary, also has full responsibility under Kosovo law for prosecuting and adjudicating international war crimes and related offenses according to the national law and international standards.

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo contains detailed provisions on war crimes and other violations of international humanitarian law. Therefore, for judges and prosecutors, a thorough understanding of these crimes, and the application of international norms in domestic practice, is essential for strengthening the rule of law and ensuring justice for conflict-related crimes.

This training aims to enhance the professional capacities of participants through the analysis of both domestic and international war-crimes cases, focusing particularly on shortcomings identified in practice, including cases that have reached judicial conclusion.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance knowledge on the categorization of criminal offenses constituting violations of international humanitarian law;
- ⇒ Deepen understanding of the nature and elements of each category of such offenses;
- ⇒ Enhance knowledge on the criminal offense of Genocide;

- ⇒ Strengthen understanding of Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes Against the Civilian Population;
- ⇒ Expand knowledge on applicable forms of criminal responsibility in war crimes cases;
- ⇒ Deepen understanding of complicity as a form of criminal responsibility;
- ⇒ Enhance knowledge about individual criminal responsibility in war crimes cases;
- ⇒ Develop knowledge on the responsibility under Joint Criminal Enterprise (JCE);
- ⇒ Recognize and understand command responsibility as a specific mode of liability.

Content

- Classification of offenses that constitute violations of international law under both international and national standards;
- The crime of Genocide;
- Crimes against humanity;
- War crimes against the civilian population;
- Applicable forms of criminal liability in war crimes cases;
- Co-perpetration as a mode of liability;
- Individual responsibility for war crimes;
- Joint Criminal Enterprise (JCE);
- Command responsibility;
- Judicial practice: Relevant decisions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of Kosovo.

Methodology

The training will use theoretical and practical sessions, including case-based exercises drawn from prosecution files. Participants will analyze selected cases, identify legal issues, and present their findings.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, professional associates, Legal officers, Police investigators.

Duration

The training will last two (2) days.

Topic identified by:

- Proposal for training by the KPC,
- TNA Form after trainings of 2025.

9. Criminal offenses against the general safety of people and property - unauthorized construction and illegal construction works

These criminal offenses pose serious risks to human life and cause substantial property damage. Constructions carried out without the authorization of the competent authorities and in violation of applicable rules and legislation directly endanger life, property, public safety, and public spaces that serve the general interest of citizens. Such offenses typically occur when individuals fail to adhere to technical rules, safety standards, and protective measures, thereby creating significant dangers or causing considerable damage.

In Kosovo, these offenses frequently involve public or state-owned property, protected zones, special areas, areas of particular economic interest, water protection zones, or strategic locations. The resulting consequences are often severe and difficult to remedy, particularly because law enforcement agencies face considerable challenges in demolishing unauthorized constructions.

Key dilemmas often arise in practice, including: When do the elements of these criminal offenses materialize? What is the difference between illegal construction and illegal construction works? Under what conditions is the demolition of an illegally constructed building carried out, and what is the dividing line between administrative and criminal measures? Is a prosecutor's motion required for the demolition of an illegally constructed building? These issues will be thoroughly addressed during the training through legal analysis, case-based discussions, and examination of practical scenarios involving illegal construction and demolition procedures.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance knowledge on the precise definition and elements of these criminal offenses;
- ⇒ Distinguish between administrative actions and criminal investigative actions in cases of illegal construction;
- ⇒ Clarify the competencies of the State Prosecutor in relation to the responsibilities of administrative bodies in handling such offenses.

Content

- Investigation of criminal offenses related to unauthorized construction;
- Collection and presentation of evidence on illegal construction;
- Filing of an indictment in cases involving illegal construction.

Methodology

The training will combine multiple methods, including trainer-led presentations, analysis of case studies, open and interactive discussions, and exchange of experiences and practical approaches among participants.

Beneficiaries

Judges and prosecutors.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Proposal for training by the KPC
- Report with findings on the environment in Kosovo
- Proposal from the permanent AoJ trainer.

10. Criminal Offenses against the Environment

Environmental crime, crime against nature, and crime against forests in the Republic of Kosovo have long been recognized as serious concerns. This is reflected both in the legal framework established to prevent and punish such offenses, and in the types of crimes that continue to emerge alongside societal and technological developments. In Kosovo, environmental pollution and degradation are increasingly visible, accompanied by illegal logging, forest destruction, and arson. These actions irreversibly alter the flora and fauna of the affected areas, causing long-term damage to the environment, forests, and natural ecosystems. Chapter 27 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo regulates offenses against the environment, including: Pollution, degradation, or destruction of the environment; Desertification of forests; Illegal possession of hazardous substances and waste; Illegal authorization of construction or operation of polluting factories and installations; and other environmental criminal offenses.

As environmental pollution has become a global challenge, environmental protection has acquired a vital role in contemporary societies. Studies consistently show that safeguarding the environment is essential for the well-being of current and future generations. Many states have therefore criminalized a wide spectrum of environmentally harmful activities, treating them as criminal offenses, misdemeanors, administrative violations, or other forms of punishable conduct. These measures reflect the fundamental right of citizens to a clean and healthy environment. Given this context, the discussion of environmental crimes in professional forums and training activities, especially among judges, prosecutors, and practitioners, is of particular importance.

Key issues to be addressed include: Does Kosovo have adequate mechanisms for environmental protection? How should dilemmas between administrative and criminal qualification of conduct be resolved? What is the scope of asset seizure in environmental crimes? What is the criminal liability of legal persons? How is expertise conducted to assess the extent of environmental damage?

Objectives

- ⇒ Identify criminal offenses related to environmental pollution and degradation;
- ⇒ Apply legal provisions concerning environmental criminal offenses in a fair and consistent manner;
- ⇒ Understand the elements of environmental criminal offenses, taking into account international agreements and standards in the field of environmental protection.

Content

- Understanding criminal offenses related to the environment, forests, and nature;
- National legislation on environmental, forest, and nature protection;
- Calculating penalties when an act qualifies as a minor offense versus a criminal offense;
- International conventions on environmental protection;
- International organizations involved in fighting environmental crime;
- Council of Europe conventions related to environmental protection;
- Jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights concerning environmental issues.

Methodology

The training will apply a combination of explanatory and discussion-based methods, including group work, interactive dialogue, analysis of practical cases from judicial practice, and elaboration of concrete issues related to environmental criminal offenses.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, Police investigators, Professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Proposal for training by the KPC
- Recommendation from the KJC
- Report from the meeting with criminal judges.

11. Guideline on Punitive Policy

The judicial process has two fundamental objectives: a) determining the guilt of the accused, and b) imposing the appropriate criminal sanction. These objectives ensure equal treatment before the law and require the court to impose a sentence that both serves its purpose and supports the re-socialization of the perpetrator. This involves the individualization of the sentence, while at the same time ensuring that persons in similar circumstances receive equal treatment. Achieving both individualization and equality in sentencing is essential to ensuring fairness and consistency. Therefore, this roundtable will focus on examining practical challenges that frequently disrupt these principles and undermine the purpose of sentencing.

The discussion will center on judicial practice, with the aim of identifying and addressing problems in the implementation of sentencing guidelines, both general and specific. Key dilemmas that arise in practice include: identifying relevant circumstances in specific cases, avoiding the use of elements of the criminal offense as aggravating or mitigating factors, weighing the circumstances that serve as the basis for determining the sentence.

The approach will include the analysis of selected judicial decisions, including cases where violations were identified, cases that correctly applied the guidelines, and cases where the guidelines were not considered.

Objectives

- ⇒ Achieve greater unification and consistency in implementing sentencing policy guidelines;
- ⇒ Strengthen understanding of why elements of the criminal offense should not be used as aggravating or mitigating circumstances;
- ⇒ Advance knowledge on identifying and evaluating circumstances that significantly influence sentencing.

Content

- Determining the starting point of a sentence;
- Identifying relevant circumstances;
- Weighing and evaluating circumstances for sentencing;
- Avoiding the use of elements of the offense as mitigating or aggravating factors.

Methodology

The roundtable will consist of interactive discussions on judicial practice, including the identification and analysis of cases that comply with sentencing guidelines as well as those that do not. Participants will work through practical examples to identify common shortcomings and explore ways to prevent them in future cases.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, professional associates.

Duration

The roundtable will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Proposal for training by the KPC
- European Commission Report on Kosovo
- TNA Form - after trainings of 2025
- Recommendations from the trainer after the training
- The TNA questionnaire for prosecutors 2026
- Report from the meeting with criminal judges
- Workshop on developing the Continuous Training Program

12. Indictment

A crucial stage of the criminal procedure is the preparation of the indictment, which represents the final act of the investigative phase. The indictment reflects the entire course of the investigation and its results. It must be clearly structured, precise, and substantive to enable the court to properly proceed with the case.

This training aims to enhance the ability of prosecutors and judges to understand: the proper drafting of the indictment, judicial control of its legality and content, the process of amending, expanding, and avoiding exceeding the indictment during judicial review. Drafting the indictment in accordance with legal requirements and standards, accompanied by clear, consistent, and well-reasoned justification, is of particular importance. The training also seeks to strengthen the judge's role in verifying whether the indictment complies with the Criminal Procedure Code. Participants will examine techniques and practices for amending and expanding the indictment, the legal basis and limitations for doing so, and the procedural requirements attached to these actions. Another key goal is to clarify the principle that the court is bound by the indictment and cannot adjudicate beyond it, except regarding the legal qualification of the offense, which the court may reassess. Exceeding the indictment violates the principle of legality and the defendant's right to defense.

Practical distinctions between amending, expanding, and exceeding the indictment will be addressed through case analysis. Participants will review examples of court decisions where the indictment was exceeded and examine the consequences, with focus on ensuring balance between procedural legality and protection of the defendant's rights.

Key dilemmas to be discussed include: What must an indictment contain under legal requirements? What is included in the enacting clause and reasoning? When is amendment or expansion of the indictment permitted during trial? Can both legal qualification and essential facts be changed? Can new offenses be added during trial? Can the indictment be amended without new evidence? What are the limits of the prosecutor's right to amend or expand the indictment? What is the judge's role in this process? When is the defendant's right to defense endangered? What constitutes exceeding the indictment and what forms can it take?

These questions will be addressed through analysis of legal provisions, review of practical cases, exchange of experiences, and discussion of recurring dilemmas in judicial practice.

Objectives

- ⇒ Identify sources of information and develop the standard of reasonable suspicion;
- ⇒ Understand the methods and techniques of criminal investigation;
- ⇒ Assess when and how information becomes admissible evidence in criminal proceedings;
- ⇒ Advance knowledge regarding the drafting, structure, and legal requirements of indictments.

Content

- Drafting indictments in accordance with legal standards;
- Preparing the enacting clause (factual situation) and reasoning of the indictment;

- Legal conditions for amending and expanding the indictment during trial;
- Whether changes may involve legal qualification, essential facts, or both;
- Amending or expanding the indictment with new offenses during trial;
- Possibility of amending or expanding without new evidence;
- Prosecutor's rights and limits in amending/expanding the indictment;
- Judge's role in overseeing amendments and expansions;
- Right to defense in the context of indictment amendments;
- Understanding and identifying exceeding the indictment - legal qualification vs. factual content.

Methodology

The training will use interactive methods, including case simulations, group work, practical exercises, and participant-led discussions.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026.

13. Criminal liability of legal persons

In addition to natural persons, legal persons may also be perpetrators of criminal offenses. A legal person may be held criminally liable for offenses foreseen in the Special Part of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kosovo, as well as for other offenses, when the conditions of liability set out in the Law on Liability of Legal Persons for Criminal Offenses are fulfilled. According to this law, a legal person is liable for the criminal offense committed by a responsible person who, acting on behalf of the legal person and within the scope of their authorizations, commits an offense with the aim of securing a benefit for the legal person or causing damage. Liability exists even when the responsible person's actions contradict internal business policies or instructions of the legal person.

Despite these legal provisions, judicial practice frequently encounters difficulties in determining the criminal liability of legal persons, identifying the limits of such liability, and imposing adequate sanctions. This training program therefore aims to analyze the institute of criminal liability of legal persons, including the legal framework and practical issues arising in its implementation.

Objectives

Participants will be able to:

- ⇒ Correctly implement the legal provisions related to the criminal liability of legal persons;
- ⇒ Understand in which cases and what types of sanctions may be imposed on legal persons;
- ⇒ Accurately interpret and apply the legal norms governing the criminal liability of legal entities.

Content

The training covers:

- The basis and limits of the criminal liability of legal persons;
- The legal procedure for imposing sanctions on legal entities;
- Types of sanctions that may be imposed on legal persons under Kosovo legislation.

Methodology

The training will apply interactive teaching methods, including:

- PowerPoint presentations;
- Practical and hypothetical case studies;
- Group discussions and analysis of situations encountered by judges and prosecutors when dealing with cases involving the criminal liability of legal persons.

Beneficiaries

Judges and prosecutors of the Basic and Appellate instances.

Duration

One (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

14. Alternative procedures

The main purpose of alternative procedures under the Criminal Procedure Code is to ensure faster and more efficient resolution of criminal cases, thereby reducing the workload of prosecutors and judges. These procedures also support the quicker rehabilitation of the accused and promote restorative justice by enabling the repair of harm caused by criminal offenses.

Key goals of mediation and plea bargaining include: Reducing case overload in the prosecution and courts; Alternative procedures allow cases to be resolved without full court hearings, easing the burden on judicial institutions. Encouraging reconciliation and agreements; These processes promote dialogue and reconciliation between parties, helping to restore social and interpersonal relationships following a conflict. Enhancing rehabilitation and reparation of harm: by incorporating restorative justice mechanisms, alternative procedures allow the accused to participate in rehabilitative activities, such as community service or educational programs, aimed at reducing reoffending. This training will enhance the readiness of prosecutors and judges to apply these mechanisms fairly, consistently, and effectively. Participants will improve their communication with parties, inter-institutional coordination, and understanding of dilemmas that arise during the application of alternative procedures. Exchange of practical experiences will further contribute to their ability to address challenges in real cases.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance participant's knowledge of alternative criminal procedures;
- ⇒ Strengthen skills in reconciliation and negotiation management;
- ⇒ Improve case assessment and selection of the most appropriate alternative procedure;
- ⇒ Enhance practical application of plea agreements and understanding of recommended sentences within such agreements;
- ⇒ Improve communication and access to victims and accused persons.

Content

The training will address:

- Mediation;
- Plea agreements.

Methodology

The training will be interactive and practice-oriented, focusing on skill development for real-life application. Methods will include: Detailed explanation of legal provisions; Case studies and practical scenarios; Analysis of relevant ECtHR case law; Group work and discussions.

Beneficiaries

Prosecutors, judges, and mediation officers.

Duration

One (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026.

15. Interviewing parties, victims and eyewitnesses, obtaining evidence, preparing parties in proceedings for court appearance

The purpose of this training is to equip prosecutors and judges with advanced theoretical and practical knowledge on effective methods for interviewing parties, victims, and eyewitnesses in criminal proceedings. The training aims to strengthen participants' skills in applying a sensitive approach to victims, obtaining reliable and lawful evidence, and professionally preparing witnesses for their appearance in court. These competencies are essential for ensuring that the judicial process is conducted fairly, in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code and international human rights standards. Key dilemmas addressed during the training include: How parties and eyewitnesses should be interviewed; How victims of crime are treated throughout criminal proceedings; The process of obtaining lawful and admissible evidence; Who appoints cooperating witnesses and how is their credibility assessed. These topics will be explored through analysis of legal provisions, case studies, practical examples, exchange of professional experiences, and open discussion of dilemmas arising in practice.

Objectives

- ⇒ Understand the legal and ethical principles governing the interviewing of parties and witnesses in criminal proceedings;
- ⇒ Apply practical interviewing and interrogation techniques to obtain clear, accurate, and admissible evidence;
- ⇒ Use trauma-informed and victim-sensitive approaches when dealing with victims of crime;
- ⇒ Identify, collect, and secure material evidence in accordance with applicable laws;
- ⇒ Assess witness credibility and manage contradictions or inconsistencies during trial proceedings.

Content

- Legal basis and principles of interviewing and interrogating parties in criminal proceedings;
- Agreements with cooperating witnesses, including legal and procedural benefits;
- Treatment, management, and sentence reduction for cooperating witnesses;
- Collection, preservation, and securing of evidence;
- Access to victims and eyewitnesses and the standards of their treatment;
- Interviewing and questioning techniques and methods;
- Preparation of witnesses for trial.

Methodology

The training will be conducted using interactive and practice-based methods, including Case simulations; Group work and practical exercises; Guided discussions and Q&A sessions; Review of real and hypothetical case scenarios.

Beneficiaries

Prosecutors, judges, police investigators, and professional associates.

Duration

One (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Proposal for training by the KPC
- Report from the meeting with criminal judges
- TNA Questionnaire for 2026
- Trainers' report with recommendations after the training
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

16. Trial in absentia

According to the Criminal Procedure Code of Kosovo (CPCCK), a trial may be conducted in the absence of the defendant when, despite reasonable efforts by the authorities, securing the defendant's presence is not possible. This procedural institute is also aligned with Directive (EU) 2016/343 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016, which regulates the rights of defendants and the presumption of innocence. The incorporation of trial in absentia into Kosovo's legislation responds to persistent challenges in ensuring a defendant's presence, which in some cases has resulted in the statute of limitations of criminal prosecution. In other instances, defendants have deliberately evaded justice, especially in cases involving genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, other offenses not subject to statutory limitation under international law, and aggravated murder.

Trial in absentia may be applied to any criminal offense, provided that the legal conditions under the CPCCK are met. These include the defendant's participation in at least one hearing (initial or main trial) and prior notification about the obligation to attend hearings and the possibility that the proceedings may continue in their absence if they voluntarily avoid them. Exceptionally, for offenses that do not fall under statutory limitation as defined in Article 104 of the Criminal Code of Kosovo, the defendant's prior appearance is not required. In such cases, Article 303(7) of the CPCCK guarantees the defendant the right to a full, automatic, and unconditional retrial upon request.

Key dilemmas addressed during the training include: How to balance the defendant's right to a fair trial with the public interest in the efficient administration of justice; What constitutes "reasonable efforts" by the prosecution to establish intentional evasion; Whether domestic legislation provides adequate procedural safeguards for defendants tried in absentia.

The training will rely on comparative analysis of domestic legislation, international standards, case law, and the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR).

Objectives

- ⇒ Understand the legal requirements and procedural safeguards for holding a trial in absentia;
- ⇒ Assess the necessity and role of the defendant's presence at initial and trial hearings;
- ⇒ Analyze domestic and international legal frameworks governing trial in absentia.

Content

- Legal conditions for holding a trial in absentia (Articles 303–308, CPCCK);
- Presence of the accused at initial and main trial hearings;
- Conducting the hearing to determine the absence of the accused;
- Reasonable efforts to locate the defendant and documentation standards;
- Notification of the defendant regarding the verdict and guaranteed rights;
- Right to retrial in cases of trial in absentia;
- The defendant's right to legal counsel at all stages;
- Legal criteria for assessing justified vs. unjustified absence;
- Analysis of domestic and international jurisprudence, including ECHR case law.

Methodology

An interactive training approach will be used, combining: Guided discussions; Practical case analysis; Group work; Review of relevant ECtHR judgments and comparative legal practice.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, professional associates, and legal officers.

Duration

One (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Report from the meeting with criminal judges
- TNA Questionnaire for judges 2026
- National anti-drug strategy 2024-2028
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

17. Criminal offenses involving narcotics and other substances

This training is designed to provide prosecutors and judges with advanced knowledge and practical skills for investigating criminal offenses related to the trafficking of dangerous narcotics and psychotropic substances. Special emphasis is placed on the use of special investigative measures, the administration and admissibility of evidence, and the role of international cooperation in combating organized drug trafficking networks.

A critical component of the training is the understanding and implementation of legal provisions on the seizure and confiscation of assets derived from criminal activity. Strengthening the capacity to identify and trace illicit profits is essential for disrupting the financial structures of criminal groups and ensuring that crime does not result in economic gain. The training also focuses on harmonizing judicial practice and ensuring a consistent approach in applying punitive policies, given the complex operational methods used by criminal groups. Participants will analyze practical challenges and dilemmas encountered in casework, including: Distinguishing between possession for personal use and possession for the purpose of sale; The evidentiary standards required to prove intent to sell or distribute; Managing cases involving informants and undercover operations; Conducting proactive investigations; Applying seizure and confiscation mechanisms effectively.

Objectives

- ⇒ Identify the essential elements of criminal offenses involving dangerous narcotics and psychotropic substances;
- ⇒ Conduct proactive criminal and financial investigations related to drug trafficking;
- ⇒ Identify different types of narcotics and understand the consequences associated with their use;
- ⇒ Strengthen cooperation with relevant institutions, including the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU);
- ⇒ Apply legal provisions on seizure and confiscation of assets derived from crime.

Content

- Elements of criminal offenses involving dangerous narcotics and psychotropic substances;
- Proactive criminal and financial investigation methods in narcotics trafficking cases;
- Identification and classification of dangerous narcotics and psychotropic substances;
- Cooperation with the Financial Intelligence Unit and institutional coordination;
- Consequences and risks associated with the use of dangerous narcotics and psychotropic substances.

Methodology

The training will use interactive and practice-oriented methods, including Case simulations; Group work; Practical exercises; Discussion of dilemmas and questions raised by participants; Review of real case examples.

Beneficiaries

Judges and prosecutors at the basic and appellate instances.

Duration: One (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Report from the meeting with criminal judges
- CSO Report
- Proposal for training by the KPC
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

18. Measures to ensure the presence of the defendant in the proceedings

The purpose of this training is to equip participants with advanced theoretical and practical knowledge regarding the measures used to ensure the presence of the defendant in criminal proceedings. Participants will gain a clear understanding of the legal framework governing these measures, their importance for the proper functioning of the criminal justice system, and their alignment with domestic law and international human rights standards.

The training will address both the legal and practical aspects of applying such measures, examining their role in safeguarding the efficiency of the criminal process while protecting the defendant's fundamental rights. Participants will analyze the full range of security measures, beginning with the least intrusive and moving toward the most severe including: Summons; Arrest warrant; Promise not to leave the place of residence; Prohibition to approach a place or person; Obligation to appear at the police station; Bail; House arrest; Detention.

Key dilemmas to be discussed include: When is detention ("arrest in prison") justified and when is it not? How should courts balance the risk of flight with the right to liberty? How do the defendant's personal circumstances influence the court's decision? How are appeals against security measure decisions reviewed and decided?

Objectives

Participants will be able to:

- ⇒ Assess the proportionality and necessity of security measures, based on risks such as flight, reoffending, or obstruction of investigation;
- ⇒ Apply human rights standards, including the right to liberty and security, the right to a fair trial, and the presumption of innocence;
- ⇒ Strengthen their ability to justify and document decisions on security measures before courts and other stakeholders.

Content

- Interpretation of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding security measures;
- Article 5 of the European Convention on Human Rights: The Right to Liberty and Security;
- Judicial standards and case law governing the proportionality and necessity of measures;
- Practical dilemmas in the application of detention and alternative measures.

Methodology

The training will rely on practical, interactive approaches, including analysis of judicial practice and real case scenarios; Discussion of complex situations involving the use of detention as the most severe measure; Group work and expert-led dialogue on legal dilemmas; Comparative insights with ECtHR jurisprudence.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, and professional associates.

Duration:

One (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Proposal for training by the KPC
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

19. Criminal offenses against life and body – murder, aggravated murder and murder committed in a state of severe mental shock

Criminal offenses against life and body, especially those resulting in the deprivation of life, consistently pose challenges in judicial practice regarding their accurate legal qualification. The human right to life is the highest and most absolute right among fundamental human rights and freedoms. For this reason, it is strongly protected by key international human rights instruments, as well as by the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo.

The Criminal Code of Kosovo provides comprehensive protection for this right by defining murder in its basic form, as well as various qualified and privileged forms.

This training will examine the legal definition and qualifying elements of aggravated murder, the circumstances, methods, and forms of its commission, and the challenges encountered in practice when distinguishing between aggravated and privileged forms of murder, particularly in cases involving severe psychological or emotional disturbance.

Through in-depth analysis of relevant legal provisions and practical case studies, the training aims to strengthen participants' abilities to accurately qualify these criminal offenses.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance knowledge on murder offenses, including basic, qualified, and privileged forms;
- ⇒ Identify and assess the forms, circumstances, and other elements relevant for qualifying aggravated murder;
- ⇒ Analyze practical cases to improve the accurate legal qualification of offenses under this chapter.

Content

- Criminal offenses against life: murder, aggravated murder, and privileged forms of murder;
- Murder committed under conditions of severe mental shock.

Methodology

The training will be delivered through interactive discussions, including group work on real cases from judicial practice. Participants will engage in case analysis aimed at correctly qualifying the elements of aggravated murder and distinguishing them from privileged forms.

Beneficiaries

Judges and prosecutors of the basic instance.

Duration

One (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Strategy for protection from domestic violence and violence against women
- National Human Rights Plan
- TNA Questionnaire for judges 2026
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

20. Criminal proceedings against perpetrators with mental disorders

Criminal proceedings involving perpetrators with mental disorders are subject to special rules under the applicable legislation, and the measures imposed on this category of offenders are likewise specific. Judicial practice, however, faces frequent challenges, especially in evaluating expert assessments, distinguishing among levels of mental capacity (incapacity, substantially diminished responsibility, and full criminal responsibility), and understanding the implications of each for criminal liability.

This training aims to address these legal and practical uncertainties from a practical, case-based perspective. Decision-making by the court depends significantly on whether the perpetrator was mentally incompetent or had essentially diminished mental capacity at the time of the commission of the offense. Another key practical challenge relates to determining whether the perpetrator is capable of standing trial, which is assessed at a later stage in the proceedings. These issues will be addressed in detail during the training.

An additional focus is the role of detention measures for perpetrators with mental disorders, including orders for psychiatric examination, both when conducted during detention and when carried out while the suspect is at liberty. Practical problems also arise when suspects refuse psychiatric assessment. These and other related issues will be examined thoroughly.

One essential aspect concerns the determination of the perpetrator's mental condition at the time of the offense, which is primarily conducted by experts. This assessment directly influences whether the perpetrator is deemed criminally responsible or to have substantially diminished mental capacity. However, unlike some regional and European systems where experts only provide findings, while responsibility is determined solely by the court, current practice often blurs these roles - this dilemma will also be discussed.

Mandatory psychiatric treatment measures, whether imposed in liberty or detention, present further legal challenges, including their duration and the statutory requirements necessary for their imposition. The formulation of examination orders remains a recurring practical issue, as courts frequently issue generalized orders that lack specific instructions for experts. The training will therefore emphasize drafting precise and clear examination orders and clarify the types and forms of judicial decisions required in these cases.

Participants will discuss practical case scenarios, judicial practice in the region, and the interpretation of legal provisions through concrete, practice-oriented questions.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance knowledge regarding the role, duties, and competence of experts in psychiatric evaluations;
- ⇒ Understand the specific requirements that must be included in an examination order;
- ⇒ Acquire knowledge on the legal conditions, duration, and grounds for imposing compulsory psychiatric treatment in liberty or detention;
- ⇒ Understand ECtHR standards related to detention measures for perpetrators with mental disorders.

Content

- Mental incapacity and substantially diminished mental capacity;
- The role and authority of the court in determining incapacity or diminished responsibility;

- Criteria the court must assess to determine the mental state of the perpetrator at the time of the offense;
- How to request clarifications from experts and the limits of expert competence in assisting the court;
- Conditions, duration, and legal requirements for imposing compulsory psychiatric treatment;
- The nature and forms of decision-making in criminal proceedings involving perpetrators with mental disorders.

Methodology

The training will include powerpoint presentations; discussion of practical cases and relevant regional court practice; group work on hypothetical scenarios; interactive Q&A sessions.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, and professional associates.

Duration

One (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Proposal for training by the KPC
- TNA Questionnaire for judges 2026
- TNA Questionnaire for prosecutors 2026
- European Commission Report on Kosovo
- Proposal from the permanent AoJ trainer
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

21. Extremism, Radicalism and Terrorism

The judicial and prosecutorial system must possess strong professional and operational capacities to address criminal offenses related to extremism, radicalism, and terrorism. These offenses threaten democratic values, create long-lasting fear within society, and directly endanger public and state security.

This training is designed to equip participants with an advanced understanding of the elements of extremism and radicalism, their distinctions, and the point at which such behaviors cross the threshold from protected free expression into punishable criminal conduct. It will further explore how manifestations of radicalization and extremism may constitute early indicators of terrorist risk.

Participants will analyze preventive measures, the functioning and structure of terrorist groups, and the legal requirements for qualifying actions as terrorist offenses. Special focus will be given to interactions between organized criminal groups and terrorist networks, including methods of financing terrorism.

A key part of the training will address evidentiary challenges, especially the admissibility of evidence obtained under urgent or exceptional circumstances in the context of preventing imminent terrorist attacks. Through practical casework, participants will distinguish between extremist actions, radical expressions, and conduct amounting to terrorism, as well as develop investigative strategies suited to complex terrorism-related cases.

Objectives

Participants will be able to:

- ⇒ Differentiate between free expression and extremist actions that may constitute incitement to hatred or division;
- ⇒ Identify and analyze the distinctive elements of extremism and radicalism;
- ⇒ Understand terrorism and related criminal offenses in all forms, including the structure and functioning of terrorist groups and individuals acting alone.

Content

- International and domestic legal frameworks for combating terrorism;
- The national strategy against terrorism and preventive measures addressing extremism and radicalism;
- Terrorism as a criminal offense, including the role and functioning of terrorist groups and individuals;
- Methods of terrorist financing and the intersection between terrorism and organized criminal groups;
- Admissibility of evidence in urgent or exceptional situations, its relevance for criminal sanctions, and considerations at sentencing.

Methodology

The training will employ practical case analysis, hypothetical scenario exercises; powerPoint presentations; group discussions and Q&A sessions.

Beneficiaries

Judges and prosecutors.

Duration

Three (3) days.

Topic identified by:

- Proposal for training by the KPC
- TNA Questionnaire for judges 2026
- TNA Questionnaire for prosecutors 2026
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

22. International legal cooperation in criminal matters

This training aims to enhance participants' knowledge in the field of international legal cooperation in criminal matters, with particular focus on domestic legislation, bilateral agreements with other states, and international instruments relevant to this area. Since criminal offenses are increasingly committed across borders, whether by foreign nationals in Kosovo or by Kosovo citizens abroad, the effective development of criminal proceedings often requires international legal assistance.

The primary legal basis for international cooperation in criminal matters is domestic legislation, specifically Law No. 04/L-213 on International Legal Cooperation in Criminal Matters. In addition, bilateral agreements concluded with individual states play an essential role in ensuring the effective implementation of such cooperation. Knowledge of relevant international standards and legislation is also crucial for practitioners in this field.

Key issues discussed in this training include the fundamental criteria for international legal cooperation as set out in domestic and international legislation, as well as in agreements between Kosovo and other countries. Special attention will be paid to the challenges of cooperation with states that have not recognized Kosovo, with emphasis on cooperation with Serbia. The training will also address the main international instruments applied by Kosovo, shortcomings in the existing legal framework that hinder cooperation, and the most frequent obstacles encountered in practice.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance participants' knowledge of key aspects of international legal cooperation in criminal matters.
- ⇒ Strengthen understanding of domestic and international legislation governing judicial cooperation in criminal cases.
- ⇒ Promote accurate and consistent implementation of legal provisions related to international legal cooperation.

Content

- Overview and discussion of domestic and international legislation on international legal cooperation.
- Application of relevant provisions from local and international legal frameworks.
- Extradition procedures.
- Conditions for extradition.
- Grounds for refusal of extradition, including considerations related to benefit or harm.

Methodology

The training will apply combined methods, beginning with a trainer-led presentation. Interactive methods and discussions based on practical case examples will be used to encourage participant engagement and exchange of experiences.

Beneficiaries

Judges and prosecutors.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- TNA Questionnaire for prosecutors 2026
- European Commission Report on Kosovo
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

23. Trafficking in human beings

Trafficking in human beings is one of the gravest violations of human rights and a significant challenge to the rule of law, public safety, and society as a whole. It involves the exploitation of individuals, often defenseless and in vulnerable circumstances, through fraud, force, coercion, or other forms of control, for profit-driven purposes such as forced labor, sexual exploitation, organ trafficking, or other forms of abuse.

This training aims to enhance participants' knowledge and skills in identifying, addressing, and prosecuting cases of human trafficking in accordance with national legislation and international standards. Through a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach, the program will examine the legal framework, prevention mechanisms, victim protection measures, and the role of institutional and international cooperation in combating this complex phenomenon.

Key questions to be addressed include what factors increase an individual's vulnerability to trafficking? How is human trafficking distinguished from migrant smuggling? What are the most widespread forms of exploitation? What psychological, social, and economic consequences do victims face? What legal mechanisms exist at national and international levels to prevent trafficking?

Objectives

- ⇒ Correctly apply the legal framework governing human trafficking.
- ⇒ Identify the constituent elements of the criminal offense of Human Trafficking.
- ⇒ Distinguish between Human Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling.
- ⇒ Differentiate between trafficking in adults and the offense of exploitation of prostitution.
- ⇒ Implement procedures relating to compensation for damage suffered by victims.

Content

- The concept and definition of human trafficking
- Elements of the criminal offense
- Child trafficking
- Victim identification, investigation, and prosecution
- Sequestration and confiscation of assets
- Compensation and support for victims

Methodology

A combination of methods will be used, including concise theoretical explanations, interactive discussions, PowerPoint presentations, practical examples, and group work to encourage active participation and exchange of professional experiences.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, professional associates, police officers, victim advocates, and police investigators.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- TNA Questionnaire for prosecutors 2026
- European Commission Report on Kosovo
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

24. Reasoning of Judicial Decisions, Legal Remedies and the *Reformatio in Peius* Principle

One of the fundamental guarantees of a fair trial is the obligation of the court to provide well-reasoned judicial decisions. When a decision on the merits lacks sufficient reasoning, this constitutes a violation of the right to a fair trial under the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as well as under constitutional standards.

This training aims to clarify the standards established by the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) regarding the required level of reasoning in judicial decisions, including what elements must be addressed and how to construct clear, persuasive, and well-structured reasoning. Proper reasoning enhances transparency and strengthens public confidence in the judiciary, especially considering that judicial decisions are publicly available and subject to scrutiny.

The training will also address the effectiveness of regular and extraordinary legal remedies. For a judicial process to be fair and efficient, it must be subject to review by higher courts, whose examination is often limited to issues raised by the parties. Therefore, it is essential to understand the minimum standards that must be met for legal remedies to be considered effective and capable of influencing the fair application of the law.

In practice, challenges continue to arise regarding the principle of *reformatio in peius*, particularly in cases returned for retrial where courts have engaged in more severe requalification of offenses, or where prosecutors have requalified charges to more serious offenses following a successful defense appeal and annulment of the first-instance decision. The training will address these dilemmas and the obligations that courts and prosecutors must respect to ensure full compliance with the protections afforded to defendants under this principle.

Additional focus will be placed on identifying shortcomings in reasoning that often lead to the annulment of judicial decisions, as well as practical guidance on avoiding such errors. Participants will explore ECHR standards, relevant Constitutional Court jurisprudence, and examples from court practice.

Objectives

- ⇒ Improve the quality and ensure consistency in reasoning of judicial decisions in similar cases.
- ⇒ Understand ECHR standards governing the reasoning of judicial decisions.
- ⇒ Enhance the quality of regular and extraordinary legal remedies.
- ⇒ Recognize and avoid violations of the *reformatio in peius* principle.

Content

- Key elements of reasoning in judicial decisions
- Level of reasoning required under ECHR standards
- Essential components for effective regular and extraordinary legal remedies
- Application of the *reformatio in peius* principle in cases involving requalification or modification of charges

Methodology

The training will be delivered through PowerPoint presentations, direct discussions, and interactive Q&A sessions, with reference to practical cases and legal requirements related to the reasoning of judicial decisions.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, and professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Report from the meeting with criminal judges
- Rule of Law Strategy
- TNA Form - after training 2025
- Proposal for training by the KPC
- Trainers' report with recommendations after the training
- European Commission Report on Kosovo
- Workshop developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

25. Investigation and prosecution of war crimes

The investigation and prosecution of war crimes in Kosovo continue to represent a profound challenge for the country's justice system. Over the past decades, Kosovo's judicial and prosecutorial institutions have undergone complex transitional phases, while efforts to bring war crimes perpetrators to justice remain ongoing. War crimes are not merely legal violations - they constitute grave breaches of human rights and morality, leaving enduring psychological, social, and emotional consequences for victims and their communities. These wounds persist across generations, making accountability an essential cornerstone for justice, reconciliation, and long-term peace.

In the 25 years since the conflict, significant steps have been taken to strengthen judicial capacity and ensure accountability. These include the establishment of fair and independent justice structures, mechanisms to support victims, and efforts to ensure accurate documentation of wartime crimes. International support, coupled with the commitment of local institutions, has played a crucial role in advancing war crimes investigations and prosecutions.

In Kosovo's legal system, the treatment of war crimes is grounded in three key legal frameworks: (1) International law; (2) The laws of the former Yugoslavia; (3) The laws of the Republic of Kosovo.

As a country emerging from armed conflict, Kosovo faces unique and complex challenges in handling evidence of war crimes. These challenges stem from the following:

- fear of retaliation,
- societal pressure and stigmatization,
- unresolved trauma, and
- the passage of time, which affects memory and reliability of testimony.

In post-conflict justice systems, treating victims of war crimes with dignity and fairness is not only a procedural requirement but also an act of respect and humanity. Victims hold the right to seek justice but remain vulnerable parties requiring special protection. Judges and prosecutors therefore bear a crucial responsibility in ensuring lawful, ethical, and victim-sensitive treatment throughout the criminal process.

This training aims to enhance the professional capacities of participants through examination of local and international jurisprudence, analysis of concluded cases, and identification of practical challenges observed in war crimes investigations and prosecutions.

Objectives

- ⇒ Extend knowledge on the investigation and prosecution of war crimes cases.
- ⇒ Expand understanding of forms of criminal responsibility applicable to war crimes.
- ⇒ Analyze command responsibility as a specific form of criminal liability.
- ⇒ Strengthen knowledge on the legal framework allowing investigation and prosecution in absentia.
- ⇒ Enhance understanding of the critical role of witnesses in war crimes cases.

- ⇒ Recognize challenges related to witness interviews and statement-taking.
- ⇒ Apply appropriate techniques for obtaining evidence in line with criminal law and international humanitarian law.
- ⇒ Assess the role and rights of victims throughout the criminal process.
- ⇒ Apply victim-sensitive approaches, particularly in cases involving sexual violence during conflict.
- ⇒ Utilize concrete practices for protecting victims, including confidentiality measures, psychological support, and legal representation.

Content

- Criminal prosecution of war crimes cases in absentia
- Use of circumstantial evidence in establishing responsibility
- Legal and practical framework for evidence-taking
- Challenges in obtaining witness statements in war crimes cases
- Jurisprudence: cases assessing witness statements
- Legal framework for witness protection
- The role of victims in criminal proceedings in Kosovo
- Reparations and compensation: legal framework and practical options
- Balancing defendants' rights with victims' rights
- Judicial practice: Supreme Court and Court of Appeal decisions
- International legal cooperation in war crimes cases (including the Residual Mechanism for International Tribunals in The Hague)

Methodology

The training will be delivered through theoretical lectures, practical exercises, and combined learning methods. Participants will work with real case examples handled by prosecution authorities and will analyze and present the identified challenges. Both individual and group workshops will be organized to promote active engagement and deepen participants' practical and theoretical understanding across all topics.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, professional associates, legal officers, police investigators, and victim advocates.

Duration

The training will last two (2) days.

Topic identified by:

- Report from the meeting with juvenile criminal judges
- TNA Questionnaire for judges 2026
- TNA Questionnaire for prosecutors 2026
- European Commission Report on Kosovo
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

26. Criminal offenses against sexual integrity

Criminal offenses against sexual integrity require detailed and careful examination, as they often raise complex dilemmas in judicial and prosecutorial practice. This chapter of the Criminal Code includes a wide range of offenses that directly affect human dignity, and their correct legal qualification and application remain challenging for judges and prosecutors. Particular care must be taken when interviewing victims—especially when the victim is a child—due to the sensitivity and vulnerability associated with such cases.

This training addresses several essential questions: what criminal offenses fall under sexual integrity? What distinguishing elements help differentiate these offenses to avoid misqualification? What is the role of the state prosecutor in investigating these offenses?

The training aims to provide comprehensive explanations, with particular emphasis on offenses committed against children, so that participants can more effectively avoid the uncertainties and ambiguities frequently encountered in practice.

Objectives

- ⇒ Extend knowledge regarding criminal offenses against sexual integrity.
- ⇒ Analyze and understand the forms, presentation, and legal nature of rape and other offenses related to sexual integrity.
- ⇒ Ensure the correct application of legal provisions related to these offenses.
- ⇒ Apply legal requirements concerning the interviewing of child victims, including mandatory institutional presence and procedural safeguards.

Content

- Rape and sexual assault
- Sexual services of a victim of trafficking
- Sexual abuse of persons under sixteen (16) years of age
- Extramarital relations with a person under sixteen (16) years of age

Methodology

The training will include interpretation of legal provisions, interactive discussions among participants, analysis of practical cases, application of international conventions, and group work. These combined methods aim to foster a deeper understanding of legal standards and practical approaches in handling sexual integrity cases.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, victim advocates, professional associates, police officers, and representatives of Centers for Social Work.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe - OSCE

27. Combating the financing of terrorism

As a result of successful cooperation with the Transnational Threats Department/Counter-Terrorism Action Unit of the OSCE Secretariat in Vienna, the Training of Trainers (ToT) program on Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) commenced in Pristina on 13 December 2022 and concluded in April 2024. The project was funded by the Government of the United States and implemented jointly by the OSCE and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), through its *Global Programme against Money Laundering, Proceeds of Crime and the Financing of Terrorism (UNODC/GPML)*.

The program aimed to strengthen national capacities to prevent terrorists from moving, storing, using, or collecting funds for terrorist purposes, in accordance with international commitments and standards. As a result of this project, eight (8) local trainers from Kosovo have been certified as trainers on *Preventing and Combating the Financing of Terrorism*. These certified trainers will continue delivering CFT training within the Academy of Justice and the Academy for Public Safety and Security and will contribute to establishing a dedicated training platform for combating the financing of terrorism.

Combating terrorist financing is a critical element in protecting national and international security. It involves a combination of legal, administrative, and financial measures aimed at preventing the collection of funds for terrorist purposes; detecting and disrupting financial flows used to support terrorist activities; punishing individuals or entities that aid, finance, or support terrorist organizations.

Key thematic areas addressed in this field include the legal framework, monitoring mechanisms, the role of banks and financial institutions, international measures, and common obstacles such as the use of cryptocurrencies, informal value transfer systems (e.g., *hawala*), infiltration of charities, and lack of international cooperation.

This training program aims to equip participants with knowledge, skills, and practical tools to identify, prevent, and report activities associated with terrorist financing. The training also raises important questions, such as:

What constitutes terrorist financing? What are the most common sources and methods of financing? Which mechanisms and standards are used to prevent terrorist financing? What roles do international institutions such as FATF, UN, and EU play? How do financial institutions identify and report suspicious activity?

Is prevention through financial oversight or criminal sanction more effective? How can fundamental rights and privacy be protected? How does the use of cryptocurrency affect monitoring and enforcement? Are current tools sufficient to track cross-border financing?

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance understanding of the concept of terrorist financing.
- ⇒ Ensure correct implementation of the legal and regulatory framework.
- ⇒ Identify risks, methods, and typologies of terrorist financing.
- ⇒ Implement preventive and internal control measures.
- ⇒ Strengthen the ability to report suspicious transactions (STR).
- ⇒ Analyze real cases and best practices.
- ⇒ Critically assess the successes and shortcomings of current control systems.

Content

- Introduction to Combating Terrorist Financing
- Legal and Regulatory Framework
- Risk Assessment and Detection of Terrorist Financing Typologies

- Preventive Measures and Internal Controls
- Suspicious Transaction Reporting (STR)
- The Role of Non-Financial Institutions and NGOs
- Inter-institutional and International Cooperation
- Case Studies and Practical Exercises

Methodology

The training will be delivered through practical and hypothetical case analysis, PowerPoint presentations, as well as question-and-answer and group discussion formats to ensure interactive participation and applied learning.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, and investigators of the Kosovo Police.

Duration

The training will last two (2) days.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop on Developing the Continuous Training Program

28. Handling Conflict of Interest for Judges and Prosecutors

The aim of this training is to enhance the awareness, legal knowledge and practical skills of judges and prosecutors in identifying, declaring, preventing and managing situations of conflict of interest, in line with constitutional guarantees, legal provisions and ethical standards.

Conflict of interest poses a direct risk to the independence, impartiality and integrity of the justice system. It is not only a formal legal issue but a fundamental test of public trust in justice. Even when a judge or prosecutor is objectively impartial, any real or perceived conflict may undermine public confidence. For this reason, the judiciary and prosecution must exercise the highest level of diligence in recognizing and addressing such situations.

Through this training, participants will extend their understanding of their legal obligations, international standards (including the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, opinions of the CCJE and CCPE, and GRECO recommendations), and best practices in managing conflicts of interest.

They will also engage in practical discussions and exercises addressing common dilemmas encountered in their daily work, such as how to detect a potential conflict of interest in judicial or investigative proceedings; How to act when a family, friendly, or professional connection exists with a party or representative; Whether a social relationship can constitute a conflict of interest even without financial benefit; What the legal and disciplinary implications are for failure to declare a conflict; How perceived conflicts influence the public's understanding of judicial impartiality; How to balance the right to privacy with the obligation of transparency.

Objectives

- ⇒ To clearly explain the concept and various types of conflict of interest within the justice system
- ⇒ To strengthen participants' knowledge of their legal and ethical obligations related to declaring assets, connections and interests (Law on Declaration of Assets, Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interest, Codes of Ethics for Judges and Prosecutors)
- ⇒ To build practical skills in identifying and reporting potential conflict situations
- ⇒ To understand the legal and disciplinary consequences of non-compliance
- ⇒ To promote a culture of integrity, professionalism and transparency that reinforces the independence of the judiciary and prosecution

Content

- Introduction to the concept of conflict of interest
- Types of conflict of interest
- Legal and sub-legal framework
- Declaration requirements and management mechanisms
- Legal and ethical consequences
- Strategies for prevention

Methodology

Interactive discussions, PowerPoint presentations connected to real case scenarios. Small-group work on sensitive conflict-of-interest situations. Case studies from judicial and prosecutorial practice. Role-play and simulations placing participants in hypothetical ethical dilemmas.

Beneficiaries

Judges and prosecutors.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- EU Office in Pristina, project “Labor Rights for All” implemented by ATRC.

29. Investigating and addressing cases of labor rights violations

This training focuses on the investigation and handling of cases involving labor rights violations. Its goal is to strengthen the professional capacities of prosecutors and labor inspectors to effectively address such cases. Participants will examine national legislation and the EU acquis related to the prosecution of labor rights violations, with a particular focus on European standards and international best practices.

The program includes practical case studies through which participants will practice investigative procedures, evidence collection, and preparation of charges, while also addressing discriminatory approaches and strategies to eliminate them. In addition, participants will work on enhancing inter-institutional cooperation to ensure effective coordination among prosecutors, judges, and labor inspectors.

Overall, the training aims to improve the capacity of prosecutors and inspectors as investigators, promote more effective law enforcement, enhance access to justice for workers, and ensure proper handling of labor rights violation cases in line with European standards.

Objectives

- ⇒ Extend the knowledge of prosecutors and labor inspectors to effectively investigate and manage cases of labor rights violations.
- ⇒ Extend understanding of practices for handling cases that result in serious consequences, including fatal incidents.
- ⇒ Analyze the legal and institutional framework with particular emphasis on deadlines, criminal procedures, and the Supreme Court’s Sentencing Policy Guide.
- ⇒ Strengthen cooperation among responsible institutions (Kosovo Prosecutorial Council, Labor Inspectorate, Courts, and civil society organizations) to more effectively address violation cases.
- ⇒ Compare national practices with international best practices in order to draw lessons and apply effective models for labor rights protection in Kosovo.

Content

- National legislation governing the prosecution of labor rights violations.
- Forms of labor rights violations, including workplace health and safety, injuries, and fatalities.
- Criminal procedures and deadlines related to the prosecution of labor regulation violations.
- Case studies featuring simulated investigations of labor rights violations, including fatal cases.
- Evidence collection, documentation, and preparation of indictments.
- Effective and safe workplace inspection techniques.
- Identification of violations such as unsafe working conditions, wage violations, discrimination, and child labor.
- Inter-institutional cooperation in investigating complex or fatal cases.

Methodology

The training will provide prosecutors and labor inspectors with essential knowledge and practical skills for the effective investigation and prosecution of labor rights violations, including fatal cases. The methodology includes interactive lectures on national legislation and relevant procedures. Case study analysis, enabling participants to explore realistic scenarios and understand investigative steps. Simulation exercises where labor inspectors practice

workplace inspections, identify violations, and document evidence. Practical exercises for prosecutors focusing on evidence review, indictment drafting, and coordinating investigative steps.

This training is supported by the “Working Rights for All” project, financed by the European Union Office in Kosovo and implemented by the Advocacy Training and Resource Center (ATRC).

Beneficiaries

Prosecutors, professional associates, and labor inspectors.

Duration

The training will last two (2) days.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE CIVIL FIELD

Topic identified by:

- Workshop on Developing the Continuous Training Program
- Recommendation from the KJC

1. Judicial practice of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals when deciding on the means of challenging decisions

The roundtable aims to address key findings of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals regarding the adjudication of legal remedies against court decisions. The discussions will focus on several identified challenges, including: failure of lower instance courts to implement the instructions and recommendations of higher courts when cases are remanded for retrial; non-implementation of Legal Opinions, Legal Guidelines, and Principled Positions of the Supreme Court, resulting in divergent judicial practice and unequal treatment of parties in similar cases; situations where instructions and recommendations from higher courts are unclear, overly general, or confusing to lower courts, thereby creating dilemmas in the retrial process; Cases where higher courts, when reviewing decisions based on legal remedies, exceed the scope of examination and fail to respect the principle of reformatio in pejus. Key discussion issues for the roundtable include: The limits of reviewing regular and extraordinary legal remedies by higher courts; evidence and means of proof when a case is returned for retrial; the principle of reformatio in pejus; Implementation of higher court instructions and recommendations by lower courts; Application of legal opinions, guidelines, and principled positions of the Supreme Court.

Objectives

- ⇒ Unification of judicial practice;
- ⇒ Unified application of procedural and substantive law;
- ⇒ Increased efficiency and quality of judicial decision-making.

Content

- Civil dispute procedure in relation to legal remedies;
- Findings of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals when deciding on legal remedies against decisions.

Methodology

A combination of explanatory methods supported by practical examples and joint discussions, ensuring active participation from all attendees and full achievement of the training objectives.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and Basic Courts.

Duration

The roundtable will last two (2) days.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop on Developing the Continuous Training Program
- Recommendation from the KJC

2. Judicial practices in cases of expropriation and arbitrary deprivation of property

The legal institution of expropriation, now called expropriation, until 2009, was legally regulated by the Law on Expropriation (Official Gazette of Kosovo No. 21/1978) with all its amendments and supplements, while after the declaration of independence, the Republic of Kosovo issued another Law with which it legally regulated this legal institution, which is called the Law on Expropriation of Immovable Property. The Law on Expropriation of Immovable Property was published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo No. 52, dated May 8, 2009, when this law entered into force. Now this law determines the responsible authorities and the division of responsibilities at the central and municipal levels, determines the conditions and rules and procedures for expropriation, determines the conditions, rules and procedures for limiting the temporary use of immovable property, and also determines the conditions, rules and criteria of the procedures for determining compensation. Both the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and Article 1 of Protocol 1 to the Convention stipulate that interference with property rights must be based on law and that this must be a last resort measure to achieve the intended purpose. The elements required under the ECHR and Protocol 1 to the Convention and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights are: It must serve the general interest, The law determining the expropriation must be accessible and precise, The compensation must be adequate by the state to the persons whose property rights have been affected. This will also include the issue of compensation in cases where property is taken without an expropriation procedure (arbitrary taking of property).

The Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo in Chapter II, Article 46, Paragraph 3, allows the expropriation of private property, only if it is in the public interest. According to this constitutional provision, expropriation may only be carried out if it is prescribed by law and if it is appropriate for achieving a public purpose or promoting the public interest and is followed by the provision of immediate and adequate compensation to the person or persons whose property is expropriated. The legal framework that regulates expropriation in Kosovo is the Law on the Expropriation of Immovable Property (Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo No. 03/L-139, as amended). Prior to the entry into force of the law in question, the Law on Expropriation (Official Gazette 21/78 of the Republic of Kosovo) was applicable in Kosovo. The Law on the Expropriation of Immovable Property specifically provides for the following stages that must be implemented by state authorities: Determination of general interest, Preparatory work, Expropriation procedure, Compensation decision. The dilemmas that have arisen relate to the competence when attacking the preliminary decision, then the divergence in the case of judging the price difference from the assessment of the expropriating body, interest and its calculation, as well as loss of value and the method of proving it.

Objectives

- ⇒ Analyze expropriation procedures;
- ⇒ Advance knowledge regarding compensation determination processes;
- ⇒ Assess what elements are included in compensation;
- ⇒ Understand methods for calculating compensation.

Content

- Procedure for determining the amount of expropriation compensation;
- Limitations on property rights under the ECHR and the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo;

- Determination and payment of compensation;
- Compensation in cases of arbitrary seizure of property.

Methodology

The roundtable will apply interactive discussion methods, including case elaboration, group work, and practical case analysis to facilitate an in-depth understanding of the issues.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts.

Duration

The roundtable will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop on developing the Continuous Training Program
- Recommendation from the KJC

3. Unification of judicial practice in property matters

The roundtable on property issues focuses on addressing the key challenges of judicial practice concerning the implementation of substantive provisions in the field of property law. It aims to examine the most essential and current issues within property law, considering that property-related disputes in Kosovo encompass a wide spectrum of problems—from legislative questions to inconsistencies in judicial practice regarding the application of substantive law.

Given the crucial importance of property-law relations not only for citizens but also for the state, and considering the complexity and persistent challenges in this field, this roundtable is a significant component of the continuous legal education program. In recent years, several legal changes concerning the regulation of property relations, shifts in the social system regarding the concept and types of property, informal transactions of property transfer, failure to initiate inheritance proceedings, and similar factors have contributed to a considerable increase in the number of property cases before the courts.

Judicial practice continues to face substantial challenges that, in many instances, have not been addressed in a uniform manner across the judicial system. This situation has had a direct impact on the principle of legal certainty. As the highest court responsible for assessing the legality of decisions of lower-instance courts, the Supreme Court of Kosovo, through this roundtable organized by the Academy of Justice, aims to support the improvement of judicial performance by promoting efficiency, quality, and uniform implementation of legal provisions. The ultimate objective is to ensure that the work of the courts remains objective, lawful, and trustworthy.

The topics selected for this roundtable represent the most important and current challenges in property law and include: Acquisition of ownership based on prescription, legal conditions, statutory requirements, and applicable legislation; construction rights, legal conditions for acquiring ownership based on the right to build under the Basic Property-Legal Relations Law (BPLR); construction across property boundaries under the Law on Property and Other Real Rights (PORR). Inheritance – Legal conditions for acquiring ownership through inheritance; Inheritance orders under the Law on Inheritance in Kosovo (LIK); Annulment of legal acts due to violation of the compulsory share.

These topics were selected in response to the urgent need to address non-uniform judicial practices and to support the unification of case law, contributing directly to strengthening legal certainty.

The roundtable discussions will follow a pre-established thematic agenda covering essential issues within property relations. Each topic will be presented and analyzed through challenges identified in the practice of the Supreme Court (third-instance), showcased using concrete cases. Discussions will be grounded in legal concepts relevant to the regulation of property relations, and moderators are expected to provide comments supported by judicial practice and applicable legal provisions.

The roundtable is structured to promote an interactive environment, using both discussions and practical exercises. The presentation of each topic will begin with one or more practical cases directly linked to the agenda item. Panelists should be prepared to engage in open and analytical discussions of each case, offering theoretical/doctrinal perspectives, legal analyses, and insights from judicial practice. A short theoretical overview of each topic will accompany the case discussions, including key concepts and definitions. Examples should be carefully selected from consolidated judicial practice.

At the conclusion of the roundtable, moderators will prepare a summary report outlining the discussions, conclusions, and any recommendations. This report will serve both for knowledge

dissemination and for identifying issues that may require further inclusion in the Academy's training programs; or consideration by the General Session of the Supreme Court of Kosovo. The overall goal of this roundtable is to address and reduce divergences in judicial decision-making on the identified property law issues, ultimately enhancing legal certainty and harmonization of judicial practice.

Objectives

- ⇒ Unification of judicial practice;
- ⇒ Uniform application of laws;
- ⇒ Improving quality in decision-making.

Content

- The Right to Property;
- The basics of acquiring the right of ownership and
- Judicial protection.

Methodology

Combined methods of explanation, accompanied by practical examples and joint discussions, so that each participant is active at all times.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals and Basic Courts.

Duration

The roundtable will last two (2) days.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop on developing the Continuous Training Program
- Recommendation from the KJC

4. Unification of judicial practice in disputes over compensation for damage and statutes of limitation

The considerable number of court disputes relating to compensation for damage, particularly non-material damage, and the non-harmonized judicial practice regarding the establishment of liability and the criteria for determining the amount of compensation demonstrate the importance of addressing this topic. Civil-law protection of legally protected goods, and the existence of civil liability for their violation, is essential for ensuring a higher level of protection of human rights and interests. Precisely determining liability for damage and ensuring the injured party's right to compensation in non-contractual relations remain key challenges for judges in the civil field.

Although judicial practice in Kosovo is relatively advanced in this area, the high number of cases has resulted in inconsistent decision-making. This inconsistency is particularly evident in establishing the criteria for determining the amount of material and non-material damage, as well as in the methods used to determine the factual situation, where shortcomings are frequently observed. Questions such as the legal basis of liability, criteria for determining the value of damage, evidentiary standards, and the application of substantive law in concrete cases remain central challenges in the civil judiciary.

Another major difficulty in judicial practice concerns the statute of limitations (prescription), especially in cases involving compensation for damage, recourse claims, and municipal services. Divergent interpretations often appear regarding the calculation of prescription periods (when they begin, when they are interrupted, and when they are suspended). Variations are also evident in cases involving lost profit, including the evaluation of rent achieved and future rent, admissible evidence, means of proof, and the circumstances in which court decisions on this category of damage may be amended.

This roundtable is designed to address these divergences by enabling joint examination of identified challenges and promoting uniform interpretation and implementation of legal provisions. Discussions will focus on the following key issues: non-material damage: legal basis, monetary compensation, specification of claim categories under the Law on Obligations, criteria for determining compensation, and judicial practice; prescription: calculation of the prescription period, interruption, and suspension; lost profit: achieved rent, future rent, evidence and means of proof, and criteria for amending decisions involving lost profit.

Objectives

- ⇒ Unification of judicial practice;
- ⇒ Uniform application of legal provisions;
- ⇒ Improvement of the quality of judicial decision-making.

Content

- Compensation for non-material damage and judicial practice;
- Prescription in obligations;
- Lost profit.

Methodology

The roundtable will apply a combination of explanatory methods, practical examples, and interactive group discussions. This approach ensures active participation from all attendees and enables the comprehensive achievement of training objectives. Each topic will be supported by practical cases derived from judicial practice and relevant legislation.

Beneficiaries

- Judges of the Supreme Court
- Judges of the Court of Appeals
- Judges of the Basic Courts

Duration

The roundtable will last two (2) days.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop on developing the Continuous Training Program
- Recommendation from the KJC

5. Unification of Judicial Practice in Cases from Enforcement Procedure

During the review of extraordinary legal remedies—specifically the request for protection of legality—the Supreme Court has identified discrepancies in judicial practice regarding decision-making in enforcement proceedings. The identified issues relate to: The examinations conducted by the enforcement body when allowing the enforcement proposal; The scope of examination by the Basic Court when reviewing objections; The scope and limits of examination during appeal proceedings before the Court of Appeal.

Differences in decision-making among Basic Courts and also within the Court of Appeal undermine legal certainty, particularly considering that enforcement proceedings are governed by the Principle of Formal Legal Rigor and the Principle of Protection of Debtor Dignity. In practice, dilemmas persist concerning enforcement titles, the obligations of the enforcement body in assessing proposals for enforcement, the suitability and enforceability of documents, and other related procedural matters.

Through discussions based on practical cases, the roundtable aims to provide clarity and promote the harmonization of positions across judicial instances. The goal is the unification of practice in enforcement cases, thereby strengthening legal certainty and consistent application of the provisions of the Law on Enforcement Procedure (LEP).

The roundtable will focus on the most essential aspects of enforcement proceedings, including cases initiated by private enforcement agents and those initiated by the courts. It will also address issues related to the implementation of enforcement, the procedures according to the means of enforcement, and the procedure in cases of counter-enforcement. The need for this roundtable is driven by the large number of cases returned for retrial due to violations of contested procedure and enforcement procedure provisions, and by the necessity of unifying judicial practice at all levels of jurisdiction.

The roundtable will serve as a valuable platform for equipping participating judges with consolidated knowledge on procedural issues, supported by established judicial practice. Discussions will be conducted according to a pre-determined framework agenda covering all core aspects of the enforcement procedure.

Methodology

The roundtable is designed to foster an interactive environment, combining discussions with practical exercises. Each topic will be presented through one or more practical cases directly related to the agenda item. Moderators are expected to: present the factual and legal dimensions of each case, propose questions or dilemmas to guide discussion, and encourage analytical and interactive debate. Moderators should offer theoretical/doctrinal perspectives, legal interpretations, and insights from judicial practice to guide the formation of conclusions.

At the end of the roundtable, moderators will prepare a summary report, which will: reflect the discussions and conclusions reached, support dissemination of results, and identify issues requiring further inclusion in the Academy's training programs or consideration by the General Session of the Supreme Court of Kosovo.

Objectives

- Identification of challenges in implementing the provisions of the Law on Enforcement Procedure of Kosovo;
- Identification of non-unified practices in lower courts;
- Addressing challenges through the presentation of consolidated judicial practice and achieving unified conclusions.

Content

- Initiation of the enforcement procedure, competence, and decisions of the enforcement body;
- Enforcement titles under the provisions of the LEP;
- Means, object, and implementation of enforcement;
- Regular and extraordinary remedies in the enforcement procedure.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Court of Appeal and the Basic Courts.

Duration

The roundtable will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop on Developing a Continuous Training Program
- Recommendation from the KJC
- EU Office in Pristina, project “Labor Rights for All” implemented by ATRC

6. Judicial protection in employment disputes, according to the Labor Law

The roundtable on judicial protection in disputes arising from employment relationships, as regulated by the Labor Law, is designed to address the challenges faced in judicial practice regarding the implementation of both substantive and procedural provisions in the field of labor law. It will focus on issues that emerge when employees initiate legal proceedings following violations of employment obligations by employers.

The discussions will examine the preliminary conditions that must be fulfilled by employees before filing a lawsuit, the judicial procedure, and the types of decisions issued by courts in such disputes. Key questions for discussion may include: What types of employment contracts are foreseen under the Labor Law? What are the legal grounds for terminating employment? What is the required procedure before the employer terminates an employment relationship? What remedies are available to employees seeking judicial protection? What are the legal deadlines for seeking judicial protection in labor disputes? What types of judicial decisions may be rendered in labor disputes? This training will serve as an important platform for enhancing the knowledge of participating judges regarding current judicial practice in labor-related disputes.

The topics will be examined through practical cases that reflect challenges identified in the case law of second- and third-instance courts. Selected cases must be carefully chosen to thoroughly cover the full scope of challenges related to judicial protection in labor disputes.

Trainers should conduct thorough research within the judicial practice of their respective courts to ensure that the selected cases objectively illustrate the identified issues, and provide guidance on how similar situations should be addressed in the future.

Objectives

- ⇒ Expand knowledge related to disputes arising from employment relationships;
- ⇒ Identify and apply the relevant local and international legislation governing such disputes;
- ⇒ Distinguish between disputes involving civil servants and those arising under the Labor Law;
- ⇒ Correctly apply legal provisions, including deadlines for seeking judicial protection.

Content

- Employment contracts and their types;
- Disputes arising from employment relationships under the Labor Law;
- Judicial procedure for the protection of labor rights;
- Respecting deadlines for seeking judicial protection;
- Implementation of the General Collective Agreement and Sectoral Agreements.

Methodology

The roundtable will apply a combination of explanatory methods and interactive discussion. Practical cases will be presented, analyzed, and discussed, with conclusions summarized at the end of each session. This approach ensures active participation and contributes to achieving the training’s objectives. The roundtable will be supported by the project “Labour Rights for All”, funded by the European Union Office in Kosovo and implemented by the Advocacy Training and Resource Centre (ATRC).

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Court of Appeal, and the Basic Courts.

Duration

The roundtable will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop on developing the Continuous Training Program
- Recommendation from the KJC

7. Judicial protection in defamation and insult cases

Judicial practice in cases of defamation and insult has identified several challenges, particularly in the areas of evidence assessment, quality of judicial reasoning, and the application of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) together with relevant case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). The current quality of decision-making in such cases often falls short of international standards, resulting in inadequate treatment of these disputes.

This training aims to address these shortcomings by relying on best practices from the ECtHR, with a focus on improving the handling of evidence in defamation and insult cases, determining the amount of compensation, establishing liability, dividing responsibility, and applying protective measures. The goal is to ensure that courts apply both domestic and international standards consistently and effectively.

Objectives

- ⇒ Improve understanding of the concepts of defamation and insult;
- ⇒ Ensure correct implementation of domestic and international legislation;
- ⇒ Clarify responsibilities and sanctions in journalism;
- ⇒ Examine the domestic legal framework regarding temporary protective measures;
- ⇒ Analyze defamation and insult in matters of public interest;
- ⇒ Strengthen application of international legal standards, especially those set by the ECtHR.

Content

- Filing a lawsuit for defamation and insult;
- The right to compensation for non-material damage in cases of defamation and insult;
- Case law of the European Court of Human Rights.

Methodology

The training will apply specialized methods for legal professionals, including group exercises, PowerPoint-supported presentations, case studies.

The training will be delivered fully in accordance with the training manual developed under the JUFREX project.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, and the Basic Courts.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop on developing the Continuous Training Program
- Recommendation from the KJC

8. Preliminary examination of the lawsuit

The preliminary examination of the lawsuit marks the starting point of the court's activity in preparing for the main hearing. In judicial practice, this phase is often underestimated, with courts at times failing to undertake the necessary steps to verify whether the procedural presumptions for conducting the contested procedure have been fulfilled. The preliminary examination functions as a procedural filter that enables the court to identify and eliminate obstacles, ensuring that the case proceeds efficiently to the subsequent stages.

In this context, it is essential for civil judges to enhance their knowledge of the preliminary review process in order to correctly apply the provisions of the Law on Contested Procedure (LCP). This includes the verification of procedural presumptions related to: the court, the parties, the subject matter of the dispute, as well as the regularity of the claim. Furthermore, judges must be fully aware of the procedural actions required of them up to the stage of scheduling the main hearing.

Objectives

- ⇒ Expand knowledge regarding the lawsuit and its mandatory content;
- ⇒ Correctly interpret and apply the provisions of the LCP on the preliminary examination of the claim;
- ⇒ Identify the necessary procedural actions and corresponding court decisions;
- ⇒ Recognize and distinguish the types of decisions issued at this stage of the procedure.

Content

- Procedural presumptions regarding the parties;
- Procedural presumptions regarding competence;
- Procedural presumptions regarding the subject matter;
- Co-litigation and participation of third parties.

Methodology

The roundtable will be conducted through interactive discussion, focusing on the presentation of practical cases, group analysis, and summarizing conclusions related to the examined issues.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts.

Duration

The roundtable will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop on developing the Continuous Training Program
- Recommendation from the KJC

9. Referral of cases to the mediation, mandatory mediation, particularly in family cases, and approval or cancellation of mediation agreements - practical cases

This training addresses the full cycle of the mediation procedure, beginning with the referral of cases, the circumstances under which mediation becomes mandatory—particularly in family cases—and the procedure for approving or annulling mediation agreements and determining their legal effect in practice. The training seeks to clarify ambiguities within the legal provisions on mediation and to support judges in interpreting and applying them correctly. Special emphasis will be placed on the practical challenges identified in judicial practice, including the inconsistent application of the Law on Mediation and the dilemmas encountered during the processing of cases through mediation.

The need for this training arises from the monitoring of the implementation of the Law on Mediation and the challenges continuously reported by judges. It aims to strengthen the capacities of judges - both those who have recently completed initial training and those who have not participated in earlier mediation training cycles - to handle civil cases effectively, address difficulties arising during the mediation process, and correctly exercise their competence in assessing the validity of mediation agreements. A key objective is the harmonization of judicial practice and the consistent implementation of legal provisions related to mediation.

Several practical questions and dilemmas will be addressed, such as what are the main challenges judges face when referring cases to mediation and when approving or annulling mediation agreements? what difficulties arise in cases for which mandatory mediation is required? what dilemmas occur when judges assess the validity of mediation agreements? what shortcomings do judges observe in the drafting of mediation agreements by mediators? These issues will be explored through interactive discussion, practical examples, and Q&A, allowing judges to clarify uncertainties and deepen their understanding of the mediation process.

Objectives

- ⇒ Correctly understand the role of judges in referring cases to mediation and in approving or rejecting mediation agreements;
- ⇒ Properly implement the legal framework governing mediation;
- ⇒ Harmonize judicial practice in referring cases to mediation and approving or annulling mediation agreements;
- ⇒ Clarify the procedure for referring family disputes to mediation;
- ⇒ Ensure uniform application of mandatory mediation provisions;
- ⇒ Ensure consistent implementation of the Protocol on Mediation.

Content

- Referral of appropriate cases to mediation – practical examples;
- Procedure for approving or annulling mediation agreements;
- Mandatory mediation, with a particular focus on family disputes;
- Challenges in implementing the Law on Mediation;
- Challenges in implementing the Protocol on Mediation.

Methodology

The training will use an interactive approach, including discussions, presentation of best practice examples, and analysis of practical cases. Participants will address real-life scenarios

and provide their views or solutions, facilitating a clear understanding of the mediation process and the judicial role within it.

Beneficiaries

Judges of basic and branch courts, as well as mediators operating within the jurisdictions of these courts.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

***TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF
JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN***

Civil Aspect

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

1. Protection of children's rights in divorce proceedings and in cases of domestic violence

This training focuses on addressing the key challenges identified in judicial practice regarding the implementation of substantive and procedural provisions in the field of family law. Special emphasis is placed on safeguarding the rights of children in divorce proceedings and in cases of domestic violence, as regulated by the Family Law (LFK) and the Law on Protection from Domestic Violence, while also referring to the Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC) and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR).

The training will explore issues such as the child's attachment to one parent, determination of alimony, establishment of personal contacts, and the court's methods of communication with children during proceedings. It will also cover the principle of the best interests of the child, as well as the roles of the court and the guardianship authority in protecting children's rights. Relevant domestic and international legislation - including provisions of the Law on Child Protection—will also be addressed.

Key discussion questions include: What are the principles and procedures for the protection of children's rights in custody, alimony, and personal contact determinations? What international legal standards apply in such cases? What criteria guide the court's decisions on custody, alimony, and personal contacts? How should courts communicate with children during divorce proceedings, and how is the child's opinion assessed? What are the consequences of domestic violence for children, and who is entitled to request a protection order? What information must a request or claim contain, and who must be notified of a protection order?

This training will provide judges with practical knowledge grounded in current judicial practice and aligned with international standards.

The agenda will follow a pre-determined framework covering core issues in family relations, with particular attention to the protection of children's rights during divorce and domestic violence procedures. The training will include challenges identified in the case law of the Court of Appeal and Supreme Court, as well as relevant jurisprudence of the ECHR. Trainers will select practical cases that comprehensively reflect the challenges in custody, alimony, personal contacts, and domestic violence cases, ensuring that the examples used accurately illustrate the problems as well as appropriate judicial approaches for future cases.

Objectives

- ⇒ Identify challenges in implementing provisions of the Family Law of Kosovo related to the protection of children's rights in divorce and domestic violence cases;
- ⇒ Harmonize practices among lower instance courts;
- ⇒ Address challenges through the presentation and discussion of unified judicial practice.

Content

- Principles for protecting children's rights under domestic and international legislation;
- Criteria applied by courts in determining child custody and alimony;
- Establishment of personal contacts and temporary measures under the Family Law;
- Domestic violence, protection orders, and court procedures for determining protection order requests when children are involved;
- Types and duration of protective measures;

- Execution and consequences of non-execution of protection orders in relation to children's rights.

Methodology

The training will employ combined instructional methods, including theoretical explanations, interactive discussions, presentation of practical cases, case analysis, and summarization of conclusions. This approach ensures full achievement of the training objectives.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts, the Guardianship Authority (CSB), Victim Advocates, and Free Legal Aid Officers.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

2. Judicial protection of children's rights in cases of Recognition, Confirmation, or Objection of Motherhood/ Paternity

This training focuses on addressing the challenges encountered in judicial practice regarding the implementation of substantive and procedural provisions in the field of family law. Special attention is devoted to safeguarding children's rights in cases involving the recognition, confirmation, and contestation of maternity or paternity, which affect the child's legal status and identity. These issues are regulated by the Family Law (LFK), with reference to the standards of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The training will also discuss the court's methods of communication with children in judicial proceedings, the principle of the best interests of the child, as well as the role of the court and the guardianship authority in guaranteeing children's rights during procedures involving changes to their legal status. Applicable domestic and international legislation—including recent innovations introduced by the Law on Child Protection—will be addressed. Key issues for discussion may include: What conditions must be met for the recognition or establishment of maternity or paternity? What are the legal requirements and judicial procedures for contesting maternity or paternity? Which domestic and international acts apply in these procedures? What are the legal effects of recognizing or contesting maternity/paternity on the status, rights, and welfare of the child?

This training serves as an important basis for enhancing the knowledge of participating judges regarding current judicial practice in cases involving the protection of children during changes to their civil status. The training will follow a predetermined agenda covering essential aspects of family relations, with particular emphasis on procedures affecting children's legal identity. Content will be presented through practical cases selected from second- and third-instance court practice. Selected cases must accurately reflect the practical challenges in this field and illustrate appropriate approaches for future adjudication. Trainers are expected to conduct research within their courts to ensure the presented cases objectively represent the issues being discussed.

Objectives

- ⇒ Identify challenges in implementing the provisions of the Family Law of Kosovo and the Law on Child Protection related to safeguarding children's rights in cases involving changes to their legal status;
- ⇒ Identify inconsistencies and non-uniform practices among lower-instance courts;
- ⇒ Address challenges through the presentation of unified and consistent judicial practice.

Content

- Motherhood and fatherhood;
- Protection of children's rights in procedures for contesting or establishing maternity or paternity, including the principle of the best interests of the child and the child's legal status;
- Inheritance rights of children whose legal status has been changed;
- Practical implementation of the provisions of the Family Law and the Law on Child Protection.

Methodology

The training will employ a combination of instructional methods, including theoretical explanation, interactive discussions, case presentations, analysis of practical examples, and

summarization of conclusions. This approach ensures comprehensive achievement of training objectives.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts, the Guardianship Authority (CSB), Victim Advocates, and Free Legal Aid Officers.

Duration

One (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

3. Protection of the rights of children without parental care in judicial proceedings

This training focuses on addressing challenges in judicial practice related to the implementation of substantive and procedural provisions in the field of family law. Special attention is given to safeguarding the rights of children without parental care and to the forms of special protection available to these children, as regulated by the Family Law (LFK) and in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

The training will also cover the court's methods of communication with children during judicial proceedings, the principle of the best interests of the child, and the roles of the court and the Guardianship Authority in protecting children without parental care. Relevant domestic and international legislation, including provisions of the Law on Child Protection, will also be addressed.

Key issues for discussion may include What conditions must be met to allow adoption of a child? What legal procedures must adoptive parents follow to complete adoption? Can children who are citizens of Kosovo be adopted by foreign citizens? Which international instruments apply to adoption procedures? What other forms of parental care are provided under the LFK? How is the best interest of the child assessed in these procedures? What methods of communication with children should courts use in adoption proceedings? What is the importance of obtaining consent from the biological parent and the child, and how is consent substituted when legally permissible? How should judicial procedures and decision-making be conducted in adoption cases? What are the roles, duties, and responsibilities of the Guardianship Authority, including in cases with an international element?

The training provides a solid foundation for judges to understand current judicial practice in adoption proceedings and other measures of protection for children without parental care. The agenda follows a predetermined framework covering key issues in family law, with emphasis on children without parental care. Practical cases from second- and third-instance court practice will be presented to illustrate challenges and guide future judicial action. Trainers are expected to select cases that objectively reflect real-world challenges and ensure that participants understand both the issues and the correct approach for resolution.

Objectives

- ⇒ Identify challenges in implementing the provisions of the Family Law of Kosovo and the Law on Child Protection regarding children without parental care;
- ⇒ Identify inconsistencies and non-uniform practices among lower-instance courts;
- ⇒ Address challenges through presentation and discussion of unified judicial practice.

Content

- Protection of the rights of children without parental care;
- Adoption: court proceedings and decision-making;
- Role, duties, and responsibilities of the Guardianship Authority;
- Methods of court communication with children in judicial proceedings;
- The principle of the best interests of the child.

Methodology

The training will employ combined methods, including theoretical explanation, interactive discussions, case presentations, analysis of practical examples, and summarization of conclusions, ensuring full achievement of training objectives.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts, the Custody Authority (CSB), Victim Advocates, and Free Legal Aid Officers.

Duration

One (1) day.

Criminal Aspect

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

1. Criminal proceedings against adults for criminal offenses committed against minors with a focus on the protection of minor victims and the collection of evidence

Article 108 of the Juvenile Justice Code (JJC) sets forth a number of criminal offenses for which the Basic Court, Juvenile Department, has jurisdiction. These offenses are tried either by a juvenile judge or a juvenile panel, particularly in cases where criminal proceedings are conducted against adults who have committed one or more offenses listed under Article 108. Correct implementation of these legal provisions often presents challenges for juvenile judges and prosecutors, especially when taking statements from child victims and ensuring the presence of necessary institutional representatives. This training program addresses these challenges by analyzing the offenses listed under Article 108 and examining the criminal procedures applied against adults who commit crimes against children.

Key questions addressed include what are the criminal offenses under Article 108 of the Juvenile Justice Code? How should these offenses be investigated? What challenges affect the trial of these cases?

Objectives

- ⇒ Expand knowledge regarding criminal offenses under Article 108 of the Juvenile Justice Code;
- ⇒ Ensure correct application of legal provisions for these offenses;
- ⇒ Apply procedural safeguards when taking statements from child victims, including ensuring the presence of necessary institutional representatives.

Content

- Overview of criminal offenses and investigation procedures under Article 108 of the Juvenile Justice Code;
- Trial procedures for these offenses;
- Interviewing children who are victims of crimes against sexual integrity and human trafficking;
- Forensic examination of child victims.

Methodology

The training will use interpretation of legal provisions, interactive participant discussions, review of judicial practice, application of relevant international conventions, and group work exercises.

Beneficiaries

Judges and prosecutors from the Juvenile Department, victim advocates, professional associates, police officers, and social work center representatives.

Duration

One (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

2. The role of the juvenile prosecutor and judge in imposing criminal sanctions

Under the Juvenile Justice Code (JJC), the State Prosecutor for juveniles serves as a specialized expert in criminal cases involving minors, children, and young adults, including the prosecution of adult perpetrators for crimes committed against minors. The prosecutor plays a critical role in conducting investigative actions within the legal limits essential for the proper development of the preparatory procedure. Simultaneously, the court has a permanent role in safeguarding the procedural rights of minors and adjudicating cases involving juvenile offenders.

This training addresses key questions: what is the role of the State Prosecutor for minors? How does the court guarantee the procedural rights of minors during preparatory proceedings? What difficulties and dilemmas arise in the practice of trying minors due to their distinctive characteristics?

The program aims to clarify these roles and address practical challenges in juvenile criminal proceedings, focusing on both prosecutorial responsibilities and the court's authority in imposing educational measures and sentences on minors.

Objectives

- ⇒ Define the powers and responsibilities of the State Prosecutor for minors in criminal proceedings;
- ⇒ Ensure correct implementation of the Juvenile Justice Code and applicable international legal standards;
- ⇒ Determine when and how measures or punishments can be imposed on a minor.

Content

- The role of the prosecutor in criminal proceedings against minors who have violated the law;
- The role of the juvenile judge and distinctive features of juvenile trials;
- Types of measures applicable to minors;
- Educational measures and punishments imposed by the court.

Methodology

The training will employ an interactive approach, combining discussions with practical case studies to facilitate participant engagement and understanding.

Beneficiaries

Juvenile judges, juvenile prosecutors, and officials from the Probation Service.

Duration

One (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

3. Procedure for minors

Criminal proceedings conducted against minors who have violated the law require a distinct approach compared to proceedings involving adult offenders. Key features include confidentiality, urgency, and the protection of minors throughout the procedure. The court plays a permanent role in safeguarding the procedural rights of minors during adjudication, necessitating a comprehensive understanding of these procedures by competent authorities.

This training addresses the following key questions: what is the role of the State Prosecutor for minors? How does the court ensure the procedural rights of minors during the preparatory procedure? What challenges and dilemmas arise in the practice of trying minors due to their specific characteristics? The program aims to analyze practical issues, eliminate conflicting interpretations of legal provisions, and ensure their uniform application.

Objectives

- ⇒ Define the powers and responsibilities of the State Prosecutor for minors in criminal proceedings;
- ⇒ Ensure correct implementation of the Juvenile Justice Code and applicable international legal standards;
- ⇒ Identify when and how measures or punishments can be imposed on a minor.

Content

- Preparatory procedure, including detention of a minor;
- Guaranteeing procedural rights and judicial review conducted against minors by the court;
- Right to appeal.

Methodology

The training will use an interactive methodology combining discussion with practical case analysis to enhance understanding and engagement.

Beneficiaries

Juvenile judges, juvenile prosecutors, and officials from the Probation Service.

Duration

One (1) day.

***TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE COMMERCIAL
FIELD***

Topic identified by:

- Rule of Law Strategy Action Plan 2025-2026
- Recommendation from the judges of the Commercial Court
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

1. Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights, trademarks and patents

Intellectual property law in general and trademark and patent law in particular (all together referred to as intellectual property or IP) is a relatively new area of law in Kosovo. The institutions or concepts of this area that the judicial system is faced with are very specific and not at all similar to those that the judicial system has traditionally faced. Therefore, judicial decisions may not be of an appropriate level both in terms of procedural and substantive aspects, which reduces the trust of the business community in the judiciary. The training will also focus on detailed explanations about technology and its impact on the justice system, especially in the field of electronic commercial law such as legal liability, service intermediaries, digital contracts, etc., and in this regard, best practices in resolving these issues will be provided.

objectives

- ⇒ To know the main institutes of IP rights, trademarks and geographical indications, patents and industrial designs, as well as to know the differences between these institutes;
- ⇒ Apply IP law principles and good practices in resolving disputes related to copyright and related rights;
- ⇒ Apply IP law principles and good practices in resolving trademark and geographical indication disputes as well as in resolving patent and industrial design disputes;
- ⇒ Interpret regional and global legislation, policies and good practices from different countries or organizations and be able to use this knowledge as best as possible to resolve cases in Kosovo;

content

- IP rights - protection and enforcement of copyright and related rights;
- Protection and enforcement of rights from trademarks and geographical indications;
- Protection and enforcement of patent and industrial design rights;
- Legal remedies for the enforcement of intellectual property rights;
- Online copyright, legal challenges, online regulation, domains and intellectual property licensing.

METHODOLOGY

Interactive learning methodology through lectures, exercises and discussions, concrete cases from judicial practice on the method of meritorious decision for concrete cases.

beneficiaries

Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court.

Duration

The training will last two days.

Topic identified by:

- Rule of Law Strategy Action Plan 2025-2026
- Recommendation from the judges of the Commercial Court
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

2. Recognition and Enforcement of National and Foreign Arbitration Awards

The training on the recognition and enforcement of domestic and foreign arbitration awards aims to clearly explain the importance and procedures related to the recognition and enforcement of these awards, while supporting judges in unifying judicial practice in this area. The training further seeks to strengthen the capacities of judges in the accurate interpretation and application of provisions that may contain ambiguities concerning the recognition and enforcement of arbitration awards.

Key questions to be addressed include what challenges do judges encounter during the procedure for recognizing and enforcing domestic and foreign arbitration awards? What potential shortcomings do judges identify in the existing procedures? Are there any challenges related to the implementation or content of the Law on Arbitration?

A comprehensive understanding of these issues is best achieved through interactive discussion with judges—raising practical questions, addressing dilemmas, sharing best practices, and analyzing real-life examples and concepts.

Objectives

- ⇒ Ensure a clear understanding of the role of judges in the process of recognizing and enforcing arbitration awards;
- ⇒ Ensure accurate application of the legal framework governing arbitration;
- ⇒ Contribute to the unification of judicial practice regarding recognition and enforcement procedures.

Content

- Recognition and enforcement of arbitration awards issued by Arbitration Tribunals within and outside Kosovo.

Methodology

The training will be delivered through interactive participation and discussion, with a strong focus on the presentation and analysis of practical cases.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Commercial Court and professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Rule of Law Strategy Action Plan 2025-2026
- Recommendation from the judges of the Commercial Court
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

3. Judicial practice in disputes arising from the Law on Business organizations

The training will focus on providing a comprehensive overview of all business organizations that may be established in Kosovo under the Law on Business Organizations, including their organizational structures and the economic activities they may carry out. The program will also address the responsibilities and competencies of the Kosovo Business Registration Agency (KBRA) in matters such as authorized capital, preferred and common shares, founding documents and their preservation, dividend distribution, and other related regulatory functions. In addition, the training will examine the rights, obligations, and responsibilities arising from the Law on Business Organizations.

Furthermore, participants will explore key aspects of corporate governance, capital and shareholder structures, as well as mergers, divisions, and corporate transformations.

Objectives

- ⇒ Enhance participants' knowledge of the various types of business organizations;
- ⇒ Describe the organizational forms and ownership structures of business organizations;
- ⇒ Distinguish the rights and obligations of shareholders, authorized representatives, owners, directors, managers, and third parties in relation to business organizations;
- ⇒ Analyze and discuss disputes and issues that may develop into court proceedings;
- ⇒ Strengthen understanding of corporate governance, capital and shareholder structures;
- ⇒ Gain a general understanding of how mergers, divisions, and corporate transformations are carried out.

Content

- Types of Business Organizations – Functions and Competencies of the KBRA
- Nature of Business Organizations and Ownership Structures
- Rights, Obligations, and Responsibilities under the Law
- Corporate Governance
- Capital and Shareholder Structures
- Mergers, Divisions, and Corporate Transformations

Methodology

The training will be delivered using an interactive learning approach, combining lectures, practical exercises, and discussions. It will also incorporate concrete examples from judicial practice, particularly focusing on methods for making well-reasoned decisions in specific cases.

Beneficiaries

Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Rule of Law Strategy Action Plan 2025-2026
- Recommendation from the judges of the Commercial Court
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

4. Contracts in Economics

In a market economy, developed businesses operating in specialized sectors rely on contracts tailored to their specific activities. These contracts differ significantly in both structure and in the rights and obligations they establish for the parties involved. This training aims to enhance the professional expertise of judges in this field, promote judicial practice that aligns with international and European standards and with the best regional practices, and advance understanding of applicable international instruments governing these contracts.

The program is designed to address the dilemmas and practical challenges encountered in current judicial practice through a combination of targeted theoretical discussion, interactive dialogue among participants, and the presentation of practical case studies.

Objectives

- ⇒ Identify and understand franchise, assignment, leasing, know-how, and license contracts, public contracts, as well as contracts for the international sale of goods, along with their key features;
- ⇒ Correctly apply the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG), including its characteristics and relevance to business relations in Kosovo.

Content

- Franchise, assignment, and lease contracts and their characteristics;
- Know-how and license contracts and their specific features;
- Public contracts, their types, specifications, and distinguishing characteristics;
- The CISG—its characteristics and application in commercial relations involving a foreign element;
- Legal procedures for protecting the rights of business parties in disputes arising from non-performance of these contracts;
- Methods and criteria for evaluating essential elements in claims involving non-performance or challenges to the validity of these contracts.

Methodology

The training combines theoretical analysis with the presentation of hypothetical scenarios and real cases drawn from judicial practice. Participants will engage in interactive discussion and explore approaches to rendering well-reasoned decisions in concrete cases.

Beneficiaries

Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Rule of Law Strategy Action Plan 2025-2026
- Recommendation from the judges of the Commercial Court
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

5. Bankruptcy Procedure

The Law on Bankruptcy represents a comprehensive legal framework governing bankruptcy and insolvency, reflecting international best practices while introducing many institutes and concepts previously unfamiliar within the domestic legal system. The purpose of this training is to strengthen the professional capacities of commercial judges in this specialized area, enabling the development of an advanced and coherent judicial practice aligned with international standards.

Additionally, the Assembly of Kosovo has adopted the new Law on Bankruptcy (Law No. 08/L-256), which entered into force on 06.08.2024. This law introduces substantial innovations in bankruptcy procedures. Accordingly, judges must acquire detailed and up-to-date knowledge of the legal institutes, mechanisms, and procedural changes contained in the new legislation.

Objectives

- ⇒ Enhance knowledge of the key institutes of bankruptcy law;
- ⇒ Understand the legal consequences of filing for bankruptcy;
- ⇒ Conduct bankruptcy proceedings and correctly apply their procedural specifics;
- ⇒ Evaluate creditors' claims, including the regularity of submissions, deadlines, and priority of claims;
- ⇒ Assess legal conditions and oversee the procedures for the reorganization or liquidation of commercial companies;
- ⇒ Apply the cross-border provisions of the Bankruptcy Law.

Content

- The concept of bankruptcy and the general provisions of the Bankruptcy Law;
- Accelerated procedures (SME and pre-packaged plans);
- Initiation and opening of bankruptcy cases; consequences of opening proceedings;
- Creditors' claims;
- Reorganization and liquidation;
- Individual discharge and closure of the case;
- Cross-border insolvency provisions.

Methodology

The training will be delivered through an interactive learning methodology that includes lectures, practical exercises, and group discussions. It will also incorporate concrete examples from judicial practice, with a focus on approaches to issuing well-reasoned decisions in specific cases.

Beneficiaries

Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court.

Duration

The training will last two (2) days.

Topic identified by:

- Rule of Law Strategy Action Plan 2025-2026
- Recommendation from the judges of the Commercial Court
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

6. Termination of the Contract and Effects of Termination

Although parties enter into contracts voluntarily with the intention of fulfilling their objectives, in practice various circumstances can arise during their implementation that necessitate the termination of the contract or render performance impossible. In some instances, contracts may also contain null provisions that produce no legal effect for the contracting parties. Non-performance, termination, and the nullity of contractual provisions generate legal consequences that often become the subject of judicial review. These consequences are particularly significant in the economic sector, where companies may suffer specific types of damages such as lost profits, liability toward third parties, penalties owed to other contractors, and other financial losses.

Accordingly, the adjudication of such disputes requires specialized knowledge not only of substantive law but also of the operational specifics of the economic sector. Judicial practice shows a considerable—and increasing—number of disputes of this nature, especially in the area of goods and services circulation. This underscores the importance and relevance of addressing this topic in depth.

Objectives

- ⇒ Enhance the professional expertise of judges in the field of contractual relations;
- ⇒ Understand the legal consequences for contracting parties in cases of non-performance, contract termination, and nullity of contractual provisions;
- ⇒ Examine severance specifics, special clauses, and other relevant characteristics;
- ⇒ Promote judicial practice aligned with international and European standards;
- ⇒ Encourage the practical application of regional experiences and best practices;
- ⇒ Apply international instruments governing this area.

Content

- Characteristics of contracts in the economic sector and contractual obligations;
- Non-performance and partial non-performance of contracts;
- Contractually agreed remedies and conditions in cases of non-performance;
- Rights of parties in the event of non-performance;
- Legal consequences of contract termination;
- Legal consequences of null contractual provisions;
- Types of compensation for non-performance in the economic sector;
- Methods for calculating compensation;
- Legal procedures for protecting business parties' rights in disputes arising from non-performance;
- Methods and criteria for evaluating specific elements in claims involving non-performance or challenges to contract validity.

Methodology

The training will employ an interactive learning approach, incorporating exercises, discussions, theoretical analysis of specific contract types, and the presentation of hypothetical scenarios and real judicial cases. Participants will engage in open dialogue, exchange ideas, and work through practical issues to ensure active involvement throughout the session by asking questions, proposing solutions, and offering opinions.

Beneficiaries

Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Rule of Law Strategy Action Plan 2025-2026
- Recommendation from the judges of the Commercial Court
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

7. Insurance Contract and Damage Compensation

The proper handling of insurance-related cases requires not only expertise in assessing damages arising from insured events, but also a thorough understanding of the nature of insurance, the specifics of insurance contracts, the procedures for concluding and interpreting such contracts, the processes for handling claims, and the methods for evaluating damages in relation to liability and adequate compensation.

Given that the majority of disputes in judicial practice arise from traffic-related damages, the training will primarily focus on mandatory motor liability insurance. This will include methods of handling claims, compensation mechanisms, bases of liability, and regress in “casco” insurance cases. The program will also address other forms of voluntary insurance, such as property insurance, warranty execution insurance, contract execution insurance, and others.

Key guiding questions include: How can professional expertise in this field be strengthened? How can judicial practice be developed in line with international and European standards? What are the experiences and best practices of countries in the region? The training program is designed to address the dilemmas and challenges commonly encountered in judicial practice through targeted theoretical discussion, interactive engagement among participants, and the presentation of practical case studies.

Objectives

- ⇒ Understand the specific characteristics of insurance contracts, including general and special conditions;
- ⇒ Become familiar with different procedures for damage compensation outside court proceedings;
- ⇒ Correctly apply judicial procedures in compensation cases;
- ⇒ Recognize the bases of liability in cases involving damage;
- ⇒ Identify the types of adequate compensation in damage claims.

Content

- Subjects of insurance law; Motor liability insurance; TPL insurance policies and coverage limits;
- Claims for compensation, including material and non-material damages arising from insurance policies;
- Rights to annuity and damage regress.

Methodology

The training will utilize an interactive methodology, including discussion, analysis of practical cases from judicial practice, and exploration of approaches to issuing well-reasoned decisions in concrete cases.

Beneficiaries

Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Rule of Law Strategy Action Plan 2025-2026
- Recommendation from the judges of the Commercial Court
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

8. Commercial Relations with Foreign Elements and International Legal Cooperation in Commercial Matters

The training aims to update the knowledge of judges of the relevant courts on the general part of private international law, including innovations introduced by the new legislation, the key institutes, and the main pillars of private international law. It will inform participants about recent developments in its three essential pillars: determination of the applicable law, jurisdiction of courts, and the recognition and enforcement of foreign judicial decisions, with special focus on commercial and trade relations involving a foreign element.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance the knowledge of judges in the field of private international law, with particular emphasis on commercial and trade relations;
- ⇒ Strengthen understanding of party autonomy in determining the applicable law in commercial relations with a foreign element;
- ⇒ Introduce international practices by providing explanations based on the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU);
- ⇒ Familiarize judges with procedures and challenges related to the recognition and enforcement of foreign judicial decisions in commercial and labor law matters;
- ⇒ Promote international legal cooperation through practical examples of cross-border assistance in private international law.

Content

- Determination of the applicable law in commercial relations with a foreign element and the role of party autonomy;
- Jurisdiction of Kosovo courts in commercial relations with a foreign element and in labor law disputes;
- Jurisdiction of the Commercial Court of Kosovo in such relations;
- Party autonomy in selecting the competent court (Kosovo or foreign);
- Recognition and enforcement of foreign court decisions in commercial and labor matters;
- Recognition of decisions of Kosovo courts in foreign jurisdictions;
- International legal cooperation: practical guidance on cross-border evidence gathering and document service.

Methodology

The training will apply a combined methodology consisting of theoretical explanations and practical exercises. The innovations introduced by the law and key institutes of private international law will be explained through the analysis of leading cases decided by the Court of Justice of the European Union. The jurisprudence of the CJEU—rich and highly instructive—provides valuable guidance for Kosovar judges, as it interprets many of the same provisions transposed into Kosovo's Law on Private International Law.

Beneficiaries

Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Rule of Law Strategy Action Plan 2025-2026
- Recommendation from the judges of the Commercial Court
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

9. Construction Contract

Construction and engineering contracts are currently widely used in the construction sector, particularly given the country's ongoing reconstruction phase. Public contracts are also broadly applied within the public sphere. Meanwhile, commercial companies operating internationally frequently rely on contracts governed by the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG).

These contracts contain specific features and require specialized knowledge for their implementation and interpretation. Their complexity demands not only legal expertise but also an understanding of the technical fields they cover, particularly when resolving disputes arising from business relationships established under such contracts.

Judicial practice shows a considerable — and growing — number of disputes originating from these contracts. Therefore, addressing this topic is of particular significance for enhancing the capacity of judges in adjudicating such cases.

Key questions addressed in this training include: How can the professional expertise of judges in this field be strengthened? How can consistent judicial practice be developed in line with international and European standards? What are the experiences and best practices from countries in the region? How should international instruments regulating this area be applied in practice?

Objectives

- ⇒ Enhance knowledge of the specific characteristics of construction, engineering, and public contracts;
- ⇒ Ensure the correct application of the CISG in business relationships with a foreign element;
- ⇒ Apply appropriate legal procedures for protecting the rights of business entities in disputes arising from the non-performance of these contracts;
- ⇒ Understand methods and criteria for assessing specific elements in cases involving claims of non-performance or disputes regarding contract validity.

Content

- Characteristics and specific features of public construction contracts;
- General and special conditions of contract;
- The “turnkey” clause;
- Price adjustments due to market fluctuations;
- Legal procedures for protecting business rights in disputes arising from non-performance of these contracts;
- Methods and criteria for evaluating key elements in cases involving claims of non-performance or challenges to contract validity.

Methodology

The training will use an interactive methodology, combining hypothetical scenarios and real cases from judicial practice. Participants will engage in discussions on decision-making in concrete cases and explore possible solutions and legal reasoning.

Beneficiaries

Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Rule of Law Strategy Action Plan 2025-2026
- Recommendation from the judges of the Commercial Court
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

10. Loan Contracts

Loan contracts contain specific features and require specialized expertise for the proper implementation and interpretation of their contractual provisions. This expertise must extend beyond legal knowledge to include an understanding of the financial and operational aspects underlying such contracts. In addition, the financial market in the Republic of Kosovo has undergone continuous and substantial changes, resulting in corresponding legislative updates. To ensure that judges remain well-informed about these developments and are able to apply them effectively in resolving disputes before the courts, continuous training in this field is essential.

Objectives

- ⇒ Enhance judges' knowledge for the proper handling and interpretation of loan contracts;
- ⇒ Develop judicial practice aligned with international and European standards;
- ⇒ Provide insight into the experiences and best practices of countries in the region;
- ⇒ Ensure the correct application of international instruments governing this area.

Content

- Understanding loan contracts, their elements, and specific characteristics;
- Special clauses on interest and methods of calculating interest;
- Clauses regarding late-payment interest and penalties;
- Early repayment of loans and related legal consequences;
- Instruments for securing loan fulfillment (pledge and mortgage);
- Legal procedures for protecting the rights of parties in disputes arising from non-performance of credit contracts;
- Methods and criteria for assessing key elements in claims related to non-performance or challenges to the validity of contractual provisions.

Methodology

The training will employ an interactive approach, combining theoretical explanations of the structure and specifics of loan contracts with the presentation of hypothetical scenarios and real cases from judicial practice. This approach aims to clarify common dilemmas and ambiguities encountered in the courts.

Beneficiaries

Judges and professional associates of the Commercial Court.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

***TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE
ADMINISTRATIVE FIELD***

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

1. Types of lawsuits under the new Law on Administrative Conflicts

This training aims to address the provisions of the new Law on Administrative Conflicts, which has been in force since January 2025. The training will provide a comprehensive overview of the provisions related to the different types of lawsuits that may be filed in administrative conflict procedures. The new law establishes a defined set of lawsuit types, and this training will thoroughly examine these categories, their characteristics, and the main objectives of the law in relation to lawsuits. Key questions to be discussed include: How is the type of lawsuit determined? What procedure must be followed? What decisions may be issued for each type of lawsuit?

Through detailed explanations, the trainers will interpret the relevant provisions of the new Law on Administrative Conflicts. Issues raised during the training will be addressed using the trainers' expertise, newly introduced legal solutions, and hypothetical practical examples related to the various types of lawsuits.

Objectives

- ⇒ To advance participants' knowledge of the types of lawsuits and their characteristics under the new law.
- ⇒ To extend understanding of lawsuits and the procedural requirements for filing them.
- ⇒ To strengthen the ability to assess and distinguish between different types of lawsuits.
- ⇒ To ensure proper application of the legal provisions in force regarding lawsuits.

Content

- Types of lawsuits and their characteristics under the new law.
- Lawsuits and the procedural conditions required for filing.
- Evaluation and categorization of lawsuit types.
- Correct implementation of applicable legal provisions on lawsuits.

Methodology

With the entry into force of the new Law on Administrative Conflicts, the training will address all issues through theoretical explanations, practical demonstrations, and hypothetical case examples. Legal solutions will be explored both conceptually and through hands-on illustrations provided by the trainers.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Administrative Departments of the Court of Appeal and the Basic Court, as well as professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

2. Types and execution of decisions under the Law on Administrative Conflicts

This training aims to address the role and importance of correctly implementing the provisions of the new Law on Administrative Conflicts, which has been in force since January 2025, with a focus on court decisions—their issuance, adoption, and announcement. The training will also comprehensively examine the court’s decision-making process and the types of decisions it may render.

Key issues and questions to be explored include: What are the objectives of the legal provisions of the Law on Administrative Conflicts (LAC) regarding decisions, their adoption, and their announcement? When does the Court decide by judgment, and when does it decide by ruling? Are there exceptions to this rule? What is the significance of decisions in administrative conflict procedures? What is the role of decisions, and what are the key features of the procedure for issuing them? Under what circumstances will the Court approve a lawsuit by judgment, and when will it dismiss it?

During the training, the trainers will explain and interpret the relevant provisions of the LAC, addressing all raised questions through legal clarification and practical examples related to decision-making and decision announcement.

Objectives

- ⇒ To understand the purpose of the LAC provisions concerning decisions, their adoption, and their announcement.
- ⇒ To distinguish between situations in which the Court decides by judgment and when it decides by ruling, including exceptions to this rule.
- ⇒ To recognize the role and importance of decisions in administrative conflict procedures, along with the key features of the decision-issuing process.
- ⇒ To enhance knowledge on the execution of decisions in administrative conflict procedures.
- ⇒ To become familiar with the procedures for issuing and announcing decisions.

Content

- Purpose of the LKA provisions on decisions, their adoption, and promulgation.
- Situations in which the Court decides by judgment or by ruling, including exceptions.
- The role and importance of decisions in administrative conflict procedures and the features of the issuance process.
- Execution of decisions in administrative conflict procedures.
- Legal provisions governing decisions, their adoption, and their announcement.

Methodology

The training will address the relevant provisions of the Law on Administrative Conflicts through detailed explanations, legal analysis, and examples based on real and hypothetical cases. The topic will be further explored through interactive discussions, group work, and practical exercises focused on the principles and rules of the LAC.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Administrative Department of the Basic Court in Pristina, judges of the Administrative Department of the Court of Appeal, and professional associates of these courts.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

3. Judicial review of administrative discretion

This training aims to address the role and importance of the Judicial Review of Administrative Discretion. Another objective is to ensure the correct implementation of the provisions of the Law on Administrative Conflicts, which has been in force since January 2025, specifically regarding judicial review of administrative discretion. The training will also comprehensively examine the methods and criteria used by courts to assess the legality of administrative acts or other administrative actions.

The training will focus on key issues and questions such as: What are the objectives of the LAC provisions on the Judicial Review of Administrative Discretion? When does the court review only the lawful exercise of discretion in accordance with the Law on General Administrative Procedure, without assessing the appropriateness or merits of the administration's choice? When will the Court refuse to approve a lawsuit solely due to identified violations of administrative procedural rules? What is the role and significance of the Judicial Review of Administrative Discretion?

Throughout the training, the trainers will interpret and explain the relevant provisions of the Law on Administrative Conflicts (applicable since January 2025). All issues raised will be addressed through expert explanations, discussion of new legal solutions, and practical examples related to decision-making.

Objectives

- To understand the purpose of the LAC provisions concerning Judicial Review of Administrative Discretion.
- To recognize the role and importance of judicial review of administrative discretion.
- To extend knowledge of the methods and criteria used by courts to assess the legality of administrative acts or actions.
- To correctly implement the provisions of the Law on Administrative Conflicts regarding judicial control of administrative discretion.

Content

- The role and importance of judicial review of administrative discretion.
- Methods and criteria used by courts to assess the legality of administrative acts or other actions.
- Situations in which the Court will not approve a lawsuit solely due to identified violations of administrative procedural rules.
- Proper implementation of the LAC provisions governing judicial control of administrative discretion.

Methodology

The relevant provisions of the Law on Administrative Conflicts and all related issues will be addressed through detailed explanations by the trainers. Legal solutions will be illustrated through real and hypothetical case examples. The topic will also be explored through interactive discussions, practical exercises, and group work focused on the principles and rules of the LAC.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Administrative Departments of the Court of Appeal and the Basic Court, as well as professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

4. Security measures in the administrative conflict procedure

This training aims to address the role and importance of Security Measures in administrative conflict procedures. Another objective is to ensure the correct implementation of the provisions of the Law on Administrative Conflicts, which has been in force since January 2025, specifically regarding Security Measures in administrative conflict proceedings. The training will also comprehensively cover situations in which the Court, upon request, may take any other appropriate and proportionate measure as provided by the applicable civil judicial procedure legislation.

The training will focus on key issues and questions such as: What are the objectives of the LAC provisions on Security Measures in administrative conflict procedures? In lawsuits seeking the annulment of an administrative act, can the Court, upon request, decide to suspend the implementation of the act or immediately prohibit other administrative actions? In claims seeking the issuance of an administrative act, may the Court issue a temporary measure, upon request, to provisionally regulate the disputed legal relationship? When may the Court take any additional appropriate and proportionate measure, as prescribed by the relevant civil judicial procedure legislation, in cases where the specific measures defined in the law do not offer sufficient protection to the applicant?

During the training, the trainers will explain and interpret the relevant provisions of the Law on Administrative Conflicts (applicable since January 2025). All issues raised will be addressed through expert explanations, clarification of legal solutions, and detailed practical examples concerning Security Measures in administrative conflict procedures.

Objectives

- ⇒ To understand the purpose of the LAC provisions regarding Security Measures in administrative conflict procedures.
- ⇒ To recognize the role and importance of Security Measures in administrative conflict proceedings.
- ⇒ To enhance knowledge of situations in which the Court may adopt other appropriate and proportionate measures in accordance with the applicable civil judicial procedure legislation.
- ⇒ To ensure correct implementation of the LAC provisions concerning Security Measures in administrative conflict procedures.

Content

- Legal provisions of the LAC concerning Security Measures in administrative conflict procedures.
- The role and importance of Security Measures in administrative conflict proceedings.
- Situations in which the Court may, upon request, adopt other appropriate and proportionate measures in accordance with applicable civil judicial procedure legislation.
- Correct implementation of the LAC provisions regarding Security Measures in administrative conflict procedures.

Methodology

The training will address the relevant provisions of the Law on Administrative Conflicts through detailed explanations from the trainers. Legal solutions will be illustrated using real and hypothetical case examples. The topic will also be explored through interactive discussions, practical exercises, and group work focused on the principles and rules of the LAC.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Administrative Departments of the Basic Court in Pristina and the Court of Appeal, as well as professional associates of these courts.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

5. Evaluation and Incidental Judicial Review of Normative Sub-Legal Acts

This training aims to address the evaluation of normative sub-legal acts and the special procedural provisions governing lawsuits seeking their annulment. Another objective is to ensure the correct implementation of the provisions of the Law on Administrative Conflicts, in force since January 2025, relating to the assessment of normative sub-legal acts and the procedure for adjudicating claims for their repeal. The training will also comprehensively examine situations in which the court may annul a sub-legal act either in its entirety or only the contested provisions, depending on the claim. Additionally, the training will focus on the incidental review of the legality of normative sub-legal acts.

Particular attention will be paid to situations where courts refer questions to the Supreme Court regarding the compatibility of a normative sub-legal act with the law—whether this issue is raised *ex officio* or upon request—when, during the judicial proceedings, the referring court establishes a conviction that the contested normative sub-legal act is incompatible with the law. The training will address key issues and questions, including: What are the objectives of the LAC provisions regarding the evaluation of normative sub-legal acts and the incidental review of their legality? When may the review panel, during a session of the trial body, issue a decision rejecting a request due to inadmissibility? What steps must the review panel take when it cannot unanimously conclude that the claim is inadmissible? What does the court assess when examining the merits of a claim?

Throughout the training, the trainers will interpret the relevant provisions of the Law on Administrative Conflicts (in force since January 2025). All raised issues will be addressed through legal explanations, discussion of applicable legal solutions, and elaboration of practical examples concerning the evaluation of normative sub-legal acts and the incidental review of their legality.

Objectives

- ⇒ To understand the importance of evaluating normative sub-legal acts and the special procedural rules governing lawsuits for their annulment.
- ⇒ To analyze cases in which the court may annul a sub-legal act in its entirety or only the contested provisions.
- ⇒ To become familiar with the role and importance of the incidental review of the legality of a normative sub-legal act.
- ⇒ To understand situations where courts refer issues to the Supreme Court concerning the compatibility of a normative sub-legal act with the law, whether raised *ex officio* or upon request, when the referring court concludes that the contested act is incompatible with the law.
- ⇒ To correctly implement the provisions of the Law on Administrative Conflicts regarding the evaluation of normative sub-legal acts and the special procedure for adjudicating lawsuits seeking their repeal.

Content

- Evaluation of normative sub-legal acts and special procedural rules for adjudicating lawsuits for their annulment.
- Handling cases in which the court determines that a sub-legal act should be annulled entirely or only in part.
- The role and significance of incidental review of the legality of normative sub-legal acts.

- Situations in which courts refer issues to the Supreme Court regarding the compliance of a normative sub-legal act with the law, whether raised ex officio or upon request.
- Correct implementation of the LAC provisions regarding the evaluation and annulment procedure of normative sub-legal acts.

Methodology

The training will address the provisions of the Law on Administrative Conflicts through detailed explanations by the trainers, supported by concrete case examples and practical scenarios. The topic will also be explored through interactive discussions, practical exercises, and group work focused on the principles and rules of the LAC.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Administrative Departments of the Court of Appeal and the Basic Court, as well as professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

6. Administrative procedure and the difference between other procedures with a focus on minor offence proceedings and judicial proceedings

This training aims to address administrative procedure and distinguish it from other procedures, with a special focus on minor procedures and judicial procedures related to matters within the competence of the Inspectorates of the Republic of Kosovo. The training will also examine administrative procedures related to inspectorate matters, as well as the judicial procedures that have jurisdiction over these issues. Another key objective is to ensure the correct implementation of the provisions of substantive laws governing specific areas, as well as the Law on Administrative Conflicts, which has been in force since January 2025.

The training will explore issues and questions such as: What are the objectives of the substantive laws governing specific areas and the Law on Administrative Conflicts? What dilemmas arise in the implementation of substantive laws in relation to the conduct of administrative procedures and the identification of the appropriate judicial procedures?

During the training, the trainers will explain and interpret the relevant substantive laws and the Law on Administrative Conflicts. The issues raised will be addressed through legal explanations, clarification of applicable legal solutions, and elaboration of practical examples related to administrative procedure and its distinction from other procedures—particularly minor offence and judicial procedures within the authority of the Inspectorates of the Republic of Kosovo.

Objectives

- ⇒ To enhance understanding of administrative procedure and its distinction from other procedures, with special emphasis on minor offence and judicial procedures within the competence of the Inspectorates of the Republic of Kosovo.
- ⇒ To elaborate administrative procedures related to inspectorate matters, as well as the judicial procedures that have jurisdiction over these matters.
- ⇒ To identify the practical challenges faced by judges and inspectors in the performance of their duties.
- ⇒ To ensure correct implementation of the relevant substantive laws and the Law on Administrative Conflicts and to effectively address practical challenges encountered in daily work.

Content

- Administrative procedures and their distinction from other procedures, with a special focus on minor offence and judicial procedures under the competence of the Inspectorates of the Republic of Kosovo.
- Administrative procedures related to inspectorate matters and the judicial procedures that have jurisdiction over these issues.
- Practical challenges encountered by judges and inspectors in carrying out their duties.
- Correct implementation of substantive laws governing specific matters and the Law on Administrative Conflicts.

Methodology

The training will address the topic and related challenges through explanations by the trainers and contributions from participants (including self-identified challenges), with solutions offered in accordance with the applicable legislation. The topic will further be explored through interactive discussions, practical examples aligned with applicable legislation, and group work. Special focus will be given to administrative procedures related to inspectorate matters and the judicial procedures competent for these cases.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Administrative Departments of the Court of Appeal and the Basic Court in Pristina, professional associates, judges of the minor offense divisions, and inspectors from all Inspectorates of the Republic of Kosovo (in cooperation with GIZ).

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

7. Panel Discussion on the Absence of Mechanisms for Enforcing Confiscation Provisions under the Inspectorate Laws of the Republic of Kosovo

This roundtable aims to discuss the absence of effective mechanisms for implementing legal provisions on confiscation within the framework of the Inspectorate Laws of the Republic of Kosovo. The discussion will also focus on exploring solutions for establishing these mechanisms in substantive laws where they are currently missing or where their implementation has proven impossible.

Key questions to be addressed include: What mechanisms exist for implementing confiscation provisions under the Inspectorate Laws? What challenges hinder the implementation of these mechanisms? What dilemmas arise in applying legal provisions related to confiscation?

Throughout the roundtable, participants will reflect on the relevant substantive legal provisions and openly discuss the practical challenges associated with implementing confiscation measures, contributing to the identification of feasible solutions through interactive dialogue.

Objectives

- ⇒ To enhance understanding of the issues arising from the lack of mechanisms for implementing confiscation provisions within the Inspectorate Laws of the Republic of Kosovo;
- ⇒ To explore and propose solutions for establishing effective confiscation mechanisms;
- ⇒ To identify practical challenges that hinder the implementation of these mechanisms;
- ⇒ To minimize dilemmas and uncertainties regarding the application of legal provisions on confiscation.

Content

- Discussion on the lack of mechanisms for implementing confiscation provisions under the Inspectorate Laws of the Republic of Kosovo;
- Exploration of potential solutions for establishing such mechanisms where they are missing or currently unimplementable;
- Analysis of mechanisms that should support the enforcement of confiscation provisions within inspectorate-related legislation;
- Identification of challenges and dilemmas associated with the implementation of confiscation provisions.

Methodology

The issues and challenges identified in this topic will be addressed through participants' contributions, exchange of experiences, and interactive discussions. Practical examples and solutions will be explored in line with the applicable legislation and its implementation requirements.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Administrative Departments of the Court of Appeal and the Basic Court, professional associates, and inspectors from all Inspectorates of the Republic of Kosovo (in cooperation with GIZ).

Duration

The roundtable will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

8. Labor disputes under the Law on Public Officials

The primary purpose of this training is to enhance judges' knowledge of the procedures and judicial protection mechanisms applicable in employment-related disputes, with a particular focus on civil servants of the Republic of Kosovo. The training will address challenges related to the implementation of decisions issued by the Council, the enforcement of court decisions, the application of constitutional standards on the right to work, and the guarantees provided by the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).

Participants will also examine issues surrounding the implementation of the Law on Public Officials by administrative bodies involved in employment-related judicial protection, including procedural rules and deadlines for administrative and judicial appeals. Additional topics include the initiation of administrative conflicts against IOBK decisions, judicial protection of labor rights for public officials, competencies, deadlines, and available legal remedies. Emphasis will also be placed on applying the principles of a fair trial and resolving cases within a reasonable time.

A significant challenge in adjudicating these cases has been the Constitutional Court's decision temporarily suspending the application of certain provisions of the Law on Public Officials, which necessitates a comprehensive and well-coordinated approach.

This training will provide an in-depth review of the provisions of the Law on Public Officials to ensure their correct application. The legal procedures before the IOBK, available remedies, and enforcement of its decisions will be examined. Key questions to be discussed include: What rights do public officials have? What is the importance of the provisions of the Law on Public Officials in adjudicating these cases? How should decisions be issued, and what weight do they carry?

Trainers will explain and interpret the relevant legal provisions and illustrate their application through practical examples, case studies, and interactive discussions.

Objectives

- ⇒ To familiarize participants with the rights of civil servants under the Law on Public Officials;
- ⇒ To distinguish between categories of public officials whose disputes are resolved through administrative conflict proceedings and those whose cases fall under the contested procedure;
- ⇒ To analyze the legal procedure before the IOBK and the remedies available against its decisions;
- ⇒ To ensure the correct implementation of legal provisions applicable to civil servants.

Content

- Proper application of legal provisions concerning public officials;
- Legal procedures before the IOBK and remedies against its decisions;
- Case law and judicial practice involving disputes related to public officials.

Methodology

The training will be delivered through a combination of partial lecture, interactive discussions, and critical analysis of relevant legal provisions and practical case examples. The structure of the training will prioritize open debate and participant engagement. Key principles and rules governing employment relations for public officials, as well as decision-making processes, will be elaborated in accordance with the applicable legislation.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Administrative Departments of the Court of Appeal and Basic Court, professional associates, IOBK officials, and representatives of public bodies.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

9. The Practice of the European Court of Human Rights in Administrative Conflict Matters: Implementing ECtHR Decisions in National Courts

The primary objective of this training is to enhance judges' knowledge of key decisions in the current practice of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) in Strasbourg concerning administrative conflicts, as well as the procedures for implementing these decisions in national courts.

Another goal is to address the judicial protection of human rights, focusing on major ECtHR cases and providing guidance and recommendations regarding individual rights protected by the Constitution of Kosovo, ECtHR jurisprudence, and the Constitutional Court. The training will analyze the scope of judicial protection of human rights in Kosovo, comparing it with ECtHR standards and examining the relationship between the ECtHR and national courts.

Objectives

- ⇒ Familiarize with legal issues raised in administrative conflicts before the ECtHR.
- ⇒ To understand the methods for implementing ECtHR decisions in national (domestic) courts in the administrative field.
- ⇒ To grasp the approaches and positions of the ECtHR in administrative conflicts regarding key procedural and substantive aspects of individual rights and freedoms.
- ⇒ To effectively implement the constitutional obligation under Article 53 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, which requires that human rights and fundamental freedoms be interpreted in accordance with ECtHR decisions, and to understand why Kosovo courts should rely on ECtHR jurisprudence in practice.

Content

- Legal issues raised in administrative conflicts before the ECtHR in the administrative field.
- Methods for implementing ECtHR decisions in national (domestic) courts regarding administrative matters.
- The positions of the ECtHR in administrative conflicts concerning key procedural and substantive aspects of individual rights and freedoms.
- The specific constitutional obligation under Article 53 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo and the rationale for applying ECtHR jurisprudence in national courts.

Methodology

Participants will gain knowledge through interactive discussions and explanations by trainers, focusing on key ECtHR decisions in the administrative field. The training will provide practical guidance and recommendations regarding the protection of individual human rights under applicable legislation and ECtHR jurisprudence.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Administrative Departments of the Court of Appeal and the Basic Court, as well as professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for the Developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

10. Implementation of the Law on Asylum and the Law on Citizenship and Statelessness - dilemmas in administrative and judicial practice

This training aims to deepen the knowledge of Kosovo judges regarding international guarantees in the field of asylum, with a particular focus on the provisions of the Kosovo Law on Asylum, its relationship with international conventions, and the correct application of its provisions when deciding asylum cases. Key topics include the status and residence of persons seeking international protection, the legal procedures for their detention and expulsion, and the implementation of these procedures by competent national authorities.

The training also seeks to advance participants' understanding of statelessness in Kosovo, current developments in international legal doctrine, and examples of good practice. By comparing domestic practices with those in the region and Europe, the training will examine both objective and subjective challenges in reviewing claims under the administrative conflict procedure. The role of administrative and judicial bodies in preventing statelessness will also be highlighted. Statelessness may result from discrimination, arbitrary deprivation of citizenship, deficiencies in civil registration, difficulties obtaining proof of citizenship, and other shortcomings in citizenship laws.

Participants will gain knowledge that enhances the fair and timely adjudication of asylum cases in both administrative and judicial procedures. The training will provide guidance on collecting relevant information from international reports and countries of origin and clarify provisions of the Kosovo Law on Asylum, including dilemmas related to the status of persons seeking international protection, detention, and expulsion procedures under national legislation and international standards. Current judicial practice on lawsuits seeking recognition of international protection status will be reviewed, alongside comparisons with European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) case law.

Key questions addressed in this training include: What are the main challenges related to citizenship and the ways of acquiring or losing it in Kosovo? What are the main issues in implementing the Kosovo Law on Citizenship? How can judges address ambiguities and procedural issues in citizenship cases effectively?

The training methodology will combine theoretical explanations with the analysis of concrete cases and examples. Participants will engage in interactive discussions, practical exercises, and the review of local, regional, and European administrative and judicial practice. Sharing experiences and examining cases from the administrative departments of the Basic Court in Pristina and the Court of Appeal will provide practical tools for the adjudication of asylum and citizenship-related claims.

Objectives

- ⇒ To ensure the correct application of the Kosovo Law on Asylum and related secondary legislation when deciding asylum cases;
- ⇒ To advance knowledge and correct implementation of citizenship laws in Kosovo;
- ⇒ To understand the legal processes for acquiring and losing citizenship;
- ⇒ To extend knowledge of international legal principles protecting the rights of refugees, particularly the 1951 Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol.

Content

- The role and implementation of the Kosovo Law on Asylum and its relationship with international asylum conventions;
- Implementation of citizenship laws in Kosovo;
- Procedures and legal principles regarding the acquisition and loss of citizenship;
- Application of international legal principles protecting refugees, including the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol.

Methodology

The training will use a combination of theoretical explanations, interactive discussions, and practical case studies. Group work and practical examples will illustrate the main principles and rules of national and international legislation on refugee protection. Participants will discuss effective practices for merit-based decision-making in current cases and appeals.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Administrative Departments of the Court of Appeal and the Basic Court, officials of the National Commission for Refugees, and representatives from the Department for Citizenship, Asylum and Migration – MIA, and other institutions (in cooperation with UNHCR).

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

***TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE
CONSTITUTIONAL FIELD***

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

1. Current practice of the Constitutional Court in relation to the practice of the ECtHR in civil and administrative matters

The primary objective of this training is to enhance the knowledge of judges and prosecutors regarding recent developments and key decisions in the practice of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo, particularly in relation to the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) in civil and administrative matters.

Another goal is to address the judicial protection of human rights, highlighting major cases from both the Constitutional Court of Kosovo and the ECtHR, while providing guidance and recommendations for the protection of individual rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Kosovo, the Constitutional Court's jurisprudence, and the ECtHR.

The training will also explore judicial protection of constitutional rights in Kosovo by comparing national practice with ECtHR standards and examining the relationship between the Constitutional Court and ordinary courts. Particular focus will be given to incidental constitutional review in the context of evolving judicial practice.

Objectives

- ⇒ Familiarize with key legal issues arising in civil and administrative cases before the Constitutional Court of Kosovo;
- ⇒ To understand the approaches and positions of the Constitutional Court regarding procedural and substantive aspects of individual rights and freedoms in connection with ECtHR practice;
- ⇒ To effectively implement Articles 53 and 22 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, ensuring decisions align with ECtHR jurisprudence;
- ⇒ To correctly justify judicial decisions in practice, applying ECHR jurisprudence and understanding the approach to incidental constitutional review.

Content

- Current issues and features of the Constitutional Court's practice in civil and administrative cases;
- Approaches and positions of the Constitutional Court regarding key procedural and substantive aspects of individual rights and freedoms, in relation to ECtHR practice;
- Implementation of Articles 53 and 22 of the Constitution and alignment of decisions with ECtHR jurisprudence;
- Reasoning of judicial decisions in practice, drawing on ECtHR jurisprudence;
- The role of incidental constitutional review in current judicial practice in Kosovo.

Methodology

Participants will gain knowledge through interactive discussions and explanations by trainers, focusing on key decisions of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo and their relationship with ECtHR jurisprudence in civil and administrative matters. The training will provide practical guidance, recommendations, and illustrative examples regarding the protection of individual rights, as well as the role of incidental constitutional review in national practice.

Beneficiaries

Judges and prosecutors at all instances in the Republic of Kosovo.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES ON THE ECHR

Topic identified by:

- National human rights plan
- Report of KDI and other NGOs on human rights
- Ombudsman's Report
- TNA Questionnaire for judges 2026
- TNA Questionnaire for prosecutors 2026
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

1. Jurisprudence of the Strasbourg Court – Practical Use of ECtHR Case Law

Although Kosovo is not yet a member of the Council of Europe and is not a signatory to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECtHR), its legal system is directly influenced by ECtHR jurisprudence. This obligation is derived from the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo.

Article 22 of the Constitution guarantees the direct applicability of the "European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols," giving these instruments direct legal effect in Kosovo, with priority over other laws. Article 53 further specifies that "human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed by this Constitution shall be interpreted in accordance with the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights."

Applying ECtHR jurisprudence in judicial decisions is crucial not only for ensuring the protection of human rights guaranteed by the Convention but also for promoting the harmonization of judicial practice across all court levels. While practical access to ECtHR jurisprudence may sometimes be challenging, judges and prosecutors can now utilize online resources such as HUDOC, the Council of Europe platforms, and ECHR guides to relevant articles. This training will equip participants with practical skills to develop legal reasoning and judicial writing by effectively referencing and applying the jurisprudence of the Strasbourg Court.

Objectives

- ⇒ Enhance practical skills in applying Strasbourg Court jurisprudence in judicial practice;
- ⇒ Advance knowledge on researching and identifying relevant cases and documents on ECtHR platforms;
- ⇒ Utilize available platforms effectively to identify issues, relevant articles, and cases;
- ⇒ Provide practical training in using ECHR jurisprudence in legal writing, including citing and referencing cases appropriately;
- ⇒ Develop the capacity of legal professionals to justify decisions in line with ECHR standards.

Content

- Application of Strasbourg Court case law, including skills in finding and researching cases and documents via HUDOC and ECtHR guidelines;
- Legal writing techniques, including proper citation of Strasbourg Court cases and the best practices for implementing ECtHR jurisprudence in Kosovo courts in civil and criminal matters;
- Capacity building in legal writing and reasoning aligned with ECtHR jurisprudence.

Methodology

The training will combine practical research exercises on Strasbourg Court jurisprudence with presentations and discussions of concrete ECtHR cases. Participants will have hands-on access to platforms such as HUDOC and ECtHR guidelines, learning to search for, reference, and cite cases in accordance with professional legal writing standards.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, and professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026
- CSO Human Rights Report
- Ombudsman's Report
- TNA Questionnaire for prosecutors 2026

2. Conduct of judicial proceedings and due process within a reasonable time limit

Due process is a fundamental guarantee in any democratic society. Principles such as fairness, impartiality, and adjudication within a reasonable time—together with transparency and publicity of trials—are among the most important and frequently contested rights under the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). In practice, more cases relate to due process than to any other Convention right.

Judges and public prosecutors bear primary responsibility for ensuring due process. Judges presiding over hearings must ensure that all guarantees under Article 6 of the ECHR are upheld, including fairness, impartiality, timely proceedings, and transparency, from the outset of a hearing.

Excessive delays in judicial proceedings and frequent cancellations of hearings remain significant challenges in Kosovo's judicial practice. Judges are therefore obliged to ensure that cases are concluded within a reasonable time, safeguarding Article 6 standards. In assessing whether proceedings meet the reasonable time requirement, ECtHR jurisprudence considers factors such as case complexity, the positions of the authorities and the applicant, and the obligations of the parties. Case complexity is evaluated based on the nature of facts or legal questions, the number of parties, witnesses, or defendants, related proceedings, and any international aspects.

While proceedings must be open and transparent, certain exceptions exist—for example, disciplinary hearings held in prisons may exclude the press and public. Nonetheless, openness applies at every stage of a procedure that affects the outcome of a case.

Objectives

- ⇒ Develop practical skills in applying Strasbourg Court jurisprudence regarding due process and reasonable time;
- ⇒ Define the concept of due process and the reasonable time requirement under the ECHR;
- ⇒ Understand at which stages of judicial proceedings these principles apply;
- ⇒ Comprehend the scope of the right to an open hearing;
- ⇒ Analyze the components of “due process” in both criminal and civil cases;
- ⇒ Examine Strasbourg Court case law relating to Article 6.1 of the European Convention.

Content

- Application of Strasbourg Court jurisprudence on due process and reasonable time;
- ECtHR criteria for due process and timely adjudication under Article 6;
- Transparency, the right to an open hearing, and access to court;
- Case complexity, length of proceedings, and ECtHR practice regarding delays.

Methodology

The training will combine research and practical exercises on Strasbourg Court jurisprudence, including presentations and discussions of concrete ECtHR cases. Emphasis will be placed on fair, impartial, and timely proceedings. An interactive approach will engage participants through case analysis and practical discussions.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, and professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026
- TNA Questionnaire for prosecutors 2026
- European Commission Report on Kosovo
- National Human Rights Plan
- EC-PROFLEX Project

3. Freedom of Expression - Defamation and Protection of Reputation

Defamation and the protection of reputation represent one of the most sensitive areas in balancing freedom of expression with the right to honor and personal reputation. Judges and prosecutors frequently face cases requiring them to distinguish between legitimate criticism, even if harsh, and violations of individual rights.

This training will focus on understanding European and domestic legal standards on defamation, including the treatment of public figures, the responsibilities and sanctions of the media, and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). It aims to strengthen the judiciary's role in protecting freedom of expression while respecting the right to reputation, in line with the European Convention on Human Rights and Council of Europe standards.

Objectives

- ⇒ Understand the legal standards and ECtHR jurisprudence on defamation and protection of reputation;
- ⇒ Distinguish between legitimate criticism and prohibited defamation;
- ⇒ Apply principles regarding public figures and the limits of criticism directed toward them;
- ⇒ Assess media responsibilities and sanctions, taking into account the principle of proportionality;
- ⇒ Apply Council of Europe standards in rendering judicial decisions.

Content

- Domestic and international legal frameworks on defamation and protection of reputation;
- Harsh criticism: distinguishing opinion, factual statements, and defamatory accusations;
- Public figures: special standards for evaluating criticism;
- Media responsibilities and sanctions: role of journalists, editors, and proportionality of civil or criminal measures;
- ECtHR jurisprudence: key cases on defamation and reputation;
- Council of Europe standards: recommendations for decriminalizing defamation and ensuring a fair balance between fundamental rights.

Methodology

The training will be delivered by international experts focusing on international standards regarding freedom of expression, using adult learning methodologies. It will follow the international training manual on freedom of expression and the media prepared by the Council of Europe. This manual will be used for other trainings in the area of freedom of expression that will be developed in cooperation with the Council of Europe and the Academy of Justice. Participants will engage with practical exercises and training materials, participate in interactive discussions, and develop skills to apply Council of Europe and ECHR standards effectively in judicial practice. The program will also provide a foundation for participants to serve as trainers in the field of freedom of expression.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, and professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026
- TNA Questionnaire for prosecutors 2026
- European Commission Report on Kosovo
- IPA Report
- National Human Rights Plan

4. Human rights and effective protection in criminal proceedings

The implementation of the standards of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) is an obligation arising from the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo. Article 22 guarantees the direct applicability of the “European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its Protocols,” giving the ECHR and its Protocols direct legal effect in Kosovo with priority over other laws. Article 53 further provides that “human rights and fundamental freedoms guaranteed by this Constitution shall be interpreted in accordance with the decisions of the European Court of Human Rights.”

The use of ECtHR case law in drafting and reasoning judicial decisions is crucial, both for the effective implementation of human rights and for the unification of judicial practice at all court levels, particularly the Court of Appeal, which plays a central role in harmonizing judicial decisions. The extended use of pre-trial detention is often indicative of dysfunction within the criminal justice system, potentially resulting in inadequate protection of detainees’ rights and, in some cases, inhuman or degrading treatment. Failure to comply with international standards and domestic legislation in pre-trial detention can lead to violations of fundamental human rights, highlighting the importance of careful evaluation by prosecutors when submitting detention requests.

Objectives

- ⇒ Develop practical skills in implementing the standards of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR);
- ⇒ Understand the direct applicability of the ECHR and its Protocols in Kosovo;
- ⇒ Apply ECHR jurisprudence when drafting and arguing judicial decisions to ensure both the protection of human rights and the unification of decision-making across courts, particularly at the Court of Appeal;
- ⇒ Respect international standards and domestic legislation in protecting fundamental human rights and freedoms when applying or requesting pre-trial detention.

Content

- Implementation of the standards of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR);
- Direct applicability of the ECHR and its Protocols in judicial decisions and reasoning;
- Unification of decision-making practices in courts of all levels, especially the Court of Appeal;
- Compliance with international standards and domestic legislation in the application of pre-trial detention and submission of detention requests by prosecutors.

Methodology

The training will involve analysis of local practice in relation to the Strasbourg Court’s jurisprudence, including presentations and discussions of concrete ECtHR cases on fair, impartial, and timely proceedings. The training will use an interactive approach to engage participants and ensure practical understanding of ECHR standards in judicial practice.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, and professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

5. Conference on Freedom of Expression and the media

Freedom of expression is a fundamental right guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights and a cornerstone of a democratic society. It facilitates the free exchange of ideas, transparency, accountability, and citizen participation in public life.

In practice, this right often faces challenges, including unreasonable restrictions, the need to balance it with other fundamental rights, the impact of new technologies, and pressures on journalists and the media. The judiciary plays a critical role in ensuring a fair balance between fundamental rights and freedoms and protecting democratic public discourse.

In this context, a one-day conference will be organized to address current issues related to freedom of expression. The specific topic of the conference will be determined in coordination with institutional partners to reflect the most recent needs and developments in the field.

Objectives

- ⇒ Discuss key issues related to freedom of expression in both local and European contexts;
- ⇒ Highlight the role of the judiciary in protecting and advancing freedom of expression standards;
- ⇒ Provide an interactive platform for exchanging ideas and experiences among legal professionals, journalists, and civil society;
- ⇒ Promote reflection on new legal developments and judicial practices in the field of freedom of expression.

Content (to be selected based on the topic)

- International and European standards on freedom of expression;
- Jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR);
- Balancing freedom of expression with other rights (privacy, reputation, public safety);
- Emerging trends at the EU and Council of Europe levels;
- The role of local institutions in implementing European standards;
- Experiences and perspectives of journalists, legal professionals, and civil society.

Methodology

The one-day conference will include keynote speeches, expert presentations, panel discussions with judges, prosecutors, lawyers, journalists, and civil society representatives, as well as interactive sessions and open discussions with participants.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, lawyers, journalists, representatives of state institutions, civil society, and selected participants from the Academy of Justice.

Duration

The conference will last one (1) day.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES ON EUROPEAN LAW

Topic identified by:

- European Centre for Judges and Lawyers (Luxembourg Centre of the European Institute of Public Administration/EIPA)

1. Judicial cooperation in civil and commercial matters

Over the last 15 years, European law in the field of private international law—referred to in the EU Treaties as judicial cooperation in civil matters—has developed into an independent and distinct area of law. Despite its significance, this development often goes unnoticed by national legal practitioners, including judges and lawyers.

Since the Treaty of Amsterdam granted the European Union competence to legislate in the area of private international law, numerous EU legislative acts have been adopted. These instruments take precedence over domestic laws of the Member States and are closely linked with national law, particularly in establishing common minimum procedural standards at the EU level. As a result, national judges increasingly encounter cases with cross-border implications regulated by EU law. These may include: Performance of contracts involving delivery of goods and provision of services across borders; Legal issues relating to tourist travel or traffic accidents abroad; Acquisition and disposal of movable and immovable property across Member States; Inheritance matters for individuals with property and connections in multiple Member States; Cross-border family law issues, including parental responsibility; Cross-border transactions by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), often conducted online.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance knowledge of the evolution of the institutional and decision-making framework of the civil justice sector in the EU;
- ⇒ Understand the legal instruments currently in force and gain insight into the approximation and harmonization of EU civil laws.

Content

- Free circulation of decisions in civil and commercial matters;
- Applicable law in civil and commercial matters;
- Free circulation of judgments in family matters;
- Procedural aspects of judicial cooperation in civil matters;
- Out-of-court settlement and alternative methods for resolving civil and commercial disputes in the European Union.

Methodology

The training will employ: Partial theoretical explanations; Case studies from judicial practice; Interactive discussions and analysis of judicial cases.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Court of Appeal, judges of the basic courts, and professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- European Centre for Judges and Lawyers (Luxembourg Centre of the European Institute of Public Administration/EIPA)

2. Judicial and law enforcement cooperation in criminal matters

This training introduces the basic concepts, objectives, forms of cooperation, and institutions of EU criminal law. It describes the evolution of the institutional and decision-making framework for cooperation in criminal matters within the EU and focuses on the legislative procedures and legal instruments currently in force. Special attention will be given to explaining the differences between mutual legal assistance and mutual recognition. Key instruments, such as the European Arrest Warrant, will be analysed in detail.

The training will also explain the main achievements in substantive and procedural criminal law and examine future directions for legal developments in this field. Moreover, it will highlight the role of national judges and prosecutors in implementing EU criminal law and the influence of the case law of the Court of Justice of the EU in interpreting and shaping this legal area.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance knowledge on the effective use of legal principles, instruments, and procedures for implementing EU criminal law;
- ⇒ Understand the role and decisions of the Court of Justice of the EU in the application and interpretation of EU criminal law, including the preliminary ruling procedure;
- ⇒ Recognize similarities and differences between national criminal justice systems of EU Member States, including the distribution of powers between investigative and prosecution functions;
- ⇒ Develop practical skills in using mutual legal assistance and mutual recognition instruments in EU criminal law.

Content

- Criminal justice and EU legislation;
- Legal assistance and mutual recognition;
- Protection of fundamental rights, procedural rights, and safeguards in criminal proceedings;
- Specific areas of crime and substantive criminal law.

Methodology

The training will use: Partial theoretical explanations; Case studies from judicial practice; Interactive discussions and analysis of judicial cases.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Court of Appeal, judges of the basic courts, and professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

***TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF
MINOR OFFENCES***

Topic identified by:

- Training Needs Assessment Questionnaire (judges/prosecutors)
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

1. Minor Offence Procedure - Competence, and Liability according to provisions of the Law on Minor Offenses

Taking into account recent legal changes and the lack of proper harmonization in practice, unification of judicial approaches is needed, especially regarding the connection between minor offence and criminal procedures, the application of favorable law, competence, and liability. The field of minor offences is specific, as offenses can also be defined by special provisions, and the manner and place of commission influence judicial competence.

Objectives

- ⇒ Correctly apply the minor offence procedure;
- ⇒ Accurately assess judicial competence;
- ⇒ Correctly implement provisions determining liability;
- ⇒ Understand the factual description of actions that constitute legal features of an offense;
- ⇒ Comprehend the legal definition of offenses;
- ⇒ Properly decide on the initiation of proceedings and the conditions required.

Content

- Competence according to the new law;
- Responsibilities of the various parties in the minor offence procedure;
- Conducting the procedure and the appeals remedies.

Methodology

The training will employ a combination of methods: Brief theoretical explanations; Interactive discussions; PowerPoint presentations; Questions and answers; Practical examples and joint analysis of challenges related to the application of these provisions in practice. Participants will be actively engaged throughout the training.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Basic Courts, Minor offence Division.

Duration

The training will last 1 (one) day.

***TRAINING ACTIVITIES FROM
INTERDISCIPLINARY COMPETENCE***

Topic identified by:

- Proposal for training from KJC
- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

1. Judicial Ethics and Professional Conduct

Ethical practices of judges are among the key steps toward creating an institutional environment that strengthens citizens' trust in the Kosovo judicial system. An ethical approach serves as a cornerstone for the self-confidence of judges and prosecutors when delivering justice. However, codes of ethics and conduct are part of a broader framework and should be considered alongside job descriptions, oaths of honesty, performance evaluations, and other forms of supervision and leadership.

This training addresses the implementation of key ethical principles defined by the Code of Professional Ethics for Judges, including independence, impartiality, integrity, conflict of interest, equality, use of social media, professionalism, responsibility at work, confidentiality, and relations with the public and the media. It also draws from local judicial practice and the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) case law related to ethical issues and principles, such as judicial independence and impartiality.

Key discussion questions include: How is judicial independence and impartiality implemented in practice? How is judicial integrity implemented, and what are the consequences of non-compliance? What constitutes ex parte communication, and how can judges avoid it? What are the ethical obligations for ensuring equality of treatment of parties in judicial proceedings? How should judges manage conflicts of interest? What are the rules for maintaining confidentiality and interacting with the media and public? What are the guidelines for judges' use of social media and acceptance of gifts? What is the role of the Advisory Committee on Judicial Ethics, and when should judges seek its guidance?

The training will serve as a good basis for providing knowledge to the participating judges by addressing the main issues and principles of professional ethics mentioned above, the correct implementation of which by judges will strengthen public trust in judges in particular and the justice system in general, and will have a positive impact on judges who, during their work and not only, will be independent, impartial, with integrity, treating all parties equally. The treatment of the issues will be done by presenting the challenges identified in the local judicial practice and the ECtHR, which will be presented through concrete cases. The presented cases should be carefully selected in order to consume all the challenges related to the relevant field, in this case the field of issues related to the implementation of the principles of the Code of Professional Ethics for Judges. Regarding the selected cases, trainers should conduct appropriate research into judicial practice in the courts where they work and not only should they ensure that those cases objectively present the problematic issues addressed, but also the way in which they should act in the future.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance knowledge of the basic rules of judicial ethics according to the Code of Professional Ethics for Judges;
- ⇒ Apply principles and rules of the Code to real-life situations;
- ⇒ Identify and resolve ethical dilemmas;
- ⇒ Develop critical thinking regarding ethics;
- ⇒ Correctly implement ethical rules and the Code of Professional Ethics.

Content

- Professional ethics and the Code of Ethics for judges and prosecutors;
- Independence and impartiality;
- Integrity and conflict of interest;
- Equality, professionalism, and responsibility at work;
- Ex parte communication;
- Gifts;
- Use of social media;
- Confidentiality and relations with the public and the media;
- Domestic and ECtHR case law on ethics violations;
- Role of the Advisory Committee on Judicial Ethics.

Methodology

The training will use a combination of methods: Interactive explanations and discussions; Presentation of issues through real-life cases; Group analysis and problem-solving; Summary of conclusions and practical recommendations.

Beneficiaries

Judges of all levels.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026
- Proposal for training by the KPC
- European Commission Report on Kosovo

2. Ethics and professional conduct for prosecutors

Ethical practices for prosecutors are a fundamental step toward creating an institutional environment that strengthens public trust in the prosecutorial system of Kosovo. An ethical approach serves as a cornerstone for prosecutors' confidence and professionalism in delivering justice. However, codes of ethics and conduct are part of a broader framework and should be considered alongside job descriptions, oaths of honesty, performance evaluations, and other forms of supervision and leadership. This training addresses the implementation of key ethical principles defined by the Code of Professional Ethics for Prosecutors, including independence, impartiality, integrity, conflict of interest, equality, use of social media, professionalism, responsibility at work, confidentiality, and relations with the public and the media.

Key discussion questions include: How is the principle of independence and impartiality implemented in practice by prosecutors? How is integrity implemented in practice, and what are the consequences of non-compliance? What constitutes ex parte communication, and how can prosecutors avoid it? How should prosecutors manage conflicts of interest? What are the rules for the use of social media and acceptance of gifts?

The training provides practical guidance and knowledge to ensure prosecutors apply ethical principles correctly, strengthening public confidence in the prosecutorial system. Participants will engage with case studies and practical examples to understand the real-life application of ethical standards in their daily work.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance knowledge of the basic rules of ethics according to the Code of Professional Ethics for Prosecutors;
- ⇒ Apply principles and rules of the Code to real-life situations;
- ⇒ Identify and resolve ethical dilemmas;
- ⇒ Develop critical thinking regarding ethics;
- ⇒ Correctly implement ethical rules and the Code of Professional Ethics.

Content

- Professional ethics and the Code of Ethics for prosecutors;
- Independence and impartiality;
- Integrity and conflict of interest;
- Equality, professionalism, and responsibility at work;
- Ex parte communication;
- Gifts;
- Use of social media;
- Confidentiality and the public and the media relations.

Methodology

The training will use a combination of methods: Interactive explanations and discussions; Presentation of ethical issues through real-life cases; Group analysis and problem-solving; Summary of conclusions and practical recommendations.

Beneficiaries

Prosecutors of all instances.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Report from the meeting with criminal judges
- Reports of Organizations that monitor the justice system
- TNA Questionnaire for judges 2026
- TNA Questionnaire for prosecutors 2026

3. Reasoning of Judicial Decisions and Legal Writing

Reasoning of judicial decisions is a core competency through which courts demonstrate fairness, professionalism, and mastery of legal knowledge, including international standards. This training aims to improve the quality of legal writing and reasoning for judges, prosecutors, professional associates, and legal officers, enhancing their capacities in legal research, judicial review, and drafting decisions.

The training emphasizes practical application, helping participants develop analytical skills by addressing how to approach a legal issue, conduct legal research, perform legal analysis, and draft decisions in accordance with professional and international standards. Participants will engage with both theoretical instructions and practical cases, allowing them to apply knowledge gained directly to civil and criminal cases.

Through real examples, participants will have the opportunity to practice legal writing and reasoning, applying the requirements of criminal and civil procedure to produce well-justified conclusions. Legal writing and reasoning are key standards for evaluating the work of courts; this training focuses on raising the quality and consistency of participants' work.

Key discussion areas include: current practices, practical challenges, quality of reasoning, analytical skill development, and the application of international standards in judicial reasoning.

Objectives

- ⇒ Improve the quality of legal reasoning;
- ⇒ Advance analytical skills in justifying judicial decisions;
- ⇒ Explore models and best practices of legal writing and reasoning;
- ⇒ Strengthen skills in legal interpretation;
- ⇒ Enhance knowledge of proper qualification of offenses in indictments and other prosecutorial acts.

Content

- Types of legal reasoning;
- Principles of good legal writing;
- Legal requirements for writing and reasoning in court decisions;
- Application of the IRAC method in criminal decisions;
- Proper qualification of offenses in indictments and prosecutorial acts;
- Error-free legal writing;
- Analysis of the number of acts returned for completion by the court.

Methodology

The training will combine theoretical and practical approaches: Theoretical explanations of legal writing elements, form of legal acts, and interpretation; Analysis of facts and drafting of main procedural acts; Practical demonstration of reasoning and legal writing methods; Discussion of civil and criminal cases, applying methods for meritorious decision-making;

Interactive engagement, including challenging trainers' approaches and exploring alternative solutions.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, and professional associates.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026
- Transitional Justice Strategy

4. Empathy towards victims, Guidelines and responsibilities for the implementation of the Transitional Justice Strategy

Dealing with the Past/Transitional Justice is a long-term process that aims to create a culture of accountability and the rule of law. Transitional justice ("TJ") is based on respecting individual and collective rights to truth, access to justice and addressing massive human rights violations. TJ measures must be in line with international human rights standards and principles. The Transitional Justice Strategy has been drafted based on the legal framework of the Republic of Kosovo, international human rights standards and principles of transitional justice. The strategy drafting process lasted from July 2021 to June 2024 when it was approved by the Government of the Republic of Kosovo. The strategy has been drafted through public consultations with victims' groups, relevant institutions, non-governmental organizations, international organizations and other stakeholders. A total of 30 meetings were organized with victims and their representatives from all communities, women, youth and students, public sector workers, human rights activists, education workers, intellectuals, journalists, religious communities in Kosovo, legal professionals, security sector and social workers.

The Transitional Justice Strategy provides a comprehensive approach and response to the legacy of human rights violations through engagement in political, legal, socio-cultural and economic transformations to consolidate peace and build an inclusive society. The type of transitional justice approach will depend on the context, history, culture and local priorities of Kosovo, in particular the expectations of victims. Through the activities envisaged, the Transitional Justice Strategy will strengthen the commitment of the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo to respect human rights guaranteed by the Constitution, national laws and international conventions. The goals of the Strategy are: to address the crimes of serious violations of human rights, International Humanitarian Law and other crimes that are a violation of international law, for the period 1989 – 2000.

Through the principles and values that Transitional Justice represents, justice institutions should not only bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and human rights violations, but should also focus on achieving justice for categories of victims. Justice Institutions of the Republic of Kosovo are responsible for ensuring that The Transitional Justice Strategy should be successfully implemented by following the principles of truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition. They should prosecute those responsible for war crimes, support truth-telling processes and ensure that victims receive justice and appropriate compensation, contributing to building a just and sustainable society. The training aims to provide specific information and guidance on the implementation of the Transitional Justice Strategy, including important steps, responsibilities and specific mechanisms to ensure effective and sustainable implementation. This training aims to increase the capacities of prosecutors and judges in understanding and implementing the principles of transitional justice, with a particular focus on empathy towards victims. Through the recognition of legal and moral guidelines and responsibilities, legal professionals will analyze specific humane and just approaches in dealing with cases involving victims of war crimes, organized violence and human rights violations.

What are the specific responsibilities stemming from the Transitional Justice Strategy in dealing with victims? How can the professional role of the prosecutor and judge be balanced with the need for empathy towards victims? How to identify and address the psychological and social needs of victims during the judicial process? What challenges does the practical implementation of the guidelines pose in different case situations? The training will use concrete examples, case studies, role-play and open discussions to highlight practical dilemmas

and ways to resolve them. Experts in the field of transitional justice and psychology will provide multidisciplinary inputs to help participants develop a well-balanced and sustainable approach.

Objectives

- ⇒ Recognize the basic principles of transitional justice and the role of empathy toward victims;
- ⇒ Identify legal guidelines and responsibilities in implementing the Transitional Justice Strategy;
- ⇒ Develop practical skills for empathetic communication and respectful treatment of victims during judicial proceedings;
- ⇒ Analyze diverse case scenarios to understand challenges and identify practical solutions;
- ⇒ Strengthen cooperation between justice institutions and other actors involved in victim protection.

Content

- Introduction to transitional justice: concepts, meaning, and importance;
- Transitional Justice Strategy: objectives, priorities, and roles of judges and prosecutors;
- Empathy toward victims: concept, significance, and impact on judicial processes;
- Legal and practical guidelines for the treatment of victims during investigations and court hearings;
- Understanding the psychology of victims and their needs during the justice process;
- Ethical challenges and dilemmas in judicial and prosecutorial practice;
- Practical examples and case studies from local and international contexts;
- Methods for providing psychological and social support to victims during judicial proceedings.

Methodology

The training will employ an interactive, multidisciplinary approach, including: Presentations and discussions; Case studies and concrete examples; Role-play exercises; Videos and multimedia materials; Open Q&A sessions to clarify practical dilemmas.

Beneficiaries

Judges and prosecutors handling cases related to transitional justice, war crimes, and human rights violations at all instances.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

***TRAINING ACTIVITIES ON VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMEN, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND GENDER-
BASED VIOLENCE***

Topic identified by:

- CoE Office in Pristina project on Approximation of laws and policies with the Istanbul Convention
- Strategy for protection from domestic violence and violence against women

1. Violence against Women, Domestic Violence and Gender-Based Violence

Following the inclusion of the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention, 2020) and CEDAW (2008) into the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo, justice officials are required to be fully aware of international standards and their application in judicial practice. This training aims to strengthen the capacities of legal professionals by providing knowledge on international and domestic legal frameworks, concepts, and practical responses to VAW, DV, and GBV, fostering a victim-centered, gender-responsive, and trauma-informed approach.

Objectives

- ⇒ Build the capacity and knowledge of legal officers on the basic concepts of VAW, DV, and GBV;
- ⇒ Understand key concepts related to GBV, DV, and VAW, and recognize common barriers to victims' access to justice in Kosovo;
- ⇒ Apply key international and European legal instruments, particularly the Istanbul Convention, as directly applicable in Kosovo legislation;
- ⇒ Identify and apply relevant domestic laws to effectively respond to cases of GBV, DV, and VAW;
- ⇒ Implement a victim-centered, gender-responsive, and trauma-informed approach, ensuring accountability of perpetrators;
- ⇒ Understand the critical role of judges, prosecutors, and other professionals in protecting victims and ensuring access to justice from both civil and criminal perspectives;
- ⇒ Recognize the importance of cooperation and coordination to improve judicial responses and interventions targeting perpetrators.

Content

- VW, DV and GBV – key concepts, root causes, and consequences;
- Forms and Tactics of DV, VAW, and GBV;
- Primary and secondary legislation on DV, VAW, and GBV;
- Programs for Perpetrators: Approaches to rehabilitation and inclusion as part of sentencing;
- Core Principles (Gendered nature of violence, victim-centered approach, perpetrator accountability, trauma-informed practice, and avoiding gender stereotypes);
- Criminal Justice Response: Review of practices and responses guided by core principles;
- Civil Justice Response: Review of practices and responses guided by core principles.

Methodology

The training will use a mixed methodology, combining: Online learning via the Council of Europe HELP platform: “Violence against Women and Domestic Violence,” covering the Istanbul Convention and relevant domestic laws; In-person sessions for interactive reflection, case discussions, and practical application of principles in participants' daily work.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, and other legal professionals.

Duration

One (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- CoE Office in Pristina project on Approximation of laws and policies with the Istanbul Convention.
- Strategy for protection from domestic violence and violence against women.

2. Domestic Violence Acts: The Effective Criminal Justice Response

The Training Program aims to prepare judges, prosecutors, and other legal professionals to effectively handle cases involving DV, VAW, and GBV in accordance with domestic laws and international standards. The training emphasizes a victim-centered, trauma-informed, gender-responsive, and perpetrator-accountable approach, contributing to breaking the cycle of impunity, as required by the Istanbul Convention.

Objectives

- ⇒ Build professional capacities to provide effective responses to DV cases;
- ⇒ Articulate relevant provisions of the Criminal Code, Supreme Court Guidelines, Prosecutor's Office Policies, and new definitions in the Law on DV, FGM, and GBV;
- ⇒ Understand the dynamics of control and coercion and the impact of trauma on victims' behavior and decision-making;
- ⇒ Apply techniques for victim-centered, gender-responsive, and perpetrator-accountable approaches, including managing reluctant victims and balancing the rights of victims and accused;
- ⇒ Assess risk and incorporate it in pre-trial release or bail decisions with victim safety in mind;
- ⇒ Ensure comprehensive investigation and collection of all relevant evidence;
- ⇒ Develop skills for accurate assessment of evidence, guiding prosecutorial judgment, charge selection, and judicial evaluation through a gender lens;
- ⇒ Demonstrate competence in the gender-sensitive application of evidence rules;
- ⇒ Ensure proportionate and well-reasoned sentencing, including the use of perpetrator intervention or treatment programs and victim compensation;
- ⇒ Identify effective strategies to reduce secondary victimization;
- ⇒ Demonstrate knowledge and skills to handle challenging DV cases.

Content

- Summary of Criminal Code provisions, Supreme Court and Prosecutor's Office Guidelines, and new legal definitions in the Law on DV, DVNG, and DVGJ;
- Dynamics of domestic violence: coercive control, power and control cycles, stereotypes about victims and perpetrators, cycle of violence;
- Trauma, DV, and risk factors, including post-separation violence;
- Identifying DV offenses, interview techniques, evidence collection, and evaluation;
- Prosecutorial judgment and charge selection;
- Addressing discriminatory application of evidence rules to ensure justice;
- Integration of perpetrator treatment programs as part of sentencing and management of protection order violations.

Methodology

The training will use a mixed methodology, including: Review of legal and policy provisions; International standards and principles; Latest research on DV, VAW, and GBV; Practical exercises, case studies, and scenario-based learning to build hands-on skills; Interactive discussions to reinforce victim-centered approaches.

Beneficiaries

Judges, prosecutors, professional associates, victim advocates, and other relevant professionals involved in criminal justice processes dealing with DV and GBV cases.

Duration

Two (2) days.

Topic identified by:

- CoE Office in Pristina project on Approximation of laws and policies with the Istanbul Convention.
- Strategy for protection from domestic violence and violence against women

3. Understanding Domestic Violence in Civil Law: Protective Orders and Family Law Considerations

The training aims to raise awareness of the legal framework regarding domestic violence in civil law, with a particular focus on protection orders and family law issues. It will address critical protection concerns, the intersection of DV with family law, and the judicial procedures for handling requests for protection orders.

Objectives

- ⇒ Build the capacity of civil court judges to understand domestic violence within the context of civil law;
- ⇒ Raise awareness on the effective implementation of protection orders;
- ⇒ Understand the science of trauma and its effects on victims' decision-making and interactions with legal systems;
- ⇒ Identify common myths about victims and abusers and assess their impact on judicial decision-making;
- ⇒ Demonstrate knowledge of risk factors and the ability to conduct threat assessments and risk analyses;
- ⇒ Implement the civil law protection regime appropriately to enhance victim safety;
- ⇒ Integrate DV issues into family court proceedings, including custody, access, and assessment of the best interests of the child;
- ⇒ Use a gender- and trauma-informed approach in family law cases, including screening, referral, and assessment for GBV and DV;
- ⇒ Create safe environments for victims in civil courts.

Content

- Law No. 08/L-185 (2023) on Prevention and Protection from Domestic Violence, Violence Against Women, and Gender-Based Violence: judicial procedures for requests for protection orders;
- Family Law No. 2004/32 and Law No. 08/L-255 (2024) on Social and Family Services: custody and access, child protection, child and spousal support, and property division;
- Dynamics and types of domestic violence;
- Trauma.

Methodology

The training will combine: Review of relevant legal and policy provisions; Analysis of international principles and standards; Latest research on DV, VAW, and GBV; Practical exercises and case studies to develop skills in handling protection orders and family law cases; Interactive discussions to apply gender- and trauma-informed approaches in practice.

Beneficiaries

Civil court judges handling DV cases and family law matters.

Duration

Two (2) days.

Topic identified by:

- CoE Office in Pristina, project Approximation of laws and policies with the Istanbul Convention
- Strategy for protection from domestic violence and violence against women
- National Human Rights Program 2021-2025

4. Crimes involving Violence against Women: Criminal Prosecution and Trauma-Informed Adjudication

The training aims to build the capacity of the legal framework for effective criminal prosecution and trauma-informed decision-making, in accordance with local laws, international standards, and the National Strategy Against Domestic Violence and Violence against Women 2022-2026. Participants will learn techniques for appropriate questioning of traumatized witnesses and victims and practice these skills in simulated exercises within a controlled environment.

Objectives

- ⇒ Advance knowledge of key factors in trauma-informed prosecution and adjudication;
- ⇒ Recognize trauma and its effects on victims and witnesses, understanding how violence shapes their reactions;
- ⇒ Integrate trauma-informed approaches to minimize potential retraumatization of victims and witnesses in criminal proceedings;
- ⇒ Articulate relevant provisions of the Criminal Code covering sexual violence (rape and sexual assault), forced marriage, stalking, and sexual harassment;
- ⇒ Apply victim-centered, gender-responsive approaches while ensuring perpetrator accountability in prosecution and adjudication;
- ⇒ Develop skills to correctly evaluate evidence;
- ⇒ Implement strategies to reduce secondary victimization of victims of GBV;
- ⇒ Demonstrate competence in handling challenging cases of DV/GBV.

Content

- Common rape myths, including issues of trust and consent;
- Neurobiology of trauma: how trauma affects victims' behavior and memory, and its implications for investigation, prosecution, and trials;
- General interviewing approaches;
- Protection of witnesses and victims;
- Examination techniques: direct, cross-examination, and redirect;
- Questioning strategies for different witnesses, handling traumatized witnesses, witness support approaches, and addressing secondary traumatization.

Methodology

The proposed methodology for this training includes review of relevant legal and policy provisions; Analysis of international principles and standards; Examination of latest research on DV, VAW, and GBV; Practical skills development through exercises, case studies, and simulated scenarios; Interactive discussions to apply trauma-informed, victim-centered approaches in practice.

Beneficiaries

Prosecutors, judges, Victim Advocates, Other relevant criminal justice professionals.

Duration

Two (2) days.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Topic identified by:

- Report of KLI and other NGOs on human rights
- National human rights plan
- European Commission Report on Kosovo
- Workshop developing the Continuous Training Program 2026

1. Judicial protection of rights in cases arising from discrimination

The training on judicial protection of rights in cases arising from discrimination focuses on addressing the challenges of judicial practice regarding the implementation of substantive and applicable procedural provisions against discrimination. In terms of procedure, the Law on Protection from Discrimination (LPD) expresses the clear intention of the legislator to provide effective legal remedies for discrimination cases through all possible legal channels, including administrative bodies, courts, criminal investigations, prosecutors' offices, as well as mediation mechanisms. A claim based on the grounds of discrimination provided for in the LPD and according to the legislation in force can be filed by any person or group of persons (conditional) who claim to have been discriminated against. The LPD clearly expresses the specific procedural features in cases dealing with discrimination such as: the deadline for filing a claim by the party claiming to have been discriminated against, the urgency in handling discrimination cases, accountability, evidence and lawful methods (including, but not limited to, statistical data) that can prove discriminatory behavior, the burden of proof that falls on the defendant, the types of measures, sanctions, and compensation, even when the LPD is applied in conjunction with the relevant procedural laws.

The issues for discussion in this training may be as follows: What do we mean by discrimination? What are the types and forms of discrimination and how are they most frequently expressed in practice? What is the scope of the provisions of the Law Against Discrimination, namely in which cases and circumstances do they apply? What is the role and responsibility of the Ombudsman under the Law Against Discrimination? Who can file a lawsuit with the competent court for disputes about discrimination? What is the legal deadline for filing a lawsuit against discrimination with the competent court? Who bears the burden of proof in disputes against discrimination? What are the types of judicial decisions that the competent court takes under the Law Against Discrimination? What are the legal remedies that can be presented in these disputes? What are the cases of discrimination that constitute a criminal offense? How is the issue of discrimination treated by the judicial practice of the Supreme Court of Kosovo, the Constitutional Court and the ECHR, etc.

The training will serve as a good basis for providing knowledge to the participating judges regarding the current domestic and ECHR judicial practice. The training will be conducted according to a framework agenda (pre-determined) for issues included within the anti-discrimination field, with particular emphasis on judicial protection in cases arising from the Anti-Discrimination Law. The treatment of the issues will be done by presenting the challenges identified in the practice of the second and third instance courts, but also those from the ECtHR judicial practice, which will be presented through concrete cases. The cases presented should be carefully selected in order to consume all the challenges related to the relevant field, in this case the field of issues related to judicial protection in cases arising from the Anti-Discrimination Law. Regarding the selected cases, trainers should conduct appropriate research into judicial practice in the courts where they work and should ensure that those cases objectively present the problematic issues addressed, but also the way in which future action should be taken.

Objectives

⇒ Correctly interpret legal provisions related to discrimination;

- ⇒ Recognize the practical complexities in situations where laws interact in cases of discrimination;
- ⇒ Analyze the handling of discrimination cases in the dispute procedure, including the handling of labor disputes with elements of discrimination;
- ⇒ To align positions on the uniform implementation of legal provisions related to discrimination.

Content

- The bases and forms of manifestation of discrimination according to the LPD;
- The ways of implementing the procedural aspects of the LPD, in conjunction with the relevant procedural laws;
- The types of measures, compensation and sanctions that can be imposed on those who discriminate;
- Implementation of the LPD in conjunction with other laws;
- ECtHR practice regarding protection from discrimination.

Methodology

During this training, combined methods of explanation will be used, interactive discussion will be held, presentation of issues through cases, discussion of cases and summary of conclusions on the issue discussed, in order to fully achieve the objectives of this training.

Beneficiaries

Judges of the Court of Appeal and Basic Courts as well as prosecutors.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

***TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF
COURTS AND PROSECUTOR'S OFFICES***

Topic identified by:

- Rule of Law Strategy Action Plan 2025-2026

1. Court Management

Management means organizing and harmonizing resources to achieve set goals towards success. Management requires planning, organizing, directing and monitoring. Therefore, general knowledge on court management, starting from management, other leaders dealing with human resources management, finance, central case management office, legal support office, logistics office and information office, should be further developed through practical training.

How is a court successfully managed? What are the standard principles of good management? What are the current challenges and shortcomings of court management?

This training is designed to answer questions related to court management through a combination of presentations that will address advanced strategies related to successful court management. Throughout the process, a pragmatic approach will be taken to implementing rules for successful and effective management.

Objectives

- ⇒ Apply good standard management principles;
- ⇒ Identify criteria for successful planning;
- ⇒ Apply the planning principles and methodology.

Content

- General management and court management;
- Managerial accountability;
- Human resources and finance.

Methodology

During the training, combined methods of explanation will be used, theoretical and practical explanations, group work, followed by practical examples, also using PowerPoint presentations.

Beneficiaries

Presidents, branch supervisory judges, heads of departments and divisions.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- Rule of Law Strategy Action Plan 2025-2026

2. Management of the Prosecution Office

Management means organizing and harmonizing resources to achieve set goals towards success. Management requires planning, organizing, guiding and monitoring. Therefore, general knowledge on the management of prosecutors' offices, starting from management, other leaders dealing with human resources management, finance, the central case management office, the legal support office, the logistics office and the information office, should be further developed through practical training.

How is a prosecutor's office successfully managed? What are the standard principles of good management? What are the current challenges and shortcomings of prosecutor's office management?

This training is designed to answer questions related to the management of prosecution offices through a combination of presentations that will address advanced strategies related to the successful management of prosecution offices. Throughout the process, a pragmatic approach will be taken to implementing the rules for successful and effective management.

Objectives

- ⇒ Apply standard good management principles;
- ⇒ Identify criteria for successful planning;
- ⇒ Apply the planning principles and methodology.

Content

- General management and management of the prosecution;
- Managerial accountability;
- Human resources and finance.

Methodology

During the training, combined methods of explanation will be used, theoretical and practical explanations, group work, followed by practical examples, also using PowerPoint presentations.

Beneficiaries

Chief Prosecutors, heads of departments and divisions, regional heads of the office for protection and assistance to victims.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

***TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR PROFESSIONAL
ASSOCIATES AND LEGAL OFFICERS***

Basic training modules for professional associates

Criminal Law – material part

1. Application of the Most Favorable Law, Grounds for Excluding Illegality, the Special Part of Criminal Law, and Criminal Offenses against Sexual Integrity.
2. Capacity of perpetrators - the meaning of official person and the Penal Policy for criminal offenses of corruption, Cooperation in the commission of a criminal offense as well as criminal offenses from Chapters: XXVI, XXIII, XXIX and XXX of the CCK.

Criminal Law – procedural part

3. Stages of criminal proceedings, Indictment, adjudication, and reasoning
4. Legal Remedies and Special Procedures

Justice for children

5. Principles of procedure against minors and Measures and punishments against minors

Civil Law – Material part

1. Inheritance Law and Property Law
2. Labor Law and Law on Obligations

Civil law – procedural part

1. Contested procedure
2. Enforcement Procedure and Mediation
3. Family Law and Domestic Violence

Topic identified by:

- Workshop for developing the Continuous Training Program 2026
- Transitional Justice Strategy

1. Victim centered approach - Guidelines and Responsibilities for Implementation of the Transitional Justice Strategy

Transitional Justice (TJ) is a necessary process for building sustainable peace and confronting the legacy of past violations. The Kosovo Transitional Justice Strategy includes measures of legal accountability, the right to truth, the right to reparation and guarantees of non-repetition, as part of a broader transformative process to build an inclusive society.

Through the envisaged activities, the Transitional Justice Strategy will strengthen the commitment of the institutions of the Republic of Kosovo to respect human rights guaranteed by the Constitution, national laws and international conventions. The goals of the Strategy are: to address the crimes of serious violations of human rights, International Humanitarian Law and other crimes that are a violation of international law, for the period 1989 - 2000.

This training is specifically tailored to professional associates and legal officers, aiming to equip them with knowledge and practical guidance on the implementation of the Strategy, with particular emphasis on a victim-sensitive approach.

Justice institutions, including the supporting role of professional associates and legal officers, are key in ensuring fair and dignified treatment of victims. This training helps to:

- Understanding the responsibilities arising from the Strategy.
- Developing skills for empathetic and legally correct treatment of victims.
- Improving practices for documenting and prosecuting past crimes.
- What is the role of professional associates and legal officers in implementing the TJ Strategy?
- How can empathy and sensitivity be integrated into victim support without compromising professional objectivity?
- What protocols and guidelines exist to support victims during the investigative and judicial process?
- How to document crimes and victims' statements in accordance with the principles of TJ?
- What are the most common challenges in implementation and how to address them?
- Brief presentations on transitional justice and victim protection.
- Interactive discussions and group work for concrete case analyses.
- Role-play for building victim-sensitive communication skills.
- Practical exercises for implementing legal and ethical guidelines.
- Reflection on cases from local and international practice.

Objectives

- ⇒ Recognize the basic principles of transitional justice and the importance of placing victims at the center;
- ⇒ Understand the content of the Transitional Justice Strategy and their role in its implementation;
- ⇒ Identify good practices in the legal and ethical treatment of victims;
- ⇒ Apply guidelines for documentation, communication and support of victims in legal processes;

⇒ Reflect on professional and ethical dilemmas and offer concrete solutions in the Kosovar context.

Content

- Basic principles and purpose of the Strategy;
- The needs of victims and the impact of their experience in the justice system;
- Guidelines, responsibilities and practices for active involvement in implementation;
- Sensitive communication, ethical dilemmas and psychological support;
- Case analysis, role-play and application of knowledge in a practical context.

Methodology

The training will be delivered through interactive presentations, group work and discussions, role-play and simulations of real situations, case analysis and personal/professional reflections. practical materials and handouts for participants.

Beneficiaries

Professional associates who support prosecutors/judges in investigating and preparing cases. Legal officers who work in courts, prosecutors' offices, or other justice institutions.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

***TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR JUDICIAL AND
PROSECUTORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF***

Topic identified by:

- KJC Training Committee

1. Mandatory induction training

Each employee in the administration of the judicial system must complete mandatory induction training for the purpose of professional development and advancement, as provided for by Law No. 08/1-197 on public officials, as well as by the Council's Regulation No. 17/2023 on the training of employees in the administration of the judicial system. In full compliance with the primary and secondary legislation in this field, as well as with the KJC Decision No. 324/2024 approving the induction training modules for employees in the administration of the judicial system, this group of employees will be trained in the relevant areas defined by the mandatory induction training modules. The mandatory induction training is planned to be held as internal training, namely to be conducted by trainers who can conduct relevant training. Regarding the target group for initial training, in addition to new employees of 2025, employees recruited during 2024 and who have not received induction training for their job positions will also be included. In accordance with the training modules approved by the KJC, initial training consists of general training modules, where all employees can be trained without distinction, and specific or special training modules, where employees can be trained, depending on the job position they are employed in.

Induction training in the general part of the modules

General induction training modules are organized for all positions and categories of employees who start working in the judicial system for the first time. Through the module, the employee should be enriched with basic knowledge about the judicial system, knowledge about the workplace, rights, obligations, the code of conduct of the judicial administration and knowledge of electronic systems/platforms used by the judicial system.

Content

- Initial Training Module 1 (Code: MTF01) - Introduction to the judicial system; integrity and ethical behavior of employees in the administration of the judicial system; rights and obligations of employees;
- Induction Training Module 2 (Code: MTF02) - Office administration; Knowledge of specific job tasks; General knowledge of CMIS, CCRS, audio-video systems in courts; E-asset system and other systems/platforms administered by the judiciary;
- Initial Training Module 3 (Code: MTF03) - Cybersecurity; Official Electronic Communication and Data Quality.

Induction training in specific training modules

The specific training module is organized for a group of positions that are similar in terms of the nature of the work and daily work activities. Through the module, the employee, in addition to the knowledge of the general induction training within the framework of the initial training, should also be offered specific training in the field of work that he will work in, namely the provision of training according to the job description. In the specific initial training, the employee should also be offered training on electronic platforms, respectively electronic systems that are used by the relevant department or unit in which the official is employed.

Content

- Induction Training Module 4 (Code : MTF04)
 - Induction Training Module 5 (Code : MTF05)
- Specific modules according to the content of module 4 and 5:
- Human resources development training;
 - Training on communication with the media and the public;
 - Training on legal issues;
 - Training in the field of finance;
 - Training in the field of criminal records;
 - Training in the field of public procurement;
 - Training in the field of European integration;
 - Training in the field of information technology;
 - Training in the field of translations;
 - Training in the field of logistics and infrastructure;
 - Training in the field of archives;
 - Training in the field of auditing;
 - Training in the field of judicial inspection.

Methodology

The training will be delivered through theoretical instruction, interactive discussions based on real-life and hypothetical examples, as well as group work involving active participation from attendees.

Beneficiaries

The selection of participant groups will be based on their respective professional positions for which the training is designed. This includes newly appointed employees in the system who have not yet completed the induction training.

Duration

The training will last five days for each group, with one module delivered per day.

Topic identified by:
- KJC Training Committee

2. Enforcement training

The Kosovo Judicial Council has approved an action plan regarding the enforcement of cases in courts, the aim of this action plan is to develop a practical approach, with the aim of addressing the issue of resolving enforcement cases within a reasonable time frame, as defined by applicable law, as well as avoiding any procedural obstacles that may arise during the enforcement procedure. During this training, participants will be able to extend their knowledge on handling of cases at the execution stage, including deadlines and the entire procedure.

Objectives

⇒ Advancement of knowledge about file management in the execution procedure, cases in the civil/enforcement, commercial, administrative, minor offences fields, and their processing through the CMIS.

Content

- File administration in the enforcement procedure, enforcement procedure of civil, commercial, administrative, misdemeanor cases and their processing through CMIS.

Methodology

The trainings will be carried out through theoretical explanation, interactive discussions based on concrete examples and hypothetical practical examples, as well as group work with participants.

Beneficiaries

Head of the Case Management Office/ Court, Supervisor of the Enforcement Sector, Archiving and Statistics Sector/ Basic Court and Clerks.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day for one group.

Topic identified by:
- KJC Training Committee

3. Work management in the administration of the judicial system

The judicial system is one of the main pillars of state authority. The current legal framework governing the judiciary is comprehensive and provides for the establishment of specialized administrative bodies, as well as the structure and organization of the courts. Within this framework, court administration operates with its own status, organizational structure, and specific competencies. This administration includes various categories and profiles of staff, depending on institutional structure and assigned responsibilities.

This training will address key aspects of management and leadership, planning, decision-making, and day-to-day administrative work, including—but not limited to—the efficiency and accountability of administrative staff.

Objectives

- ⇒ Apply appropriate management and leadership standards;
- ⇒ Draft effective work plans and make well-reasoned decisions;
- ⇒ Create an environment that fosters creative, efficient, and effective work;
- ⇒ Manage stressful situations and perform effectively under pressure.

Content

- Management and leadership;
- Planning and decision-making;
- Internal and external work processes;
- Efficiency and accountability of judicial administrative staff.

Methodology

The training will be delivered through various methods, including interactive discussions, group work, and case studies.

Beneficiaries

Administrators and assistant administrators of courts.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

Topic identified by:

- KJC Training Committee

4. Legal and judicial skills

This training focuses on strengthening professional capacities to conduct appropriate assessments upon receiving requests for the initiation of various legal procedures, to undertake the necessary procedural actions for preparing subsequent stages of the process, and to draft acts or decisions based on the conclusions reached through the respective procedure.

The training emphasizes legal research, legal writing, and legal reasoning techniques as essential prerequisites for enhancing quality and efficiency in the exercise of judicial functions, ensuring timely and professional handling of legal matters. It is designed to provide both theoretical and practical guidance on legal research, case management, and drafting skills, using methods and standards that ensure objectivity, clarity, quality, and efficiency.

Objectives

- ⇒ Identify the principles of effective legal writing;
- ⇒ Understand methods of legal writing and legal reasoning;
- ⇒ Draft decisions using the IRAC method;
- ⇒ Understand legal research techniques and sources.

Content

- Legal research techniques;
- Preliminary case review and actions required for preparing subsequent procedural stages;
- The process and principles of effective legal writing;
- Legal writing and reasoning using the IRAC method;
- Structure and content of judicial reasoning in judgments.

Beneficiaries

Director of the Department for Legal Affairs at the KJSC; employees of the Legal Department of the ECAP; Legal Officers at the Department for Legal Affairs at the KJSC; Coordinator of the Parole Panel at the DCL; Professional Associates; Legal Officers/Legal Secretaries; Judicial Inspectors; Executive Officers at the ECAP.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day for one group.

Training activities for prosecutorial administrative staff

Topic identified by:

- Training policy document and training needs plan for state prosecutors and administrative staff for 2025 – KPC

1. Induction training for newly appointed prosecutorial administrative staff

Induction training aims to provide every employee with the opportunity to participate in all relevant training required for performing administrative duties in prosecutorial offices. The primary purpose of this induction program is to equip newly appointed members of the administration with essential knowledge and skills, focusing on the most important areas for developing their professional competencies as members of the prosecutorial administration.

Objectives

- ⇒ Enhance knowledge regarding the structure and administration of the judicial system;
- ⇒ Recognize the key principles and responsibilities involved in performing administrative tasks within the system;
- ⇒ Promote the quality of services provided by administrative staff.

Content

Module 1

- Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct; Access to Information; Confidentiality of Data; Classified Information; Data Protection (relevant legislation and practical considerations);
- Introduction to planning and management, time and stress management, internal and external communication, teamwork, the concept of “quality-oriented services,” and serving citizens;
- Introduction to the prosecutorial system of Kosovo: constitutional principles and regulations (Chapter 7), relevant legislation and institutions; introduction to the prosecutorial administration, its legal framework, functions, and responsibilities.

Module 2

- Introduction to the work of prosecutors’ offices, including structure, organizational charts, categories of administrative staff, and their rights and obligations; specifics of work in civil, criminal, and administrative cases; types of cases, judicial acts, and court hearings;
- Key rules and regulations on case flow management;
- Judicial procedures and related duties of administrative personnel, including issuing summonses, deadlines, and the presentation of types of registers and documents maintained by administrative staff, along with rules and sample templates.

Methodology

The training will be delivered through presentations, interactive discussions, and practical exercises.

Beneficiaries

Newly appointed members of the prosecution administration and staff with less than six (6) months of experience in the relevant position.

Duration

- Module 1: three (3) days
- Module 2: three (3) days

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2. Organization, structure and competencies of the prosecutorial system of Kosovo

The prosecutorial system is a constitutional and legal category. Within this system, the administrative bodies include the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council and the State Prosecutor. The mandate, structure, and competencies of both the Council and the prosecutors are defined by specific laws. The main purpose of this training is to inform the administrative staff of prosecution offices, through concrete topics, about the competencies, organizational structure, mandate, and legal framework governing the prosecutorial system.

The training will also address current developments related to the work of the Council, its key decisions, major normative acts, and various policies governing system administration. In addition, challenges encountered in exercising the mandate of the Council and the State Prosecutor will form part of the discussions in this module.

Objectives

- ⇒ Understand the structure, organization, and competencies of the judicial/prosecutorial system;
- ⇒ Apply the Council's normative acts and policies.

Content

- The legal framework of the prosecutorial system;
- Organization of the prosecutorial system;
- Competencies of the prosecutorial system.

Methodology

The training will use a combination of brief presentations employing modern training techniques and interactive discussions with participants.

Beneficiaries

Prosecutorial administrative staff.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

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3. Management of work processes in the administration of the prosecutorial system

The prosecutorial system constitutes one of the main pillars of state power. The current legal framework is specific and establishes administrative bodies, as well as regulating the structure of prosecution offices. Within these bodies, the administration operates with its own status, organizational structure, and defined competencies. The administration comprises various categories and profiles of staff, depending on organizational structure and assigned duties.

This training focuses on key aspects of management and leadership, planning, decision-making, and daily administrative tasks, including—but not limited to—the efficiency and accountability of administrative staff.

Objectives

- ⇒ Apply appropriate management and leadership standards;
- ⇒ Develop effective work plans and make well-reasoned decisions;
- ⇒ Create an environment that encourages creativity, efficiency, and effectiveness;
- ⇒ Manage stressful situations and work effectively under pressure.

Content

- Management and leadership;
- Planning and decision-making;
- Internal and external work processes;
- Efficiency and accountability of prosecutorial administrative staff.

Methodology

The training will be conducted using a variety of methods, including interactive discussions, group work, and case studies.

Beneficiaries

Administrators of prosecutors' offices.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

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4. Legal and judicial skills

The training on Legal and Judicial Skills aims to support administrative staff in prosecutors' offices in building their professional capacities to provide accurate assessments upon receiving requests for initiating various legal procedures. It also focuses on undertaking appropriate procedural actions to prepare subsequent stages of cases and drafting acts or decisions based on the conclusions reached during these procedures.

This training places special emphasis on legal research techniques, legal writing, and legal reasoning as essential prerequisites for enhancing the quality and efficiency of judicial and prosecutorial functions, ensuring that issues are addressed in a timely and professional manner. Participants will receive both theoretical and practical guidance on legal research, case handling, and drafting skills, following methods and standards that guarantee objectivity, security, quality, and efficiency.

Objectives

- ⇒ Enhance knowledge of legal research techniques;
- ⇒ Apply powers for reviewing cases and preparing subsequent procedural stages;
- ⇒ Understand the process and principles of effective legal writing;
- ⇒ Implement the IRAC method effectively;
- ⇒ Independently draft judicial decisions and indictments.

Content

- Legal research techniques;
- Preliminary case review and actions for preparing subsequent stages;
- The process and principles of effective legal writing;
- Legal writing and reasoning using the IRAC method;
- Structure and content of judicial reasoning in decisions.

Methodology

The training will be conducted in an interactive environment, encouraging active participation, discussion, and contribution from all attendees.

Beneficiaries

Professional associates and legal officers.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

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5. Communication and public relations

Administrative staff in prosecutors' offices are continuously involved in various forms of communication. While communication skills are important in any work environment, effective communication is particularly vital for the successful functioning of prosecutorial offices. Communication occurs in different contexts but can generally be divided into two main categories: internal communication and external communication.

This training focuses on enhancing communication skills to improve efficiency, professionalism, and cooperation within the administration and in interactions with external stakeholders.

Objectives

- ⇒ Improve communication within the administration by focusing on principles, rules, and best practices for effective interaction.

Content

- Communication and applicable policies and standards;
- Internal communication: information flow, hierarchy, teamwork, information exchange, confidentiality, and professional ethics;
- Delegation of tasks, monitoring, and supervision;
- Planning, setting priorities, and assigning tasks;
- Reporting and the use of IT in communication;
- Uniform standard practices, forms, and procedures.

Methodology

The training will use presentations, case studies, simulations, and practical exercises.

Beneficiaries

Prosecutors' office administrators and their deputies, public relations officers, reception office staff, and other categories of administrative staff who interact with citizens, parties, and various institutions.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

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6. Integrity and Code of Ethics

The purpose of the administration of the prosecutorial system in Kosovo is to enhance the quality of professional performance by ensuring the proper practical implementation of ethical principles and standards in accordance with the Code of Ethics. Key principles include professionalism, work discipline, impartiality, independence, confidentiality, avoidance of conflicts of interest and improper conduct, honesty, and accountability.

This training is designed to combine theoretical explanations with interactive discussions, addressing established rules of ethical and professional conduct while providing the legal basis and practical examples for participants.

Objectives

- ⇒ Distinguish between ethical and unethical behaviors inside and outside the office;
- ⇒ Apply the Code of Ethics and its principles fairly and consistently;
- ⇒ Identify situations involving potential ethical violations.

Content

- Principles and norms of ethical behavior;
- Behavior inside and outside the office;
- Social awareness and responsibility.

Methodology

The training will employ a combination of theoretical explanations using PowerPoint presentations and interactive discussions.

Beneficiaries

Prosecutorial administrative staff.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

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7. File and case management in the prosecutorial system

The main goal of this training is to introduce participants to the concepts and principles of case flow management and equip them with the skills to identify case management challenges, develop effective solutions, and implement a comprehensive case flow management plan.

Objectives

- ⇒ Enhance knowledge of case management;
- ⇒ Apply the principles of effective case management;
- ⇒ Demonstrate practical case management techniques;
- ⇒ Understand and apply CEPEJ principles and methodology.

Content

- Prosecutor's office registers;
- Organization of workflow and case progression;
- Statistical data collection and reporting;
- Efficient case management based on CEPEJ methodology;
- Digitalization of workflow in the prosecution office.

Methodology

The training will be delivered through PowerPoint presentations, group work, and practical case exercises to ensure active participant engagement and practical application of concepts.

Beneficiaries

Administrators, assistant administrators, Heads of Case Management Offices in prosecutors' offices, clerks, statistics officers, legal officers, legal secretaries, information officers, and members of the Prosecutor Performance Evaluation Unit.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

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8. Whistleblower Protection in the Prosecutorial System

The purpose of this training is to address issues related to whistleblower protection, strengthen knowledge of whistleblower rights, and provide updates on recent developments in whistleblower reporting in Kosovo, the region, and Europe. The training is designed to equip administrative staff and officials responsible for whistleblower reporting across all regions of the country with the necessary knowledge and skills.

Objectives

- ⇒ Recognize international and domestic human rights standards relevant to the work of the prosecutorial system;
- ⇒ Apply best practices in the areas of freedom of expression and whistleblower protection.

Content

- International and domestic human rights standards applicable to the prosecutorial system;
- Principles, institutions, processes, and practices related to freedom of expression, with a focus on whistleblower protection.

Methodology

The training will use specialized methods for legal professionals, including icebreaker exercises, PowerPoint presentations, case studies, group exercises, debates facilitated by trainers with expertise in freedom of expression, and assessment exercises.

Beneficiaries

Administrative officers of prosecution offices and whistleblower officers in prosecution offices.

Duration

The training will last one (1) day.

DISTANCE LEARNING PLATFORM/ E - LEARNING

E-learning

Distance learning, or e-learning, is an interactive method of education using online electronic technology, conducted outside a traditional classroom setting. The Academy of Justice has developed an E-learning platform that meets the training needs of legal professionals.

The advantages of e-learning include saving time and reducing the Academy's budget, as well as minimizing expenses for participants. Training is delivered through online courses that include modules, audio, and video recordings.

The platform is available to all beneficiaries of the Academy of Justice, aiming to enhance knowledge, support professional development, and increase the efficiency of training for all participant categories.

Content

During 2026, the following training courses are planned for development on the E-learning platform:

- Ethics and Professional Conduct for Judges
- Ethics and Professional Conduct for Prosecutors
- Sentences Imposed on Minors

HELP COURSE PLATFORM

Platform for educating legal professionals on human rights and freedoms - HELP online courses

The HELP (Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals) Platform is a distance learning platform developed by the Secretariat of the Council of Europe to provide high-quality, professional training for legal professionals. HELP online courses are interactive and visually engaging, covering a wide range of topics related to human rights and reflecting the diverse areas of the Council of Europe's work.

The primary objective of the HELP Programme is to enhance the capacity of judges, lawyers, and prosecutors across all 46 Council of Europe member states and beyond, enabling them to effectively apply European human rights standards in their daily work. This is achieved through online HELP courses that address various human rights issues in a practical and accessible manner.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Courses held in Albanian on the HELP platform</i>
1.	Access to justice for women
2.	Admissibility criteria for applications submitted to the ECHR
3.	Alternative measures to detention
4.	Alternative to immigration ban
5.	antidiscrimination
6.	Asylum and Human Rights
7.	Business and Human Rights
8.	Child-friendly justice
9.	Data protection and privacy rights
10.	Ethics for judges, prosecutors and lawyers
11.	Freedom of expression
12.	Hate crimes
13.	Hate speech
14.	Introduction to the ECHR and the ECtHR
15.	Judicial Reasoning and Human Rights
16.	Procedural safeguards in criminal proceedings and victims' rights
17.	Prohibition of mistreatment
18.	Property rights
19.	Protection and safety of journalists
20.	Preventing radicalization
21.	Refugee and Immigrant Children
22.	Violence against Women
23.	Efficiency and quality of work with CEPEJ
24.	Human rights and the environment
25.	Right to liberty and security/ Article 5 of the ECHR

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