



## Imposing Diversity Measures To Juveniles

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**Abstract:** Diversity measures as a kind of alternative measure are often imposed to juveniles, who have committed minor criminal offenses. These measures are envisaged by relevant international acts (Tokyo Rules and Beijing Rules) and the criminal legislation of a considerable number of contemporary states. Within this article, the meaning of the diversity measures, the characteristics and the purpose of the diversity measures will be addressed. Also, the procedure and authority for imposing diversity measures will be elaborated, including the importance of imposing these measures. Moreover, this paper will analyze the practical activity of the bodies authorized by the Juvenile Justice Code of Kosovo (JJCK), which aim to impose diversity measures. The imposition of these measures will be reflected through statistical data, during the period 2007 - 2016 in Kosovo. During the preparation of this paper, legal, comparative, analytical, research and statistical methods were used. In the end, conclusions and recommendations will be presented on this topic.

**Keywords:** Measure; Diversity; Juvenile; Prosecutor; Judge

### 1. Introduction

Diversity measures are sort of alternative measures that can be imposed on juvenile offenders. They are foreseen with internationally respected acts and with the domestic legislation of many contemporary states. These measures are also foreseen by the JJCK.<sup>2</sup> Diversity measures result from the Tokyo Rules, which provide for alternative measures and sanctions, as well as the Beijing Juvenile Justice Rules (Salihu, 2005, p. 33).

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<sup>2</sup> See (Code no. 03/L-193 of Juvenile Justice Code, Official Gazette no. 78, dated: 20.08.2010).

JJCK does not make any definition of the notion of diversity measures. A concise definition of the notion of these measures has not even been made by the science of criminal law in Kosovo. Consequently, I consider that in defining the notion of diversity measures, all the elements that characterize them should be taken into account. Hence, “diversity measures are alternative measures that consist of finalized programs for juveniles who settle cases through extrajudicial proceedings” (Kowalski, 2008, p. 3). In Kosovo, in conformity with the JJCK, lenient measures are considered those that can be imposed on juveniles who have committed minor criminal offenses, and which consist in the determination of any specific obligation to juvenile perpetrators of criminal offenses whose fulfillment may effect the prevention of the commencement of criminal proceedings against them and to assist the rehabilitation and reintegration of the juvenile in his social environment and to prevent recidivism in this category of perpetrators.

These measures are considered to be included in the criminal legislation of contemporary states based on science knowledge on humans, according to which the juvenile age that includes the age that corresponds to the high school period constitutes that stage of human personality development which, compared to other ages, is more troubled by the emotional and social side. As the specifics of this age are, adolescents are prone to have conflicts with their parents, their teachers, and so on. Or how does F. Dolto say, “This age of unconscious will and great miracles” ... or, “As a time filled with clouds, rains and sunshine, like an astonishing April that leaves foliage but also sometimes the angry cold withers me... (Kosovo Probation Service, 2007, p. 14).” But the inclusion of these measures in criminal legislation is the result of recommendations that follow Tokyo and Beijing Rules on juvenile justice.

## **2. Some of the Characteristics of Diversity Measures**

Similarly to other criminal law measures, diversity measures have their own characteristics that make them of a special nature. Consequently, the features of these measures are considered:

1. The possibility of preventing the commencement of court proceedings. JJCK (Article 16) provided for the possibility not to start any court proceedings at all for a juvenile offender, in cases when he or she complies with imposed obligations, for example, to compensate the injured party. “This approach is a good opportunity in relation to juveniles who commit minor offenses to prevent negative effects,

namely their stigmatization from acts of repressive character that characterize the court proceedings in general, including the juvenile court proceedings” (Human Rights, 2002, pp. 364-365).

2. In relation with minor criminal offenses. Diversity measures are foreseen to be imposed on juvenile offenders who have committed minor offenses, for which a fine or punishment of up to 3 years imprisonment is foreseen. Consequently, in relation to these measures, the legislator has granted the possibility to be imposed also to juveniles who have committed criminal offenses punishable by imprisonment of up to 5 years, provided that they are committed by negligence (JJCK, Article 17, paragraph 1).

3. Their diversity. JJCK in its Article 18 has identified eight types of diversity measures that the state prosecutor or the court may impose on juvenile offenders. Thus, the legislator has left a wide scope for orienting these subjects for the choice of these measures, always adapting to the concrete case.

4. Two-party imposing authority. These measures, first of all, may be imposed by the court and the state prosecutor.

5. Short duration. Even though Kosovo legislator has not defined the duration of diversity measures, the theory of criminal law and the practice of criminal procedure bodies, the notion prevails that most of these measures should be short-term. “However, due to its nature and content to the extent of the diversity measure for community work in general, the lawmaker has foreseen that it can be imposed for a period of ten to sixty hours.” This legal solution has already removed the dilemmas in practical work related to determining the duration of some of the diversity measures. While, regarding other measures, I consider that the legislator has, however, acted fairly allowing the prosecutor of the state or the police to determine, depending on the circumstances of the case, their duration.

### **3. The Purpose of Diversity Measures**

The fundamental purpose of diversity measures is that in all possible cases the juvenile delinquent is not exposed to court proceedings, not to be stigmatized or punished by criminal sanctions. On the contrary, with diversity measures it is intended that the juvenile, with non-criminal measures and proceedings be influenced in his personality to be improved, rehabilitated and thus in the future not to commit the criminal offense again. Such a purpose relies on the concepts of the

Beijing Rules, a concept that is also accepted by the JJCK. Consequently, the purpose of the diversity measures is:

1. Preventing the commencement of court proceedings. The main aim to be achieved through this approach is to protect the juvenile from unpleasant experiences that are constantly present in the very nature of the court proceedings. Regarding this in paragraph 1 of Article 56 of the ICMPR it is foreseen that “For criminal offenses punishable by imprisonment of less than 3 years or a fine, the prosecutor may decide not to initiate the preparatory procedure even though there is a grounded suspicion that the juvenile has committed a criminal offense while the prosecutor thinks that it would not be appropriate to apply the procedure against the juvenile due to the nature of the offense, the circumstances in which it was committed, the lack of serious damage or the consequences for the injured party, as well as the juvenile’s past and personal characteristics” (Hajdari, 2010, p. 47).

2. Rehabilitation and reintegration of the juvenile in his community. - The aim to be achieved through this approach is for the minor to be re-educated and trained in order to respect the rules of conduct in society and to start a normal life in family, school and his neighborhood (Leinster & Cobbold, 2009, p. 3).

3. Prevention of recidivist behavior. The intention to be achieved through this approach is that the juvenile understands the harmful effects of criminal offenses for himself, his family, and society in general. “Experience has shown that juveniles against whom some of the diversity measures have been imposed have very rarely repeated the criminal offenses compared to juveniles to whom sentences or educational measures have been imposed” (Kosovo Probation Service, pp. 14 – 15).

#### **4. Procedure for the Imposition of Diversity Measures**

It is a rule that the procedure for the imposition of diversity measures be put into motion ex-officio. It is initiated and enforced by the state prosecutor or the juvenile judge (court). The state prosecutor and the juvenile judge may initiate and implement such a procedure only when they find the fulfillment of the legal conditions and when they consider that such measures assist the rehabilitation and reintegration of the juvenile in his or her social circle or impede the recidivist behavior.

In order to impose juvenile delinquency measures, the state prosecutor or juvenile judge must be convinced that by their imposition the substantial purpose of these measures can be achieved. Therefore, the state prosecutor and juvenile judge are not obliged to impose measures of diversity against the juvenile whenever they have committed criminal offenses for which a punishment of a fine and punishment of imprisonment of up to 3 years is foreseen, or and in cases of negligent offense for which a punishment of up to 5 years of imprisonment is foreseen. Thus, the state prosecutor and the juvenile judge will impose such measures only on those juvenile offenders who have met the legal conditions for which they consider that, taking into account their personality, they may can effect on their rehabilitation and reintegration in the social environment and when they believe that their recidivism will be prevented. Therefore, in cases when the minor acts in the manner requested by the state prosecutor against him no criminal proceedings are initiated, otherwise the state prosecutor draws up the reasoned proposal and precedes the case to the competent court.

When the state prosecutor or the juvenile judges according to the procedure provided for by law are directed towards the resolution of the juvenile criminal case through the imposition of the measure of diversity, they shall impose it by a special ruling. Such ruling must contain the necessary information regarding the minor, the offense committed, the type of measure and its duration, the obligations imposed, the legal remedy, etc. When the ruling becomes final, it opens the paths for the execution of the imposed measure of diversity (Hajdari, 2016, p. 1133).

## **5. Authority for the Imposition of a Measure of Diversity**

The authority to impose a measure of diversity against juvenile perpetrators of criminal offenses in the Republic of Kosovo, as noted above, belongs to the state prosecutor and the judge for juveniles.<sup>1</sup> This is the prosecutor or the judge in custody of whom the case is found in relation to which a juvenile is suspected or accused (Sahiti, Murati & Elshani, 2013, p. 1165).

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<sup>1</sup> According to Article 12 of the Law no.03/L-199 on Courts, the juvenile judge is the authority that judges the juvenile criminal cases for which a fine or punishment of imprisonment of up to 5 years is foreseen, while the trial panel constitutes the judicial authority that judges the criminal offenses for which is punishable by imprisonment of 5 years and more. Both of these authorities operate within the Department of Juveniles of the Basic Court. Available at: <https://gzk.rks-gov.net/ActDetail.aspx?ActID=2700>.

When deciding on the appropriate measure of diversity, the competent state prosecutor or juvenile judge must take into account the gravity of the offense, the fact of accepting the responsibility of the juvenile for committing the offense, the expression of readiness to reconcile with the injured party or grant the consent of the juvenile or parent, adoptive parent or guardian on behalf of the juvenile to enforce the imposed measure of diversity.

When reviewing the issue of imposing a measure of diversity, as stated above, the state prosecutor can make a decision not to start any criminal proceedings against the juvenile at all,<sup>1</sup> if it finds that the legal conditions have been met and if he comes to the conclusion that by the appropriate measure of diversity can assist the juvenile in rehabilitation and integration into his or her community and if it considers that such a measure is appropriate to prevent the recidivist behavior of the juvenile.<sup>2</sup> In Kosovo, a juvenile judge has this option also.

## **6. Importance of the Imposition of the Diversity Measures**

The importance of imposing diversity measures is manifold. Consequently, the imposition of these measures manifests extending the interest in both the right to criminal proceedings, as well as in criminal law, criminal law enforcement and criminal law policy. Indeed, the importance of imposing diversity measures has to do with the fact that through them:

1. It affects the reduction of the number of juvenile criminal proceedings by the prosecution and the court. The procedures for resolving juvenile delinquency cases through diversity measures are simpler than when they are subject to regular treatment in criminal proceedings, respectively through their proceedings at the main trial. In these cases, time limits for their resolution are shortened. This approach to the conditions when 440,832 cases are pending in the courts of Kosovo, of which a considerable number of them are criminal with juveniles, is of great political-criminal importance (Kosovo Judicial Council, 2015, pp. 20 – 25);
2. Reduce the expenditures of public finance which in terms of running regular (standard) juvenile criminal proceedings would be destined for witnesses, experts,

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<sup>1</sup> This state prosecutor's decision is conditioned by the fulfillment of the obligations deriving from the imposition of the measure of diversity.

<sup>2</sup> Such a decision is conditioned by the findings of the fact of meeting the legal criteria for the imposition of the measure of diversity and the evaluation of the interests of the juvenile for the rehabilitation and successful reintegration of the juvenile in the social environment.

set expenditures, etc., which is considered of particular importance for the fact that Kosovo continues to have a very limited country budget;<sup>1</sup>

3. It protects the society from the repeated commission of criminal offenses, based on the fact that juvenile offenders charged with committing criminal offenses in respect of which measures of diversity are imposed in practice are much less likely to repeat criminal offenses as opposed to with juveniles against whom standard criminal proceedings have been applied, despite the criminal sanction imposed by the courts (Hajdari, 2010, p. 591);

4. Enables to suspend criminal proceedings when the conditions provided for by law are met and the juvenile is protected from the unpleasant experiences that are inevitable in the court proceedings (Kosovo Probation Service, 2007. p. 15);

5. It effects in shortening the time of achieving the effect of the re-socialization of juveniles. This is because the procedure for imposing diversity measures is much shorter than when the standard criminal proceedings are opened;

6. Juvenile perpetrators are motivated to be educated in the sense of accepting criminal responsibility, the repentant for the act committed, seeking forgiveness, etc. This is dictated by the fact that diversity measures can be imposed only if the minor accepts criminal responsibility, repents for the crime committed and expresses readiness to reconcile with the injured party;

7. Victims of crime are motivated in coordination with the bodies of criminal procedure to increase the level of communication with the juvenile offenders and their parents in order to facilitate the compensation of the damage caused by the criminal offense. In the case of the imposition of diversity measures comes the achievement of legal property claims of the victims of crime more quickly, more easily and in a manner that more pleases the criminal procedural parties (Hajdari, 2016, Conditional, p. 34).

## **7. Types of Diversity Measures**

Types of diversity measures represent the bundle of measures that the state prosecutor or the juvenile judge may, in accordance with the conditions provided by law, may impose on the juvenile offender for a criminal offense. What kind of

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<sup>1</sup> This budget in recent years, although increasing, does not exceed more than 1.5 billion euros per year.

diversity measure will be imposed on juveniles depends on the assessment made by the authority that imposes those measures in regards to achieving the purpose of such measures. In this regard, I evaluate that the type of offense committed and the circumstances of its commission, including the circumstances surrounding the juvenile offender (the type of guilt, the motive, the purpose, etc.), must also have a weight. According to the JJCK, the following types of diversity measures may be imposed on juvenile offenders: a) reconciliation between juvenile offender and the injured party, including the request for forgiveness from the juvenile to the injured party; b) reconciliation between the juvenile and his family; c) compensation of damage to the injured party on the basis of mutual agreement between the injured party, the juvenile and his legal representative, in accordance with the financial situation of the juvenile; d) regular attendance at school; e) admission of employment or training to an adequate profession with his/her skills and abilities; f) the performance free of charge of community work in accordance with the capacity of the juvenile perpetrator to perform such work; g) education in traffic rules; h) psychological counseling (Article 72 of the Law on Juvenile Courts of Croatia, Joksić Ivan, Matijašević, 2017, p. 891).

The state prosecutor or juvenile judge may impose one or more measures of diversity to juvenile delinquents. They will impose more diversity measures whenever they consider it to be in the best interest of the juvenile. Thus, for example, in addition to the regular school attendance measure, juveniles may also be subject to the measure of education with traffic rules. However, in order for these two diversity measures to be imposed jointly, it should be concluded that a juvenile who, in the present case, has the quality of the offender, has problems with the attendance at the school as well as performance of the criminal offense from the chapter of criminal offenses against safety in public traffic. However, in any situation, the competent prosecutor, upon the imposition of the relevant measure, should consider achieving the goal of such a measure (Hajdari, 2010, p. 52).

Consequently, prior to the imposition of the diversity measures, it is required to ascertain the fulfillment of the general conditions foreseen for their imposition, and also of the special conditions foreseen for the concrete measure. Thus, before the competent state prosecutor or juvenile judge imposes the measure of reconciliation between the juvenile offender and the injured party, including asking forgiveness from the juvenile to the injured party, he must be convinced that the general conditions are met for its imposition, as well as to ascertain the existence of aggressive relationships between the injured party and the juvenile offender, or his



family, resulting in the commission of the criminal offense. “This is due to the fact that through this measure the aim should be to achieve reconciliation between the juvenile offender and the injured party, with the tendency to remedy the aggravated relationship between them, in order to avoid possible animosities which could result in possible retaliation, of committing a criminal offense in this case by the injured party to the juvenile. Therefore, the state prosecutor or juvenile judge should, as a rule, engage an independent mediator who, based on his experience, would help them reach the criminal case resolution on an extrajudicial manner” (Krasniqi, 2012, pp. 129 – 130). In fact, in accordance with the legal requirements, the state prosecutor or the juvenile judge for the imposition of this measure remain obliged to impose against the juvenile the remedy to ask for forgiveness to the injured party.<sup>1</sup> As is well known, seeking forgiveness means repentance for the committed offense, awareness, raising the level of responsibility, willingness to build peace, etc. However, accepting apologize means a willingness to avoid making the mistake of the perpetrator. Hence, seeking forgiveness is a willingness to build peace with his peers. In these cases, it is required that the juvenile perpetrators parents and the injured party parents also have this willingness to motivate their children to forget the past and avoid repetition of criminal offenses. Asking forgiveness at the time when most people miss it is of great value” (Kosovo Probation Service, 2007, p. 14).

The Albanian Juvenile Justice Code in Article 56, paragraph 1, classifies diversity measures as alternative measures, which are relatively different from those provided for by the Juvenile Justice Code of Kosovo. Such measures this Code considers them as: a) restorative justice and mediation programs, b) counseling for the juvenile and family, c) oral warning, d) written warning, e) enforcement measures, and f) placement under guardianship (Criminal Justice Code for Juveniles of the Republic of Albania, Article 56, paragraph 1).

## **8. Data on the Imposition of Diversity Measures in Kosovo during the Period 2007 - 2016**

From the modest results of this article to make sustainable conclusions and to address concrete and useful recommendations for relevant state institutions

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<sup>1</sup> See: Ruling PM. no. 116/2014 of the Basic Court in Prizren. By this ruling, this juvenile B.H. the court of Prizren has imposed the measure of diversity Reconciliation between the juvenile offender and the injured party, including asking for forgiveness from the minor to the injured party, whereby the injured party GM for the achievement of the property claim has instructed him to civil litigation.

(prosecutors and courts) and the society as a whole it is necessary to investigate and study the work of these bodies in relation to imposing diversity measures for the time span of the last ten years (2007-2016). This is considered to be a sufficient period of time to serve this purpose. The presentation of the work of the state prosecution and the courts regarding the imposition of diversity measures has been a very complex issue. This is due to the fact that with regard to their work, regarding the imposition of these measures during the research period, there are no reliable data published. This is reflected in the data that would reflect not only the total number of measures imposed, but especially the type of measure imposed. Such data in detail have not been reflected or published in the framework of the reports that the Prosecutorial Council of Kosovo and the Kosovo Judicial Council publishes on the work of prosecutors and courts. In support of this fact, the following table will present generalized data on the dynamics of the number of cases for which the diversity measures were imposed published by the Ministry of Justice, the Kosovo Prosecutorial Council and the Kosovo Judicial Council for the time period of 2007-2016 (Criminal records of Kosovo's Basic Courts for the period 2007-2016).

**Table 1. Data on the dynamics of the imposition of diversity measures**

Ordinal No.	Year	Number
1.	2007	131
2.	2008	168
3.	2009	234
4.	2010	243
5.	2011	458
6.	2012	317
7.	2013	399
8.	2014	421
9.	2015	433
10.	2016	447
<b>Total</b>		3251 <sup>1</sup>

Meanwhile in the following table will be presented the number of diversity measures imposed on juveniles at the level of Basic Prosecutions and Basic Courts of the Republic of Kosovo during the period 2007-2016.

<sup>1</sup> For this see: Ministry of Justice (2007), Bulletin no. 6, Pristina, pg. 16, Kosovo Agency of Statistics, Jurisprudence Statistics for Minors for the years 2008-2016, Available at: <http://ask.rks.gov.net/sq/agjencia-e-statistikave-te-kosoves/sociale/jurisprudenca>; Kosovo Judicial Council, Annual statistical reports of courts 2008-2016 Available at: <http://www.gjyqesori-rks.org/sq/kjc/page/index/2> and Kosovo Prosecutorial Council, reports on criminal geography for 2014-2016, Available at: <http://kpk-rks.org/raporte/195/raport-pune-2016/195>.

**Table 2. Data on the imposition of diversity measures by prosecution offices and basic courts during the period 2007-2016**

Ordinal No.	The subject that has imposed the measure of diversity	Number
1.	Basic Prosecutions	2067
2.	Basic Courts	1184
<b>Total</b>		3251

According to these data, during the period 2007-2016, prosecution offices and basic courts of Kosovo have imposed 3251 diversity measures against juvenile perpetrators. The data used prove that the basic prosecution offices during the research period have imposed a greater number of diversity measures than the courts. According to such sources, the Basic Prosecutions have imposed diversity measures against minors in 2067 cases, while basic courts in 1184 cases (Ministry of Justice, Bulletin no. 6, Pristina, 2007, p. 16; Kosovo Agency of Statistics, Jurisprudence Statistics for Minors for the years 2008-2016; Kosovo Judicial Council, Annual statistical reports of courts 2008-2016; Kosovo Prosecutorial Council, reports on criminal geography for 2014-2016). This situation was expected given the sublime purpose of these measures, not to initiate criminal proceedings against juveniles. According to these data, the largest number of diversity measures have been imposed during 2014, 2015 and 2016, but no such action was noted that could have been conditional by any particular factor. Nevertheless, I consider that the good side of this data is that excluding 2012 and 2013 all the other years there is a trend of increasing the number of diversity measures imposed on juveniles, which may be due to the increase in number of criminal offenses committed by juveniles. Since in the structure of criminal sanctions imposed on juveniles dominate the measures of increased supervision and penalties, I consider that the situation regarding this issue should have a slightly different stream, which would be expressed with a dominance of the diversity measures to educational measures and penalties. This was probably due to the fact that lack of experience and the lack of proper professionalism of prosecutors and judges. Therefore, I consider that prosecutions, courts, and Kosovo police in the future will have to impose on juvenile offenders more frequent measures of diversity, and less often other sanctions. Of course, to do this, it is required that more work be done to increase the professional performance of prosecutors and judges, because this way it is easier to achieve the goals of penal sanctions against juveniles.

The data used, as noted above, do not reflect the type of diversity measures that the Basic Prosecutions and Basic Courts of the Republic of Kosovo have imposed against juveniles during the research period. Based on this fact, I have reflected this data based on 100 rulings that have imposed these measures, which I have studied (List of Basic Court Decisions). Within these rulings issued by the prosecution offices and the basic courts have dominated the measure of diversity and reconciliation between the juvenile offender and the injured party and asking forgiveness of the juvenile against the injured party, which is represented by 38 cases, followed by regular attendance at the school, which is represented by 22 cases, the community work 18, the measure of reconciliation between the juvenile and his family with 14 cases and the measure of compensation of damage by 8 cases. This way of decision-making has proven to be adequate, as among the studied juveniles against one of them the revision of the imposed measure of diversity was revoked. It is worth mentioning the fact that the last eight types of diversity measures result without data since these measures have not yet known the Juvenile Justice Code of 2010.

## **9. Conclusion**

From the modest results of this article derive these conclusions:

1. Diversity measures are minor alternative measures that may be imposed on juveniles who have committed minor offenses, and which consist in the determination of any specific obligation to juvenile offenders, whose fulfillment can help prevent the commencement of criminal proceedings against them, and help the rehabilitation and reintegration of the juvenile in its social environment, and to prevent recidivism in this category of perpetrators.
2. As features of these measures are considered: a) the possibility of preventing the commencement of court proceedings, b) the connection with minor criminal offenses, c) their diversity, d) the dual imposing authority, and e) their short duration.
3. The basic purpose of diversity measures is that in all cases the juvenile delinquent do not get exposed to court proceedings, do not get stigmatized or punished by criminal sanctions. On the contrary, with diversity measures, it is aimed at involving juveniles in non-criminal procedures and measures that their personality be improved, rehabilitated and thus in the future not to re-commit criminal offenses.

4. It is a rule that the procedure for the imposition of diversity measures be put into motion *ex-officio*. It is initiated and implemented by the state prosecutor and the juvenile judge. These entities can begin and apply such a procedure only when they establish the fulfillment of the legal conditions and when they consider that such measures assist the rehabilitation and reintegration of the juvenile in his or her social circle or impede the recidivist behavior.

5. The authority to impose a measure of diversity against juvenile delinquents in the Republic of Kosovo is the state prosecutor and the juvenile judge. This is the prosecutor or the judge in custody of whom the case is appointed in relation to which a juvenile is suspected or accused.

6. The importance of imposing diversity measures is multiple, and it: a) Has the effect of reducing the number of juvenile criminal proceedings in the prosecutor's office and the court; b) Reducing public finance expenditures which, under the conditions of development of the (standard) juvenile criminal proceedings would be destined for witnesses, experts, extrajudicial expenses, etc., c) protect the society from the repeated commission of criminal offenses, d) enables suspension of criminal proceedings, e) affects the shortening of the time of achieving the effect of the re-socialization of juveniles, f) the juvenile offenders are motivated to be educated with the feeling of accepting criminal responsibility, to repentant for the committing of the act, seeking forgiveness etc.

7. During 2007-2016, prosecution offices and basic courts of Kosovo have imposed 3251 diversity measures against juvenile perpetrators. The sources used prove that basic prosecutions during the investigative period have imposed greater numbers of diversity measures than the courts. According to such sources, the Basic Prosecutions have imposed diversity measures against juveniles in 2067 cases, while basic courts in 1184 cases. This situation was expected given the sublime purpose of these measures, the failure to initiate criminal proceedings against juveniles.

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