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Mécanisme pour les
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Public redacted version of the 14 March 2014 Decision on early release of Momir Nikolic, submitted by President on 12 October 2015			
COMMENTS			
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Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals

Case No.: MICT-14-65-ES

Date: 12 October 2015

Original: English

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MECHANISM

Before: Judge Theodor Meron, President

Registrar: Mr. John Hocking

Decision of: 12 October 2015

PROSECUTOR

v.

MOMIR NIKOLIĆ

PUBLIC REDACTED

**PUBLIC REDACTED VERSION OF THE 14 MARCH 2014
DECISION ON EARLY RELEASE OF MOMIR NIKOLIĆ**

The Office of the Prosecutor:

Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow

Mr. Momir Nikolić

The Republic of Finland

1. I, Theodor Meron, President of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (“Mechanism”), am seized of an application for early release from Mr. Momir Nikolić (“Nikolić”), filed on 2 September 2013.¹ Nikolić first submitted a request for early release before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (“ICTY”) on 19 November 2011,² but by letter dated 23 February 2012 and transmitted to me on 1 March 2012, he requested that his pending request be suspended [REDACTED].³ [REDACTED], Nikolić filed the Application before the Mechanism on 2 September 2013.⁴ Consequently, I consider this Application in my capacity as President of the Mechanism, pursuant to Article 26 of the Statute of the Mechanism (“Statute”), Rules 150 and 151 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Mechanism (“Rules”), and paragraph 3 of the Practice Direction on the Procedure for the Determination of Applications for Pardon, Commutation of Sentence, and Early Release of Persons Convicted by the ICTR, the ICTY or the Mechanism (“Practice Direction”).⁵

I. BACKGROUND

2. Nikolić was arrested on 1 April 2002 and transferred to the United Nations Detention Unit at The Hague on the following day.⁶

3. At his initial appearance on 3 April 2002, Nikolić entered a plea of “not guilty” to all charges in the indictment against him.⁷ However, on 6 May 2003, the ICTY Office of the Prosecutor (the “ICTY Prosecution”) and Nikolić filed a “Joint Motion for Consideration of Plea Agreement between Momir Nikolić and the Office of the Prosecutor” before Trial Chamber I of the ICTY (“Trial Chamber”).⁸ The Trial Chamber declined to approve the proposed plea agreement and requested that it be amended.⁹ An amended plea agreement was approved by the Trial Chamber on

¹ See Internal Memorandum from Mr. Gus de Witt, Chief, Office of the Registrar *ad interim*, to Judge Theodor Meron, President, dated 6 September 2013, transmitting Letter by Momir Nikolić to the Mechanism for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, dated 2 September 2013 (“Application”).

² See Internal Memorandum from Mr. John Hocking, Registrar, to Judge Theodor Meron, President, dated 6 January 2012, transmitting Letter by Momir Nikolić to The President of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia Personally, dated 19 November 2011 (“Initial Request”).

³ See Internal Memorandum from Mr. John Hocking, Registrar, to Judge Theodor Meron, President, dated 1 March 2012 (“March 2012 Memorandum”), transmitting Letter by Momir Nikolić to the Office of Legal Aid and Detention Matters and the Registry of the Tribunal, dated 23 February 2012 (“February 2012 Letter”).

⁴ See *supra* fn. 1.

⁵ MICT/3, 5 July 2012.

⁶ *Prosecutor v. Momir Nikolić*, Case No IT-02-60/1-S, Sentencing Judgement, 2 December 2003 (“Sentencing Judgement”), para. 5.

⁷ Sentencing Judgement, para. 5.

⁸ Sentencing Judgement, para. 11.

⁹ Sentencing Judgement, para. 11 (“the Trial Chamber raised multiple questions and concerns about various provisions of the plea agreement, particularly that the Prosecutor did not agree to dismiss the remaining charges until the time of sentencing.”).

7 May 2003.¹⁰ Pursuant to that agreement, the Trial Chamber found Nikolić guilty of and convicted him of persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds as a crime against humanity for his role in certain crimes committed against Bosnian Muslims after the fall of Srebrenica to the Bosnian Serb army.¹¹ Following a sentencing hearing from 27 to 29 October 2003, the Trial Chamber sentenced Nikolić on 3 December 2003 to a single term of imprisonment of 27 years, with credit for 610 days spent in detention.¹² On 8 March 2006, the Appeals Chamber of the ICTY granted Nikolić's appeal in part and reduced his sentence to 20 years, with credit for time served in detention.¹³

4. On 14 December 2007, Finland was designated as the State in which Nikolić was to serve the remainder of his sentence.¹⁴ Nikolić was transferred to Finland on 11 April 2007.¹⁵

II. THE APPLICATION

5. Following the filing of the Application on 2 September 2013, the Registrar of the Mechanism ("Registrar"), in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Practice Direction, provided me, on 2 December 2013, with a letter from the Embassy of Finland to The Netherlands, dated 28 November 2013, conveying: (i) a letter from the Criminal Sanctions Agency of Finland, dated 28 October 2013, outlining Nikolić's eligibility for early release under Finnish law ("Briefing Note"); (ii) a report from the Kymäköski prison authorities, dated 23 October 2013, regarding Nikolić's behaviour while imprisoned and the general conditions of imprisonment ("Prison Report"); and (iii) a report from the chief physician of the Criminal Sanctions Agency on Nikolić's mental health, dated 23 October 2013 ("Mental Health Report").¹⁶ Attached to the December 2013 Memorandum was also a memorandum from the Mechanism's Office of the Prosecutor ("Prosecution"), dated 23 September 2013, regarding Nikolić's cooperation with the Prosecution ("Prosecution Memorandum").¹⁷

¹⁰ Sentencing Judgement, para. 12. See also *Prosecutor v. Vidoje Blagojević, et al.*, Case No. IT-02-60-PT, Joint Motion for Consideration of Amended Plea Agreement between Momir Nikolić and the Office of the Prosecutor, Annex A, 7 May 2003

¹¹ Sentencing Judgement, para. 12.

¹² Sentencing Judgement, para. 183.

¹³ *Prosecutor v. Momir Nikolić*, Case No IT-02-60/1-S, Judgement on Sentencing Appeal, 8 March 2006, para. 135 and Disposition.

¹⁴ See *Prosecutor v. Momir Nikolić*, Case IT-02-60/1-ES Order Designating State in Which Momir Nikolić is to Serve His Prison Sentence, 14 December 2007 (public redacted version), p. 2.

¹⁵ See Press Release, CVO/MOW/1154e, Momir Nikolić Transferred to Finland to Serve Sentence, 11 April 2007, available at <http://icty.org/sid/8882>.

¹⁶ See Internal Memorandum from Mr. Gus de Witt, Chief, Office of the Registrar *ad interim*, to Judge Theodor Meron, President, dated 2 December 2013 ("December 2013 Memorandum"), and materials attached thereto.

¹⁷ See December 2013 Memorandum, para. 2.

6. The above materials were forwarded to Nikolić pursuant to paragraph 5 of the Practice Direction.¹⁸ On 6 January 2014, the Registrar transmitted to me a letter from Nikolić stating that he had no particular comments on or objections to the materials compiled and sent to him by the Registrar.¹⁹

III. DISCUSSION

7. In coming to my decision on whether it is appropriate to grant Nikolić's Application, I have consulted the Judge of the sentencing Chamber who is a Judge of the Mechanism, pursuant to Rule 150 of the Rules.

A. Applicable Law

8. Under Article 26 of the Statute, if, pursuant to the applicable law of the State in which the convicted person is imprisoned, he or she is eligible for pardon or commutation of sentence, the State concerned shall notify the Mechanism accordingly. Article 26 of the Statute further provides that there shall only be pardon or commutation of sentence if the President of the Mechanism so decides on the basis of the interests of justice and the general principles of law.

9. Rule 149 of the Rules echoes Article 26 of the Statute and provides that the enforcing State shall notify the Mechanism of a convicted person's eligibility for pardon, commutation of sentence, or early release under the enforcing State's laws. Rule 150 of the Rules provides that the President of the Mechanism shall, upon such notice, determine, in consultation with any Judges of the sentencing Chamber who are Judges of the Mechanism, whether pardon, commutation of sentence, or early release is appropriate. Pursuant to Rule 151 of the Rules, in making a determination on pardon, commutation of sentence, or early release, the President shall take into account, *inter alia*, the gravity of the crime or crimes for which the prisoner was convicted, the treatment of similarly-situated prisoners, the prisoner's demonstration of rehabilitation, and any substantial cooperation of the prisoner with the Prosecution.

10. Paragraph 3 of the Practice Direction provides that a convicted person may directly petition the President of the Mechanism for pardon, commutation of sentence, or early release, if he or she believes that he or she is eligible therefor.

11. Article 3 of the Agreement between the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the Government of Finland on the Enforcement of Sentences of the International Tribunal, dated 7 May 1997 ("Enforcement Agreement"), provides that in enforcing a sentence

¹⁸ See December 2013 Memorandum, para. 3.

imposed by the ICTY, the Finnish authorities shall be bound by the duration of the sentence²⁰ and that the conditions of imprisonment shall be governed by Finnish law, subject to the supervision of the ICTY (and now the Mechanism).²¹ Article 8 of the Enforcement Agreement, applied *mutatis mutandis* to the Mechanism, provides, *inter alia*, that, following notification of eligibility for pardon, amnesty or commutation of sentence under Finnish law, the President of the Mechanism shall determine, in consultation with the Judges of the Mechanism, whether pardon or amnesty or commutation of the sentence is appropriate and the Registrar shall inform the Finnish authorities of the President's determination accordingly.

B. Eligibility under Finnish Law

12. According to the Briefing Note, Nikolić completed half of his sentence on 31 March 2012 and, thus, had he been convicted and sentenced by a Finnish court under Finnish law, he would have been eligible for conditional release on that date.²² According to Section 14 of the 1987 Finnish Act on International Cooperation in the Enforcement of Certain Penal Sanctions, however, the provisions on provisional release of the Finnish Criminal Code do not apply when a sentence is imposed by an international criminal tribunal and enforced in Finland.²³ Consequently, as a detainee convicted by the ICTY and serving his sentence in Finland, Nikolić may not benefit from the provisions of Finnish law concerning eligibility for conditional release upon the completion of one-half of the sentence.

13. In any event, I note that the early release of persons convicted by the ICTY falls exclusively within the discretion of the President of the Mechanism, pursuant to Article 26 of the Statute, Rules 150 and 151 of the Rules, and Article 8(2) of the Enforcement Agreement.

¹⁹ See Internal Memorandum from Mr. Gus de Witt, Chief, Office of the Registrar *ad interim*, to Judge Theodor Meron, President, dated 6 January 2014, transmitting Letter by Momir Nikolić to the Mechanism for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, dated 27 December 2013.

²⁰ See Article 3(1) of the Enforcement Agreement. The Mechanism is bound by the Enforcement Agreement, because the Mechanism's founding document, Security Council Resolution 1966 (2010), provides that all existing agreements still in force as of the commencement date of the Mechanism shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Mechanism. See U.N. Security Council Resolution 1966, U.N. Doc. S/RES/1966, 22 December 2010, para. 4 ("the Mechanism shall continue the jurisdiction, rights and obligations and essential functions of the ICTY and the ICTR, respectively, subject to the provisions of this resolution and the Statute of the Mechanism, and all contracts and international agreements concluded by the United Nations in relation to the ICTY and the ICTR, and still in force as of the relevant commencement date, shall continue in force *mutatis mutandis* in relation to the Mechanism"). According to Article 25(2) of the Statute, "[t]he Mechanism shall have the power to supervise the enforcement of sentences pronounced by the ICTY, the ICTR or the Mechanism, including the implementation of sentence enforcement agreements entered into by the United Nations with Member States".

²¹ See Article 3(2) of the Enforcement Agreement.

²² See December 2013 Memorandum, Briefing Note.

²³ See December 2013 Memorandum, Briefing Note.

C. Gravity of Crimes

14. The crimes for which Nikolić pleaded guilty and of which he was convicted are of very high gravity. Nikolić pleaded guilty to persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds as a crime against humanity committed in the aftermath of the fall of Srebrenica.²⁴ In sentencing Nikolić, the Trial Chamber stated that

[t]he crimes committed at Srebrenica were of an enormous magnitude and scale, and the gravity of these crimes is unquestionable. At least 7,000 men were separated from their families, murdered and buried in mass graves. The manner in which the executions were carried out, as described by Witness I, was both methodical and chilling in its “efficiency” and display of utter inhumanity. Furthermore, the majority of the population of the municipality of Srebrenica was deported and made refugees. Over eight years later, the impact of the crimes committed after the fall of Srebrenica continue to be felt upon the women, children and men who survived the horrific events – many of whom continue to live as refugees due to their forcible displacement from their homes. [...] Momir Nikolić took an active role in furthering the commission of the crime. Specifically, the Trial Chamber finds that Momir Nikolić: was in Potočari on 12 July “co-ordinating” activities including the transportation of women and children to Kladanj and the separation and detention of able-bodied Muslim men; “directed” the work of the forces present in Potočari on 13 July; identified specific locations in and around Bratunac both for the detention and execution of Muslim men; and, in the fall of 1995, co-ordinated the exhumation and re-burial of Muslim bodies. Thus, the Trial Chamber must conclude that Momir Nikolić was an active and willing participant in the massive criminal operation carried out in the days and months following the fall of Srebrenica.²⁵

15. The Trial Chamber considered the vulnerability of the victims to be an additional aggravating factor.²⁶ The Appeals Chamber of the ICTY affirmed the Trial Chamber’s reasoning with regard to the gravity of the offences and the vulnerability of the victims as an aggravating factor.²⁷

16. In these circumstances, I am of the view that the very high gravity of Nikolić’s offences weighs against his early release.

D. Treatment of Similarly-Situated Prisoners

17. In deciding early release applications, Rule 151 of the Rules requires the President of the Mechanism to consider, as a separate factor, the need for equal treatment of similarly-situated prisoners.

18. In this respect, I recall that persons sentenced by the ICTY, like Nikolić, are “similarly-situated” to all other prisoners under the Mechanism’s supervision and thus, are to be considered eligible for early release upon the completion of two-thirds of their sentences, irrespective of the

²⁴ See Sentencing Judgement, paras 21, 28-42; Amended Plea Agreement, para. 3.

²⁵ Sentencing Judgement, paras 121, 123.

²⁶ Sentencing Judgement, paras 137, 139.

²⁷ Appeal Judgement, paras 56, 66-67.

tribunal that convicted them.²⁸ Although the two-thirds practice originates from the ICTY, it applies to all prisoners within the jurisdiction of the Mechanism, given the need for equal treatment of all convicted persons supervised by the Mechanism and the need for a uniform eligibility threshold applicable to both of the Mechanism's branches.²⁹ A convicted person having served two-thirds of his or her sentence shall be merely eligible to apply for early release and not entitled to such release, which may only be granted by the President of the Mechanism as a matter of discretion, after considering the totality of the circumstances in each case.³⁰

19. According to the Finnish authorities and based on my own calculation, Nikolić has completed, as of the date of this Decision, more than half, but less than two-thirds of his 20-year sentence, given that he has been in custody since 1 April 2002.³¹ The fact that Nikolić has not yet completed two-thirds of his sentence counsels against his early release.

E. Demonstration of Rehabilitation

20. Rule 151 of the Rules provides that the President of the Mechanism shall take into account a "prisoner's demonstration of rehabilitation" in determining whether early release is appropriate. In addressing the convicted person's rehabilitation, paragraph 4(b) of the Practice Direction states that the Registrar shall

[r]equest reports and observations from the relevant authorities in the enforcing State as to the behavior of the convicted person during his or her period of incarceration and the general conditions under which he or she was imprisoned, and request from such authorities any psychiatric or psychological evaluations prepared on the mental condition of the convicted person during the period of incarceration.

21. The Prison Report provides a very positive account of Nikolić's conduct while in detention. According to the report, Nikolić "has behaved extremely well" in prison "all the time", "has never broken the rules made to maintain order" in the prison, and "conducts himself always with dignity and extremely politely" to such an extent that he is "considered by the supervisory staff as the most reliable prisoner in the prison".³² The Prison Report also states that Nikolić maintains regular contacts with his family. In particular, Nikolić meets his family twice a year for a period of about five to six days at a time, outside the prison facility; these meetings are unsupervised, because

²⁸ See *Prosecutor v. Obed Ruzindana*, Case No. MICT-12-10-ES, Public Redacted Version of Decision of the President on the Early Release of Obed Ruzindana, 13 March 2014 ("*Ruzindana Decision*"), para. 14. See also *Prosecutor v. Omar Serushago*, Case No. MICT-12-28, Public Redacted Version of Decision of the President on the Early Release of Omar Serushago, 13 December 2012 ("*Serushago Decision*"), paras 16-17; *Prosecutor v. Paul Bisengimana*, Case No. MICT-12-07, Decision of the President on Early Release of Paul Bisengimana and on Motion to File a Public Redacted Application, 11 December 2012 (public redacted version) ("*Bisengimana Decision*"), paras 17, 20.

²⁹ See *Ruzindana Decision*, para. 14; *Serushago Decision*, para. 17; *Bisengimana Decision*, para. 20.

³⁰ See *Ruzindana Decision*, para. 14; *Serushago Decision*, paras 18, 34; *Bisengimana Decision*, paras 21, 35.

³¹ See Sentencing Judgement, para. 5. See also December 2013 Memorandum, Briefing Note.

³² December 2013 Memorandum, Prison Report, p. 2.

Nikolić has proven a “reliable and law-abiding prisoner”.³³ He also calls his family up to three times a week, and connects with them over Skype twice a week.³⁴ Because of his good conduct, Nikolić has benefited from escorted visits outside the prison to a shopping mall and to a nearby village.³⁵ He also holds a permanent maintenance job in the prison, from which he earns a monthly wage of approximately 102,90 euros.³⁶ In the view of the prison authorities, the risk that Nikolić may commit new crimes in the future is very low.³⁷

22. More pertinently, the Mental Health Report states that, while Nikolić feels that “he himself did not participate in” the crimes to which he was privy because of his position, he “wants to face his own guilt, and he has not evaded it”.³⁸ The Mental Health Report adds that Nikolić [REDACTED]³⁹ Pursuant to the Mental Health Report, “[o]ne cannot characterize Momir Nikolić as dangerous.”⁴⁰

23. Nikolić’s apparent assumption of responsibility for his actions is also reflected in Nikolić’s statement to the Trial Chamber during his sentencing hearing. During that hearing, Nikolić stated:

I sincerely wish before this Chamber and before the public, especially the Bosniak public, to express my deep and sincere remorse and regret because of the crime that occurred and to apologise to the victims, their families, and the Bosniak people for my participation in this crime that occurred and to apologise to the victims, their families, and the Bosniak people for my participation in this crime. I am aware that I cannot bring back the dead, that I cannot mitigate the pain of the families by my confession, but I wish to contribute to the full truth being established about Srebrenica and the victims there and for the government organs of Republika Srpska, and all the individuals who took part in these crimes should follow in my footsteps and admit to their participation and their guilt, that they should give themselves in and be held responsible for what they have done.⁴¹

24. Having carefully reviewed the materials before me, I am of the opinion that Nikolić has demonstrated signs of rehabilitation, which weighs in favour of his early release.

F. Substantial Cooperation with the Prosecution

25. Rule 151 of the Rules states that the President shall take into account any “substantial cooperation” of the prisoner with the Prosecution. Paragraph 4(c) of the Practice Direction states that the Registry shall request the Prosecution “to submit a detailed report of any co-operation that the convicted person has provided to the Office of the Prosecutor and the significance thereof”.

26. The Prosecution Memorandum states that [REDACTED]

³³ December 2013 Memorandum, Prison Report, p. 2.

³⁴ December 2013 Memorandum, Prison Report, p. 2.

³⁵ December 2013 Memorandum, Prison Report, p. 2.

³⁶ December 2013 Memorandum, Prison Report, pp. 1-2.

³⁷ December 2013 Memorandum, Prison Report, p. 3.

³⁸ December 2013 Memorandum, Mental Health Report, p. 2.

³⁹ December 2013 Memorandum, Mental Health Report, pp. 2-3.

⁴⁰ December 2013 Memorandum, Mental Health Report, p. 2.

⁴¹ Sentencing Hearing, 29 October 2003, T. 1676.

27. As the Prosecution specifies, [REDACTED]

28. In addition to the Prosecution's submissions, I note that the entry of a guilty plea by an accused person pursuant to a plea agreement with the Prosecution constitutes cooperation with the Prosecution, due to the impact of such a plea on the efficient administration of justice.⁴² [REDACTED]

29. In light of the foregoing, I am of the opinion that [REDACTED]

G. Other factors: Humanitarian concerns

30. Paragraph 9 of the Practice Direction provides that the President of the Mechanism may consider "any other information" that the President considers "relevant" to supplement the criteria specified in Rule 151 of the Rules. Previous decisions on early release have determined that the state of a convicted person's health may be taken into account in the context of an application for early release, especially when the seriousness of the condition makes it inappropriate for the convict to remain in prison any longer.⁴³ [REDACTED]

31. [REDACTED]

32. [REDACTED]

33. [REDACTED]

34. [REDACTED]

H. Conclusion

35. Having carefully considered the factors identified in Rule 151 of the Rules, as well as the particular circumstances of Nikolić's case, and taking into account the information provided to me, I am of the view that, despite the severe gravity of his crimes – as to which Nikolić entered a guilty plea and for which he continues to admit responsibility – Nikolić should be granted early release, albeit not effective immediately. While Nikolić has not yet served two-thirds of his sentence, I am satisfied that Nikolić has shown signs of rehabilitation and [REDACTED]. In addition, [REDACTED]. Accordingly, I believe that adequate reasons exist to grant Nikolić's Application,

⁴² See *Prosecutor v. Darko Mrda*, Case No. IT-02-59-ES, Decision of President on Early Release of Darko Mrda, 18 December 2013, para. 30 (public redacted version). The entry of a guilty plea has long been considered as a mitigating factor in determining a sentence because "a guilty plea 'saves the Tribunal the effort of a lengthy investigation and trial'". See *Prosecutor v. Dragan Nikolić*, Case No. IT-94-2-S, Sentencing Judgement, 18 December 2003, para. 231, and authorities cited therein.

⁴³ See *Ruzindana* Decision, para. 22; *Bisengimana* Decision, para. 32; *Prosecutor v. Mladen Naletilić*, Case No. IT-98-34-ES, Decision of the President on Early Release of Mladen Naletilić, 28 March 2013, paras 31-34 (public redacted version); *Prosecutor v. Milan Gvero*, Case No. IT-05-88-ES, Decision of President on Early Release of Milan Gvero, 28 June 2010, para. 10, and decisions cited therein; *Prosecutor v. Pavle Strugar*, Case No. IT-01-42-ES, Decision of the

despite the Mechanism's practice that a convicted person is eligible to apply for early release upon completion of two-thirds of his or her sentence. I note that the remaining Judge of the sentencing Chamber who is also a Judge of the Mechanism agrees that Nikolić should be granted early release.

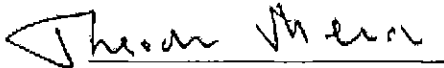
IV. DISPOSITION

36. For the foregoing reasons and pursuant to Article 26 of the Statute, Rules 150 and 151 of the Rules, paragraph 9 of the Practice Direction, and Article 8 of the Enforcement Agreement, I hereby **GRANT** the Application effective **1 July 2014**.

37. The Registrar is hereby **DIRECTED** to inform the Finnish authorities of this decision as soon as practicable, as prescribed in paragraph 13 of the Practice Direction.

Done in English and French, the English version being authoritative.

Done this 12th day of October 2015,
At The Hague,
The Netherlands.


Judge Theodor Meron
President

[Seal of the Mechanism]

President on the Application for Pardon or Commutation of Sentence of Pavle Strugar, 16 January 2009 (public redacted version), para. 12.



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	<input type="checkbox"/> Judgement/ <i>Jugement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Affidavit/ <i>Déclaration sous serment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Appeal/ <i>Acte d'appel</i>

II - TRANSLATION STATUS ON THE FILING DATE/ ETAT DE LA TRADUCTION AU JOUR DU DÉPÔT

<input type="checkbox"/> Translation not required/ <i>La traduction n'est pas requise</i>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Filing Party hereby submits only the original, and requests the Registry to translate/ <i>La Partie déposante ne soumet que l'original et sollicite que le Greffe prenne en charge la traduction</i> (Word version of the document is attached/ <i>La version en Word se trouve en annexe</i>)				
<input type="checkbox"/> English/ <i>Anglais</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> French/ <i>Français</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Kinyarwanda	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B/C/S	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/ <i>Autre</i> (specify/préciser):
<input type="checkbox"/> Filing Party hereby submits both the original and the translated version for filing, as follows/ <i>La Partie déposante soumet ci-joint l'original et la version traduite pour dépôt, comme suit :</i>				
Original/ Original en	<input type="checkbox"/> English/ <i>Anglais</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> French/ <i>Français</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Kinyarwanda	<input type="checkbox"/> B/C/S <input type="checkbox"/> Other/ <i>Autre</i> (specify/préciser) :
Translation/ Traduction en	<input type="checkbox"/> English/ <i>Anglais</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> French/ <i>Français</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Kinyarwanda	<input type="checkbox"/> B/C/S <input type="checkbox"/> Other/ <i>Autre</i> (specify/préciser) :
<input type="checkbox"/> Filing Party will be submitting the translated version(s) in due course in the following language(s)/ <i>La Partie déposante soumettra la (les) version(s) traduite(e) sous peu, dans la (les) langue(s) suivante(s):</i>				
<input type="checkbox"/> English/ <i>Anglais</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> French/ <i>Français</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Kinyarwanda	<input type="checkbox"/> B/C/S	<input type="checkbox"/> Other/ <i>Autre</i> (specify/préciser):

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JudicialFilingsArusha@un.org OR JudicialFilingsHague@un.org

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