

**Court of Assizes
OF THE BRUSSELS-CAPITAL
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT**

10th session of 2025

FD30.F1.29941-21

Judgment on grounds of Articles 334 and 337 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

The Court of Assizes of the Brussels-Capital Administrative District, sitting in Brussels,

With regard to the judgment of the Indictment Division of the Court of Appeal sitting in Brussels, handed down **on 11 February 2025**, on the indictment of and referral to the Court of Assizes of the Brussels-Capital Administrative District, of:

9001/2025

alias alias alias,

born on in of nationality
automatically removed from the address located at ,
with no known address to date.

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Accused of

A. genocide - Article 136 bis. 1, and Article 136 quinquies (1) of the Criminal Code.

In Syria and Iraq, on unspecified dates between 2 August 2014 and 14 April 2019,

Committed, in times of peace or war, the crime of genocide constituting a crime under international law, in accordance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948 approved by the Law of 26 June 1951, in this case with the intention of destroying, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such, to having committed, in particular, murder and serious bodily or mental harm to an unspecified number of persons, members of the Yazidi religious community.

B. crime against humanity – Art. 136 ter 7 of the Criminal Code.

Committed, in times of peace or war, crime against humanity, being one of the acts defined by the Statute of the International Criminal Court, committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population and in the knowledge of that attack, in this case rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilisation and any other form of sexual violence of comparable seriousness, namely having committed the crime of rape and subjected the following persons to sexual slavery:

In Syria, on unspecified dates between 1 November 2014 and 31 December 2016:

- a) _____ born on _____ on unspecified dates between 1 May 2015 and 30 September 2015.
- b) _____ born on _____ : on unspecified dates between 1 and 31 December 2016,
- c) _____ , born on _____ , on unspecified dates between 1 November 2014 and 31 December 2016.

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In view of the jury's decision on the questions posed by the president resulting from the indictment, the referral order and the proceedings, and with the agreement of all parties involved,

With regard to Articles:

- 66, 67, 136 *bis*, 136 *ter* 7 and 136 *quinquies* (1), 136 *septies*, 136 *octies*, 375 *ancien*, 392, 393, 394, 417/5 and 417/11 of the Criminal Code;
- 8 and 21 *bis* of the preliminary title of the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- 326 to 331, 334, 337, of the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- 11, 12, 13, 19, 31 to 38 and 41 of the Law of 15 June 1935 on the use of languages in judicial matters, amended by the Law of 24 March 1980.

In good faith and conscience, the jury has reached the following decision:

The answer to questions 1, 2, 3 and 4 is in the affirmative;

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In view of the jury's decision, the answer to questions 1, 2, 3 and 4 is affirmative.

The accused _____ alias _____ ; alias
alias **guilty**, of having,

In Syria and Iraq, on unspecified dates between 2 August 2014 and 14 April 2019,

Committed, in times of peace or war, the crime of genocide constituting a crime under international law, in accordance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948 approved by the Law of 26 June 1951, in this case with the intention of destroying, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such, to having committed, in particular, murder and/or serious bodily or mental harm to an unspecified number of persons, members of the Yazidi religious community.

In Syria, on unspecified dates between 1 November 2014 and 31 December 2016:

Committed, in times of peace or war, crime against humanity, being one of the acts defined by the Statute of the International Criminal Court, committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population and in the knowledge of that attack, in this case rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilisation and any other form of sexual violence of comparable seriousness, namely having committed the crime of rape and subjected the following persons to sexual slavery:

- a) _____, born on _____ *declaring that she was born on:* on unspecified dates between 1 May 2015 and 30 September 2015.
- b) _____, born on _____ : on unspecified dates between 1 and 31 December 2016.
- c) _____, born on _____, on unspecified dates between 1 November 2014 and 31 December 2016.

for having:

- given the order, even if not carried out, to commit the offence referred to above;
- or proposed or offered to commit this offence, or accepted a similar proposition or offer;
- or incited the commission of this offence, even if the incitation was not followed by any action;
- or participated, within the meaning of Articles 66 and 67 of the Criminal Code, in this offence, even if the participation has not been followed by any action, namely:
 - a) committed this crime or directly cooperated in its commission;
 - b) or by any means whatsoever, provided assistance for the commission of this crime such that, without his assistance, this crime could not have been committed;
 - c) or by means of gifts, promises, threats, abuse of authority or of power, machinations or criminal devices, directly incited this crime;
 - d) or through statements at meetings or in public places, or through writings, printed documents, images or emblems of any kind that are displayed, distributed or sold, put on sale or displayed visibly to the public, directly incited this crime to be committed;
 - e) or given instructions for the commission of this crime;
 - f) or procured weapons, instruments or any other means used in this crime, in the knowledge that they would be put to that use;
 - g) or, apart from the case referred to in point b) above, knowingly aided or abetted the perpetrator

of this crime in its preparation or facilitation or in its accomplishment;

- or failed to act within the limits of his capacity to act, even though he was aware of orders given with a view to committing the offence or of facts that initiated the commission of the offence, when he could have prevented its commission or put an end to it?

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Invited by the Court to state the main reasons for its verdict, the jury set out the following factors justifying the guilty verdict of the accused.

Background to the facts

From the evidence gathered at the hearing and the investigation presented by the examining magistrate and investigators, the following conclusions may be drawn.

The terrorist organisation known as 'Islamic State' or 'Daesh' succeeded the Islamic State of Iraq.

On 9 April 2013, the organisation proclaimed itself 'Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant' (ISIL). On 29 June 2014, ISIL proclaimed a Caliphate on the territories it had conquered in Syria and Iraq, under the name 'Islamic State' (IS) and under the authority of its leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. Its goal was to establish a radical Sunni theocratic regime in Iraq, Syria and neighbouring countries, abolishing national borders for this purpose, which was ideologically homogeneous and governed by Sharia law. The Islamic State has denied the evolution of Islam, claiming to return to the earliest era, that of the prophet, considered to be the most 'pure'.

On 10 June 2014, the Islamic State seized the city of Mosul. On 3 August 2014, at around 02:00 in the morning, hundreds of Islamic State fighters encircled and attacked the region surrounding Mount Sinjar in north-western Iraq, mainly populated by the Yazidi community. In one day, the Islamic State took control of the whole region. The gradual and coordinated encirclement of villages in the Sinjar region led to the flight of tens of thousands of Yazidis. Some of them died in the Sinjar Mountains, in temperatures exceeding 50° Celsius, without access to water, food or medical care. Others were captured by IS fighters while trying to flee. Many villages were emptied, with the Yazidi population either executed on the spot or forcibly deported to temporary detention centres located in territories controlled by IS, including

The speed with which the territories occupied by the Yazidis were taken over, the investment of the Islamic State (hundreds of fighters coming from all over to surround and attack the region), and the use of heavy weapons and vehicles, including excavators brought in specifically for this purpose, lead to the conclusion that this was a planned and organised military operation. The Yazidi people were defenceless.

The captured Yazidi prisoners were separated into three distinct groups: Yazidi men and boys aged 12 and over; unmarried women and girls aged 9 and over; older women and their young children. Men and teenagers had the choice between forced conversion and death. To date, dozens of mass graves have been discovered in the Sinjar region. Most of the young boys were taken to recruitment and indoctrination camps, or either given as gifts or sold to Islamic State fighters.

Young unmarried Yazidi women and girls aged 9 and over were regarded as part of the 'war booty', to

be shared among the fighters. After being displaced en masse to detention centres in Syria or Iraq, captive Yazidi women were sold in slave markets organised and set up by IS.

This policy of enslaving Yazidi women was planned before the attack on 3 August 2014, which required administrative processes and logistics to be developed in advance.

The facts referred to from 3 August 2014 onwards are taken from contextual evidence and also, in each case, from statements made or read at the hearing of

and , aged from 13 to 18 in 2014. All of them were captured,

deported, put up for sale and resold or given to IS fighters on several occasions.

From the testimony of the accused's mother , it appears that the accused was radicalised over several years through contact with the Islamic circles in Brussels. After leaving Belgium on 26 October 2012, he joined the IS ranks in Syria as a fighter, under the Kunja (war name) or

The accused was sentenced in absentia by the French-speaking criminal court of Brussels on 17 June 2021 to 13 years' imprisonment and a fine of EUR 40 000.00 for having been the leader of a terrorist organisation from 18 November 2015 to 21 January 2020 and for having participated in the activities of a terrorist group from 20 October 2012 to 1 November 2014.

Regarding questions 2, 3 and 4: crime against humanity

The evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the accused is guilty of crimes against humanity is based on the combination of the following information gathered in the oral proceedings before the Court.

The accused obtained three young Yazidi girls, and . They were in his possession for two years, for , for 20 months and for , for three or four months. During his detention, the accused possessed three Yazidi slaves at the same time. They formally identified or as the accused.

The following emerges from their statements made or read at the hearing:

- From the testimony of , it appears that the accused bought her from . She was detained in the accused's household in Raqqa for two years, together with his Syrian wife and his two children. The accused confined her and raped her, the first time by confining her in a room, beating her and tying her up. He forced her to have sexual relations with him an average of twice a week. The accused was absent during the day and returned in the evening, but his wife used her as a domestic servant and assaulted her. She took care of the children to such an extent that they considered her their mother. The other slaves received the same treatment. She had to read the Koran out loud. When the accused disappeared, she was sold by his wife to , an Iraqi man who detained her for a year and a half. She was freed on 11 June 2018 thanks to the fall of IS.

- From the testimony of [redacted], it appears that the accused bought her after she was separated from her brother. He attempted to rape her twice by beating her. The third time, he raped her after beating her with a stick and tying her hands and feet. She could not move because she had been beaten so badly. The accused's wife took her to a medical clinic, but she was not treated. She had to perform all household chores under the orders of the accused's wife, just like [redacted] and [redacted] were also forced to have sexual relations with the accused. She was sold by the accused after three months to [redacted] who lived in Aleppo, who sold her to [redacted], who already had a Yazidi slave. She stayed there until the fall of IS and her passage to Kurdistan.
- [redacted] whose filmed audio hearing was played and widely disseminated at the hearing, was purchased by the accused from [redacted], who had raped her. At the latter's home, she had been deprived of food and subjected to physical violence. The accused abused her once or twice a month. His wife assaulted her over trivial matters. She raised their two children. They moved into a block of flats, into a first-floor flat, above the ground-floor flat of [redacted] (or) whose wife, [redacted], was the sister of [redacted]. They detained slaves, including [redacted], the cousin of [redacted] and [redacted]. When the accused disappeared, she and [redacted] remained with [redacted] and her new husband. [redacted] had already been resold. They were then sold to [redacted] with whom she had a child. [redacted] When [redacted] died on the front line, she joined Al Hol camp on 9 April 2019. She raised her child for one year and four months. She abandoned him in the camp when her family came to look for her, as she could not take him back to the Yazidi community.

The accounts of the victims of the accused are sufficiently accurate. They are consistent. They are corroborated by those of [redacted] and [redacted], captives of [redacted], who traded Yazidi women and was the brother-in-law, neighbour and friend of the accused. All these statements are credible. These statements sufficiently demonstrate that the accused was guilty of rape and sexual slavery.

The acts of sexual violence, rape and enslavement, including sexual slavery, committed by the accused against [redacted], [redacted] and [redacted] were perpetrated as part of the IS widespread and systematic attack against the Yazidi civilian population.

This is apparent from the following information:

- IS attacked the Mount Sinjar region and its inhabitants in an organised and systematic way, preventing the Yazidi population from fleeing.
- This was followed by widespread acts of extreme violence, including massacres, imprisonment, deportations and other forms of ill-treatment.
This attack was methodically planned by IS because it required logistical preparation (military strategy, presence of excavators, allocation of places in detention centres serving as a market for slaves and organisation of convoys).
- The sale of slaves took place in markets, via social media and between individuals, in a socially accepted way that was made commonplace.
- This attack, including the sexual slavery of women and children, was ideologically justified by an alleged reference to Sharia law in fatwas.
- Sexual slavery was administratively organised by drawing up documents mentioning the

allocation of slaves to fighters, such as the fighter's payslips, the fighter's list of financial guarantees and workbook, in addition to the publishing of a manual entitled 'Rules on Slavery-Like Behaviour'.

The accused acted in the knowledge of the facts since:

- He was an active IS fighter and a leader of the organisation; this is clear from all the testimonies of the Yazidi women who were detained by both the accused and his neighbour and friend, as well as from the testimony of the investigators, according to whom other investigations established the accused's links with Copex, IS External Operations Cell, and with Liwa al Sadic, Copex Fighter Cell.
- Like all IS fighters, and particularly the inhabitants of Raqqa, IS's capital, the accused was the target of IS propaganda, which presented the sexual slavery of Yazidis as a necessity in order to subjugate the Yazidi people and convert them to their pre-modern interpretation of Sharia law.
- The accused intended to convert his sexual slaves to radical Islam, through force and violence. This is demonstrated by the fact that the accused prohibited his slaves from practising their language and religion and forced them to convert.
- This is also evidenced by the fact that he forced them to watch the broadcast of the execution of a Jordanian pilot burned alive by IS in a public square in Raqqa, telling them that this was the fate reserved for infidels.

As a result, the accused adhered to the ideology of IS and its practices of extreme brutality and violence, including sexual violence, against women and girls from the Yazidi community, as a means of ensuring the hegemony of the Caliphate, and acted in the knowledge of the attack.

Question 1: crime of genocide

The evidence beyond reasonable doubt that the accused is guilty of the crime of genocide is based on the combination of the following information gathered in the oral proceedings before the Court.

It follows from the proceedings that all of the crimes against humanity committed by the accused, as described above, form part of the genocide of the Yazidi people, which took place in Iraq between 2 August 2014 and 14 April 2019.

IS's choice to target the Yazidi minority in Mount Sinjar in Iraq due to its religious belief and customs, the selection of victims according to their age and gender, the systematic massacre of men, young people and older women, the forced conversion to radical Sunni Islam, indoctrination under duress, enslavement and the physical and psychological abuse of women and children, trafficking of women and children between fighters, demonstrates the will to destroy the Yazidi community established in the Mount Sinjar region, considered a threat to the establishment of the Caliphate, since it is an apostate.

IS institutionalised sexual violence to destroy Yazidi women and girls.

These acts caused serious physical and mental harm to Yazidi women and children and constitute a flagrant violation of their physical and psychological integrity on the grounds of their religion.

Mass rape perpetrated systematically against a population has profound and lasting consequences on

the mental health of survivors, as well as on their families and their whole community.

They cause mental disorders in women such as depression, anxiety, dissociation, sleep disorders and sexual dysfunction. Their suffering is compounded by the fact that they have endured unwanted pregnancies and have had to choose between abandoning their children and giving up on rejoining their communities.

Surviving women also suffered psychologically from the loss of family members, the brutal killing of their fathers, sons or brothers, the lack of certainty about the fate of their relatives displaced or abducted by IS.

IS has also prevented births within the ethnic and religious group formed by the Yazidis, with the aim of wiping them out, since the weight of tradition prevents the community from perpetuating outside the group.

Such acts, committed methodically and on a large scale, could not have been perpetrated without the planning and participation of numerous individuals, including the accused.

Through his actions, the accused contributed to the dispersal of surviving Yazidi women and subsequently to their enslavement, with the aim of preventing their survival as members of their religious and ethnic community.

By committing these crimes, he acted with the clear intention of destroying them physically and morally, but also with the intention of undermining, through these women, the very existence of the Yazidi ethnic and religious group, beyond purely impulsive motives or personal gain.

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Delivered at a public hearing of the Court of Assizes of the Brussels-Capital Administrative District, **on Thursday 13 November 2025** and signed in accordance with Article 353 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the president and the registrar.

RegistrarPresident

**COURT OF ASSIZES
OF THE BRUSSELS-CAPITAL
ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT**

10th session of 2025

FD30.F1.29941-21

Criminal judgment

The Court of Assizes of the Brussels-Capital Administrative District, sitting in Brussels,

With regard to the judgment of the Indictment Division of the Court of Appeal sitting in Brussels, handed down on 11 February 2025, on the indictment of and referral to the Court of Assizes of Brussels-Capital Administrative District, of:

9019/2025

alias,

alias

alias

Born on in of nationality automatically removed
from the address located at
with no known address to date.

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Accused of

A. genocide - Article 136 bis. 1, and Article 136 quinquies (1) of the Criminal Code.

In Syria and Iraq, on unspecified dates between 2 August 2014 and 14 April 2019,

Committed, in times of peace or war, the crime of genocide constituting a crime under international law, in accordance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948 approved by the Law of 26 June 1951, in this case with the intention of destroying, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such, to having committed, in particular, murder and serious bodily or mental harm to an unspecified number of persons, members of the Yazidi religious community.

B. crimes against humanity - Art. 136 ter(7) of the Criminal Code.

Committed, in times of peace or war, crime against humanity, being one of the acts defined by the Statute of the International Criminal Court, committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population and in the knowledge of that attack, in this case rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilisation and any other form of sexual violence of comparable seriousness, namely having committed the crime of rape and subjected the following persons to sexual slavery:

In Syria, on unspecified dates between 1 November 2014 and 31 December 2016:

- a) _____ born on _____ : on unspecified dates between 1 May 2015 and 30 September 2015.
- b) _____ born on _____ : on unspecified dates between 1 and 31 December 2016.
- c) _____ born on _____ : on unspecified dates between 1 November 2014 and 31 December 2016.

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With regard to the indictment issued as a result of this judgment by the federal prosecutor, on 1 September 2025, which was read out by [...], federal magistrate.

The following is heard:

- the witnesses listed in the judgment of the preliminary hearing of Tuesday 30 September 2025 and the witness heard under the discretionary power of the president;
- the civil parties, both on their own behalf and through their legal representatives, [...] and [...], solicitors at the Brussels Bar, in support of the prosecution;
- The federal prosecutor, represented by his federal magistrate, [...], in support of the prosecution;

As the accused is not present.

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Pursuant to the judgment handed down on Thursday 13 November 2025 arising from the jury's guilty verdict and for the reasons set out therein,

the accused _____ *alias* _____ *alias*
alias _____ was convicted of the offence of having,

In Syria and Iraq, on unspecified dates between 2 August 2014 and 14 April 2019,

Committed, in times of peace or war, the crime of genocide constituting a crime under international

law, in accordance with the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948 approved by the Law of 26 June 1951, in this case with the intention of destroying, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group as such, to having committed, in particular, murder and/or serious bodily or mental harm to an unspecified number of persons, members of the Yazidi religious community.

In Syria, on unspecified dates between 1 November 2014 and 31 December 2016:

Committed, in times of peace or war, crime against humanity, being one of the acts defined by the Statute of the International Criminal Court, committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population and in the knowledge of that attack, in this case rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilisation and any other form of sexual violence of comparable seriousness, namely having committed the crime of rape and subjected the following persons to sexual slavery:

- a) _____, born on _____, *declaring that she was born on _____* : on unspecified dates between 1 May 2015 and 30 September 2015.
- b) _____, born on _____ : on unspecified dates between 1 and 31 December 2016.
- c) _____, born on _____, on unspecified dates between 1 November 2014 and 31 December 2016.

for having:

- given the order, even if not carried out, to commit the offence referred to above;
- or proposed or offered to commit this offence, or accepted a similar proposition or offer;
- or incited the commission of this offence, even if the incitation was not followed by any action;
- or participated, within the meaning of Articles 66 and 67 of the Criminal Code, in this offence, even if the participation has not *been* followed by any action, namely:
 - a) committed this crime or directly cooperated in its commission;
 - b) or by any means whatsoever, provided assistance for the commission of this crime such that, without his assistance, this crime could not have been committed;
 - c) or by means of gifts, promises, threats, abuse of authority or of power, machinations or criminal devices, directly incited this crime;
 - d) or through statements at meetings or in public places, or through writings, printed documents, images or emblems of any kind that are displayed, distributed or sold, put on sale or displayed visibly to the public, directly incited this crime to be committed;
 - e) or given instructions for the commission of this crime;
 - f) or procured weapons, instruments or any other means used in this crime, in the knowledge that they would be put to that use;
 - g) or, apart from the case referred to in point b) above, knowingly aided or abetted the perpetrator of this crime in its preparation or facilitation or in its accomplishment;
- or failed to act within the limits of his capacity to act, even though he was aware of orders given with a view to committing the offence or of facts that initiated the commission of the offence, when he could have prevented its commission or put an end to it.

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Having heard the Crown Prosecutor's closing speech in support of the application of the law.

The acts committed by _____, *alias* _____ *alias* _____ *alias* _____, _____ and mentioned above in sub-lit. A and B are classified as crimes by law and are punishable by criminal sentences under Articles 66, 67, 136 *bis*, 136 *ter* 7 and 136 *quinquies* (1), 136 *septies*, 136 *octies*, 375 ancien, 392, 393, 394, 417/5 and 417/11 of the Criminal Code.

The accused _____ is found guilty of several crimes.

Where several crimes are committed, only the severest sentence is handed down.

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Following a proposal by the president, it was decided, by an absolute majority, that the grounds for determining the sentence imposed would be stated.

There are no mitigating circumstances with regard to the accused.

The accused was found guilty of extremely serious crimes, motivated by his deadly ideology based on religious discrimination, resulting in the violation of fundamental human rights, such as the right to life and security.

The genocide and widespread and systematic attack against the Yazidi population caused serious and irreparable harm to members of this community and their children.

Through these actions, the accused has undermined the fundamental values of the human community.

His persistent behaviour over a long period of time shows complete disregard for the physical and psychological integrity of human beings, to the point of considering young women as objects over which he exercised absolute ownership.

Even taking into account Article 65(2) of the Criminal Code, a legal provision referred to by the federal prosecutor in his closing speech, there does not appear to be any reason, on account of a sentence imposed in a previous judgment, to impose a sentence here that is lower than the sentence provided for by law.

In view of the severity of the life sentence imposed, the accused shall be permanently deprived of the rights referred to in Article 31(1) of the Criminal Code.

Furthermore, through his actions, the accused has shown himself to be largely unworthy of participating in the organisation of society.

It is therefore necessary to impose on him a prohibition on exercising the right referred to in Article 31(2) of the Criminal Code, for a period specified in the pronouncement of this judgment, which takes into account the extreme seriousness of the acts he committed.

Given the severity of the life sentence imposed, this judgment shall be printed in extract form and displayed in the municipality where the crime was committed and in the city of Brussels where the judgment was handed down.

ON THESE GROUNDS,

THE COURT,

After deliberating with the jury in accordance with the provisions of Article 343 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

With regard to Articles:

- 1, 7, 8, 9, 18, 19, 31, 62, 66, 67, 136 *bis*, 136 *ter* 7 and 136 *quinquies* (1), 136 *septies*, 136 *octies*, 375 ancien, 392, 393, 394, 417/5 and 417/11 of the Criminal Code;
- 8 and 21 *bis* of the preliminary title of the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- 226, 227, 341, 343, 344, 345, 346, 352 and 353 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;
- 11, 12, 13, 19, 21, 31 to 38, 41, 48, 68(1), of the amended Law of 15 June 1935 on the use of languages in judicial matters;
- 28 to 41 of the amended Law of 1 August 1985 on tax and other measures;
- the Royal Decree of 18 December 1986, as amended by the Royal Decree of 19 December 2003; 1 and 3 of the amended Law of 5 March 1952 on additional decimals on criminal fines;

Sentences

alias

alias

alias

for the offences of which he has been found guilty by the jury, to:

- LIFE IMPRISONMENT

Sentences

alias

alias

alias

, to pay the costs of the proceedings against the public prosecutor, currently estimated at eleven thousand sixty-six euro and eighty-seven cents (**EUR 11 066.87**).

Sentences him to pay twenty-five euro (EUR 25) increased by additional decimals, i.e. (EUR 25.00 x 8), two hundred euro (EUR 200.00), as a contribution to the Special Fund for the Support of Victims of Intentional Acts of Violence and Occasional Rescuers.

Sentences him to pay sixty-one euro and one cent (EUR 61.01) in compensation pursuant to Article 91 of the Royal Decree of 28 December 1950 laying down general regulations on legal costs in criminal matters, as reinstated by Article 1 of the Royal Decree of 28 August 2020.

States that the convicted person *alias*, *alias* *alias*, shall be prohibited **FOR LIFE** from exercising the rights listed in Article 31(1) 1 to 6 of the Criminal

Code.

States that the convicted person *alias*, *alias* *alias*, shall be disqualified from voting FOR LIFE.

The convicted person is hereby stripped of all titles, ranks, functions, positions and public offices he may hold.

States that this judgment shall be printed in extract form and displayed in the municipality where the crime was committed and in the city of Brussels where the judgment was handed down.

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Delivered at a public hearing of the Court of Assizes of Brussels, on Friday 14 November 2025, where the following were present and sitting:

[...] Counsellor at the Court of Appeal sitting in Brussels,
President of the Court of Assizes of Brussels,

[...] Honorary judge at the French-speaking court of first instance
of Brussels, Assessor,

[...] Honorary judge at the French-speaking court of first instance
of Brussels, Assessor,

[...] Federal magistrate,

[...] Registrar at the French-speaking court of first instance of
Brussels.

Mmes., Messrs.,

, jurors.

And signed in accordance with Article 353 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the president and the registrar.

[...]
Registrar

[...]
President

