



## OPEN DAY

23 September 2012



## Hundreds visit the Tribunal on The Hague International Day

Over 650 members of the public visited the Tribunal as part of the fifth annual 'International Day' organised by the Municipality of The Hague. The extraordinary number of visitors amply demonstrates the abiding interest the public have in the work of the ICTY.

The Tribunal's President, Judge Theodor Meron, opened the event. "In the nearly twenty years since it was founded, the ICTY has proven itself to be an extraordinarily effective institution. As of last summer, the Tribunal has no outstanding fugitives...a track record that courts in most national jurisdictions would envy," he told the gathered audience.

Members of the public were given the rare chance of entering one of the Tribunal's courtrooms and to listen presentations by

ICTY staff on how the courtrooms operate. An exhibition and film introduced visitors to the work of the Tribunal, whilst question and answer sessions with Judge Alphons Orie and Registrar John Hocking gave visitors an insight into the Tribunal's core activities.

There was also a special screening of the documentary 'Sexual Violence and the Triumph of Justice', produced by the Tribunal's Outreach office. ICTY officials were on hand throughout the day to greet

visitors and answer their questions.

The ICTY also welcomed visitors to its stand at the International Fair, held at the World Forum Convention Centre on the same day. The Fair provided international organisations, embassies and NGOs based in The Hague with an occasion to present themselves to over one thousand visitors.



## IN THE COURTROOMS

## Perišić appeal hearings scheduled

The appeals hearing in the case of Momčilo Perišić has been scheduled for Tuesday, 30 October, commencing at 9 a.m. A timetable for the hearing can be found in the scheduling order issued by the Chamber.

On 6 September 2011, Perisic - the most senior officer and Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav Army from 26 August 1993 to 24 November 1998 - was found guilty of aiding and abetting murders, inhumane acts, persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds, and attacks on civilians in Sarajevo and Srebrenica. He was also found guilty of failing to punish his subordinates for their crimes of murder, attacks on civilians and injuring and wounding civilians

during the rocket attacks on Zagreb on 2 and 3 May 1995. He was sentenced to 27 years' imprisonment.

## Status conferences

Rule 65 bis of the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure and Evidence calls for status conferences to be held within 120 days following the initial appearance of an accused, and thereafter within 120 days of the previous status conference. The conferences allow all parties to review the status of the case, and allow the accused the opportunity to raise issues in relation thereto, including their mental and physical condition.

For cases at the appeal stage, Rule 65 bis calls for status conferences to be held within the same time frame following the filing of a notice of appeal.

## Šainović et al. - 12 September

On 26 February 2009, a Trial Chamber convicted former senior Serbian political and military leaders Nikola Šainović, Nebojša Pavković and Sreten Lukić of deportation, other inhumane acts (forcible transfer), murder, and persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds, and sentenced each of the three men to 22 years' imprisonment.

By the same verdict, former senior military leaders Dragoljub Ojdanić and Vladimir Lazarević were found guilty of deportation and other inhumane acts (forcible transfer) and each sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

Former Serbian president Milan Milutinović was found not guilty on all charges.



## IN THE COURTROOMS

### Goran Hadžić - 13 September

Hadžić, formerly the president of the self-proclaimed Serbian Autonomous District Slavonia, Baranja and Western Srem and subsequently president of the Republic of Serbian Krajina, was arrested on 20 July 2011. His trial is scheduled to commence on 16 October 2012.

### Gotovina et al. - 18 September

On 15 April 2011, former Croatian generals Ante Gotovina and Mladen Markač were found guilty of persecution, deportation, murder, inhumane acts, plunder of public and private property, wanton destruction, and cruel treatment, and sentenced, respectively, to 24 and 18 years of imprisonment. Another former Croat general, Ivan Čermak, was acquitted of all charges by the same judgement.

### Lukić and Lukić - 24 September

On 20 July 2009, Milan Lukić, the leader of a Serbian paramilitary group known as the 'White Eagles' or the 'Avengers', was found by a Trial Chamber to be guilty of personally murdering at least 132 Bosnian Muslim civilians. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. His cousin, Sredoje Lukić, a member of the same paramilitary group, was sentenced by the same judgement to 30 years' imprisonment.

### Popović et al.

On 26 September, a status conference was held in the Popović et al. case.

On 10 June 2010, Vujadin Popović, formerly the Chief of Security of the Drina Corps of the Bosnian Serb Army (VRS), and Ljubiša Beara, formerly Chief of Security in the VRS Main staff, were found guilty of genocide, extermination, murder and persecution and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Drago Nikolić, formerly the Chief of Security in the Zvornik Brigade, was found guilty of aiding and abetting genocide, extermination, murder and persecution and sentenced to 35 years' imprisonment.

Ljubomir Borovčanin, formerly Deputy Commander of the Republika Srpska Ministry of Internal Affairs Special Police Brigade, was convicted of aiding and abetting extermination, murder, persecution and forcible transfer, and was sentenced to 17 years' imprisonment.

Radivoje Miletić, formerly the Chief of the Administration for Operations and Training at the VRS Main Staff, was found guilty of murder, persecution and forcible transfer. He was sentenced to 19 years' imprisonment.

Milan Gvero, formerly the Assistant Commander for Moral, Legal and Religious Affairs of the VRS Main Staff, was found guilty of persecution and inhumane acts, and was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.

Vinko Pandurević, formerly Commander of the Zvornik Brigade, was found guilty of aiding and abetting murder, persecution and inhumane acts. He was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment.



## STATUS OF CASES

### CASES IN PRE TRIAL

Hadžić	• Pleaded not guilty on 24 August 2011
--------	--

### CASES AT TRIAL

Haradinaj <i>et al.</i>	• Closing arguments took place on 25, 26 and 27 June 2012
Karadžić	• The Defence case is scheduled to commence on 16 October 2012
Mladić	• The trial commenced on 16 May 2012
Prlić <i>et al.</i>	• Closing arguments took place between 7 February and 2 March 2011
Šešelj	• The parties presented their closing arguments between 5 and 20 March 2012
Stanišić & Simatović	• The Defence case commenced on 15 June 2011
Stanišić & Župljanin	• Closing arguments took place from 29 May until 1 June 2012
Tolimir	• Closing arguments took place on 14, 15 and 16 August 2012

### CASES ON APPEAL

Đorđević	• The trial judgement was pronounced on 23 February 2011 (sentence: 27 years' imprisonment) • Both the Prosecution and the Defence have filed their appeal briefs
Gotovina <i>et al.</i>	• The trial judgement was pronounced on 15 April 2011 (sentences: Gotovina - 24 years' imprisonment; Markač - 18 years' imprisonment) • The appeal hearing took place on 14 May 2012
Lukić & Lukić	• The trial judgement was pronounced on 20 July 2009 (sentences: Milan Lukić - life imprisonment; Sredoje Lukić - 30 years' imprisonment) • The appeal hearing took place on 14 and 15 September 2011
Perišić	• The trial judgement was pronounced on 6 September 2011 (sentence: 27 years' imprisonment) • The appeal hearing is scheduled to take place on 30 October 2012
Popović <i>et al.</i>	• The trial judgement was pronounced on 10 June 2010 (sentences: Popović - life imprisonment; Beara - life imprisonment; Nikolić - 35 years' imprisonment; Borovčanin - 17 years' imprisonment; Miletić - 19 years' imprisonment; Gvero - 5 years' imprisonment; Pandurević - 13 years' imprisonment) • Both the Prosecution and the Defence have filed their appeal briefs in respect of all accused except Borovčanin, whose sentence is therefore final
Šainović <i>et al.</i>	• The trial judgement was pronounced on 26 February 2009 (sentences: Šainović - 22 years' imprisonment; Ojdanić - 15 years' imprisonment; Pavković - 22 years' imprisonment; Lazarević - 15 years' imprisonment; Lukić - 22 years' imprisonment; Milutinović - acquitted) • Both the Prosecution and the Defence have filed their appeal briefs in respect of all accused except Milutinović, whose acquittal is therefore final

### CONTEMPT CASES

Rašić	• The trial judgement was pronounced on 7 February 2012 (sentence: 12 months' imprisonment) • Both the Prosecution and the Defence have filed their appeal briefs
Šešelj	• Second contempt case - the trial judgement was pronounced on 31 October 2011 (sentence: 18 months' imprisonment) • On 14 November 2011, the Amicus Curiae Prosecutor filed his notice of appeal
Šešelj	• Third contempt case - the trial commenced on 12 June 2012. The judgement was issued on 28 June 2012 (sentence: two years' imprisonment)

## FACTS & FIGURES

### 161 INDIVIDUALS INDICTED

Since the very first hearing (a deferral request in the Tadić case) on 8 November 1994, the Tribunal has indicted a total of 161 individuals, and has already completed proceedings with regard to 126 of them:

13 have been acquitted, 64 sentenced (25 have been transferred, 36 have served their term, and three died while serving their sentence), 13 have had their cases transferred to local courts.

126	Total number of accused whose proceedings have been completed.
36	Cases terminated (either because indictments were withdrawn or because the accused died, before or after transfer to the Tribunal).
35	Proceedings are on-going with regard to 35 accused: 17 are at the appeals stage, 17 are currently on trial, and one is at the pre-trial stage.
34	A further 34 individuals have been or are the subject of contempt proceedings.

Extracts of, and/or quotes from, legal documents are not authoritative; only the Order, Decision or Judgement in its entirety reflects the opinion of the Trial Chamber and/or the Appeals Chamber.