

# GLOBAL SPREAD OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

## Dates of Establishment

1945 & 1946  
Nuremberg & Tokyo  
International Military Tribunals

1993  
UN International Criminal Tribunal  
for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

1994  
UN International Criminal Tribunal  
for Rwanda (ICTR)

1999  
Hybrid Courts in Kosovo

2000  
East Timor and Indonesia\*

2002  
Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL)

2002  
International Criminal Court (ICC)

2005  
War Crimes Section, State Court,  
Bosnia and Herzegovina

2006  
Extraordinary Chambers  
in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)

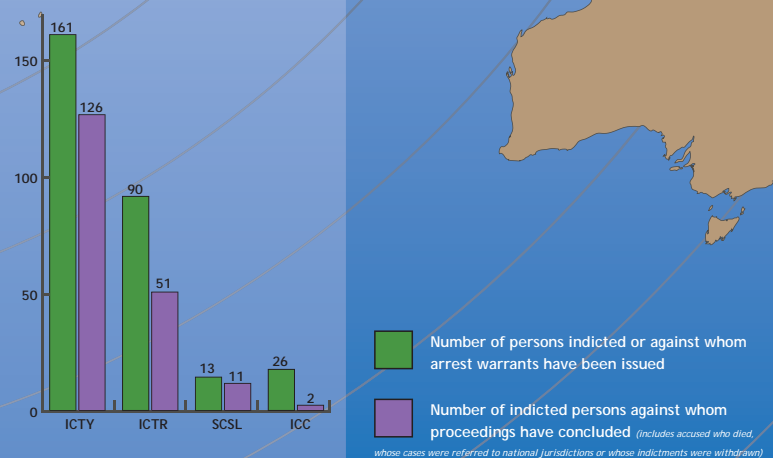
2007  
Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL)

\* Special Panels for Serious Crimes, Serious Crimes Investigation  
Team and the Indonesian ad hoc Tribunal for East Timor

- Crime scenes or origin of Accused
- Courts (in same country as crime scenes or origin of Accused)
- Courts (in different country from crime scenes or origin of Accused)

## Key Figures

as of April 2012



**25.05.1993**  
The International Criminal  
Tribunal for the former  
Yugoslavia (ICTY) is established  
by the UN Security Council to  
sit in The Hague,  
The Netherlands.



**07.11.1994**  
ICTY issues first indictment  
(Dragan Nikolić) for crimes in  
Bosnia and Herzegovina.

**08.11.1994**  
The International Criminal  
Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) is  
established by the UN Security  
Council to sit in Arusha,  
Tanzania.



**07.05.1996**  
The first ICTY trial begins  
(Duško Tadić).

**29.11.1996**  
First ICTY judgement (Dražen  
Erdemović, "Srebrenica").

**17.07.1998**  
Adoption of the Rome Statute,  
providing for the establishment  
of the permanent International  
Criminal Court (ICC).



**02.09.1998**  
First-ever conviction for rape as  
a crime against humanity, and  
first ICTR conviction for  
genocide, in the ICTR case of  
Jean-Paul Akayesu.

**24.05.1999**  
The ICTY issues the first  
indictment by an international  
court against a sitting head of  
state: Yugoslav President  
Slobodan Milošević is charged  
with crimes in Kosovo.



**06.03.2000**  
Special Panels with local and  
international judges open in  
East Timor. Established by the  
country's UN administration,  
the panels work in parallel with  
the *ad hoc* Human Rights Court  
in Indonesia to prosecute  
persons allegedly responsible  
for atrocities committed during  
the 1999 conflict.



**22.02.2001**  
First-ever convictions for  
enslavement as a crime against  
humanity, and first ICTY  
convictions for rape as a crime  
against humanity, in the case of  
Kunarac *et al.*

**16.01.2002**  
The Special Court for Sierra  
Leone is established in  
Freetown. The Court has a  
mixed international and local  
bench.



**12.02.2002**  
The trial of Slobodan Milošević  
begins at the ICTY, following his  
transfer into Tribunal custody  
on 29 June 2001.

**01.07.2002**  
The ICC - the world's first  
permanent war crimes court -  
begins operating in The Hague.

**19.04.2004**  
First ICTY conviction for aiding  
and abetting genocide, in the  
case of Radislav Krstić  
(Srebrenica).

**09.03.2005**  
Mixed panels of national and  
international judges start  
adjudicating cases in the War  
Crimes Chamber of the Court of  
Bosnia and Herzegovina. The  
establishment of this Chamber  
was advocated by the ICTY as a  
vital legacy endeavour needed  
to further strengthen the rule  
of law in the region of the  
former Yugoslavia.

**18.01.2006**  
The Extraordinary Chambers in  
the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC)  
begin operating. The joint  
Cambodia-UN court prosecutes  
those believed to be most  
responsible for the 1975-1979  
Khmer Rouge mass murders.

**30.05.2007**  
The Special Tribunal for  
Lebanon is created by the UN  
Security Council as agreed with  
the Lebanese government, to  
punish those responsible for the  
assassination of Prime Minister  
Rafik Hariri and others.



**04.06.2007**  
The trial of Charles Taylor,  
former President of Liberia,  
begins before a Trial Chamber  
of the SCSL, sitting in  
The Hague.

**30.07.2008**  
Bosnian Serb leader Radovan  
Karadžić is transferred to the  
ICTY to face trial for genocide

and other alleged crimes  
committed in Bosnia and  
Herzegovina.



**26.01.2009**  
First ICC trial - that of Thomas  
Lubanga Dyilo - begins.

**25.02.2009**  
First-ever conviction for forced  
marriage as a crime against  
humanity in the SCSL case  
against three Revolutionary  
United Front leaders.

**26.02.2009**  
An ICTY Trial Chamber  
sentences five senior Serb  
officials to a combined total of  
96 years' imprisonment for  
crimes committed in Kosovo  
during the 1999 conflict.

**04.03.2009**  
The ICC issues an arrest  
warrant for Sudan's President  
Omar al-Bashir for war crimes  
and crimes against humanity in  
Darfur. The charge of genocide  
is added to his indictment on 12  
July 2010.



**17.03.2009**  
The ICTY Appeals Chamber  
sentences Momčilo Krajišnik, one  
of the highest-ranking wartime  
members of the Bosnian Serb  
leadership, to 20 years'  
imprisonment for crimes  
committed during the Bosnian  
conflict.

**26.10.2009**  
The trial of Radovan Karadžić  
begins at the ICTY.

**10.06.2010**  
A Trial Chamber sentences two  
accused to life imprisonment  
for genocide and five others to  
a combined total of 89 years'  
imprisonment for crimes  
committed in Srebrenica in July  
1995.

**26.07.2010**  
The ECCC Trial Chamber finds  
Kaing Guek Eav, aka Comrade  
Duch, guilty of crimes against  
humanity and grave breaches of  
the Geneva Conventions, and  
sentences him to 35 years'  
imprisonment.



**21.12.2010**  
The UN Security Council  
establishes the Residual  
Mechanism for International  
Tribunals, to continue the  
jurisdiction, rights, obligations  
and essential functions of the  
ICTY and the ICTR once the two  
Tribunals close down.

**23.02.2011**  
An ICTY Trial Chamber  
sentences Serbian former  
public security chief and  
assistant interior minister  
Vlastimir Đorđević to 27 years  
in prison, having found him  
guilty of war crimes and crimes  
against humanity.

**26.02.2011**  
The UN Security Council refers  
the Libya situation to the ICC,  
the first time the Council has  
voted unanimously on such a  
referral.

**08.03.2011**  
The ICC issues summonses to six  
Kenyans accused of  
involvement in that country's  
2007-2008 post-election  
violence.

**03.06.2011**  
Ratko Mladić makes his initial  
appearance before the ICTY,  
following his transfer to the  
Tribunal's custody on 31 May  
2011.

**24.06.2011**  
Pauline Nyiramasuhuko  
becomes the first woman to be  
convicted of genocide, after  
being found guilty by an ICTR  
Trial Chamber.

**27.06.2011**  
The ICC issues an arrest  
warrant for Libyan leader  
Muammar Gaddafi.



**30.06.2011**  
The STL issues arrest warrants  
for four men allegedly involved  
in the assassination of Rafik  
Hariri.

**20.07.2011**  
The last remaining ICTY war  
crimes fugitive, Goran Hadžić,  
is arrested in Serbia.



UNITED NATIONS - NATIONS UNIES  
International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia  
Tribunal Pénal International pour l'ex-Yougoslavie