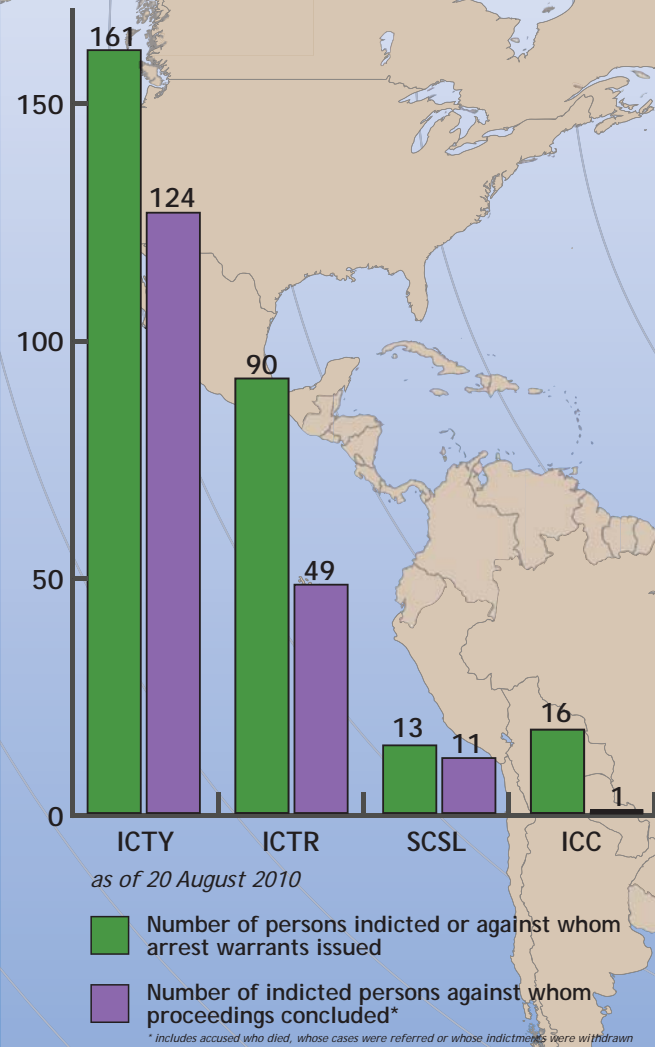


# GLOBAL SPREAD OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

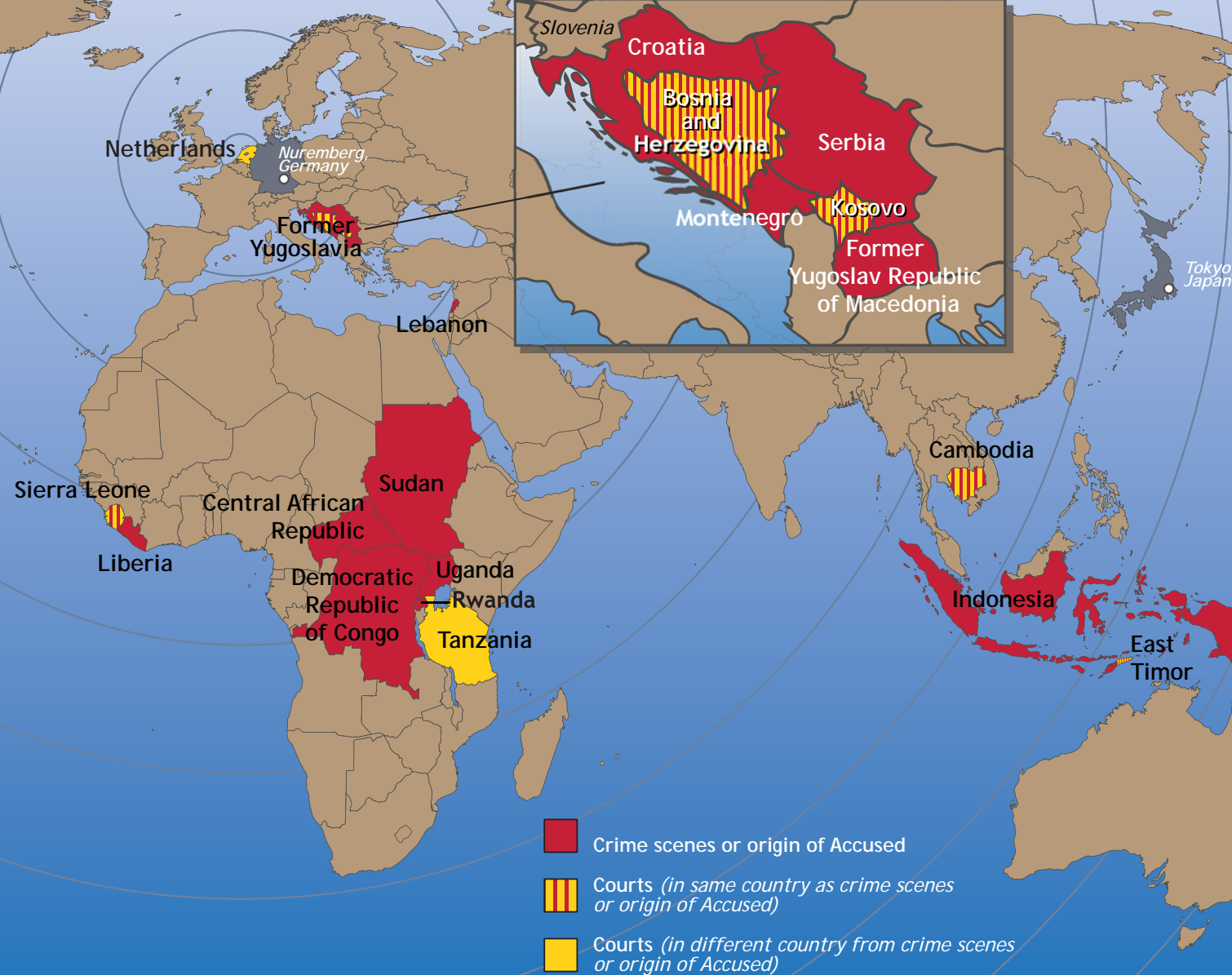
## Key Figures



## 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



**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**  
First ICTY 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.

**10.06.1999**  
The United Nations Interim Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) is created to oversee the re-establishment of Kosovo's justice system, including courts with both local and international prosecutors and judges to hear war crimes cases.

**06.03.2000**  
Special Panels with local and international judges open in East Timor, established by the country's UN administration to work in parallel with the *ad hoc* Human Rights Court in Indonesia to prosecute those persons responsible for the atrocities of 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.*

**29.06.2001**  
Slobodan Milošević is transferred into the custody of ICTY.

**16.01.2002**  
The Special Court for Sierra Leone is established in Freetown by agreement between the UN and the country's government, with a mixed international and local bench.

**12.02.2002**  
The Trial of Slobodan Milošević begins at the ICTY.

**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**  
The War Crimes Chamber in the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina starts adjudicating war crimes cases by mixed panels of international and national judges. Its establishment was advocated by the ICTY as a vital legacy endeavour needed to further strengthen the rule of law.

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

**17.03.2006**  
First arrest of an ICC accused: Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**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.

**20.06.2007**  
First-ever international court conviction for conscripting child soldiers in the SCSL case against three leaders of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council.

**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.

**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 politicians, military and police officials to a combined total of 96 years' imprisonment for crimes committed against Albanians in Kosovo during the 1999 conflict.

**05.03.2009**  
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.

**30.03.2009**  
The first trial before the ECCC opens against former prison commander Kaing Guek Eav, a.k.a. Duch.

**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. This is the largest ICTY trial to date.