



Monday 4 December 2006

Highlights of 20/11/2006 through 01/12/2006 - No. 03

[22 November](#)**Virtual visit of the
ICTY Detention
Unit**

The Tribunal launches a seven-minute video of the ICTY's Detention Unit on its website. The video, with English commentary (other languages will be available in due course), shows scenes from the detention facility, including a detainee's room, the detainees' common area, the lawyers' meeting room, medical facilities, weight room and gym, the library, spiritual room and the educational and occupational therapy facilities.

The video is an addition to the Detention Unit page on the ICTY website which has also recently added a photo gallery of the detention facility. You can read the text and view both the video and photographs by going to the Detention Unit under ICTY at A Glance: <http://www.un.org/icty/glance-e/index.htm>

[23 November](#)**Blaškić case
concluded**

The Appeals Chamber brings the case against Tihomir Blaškić to a close by rejecting the Prosecution's request for a review of the Appeal Judgement of 29 June 2004.

A press release including a link with the Appeals Chamber's Decision was issued as follows: RH/MOW/1128e at <http://www.un.org/icty/latest-e/index.htm>

[27, 29 and 30
November, and
1 December](#)**Šešelj : Trial
Chamber again
imposes Counsel,
opens the trial,
and adjourns
scheduled
hearings**

The trial of Vojislav Šešelj opens in the absence of the accused, who has been refusing food and medicines since 10 November and refuses to appear in court. As a consequence, minutes before opening the trial, the Trial Chamber terminated the self-representation status of the accused and instructed [his] "stand-by counsel [Mr. Hooper and Mr. O'Shea] to permanently take over the conduct of the Defence." Following the completion of the Prosecution's opening statement, on Tuesday 28 November, the trial adjourned until Wednesday 6 December, as initially scheduled.

On 29 November, the Accused was transferred to the penitentiary hospital.

On 30 November, the Tribunal expressed "its grave concern about the actions of the accused Vojislav Šešelj, who by refusing to accept food, medicine, and medical care while in the custody of the Tribunal's Detention Unit is seriously jeopardizing his health."

On 1 December, the Trial Chamber issues an Order adjourning the hearings, in light of the medical situation of the accused.

[28 November](#)**100TH CASE
CONCLUDED:
Simić sentenced
to 15 years
by the Appeals
Chamber**

The Appeals Chamber grants in part the appeal by Blagoje Simić against the Trial Chamber's Judgement of 17 October 2003 and reduces his sentence from 17 to 15 years' imprisonment. The Simić case is the 100th to be definitely adjudicated by the Tribunal (see box on page 3).

The summary of the Appeals Chamber's Judgement is available as follows: <http://www.un.org/icty/pressreal/2006/p1130e-summary.htm>

[28 November](#)**D. Milošević
on trial as of
10 January 2007**

A co-accused of Stanislav Galić in the siege of Sarajevo case (see also article below), Dragomir Milošević is charged with three counts of violations of the laws or customs of war (terror and attacks on civilians) and four counts of crimes against humanity (murder and inhumane acts).

In July 2005, the Referral Bench denied a Prosecution's Motion for the referral of the Dragomir Milošević case for trial in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Referral Bench considered that the gravity of the crimes charged and the level of responsibility of the accused, particularly when they are considered in combination, requires that the present case be tried at the Tribunal. "

[30 November](#)
**Prosecutor in
Sarajevo**

Carla Del Ponte meets with the High Representative, Christian Schwarz-Schilling, and with the members of the Joint Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Nebojša Radmanović, Haris Silajdžić and Željko Komšić.

[30 November](#)
**FIRST
APPLICATION OF
MAXIMUM
PENALTY:
Galić sentenced to
life by the Appeals
Chamber**

A former Bosnian Serb Army commander, Stanislav Galić is sentenced to life imprisonment for his role in the campaign of sniping and shelling against civilians in Sarajevo from September 1992 to August 1994.

Rejecting all grounds of appeal by Galić, the Appeals Chamber notes that the Trial Chamber relied on a plethora of evidence to demonstrate that terrorisation of the civilian population was the primary purpose of the campaign of sniping and shelling and that Galić, who held the position of commander of the Bosnian Serb Army Sarajevo-Romanija Corps (SRK), had the intent to spread terror among the civilian population. Sarajevo civilians were indeed made the object of deliberate attack by SRK forces: they were attacked while attending funerals, while in ambulances, trams, and buses, and while cycling. They were attacked while tending gardens, or shopping in markets, or clearing rubbish in the city. Children were targeted while playing or walking in the streets.

With respect to the sentence, the Appeals Chamber found that, although the Trial Chamber did not err in its factual findings and correctly noted the principles governing sentencing, "the sentence of only 20 years was so unreasonable and plainly unjust, in that it underestimated the gravity of Galić's criminal conduct."

The summary of the Appeals Chamber's Judgement is available as follows:
<http://www.un.org/icty/pressreal/2006/p1131e-summary.htm>

**A PREMIERE WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM:
THE ICTY HAS COMPLETED 28 DONATIONS OF FUNCTIONING WRITTEN-OFF GOODS**

Starting as a personal initiative by the Head of the Transport and Logistical Support Unit of the ICTY, an Asset Disposal Unit (ADU) has been formally established within the General Services Section and is now responsible for the organization, planning and physical disposal of assets and expendables written off by the Tribunal.

Donations are a significant part of ADU's ambition to dispose of goods in a responsible and transparent manner. The focus for donations is on organizations with limited resources and organizations operating in related field work and humanitarian aid; other organizations for consideration of donations are schools, universities, libraries, hospitals, orphanages, local IT Centers, local courts, victims associations and any other similar organizations. They are all located in the former Yugoslavia.

To date, the ADU has successfully completed 28 donations, primarily in the form of computers and monitors, to various organizations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Macedonia, Kosovo, and Croatia. Included in these 28 donations are a Hyundai van to an orphanage in Pristina (Kosovo); a van, fire fighting and communication equipment to a fire brigade in Croatia; and fire fighting and communication equipment to fire brigades in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

All donated goods are in working condition, and are transferred from The Hague to the former Yugoslavia via regular truck runs.

The ICTY's ADU is a premiere within the UN system!

ICTY PROCEEDINGS COMPLETED WITH REGARD TO 101 ACCUSED -- OUT OF 161

Since the very first hearing (referral 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 101 of them: five have been acquitted, 48 sentenced (eight are awaiting transfer, 23 have been transferred, 16 have served their term, and one died while serving his sentence), 12 have had their cases transferred to local courts. Another 36 cases have been terminated (either because indictments were withdrawn or because the accused died, before or after transfer to the Tribunal).

Proceedings are on-going with regard to 60 accused: 12 are at the appeals stage, 24 are currently on trial, 18 are on pre-trial and six are still at large.

The figure of the accused at the appeals stage includes Sefer Halilović, Fatmir Limaj and Isak Musliu (who have been acquitted and released but against whom an appeal by the Office of the Prosecutor is running), as well as Amir Kubura and Naser Orić. These two accused have been sentenced and granted early release (Kubura) and release (Orić), but the OTP has appealed against the Trial Chamber's Judgements (Kubura and Orić).

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Registrar: Hans Holthuis. Chief PTV: Christian Chartier
Assistants: Isabelle Lambert, Gea van der Werf

Queries and comments:

Christian Chartier, Editor: +31.70.512.52.40, chartier.icty@un.org
Denise Gustin-Gardella, Assistant Editor: +31.70.512.53.49, gustin.icty@un.org

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Churchillplein 1, 2517 JW The Hague, The Netherlands
www.un.org/icty

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