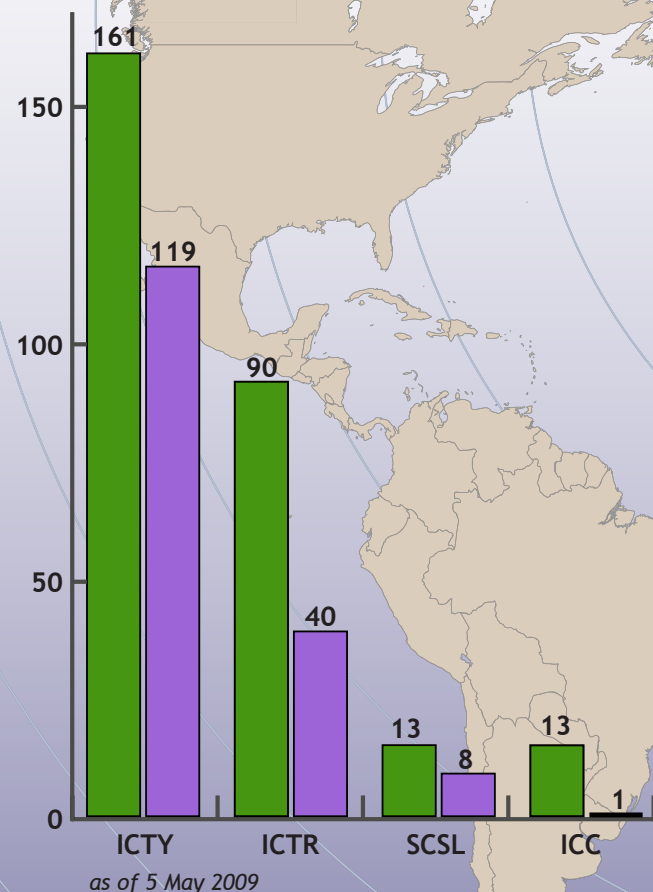
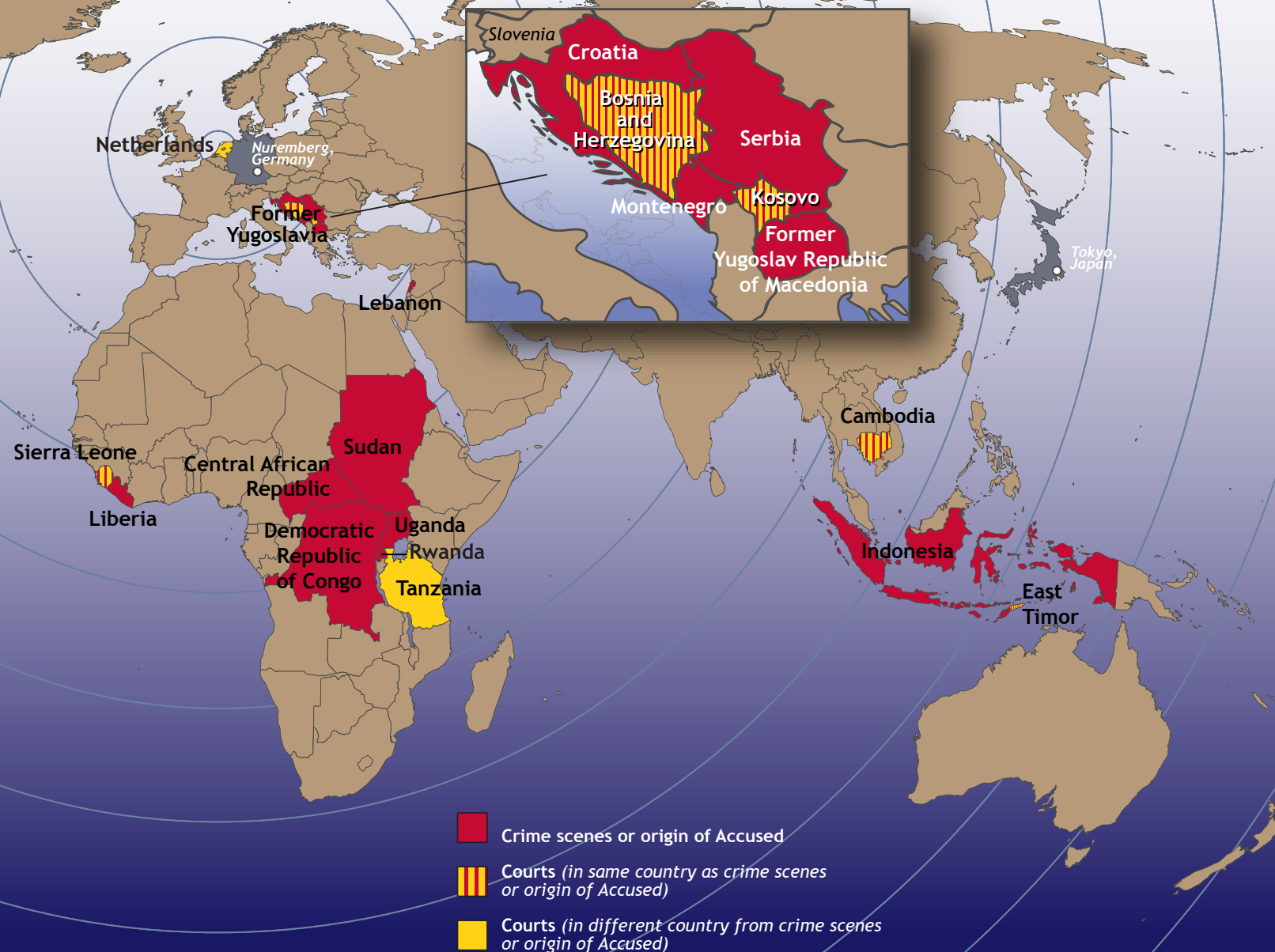


GLOBAL SPREAD OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Key Figures



- Number of persons indicted or against whom arrest warrants issued
- Number of indicted persons against whom proceedings concluded



Dates of Establishment

1945 & 1946
Nuremberg & Tokyo War Crimes 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 Chamber, 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) established by the UN Security Council to sit in The Hague, 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) established by the UN Security Council to sit in Arusha, Tanzania.

07.05.1995

The first trial begins before the ICTY (Duško Tadić).

29.11.1996

ICTY hands down its first judgement (Dražen Erdemović, "Srebrenica").

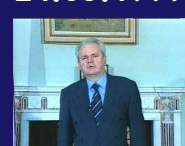
17.07.1998

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

02.09.1998

ICTR issues its first conviction for genocide (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 established by the Security Council. UNMIK oversee the re-establishment of the justice system, including courts with mixed national 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.



29.06.2001

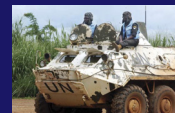
Slobodan Milošević transferred into the custody of the ICTY.

02.08.2001

ICTY first genocide conviction (Radislav Krstić, "Srebrenica").

16.01.2002

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

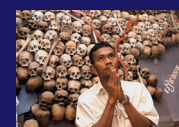
Start of Slobodan Milošević trial at the ICTY.

01.07.2002

The ICC is established following the ratification of the Rome Statute by 60 states. The court is set up in The Hague.

06.06.2003

Cambodia and the UN sign an agreement for joint prosecutions in the Extraordinary Chambers of those most responsible for the 1975-1979 Khmer Rouge mass murders.



23.06.2004

The ICC opens its first investigation, looking into the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), after the government's referral.

29.07.2004

On request of Uganda's government, the ICC starts investigations into the alleged crimes by the rebel Lord's Resistance Army.

09.03.2005

The War Crimes Chamber in the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina commences its work to adjudicate 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 assist the rule of law.

06.06.2005

The ICC Prosecutor launches an investigation into the alleged crimes in Sudan's region of Darfur, after a referral by the UN Security Council.

17.03.2006

The first arrest of an ICC accused as Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, charged with crimes in the DRC, is apprehended in Kinshasa.

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 G. Taylor, former President of Liberia, starts in The Hague before the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

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.



26.02.2009

ICTY 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.

01.03.2009

The Special Tribunal for Lebanon formally commences operations in The Hague.

05.03.2009

ICC issues an arrest warrant for Sudan's President Omar Al Bashir for war crimes and crimes against humanity alleged in Darfur, Sudan.



17.03.2009

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

30.03.2009

The first trial at the Extraordinary Chambers of Cambodia opens against former prison commander, Kaing Guek Eav.