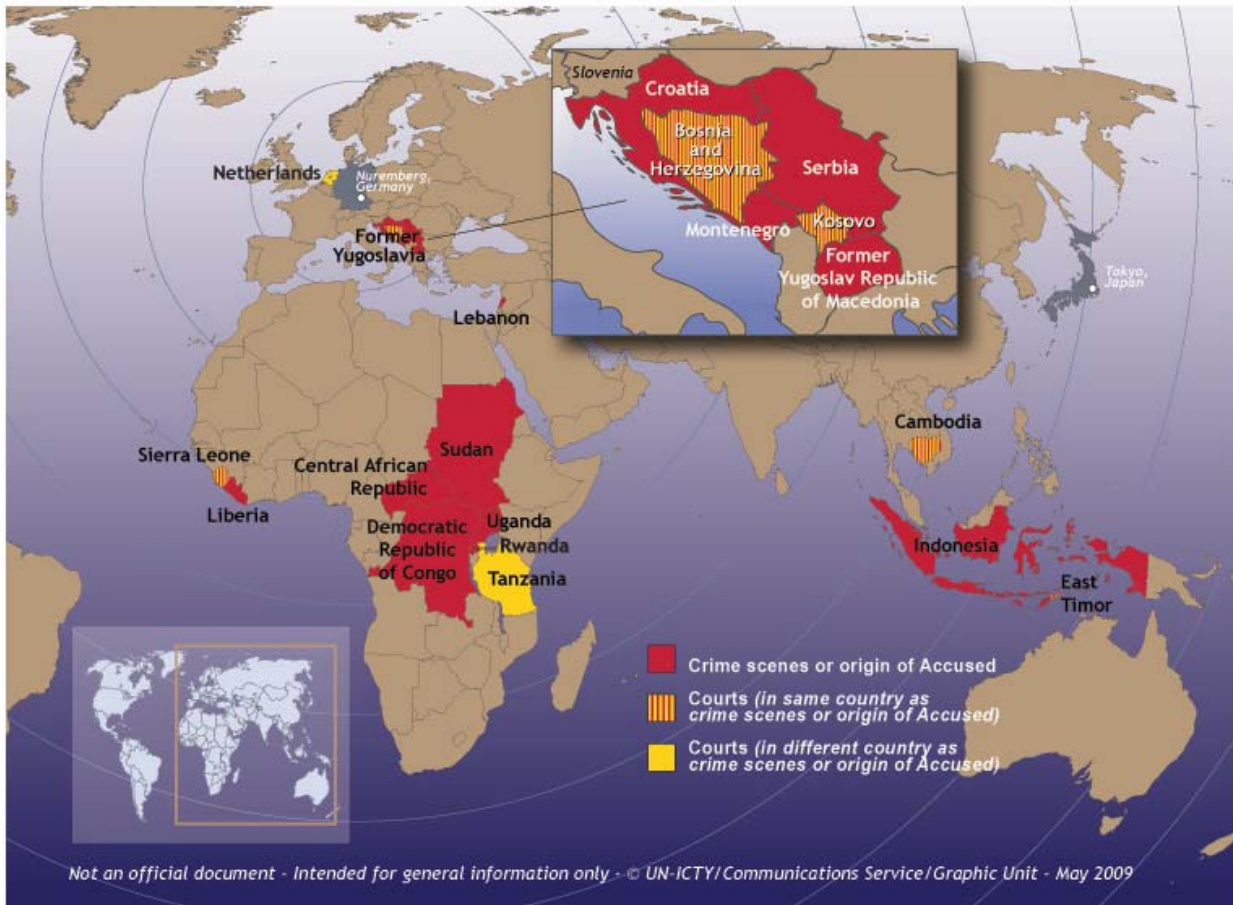
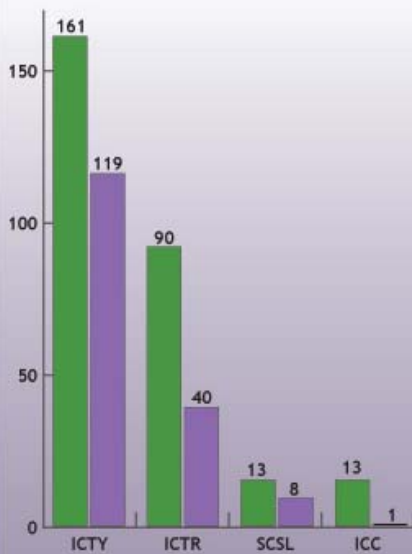


## Global Spread of International Criminal Justice



### Key Figures



as of 5 May 2009

- Green bar: Number of persons indicted or against whom arrest warrants issued
- Purple bar: 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 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

## Global Spread of International Criminal Justice

**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 oversees 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.



**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.



**06.06.2003**

Cambodia and the UN sign an agreement for joint prosecutions in the Extraordinary Chambers of those most responsible for the 1977-1979 Khmer Rouge mass murders.



**29.06.2001**

Slobodan Milošević transferred into the custody of the ICTY.

**02.08.2001**

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

**12.02.2002**

Start of Slobodan Milošević trial at the ICTY.

**01.07.2002**

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

**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.

## Global Spread of International Criminal Justice

**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 Lubango 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 of 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



**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.