

The International Criminal Tribunal For The Former Yugoslavia

[#ICTY](#) [#Yugoslavia war crimes](#) [#International Criminal Tribunal](#) [#Bosnian genocide justice](#) [#Hague war crimes court](#)

Explore the pivotal role of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), a UN body established to prosecute severe crimes during the Balkan conflicts. This essential court in The Hague sought justice for victims of atrocities, including the Bosnian genocide, significantly shaping international criminal law and accountability for war crimes.

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The Legacy of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

The most prolific international criminal court to date, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia had a broad impact on international law, human rights, the creation of the International Criminal Court, and the rule of law in the former Yugoslavia. In this book a group of leading experts take stock of its performance and legacy.

The UN International Criminal Tribunals

This book is a guide to the law that applies in the three international criminal tribunals, for the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone, set up by the UN during the period 1993 to 2002 to deal with atrocities and human rights abuses committed during conflict in those countries. Building on the work of an earlier generation of war crimes courts, these tribunals have developed a sophisticated body of law concerning the elements of the three international crimes (genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes), and forms of participation in such crimes, as well as other general principles of international criminal law, procedural matters and sentencing. The legacy of the tribunals will be indispensable as international law moves into a more advanced stage, with the establishment of the International Criminal Court. Their judicial decisions are examined here, as well as the drafting history of their statutes and other contemporary sources.

Legacies of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) is one the pioneering experiments in international criminal justice. It has left a rich legal, institutional, and non-judicial legacy. This edited collection provides a broad perspective on the contribution of the tribunal to law, memory, and justice. It explores some of the accomplishments, challenges, and critiques of the ICTY, including its less visible legacies. The book analyses different sites of legacy: the expressive function of the tribunal, its contribution to the framing of facts, events, and narratives of the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, and

investigative and experiential legacies. It also explores lesser known aspects of legal practice (such as defence investigative ethics, judgment drafting, contempt cases against journalists, interpretation and translation), outreach, approaches to punishment and sentencing, the tribunals' impact on domestic legal systems, and ongoing debates over impact and societal reception. The volume combines voices from inside the tribunal with external perspectives to elaborate the rich history of the ICTY, which continues to be written to this day.

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

On 25 May 1993 the United Nations Security Council took the extraordinary and unprecedented step of deciding to establish the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) as a mechanism for the restoration and maintenance of international peace and security. This was an extremely significant innovation in the use of mandatory enforcement powers by the Security Council, and the manifestation of an explicit link between peace and justice - politics and law. The establishment of ad hoc tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda was followed by the adoption of the Rome Statute of the ICC in July 1998, the arrest of General Augusto Pinochet in London in October 1998, and the establishment of ad hoc tribunals in Cambodia, Sierra Leone, and East Timor, all of which pointed to an emerging norm of international criminal justice. The key to understanding this is the relationship between the political mandate and the judicial function. The Tribunal was established as a tool of politics, but it was a judicial, not a political tool. This book provides a systematic examination of the Tribunal, what it is, why it was established, how it functions, and where its significance lies. The central question is whether an international judicial institution, such as the Tribunal, can operate in a highly politicized context and fulfill an explicit political purpose, without the judicial process becoming politicized. Separate chapters chart the origins of the court, the process of establishment, jurisdiction, procedure, state co-operation, including obtaining custody of accused, and the role and function of the Chief Prosecutor. This last element is the key to the Tribunal's success in maintaining a delicate balancing act so that its external political function does not impinge on its impartial judicial status, and instead enhances its effectiveness. The book concludes with an assessment of the conduct of the Milosevic case to date.

The Law of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

This thorough commentary on the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia draws on legislative history, international and comparative law sources, and the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure and Evidence to analyze its workings, effectiveness, and significance in the development of international criminal law. In addition to its penetrating commentary, the book provides an overview of the conflict of the former Yugoslavia, an article-by-article analysis of the Statute, and annotated texts of the Rules of Procedure, the Rules on Detention, and the Directives for the Assignment of Defence Counsel.

Prosecuting War Crimes

This volume examines the legacy of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), which was created under Chapter VII of the UN Charter as a mechanism explicitly aimed at the restoration and maintenance of international peace and security. As the ICTY has now entered its twentieth year, this volume reflects on the record and practices of the Tribunal. Since it was established, it has had enormous impact on the procedural, jurisprudential and institutional development of international criminal law, as well as the international criminal justice project. This will be its international legacy, but its legacy in the region where the crimes under its jurisdiction took place is less clear; research has shown that reactions to the ICTY have been mixed among the communities most affected by its work. Bringing together a range of key thinkers in the field, Prosecuting War Crimes explores these findings and discusses why many feel that the ICTY has failed to fully engage with people's experiences and meet their expectations. This book will be of much interest to students of war crimes, international criminal law, Central and East European politics, human rights, and peace and conflict studies.

An Insider's Guide to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

"Justice in a Time of War" is a translation from the French of the first complete, behind-the-scenes story of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, from its proposal by Balkan journalist Mirko Klarin through recent developments in the trial of Slobodan Milosevic. With insider interviews filling out every scene, Hazan tells a chaotic story of war that raged while the Western powers cobbled together a tribunal in order to avoid actual intervention.

Justice in a Time of War

This volume is designed to provide a quick yet comprehensive reference to the jurisprudence of both the ICTY and to some extent, the ICTR. It goes significantly beyond the Judgements of the Tribunal into the Orders and Decisions of the Trial and Appeals Chambers. The book is organized by sections, according to each Article of the Statute and Rule of procedure and evidence. Following the text of the Article or Rule, there is a Commentary section, where appropriate and a digest of Judgements, Decisions and Orders of the Appeals Chamber and the Trial Chambers. Materials will be found in the book from the beginning of the operation of the ICTY through the Furundžija Appeals Judgement and the amendments to the Rules in July 2000.

Practice and Procedure of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

The first of its kind, this book treats language justice in the realm of the international criminal law, focusing specifically on the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). Defining linguistic justice to mean whether the parties to the proceedings have been addressed by the ICTY in their own language, this study explores the conditions for the delivery of linguistic justice in a context where language plays a key role in the conflict. After presenting a very brief history of language quarrels in the former Yugoslavia and pointing to a series of examples where the language, and underlying ethnic and national identities, have been used as a tool for a conflict, the book reviews ICTY language laws, language-related case law, and procedural linguistic equality of arms between the ICTY Prosecution and Defense to set the stage for language-related work that had to be carried out by the ICTY's language services providers. After reviewing the history, the recruitment, professional criteria and standards, and training of all ICTY language professionals, this book explores whether linguistic justice has been served by showing overall outputs in translation and interpretation, overall ethnicity- and nationality-based language service delivery, and translation of the permanent court record. It shows that there is much more to provision of language services at international criminal tribunals adjudicating on ethnically motivated war crimes than traditionally thought, and questions whether any of it make any sense as things stand.

Linguistic Justice at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

This 7th volume of Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals contains decisions taken by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in 2001. It includes the most important decisions, identical to the original version, and includes concurring, separate, and dissenting opinions. In the book, distinguished experts in the field of international criminal law have commented on the decisions. (Series: Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals - Vol. 7)

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia 2001

On the 25th of May 1993 the United Nations Security Council decided to establish the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) as a mechanism for the restoration and maintenance of international peace and security. This text provides an examination of the ICTY.

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Transitional justice is a burgeoning field of scholarly inquiry. Yet while the transitional justice literature is replete with claims about the benefits of criminal trials, too often these claims lack an empirical basis and hence remain unproven. While there has been much discussion about whether criminal trials can aid reconciliation, the extent to which they actually do so in practice remains under-explored. This book investigates the relationship between criminal trials and reconciliation, through a particular focus on the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). Using detailed empirical data – in the form of qualitative interviews and observations from five years of fieldwork – to assess and analyze the

ICTY's impact on reconciliation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Kosovo, *International Trials and Reconciliation: Assessing the Impact of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia* argues that reconciliation is not a realistic aim for a criminal court. They are, Janine Clark argues, only one part of a rich tapestry of justice, which must also include non-retributive transitional justice processes and mechanisms. Challenging many of the common yet untested assumptions about the benefits of criminal trials, this innovative and extremely timely monograph will be invaluable for those with interests in the theory and practice of transitional justice.

International Trials and Reconciliation

This 3rd volume of *Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals* contains decisions taken by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in 1997-1999. It includes the most important decisions, identical to the original version, and includes concurring, separate, and dissenting opinions. In the book, distinguished experts in the field of international criminal law have commented on the decisions. (Series: *Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals* - Vol. 3)

Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals

The post-World War Two period has witnessed numerous armed conflicts characterized by extensive violations of relevant obligatory international norms. Responding to these events, the United Nations General Assembly created a permanent international court in 2003, with jurisdiction over selected international crimes. The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia was a precursor to this permanent court. It was established for the purpose of "prosecuting persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia." As a precedent for what we may expect in the future, it deserves special attention from a historical, political, and especially an international law point of view. *The Prosecution of International Crimes* comprehensively examines the creation, mandate, and challenges of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Derived from a special issue of *Criminal Law Forum: An International Journal*, a peer-review journal dedicated to the advancement of criminal law theory, practice, and reform throughout the world, it is now available in paper.

The Prosecution of International Crimes

It is crucial to the pedagogical role of the ICTFY & the ICTR that their Judgements & Decisions be as widely diffused as possible. This task John Jones' *Practice of the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia & Rwanda* performs superbly. Antonio Cassese, President, ICTFY This book is an in-depth guide to the case law of both the ICTFY & the ICTR. The cases, arranged according to the relevant provisions of the Statute & Rules of Procedure & Evidence, are each presented with commentary followed by extracts from the Tribunals' decisions. Rules that have been amended are noted with dates & the reason for amendment. With copious material of the two tribunals organized in a manageable way for quick reference, this book is a wholly original contribution to the field of international criminal law.

The Practice of the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda

This volume continues the standard work *The Practice of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda*. It expands its former coverage of international criminal practice.

International Criminal Practice

For the first time in legal history, an indictment was filed against an acting head of state, Slobodan Milosevic, for crimes that he allegedly committed while in office. Seeking to change the concept of ethnic cleansing from a rationalizing euphemism to an incriminating metaphor, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) established precedents and expanded the boundaries of international criminal and humanitarian law. In *Reclaiming Justice: The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and Local Courts*, Sanja Kutnjak Ivkovich and John Hagan expand on prior literature about the ICTY by providing a comprehensive view of how people from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, and Serbia view and evaluate the ICTY. Kutnjak Ivkovich and Hagan raise crucial questions about international justice in a systematic and comprehensive manner, focusing on the ICTY's legality and judicial independence, as well as specific issues of substantive and procedural justice and collective and individual responsibility. They provide an in-depth analysis of perceptions

about the ICTY and the subsequent work and decisions reached by its local courts. In addition, they examine the relationship between the views of the ICTY and ethnicity as the war was fought largely along ethnic lines.

Reclaiming Justice

At the dawn of the International Criminal Court, the rich experience of the "ad hoc" International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) will prove to be the primary source of legal authorities for many years. The creation of the ICTY in 1993 heralded a new-found willingness of the international community to bring to book perpetrators of war crimes and gross or systematic violations of human rights. Written by academics and practitioners, and notably many "insiders" at the ICTY, this volume focuses particularly on the international and criminal law developments that have taken place in the practice and procedure of the Tribunal. Throughout are threads concerning the development and application of international criminal law not only by the ICTY, but also by the "ad hoc" International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the new International Criminal Court.

International Criminal Law

Both the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) are now about to close. Bachmann and Fatic look back at the achievements and shortcomings of both tribunals from an interdisciplinary perspective informed by sociology, political science, history, and philosophy of law and based upon two key notions: the concepts of legitimacy and efficiency. The first asks to what extent the input (creation) of, the ICTY and the ICTR can be regarded as legitimate in light of the legal and public debate in the early 1990s. The second confronts the output (the procedures and decisions) of the ICTY and the ICTR with the tasks both tribunals were assigned by the UN Security Council, the General Assembly, and by key organs (the president and the chief prosecutors). The authors investigate to what extent the ICTY and the ICTR have delivered the expected results, whether they have been able to contribute to 'the maintenance of peace', 'stabilization' of the conflict regions, or even managed to provide 'reconciliation' to Rwanda. Furthermore, the book is concerned with how many criminals, over whom the ICTY and the ICTR wield jurisdiction, have actually been prosecuted and at what cost. Offering the first balanced and in depth analysis of the International Criminal Tribunals, the volume provides an important insight into what lessons have been learned, and how a deeper understanding of the successes and failures can benefit the international legal community in the future.

The UN International Criminal Tribunals

The extremely serious nature of the crimes committed in former Yugoslavia caused the United Nations Security Council, in its resolution 827 of 25 May, 1993, to establish an "ad hoc" international criminal Tribunal which would be required to try those persons responsible for serious breaches of international humanitarian law committed on the territory of former Yugoslavia between 1 January, 1991 and a date to be determined by the Council after peace has been restored.' This international jurisdiction, which has been in existence in the Hague since 17 November, 1993, depends on the political will of the nations to provide it with the means to accomplish its allotted task and to organise international judicial cooperation to assist it. "International Justice for Former Yugoslavia" explains the way in which the Tribunal - unique of its kind - is designed to work, and to acquaint victims and witnesses with the means available to them to institute proceedings as well as the protective measures of which they may avail themselves. In other words, it is a key to access to the International Tribunal in the Hague. The information will also alert public opinion and mobilize holders of public office and public figures in regard to the need to bring war criminals to justice. The Tribunal is competent to render justice, thus making it possible to end immunity from punishment, a condition which is a "sine qua non" for a return to lasting peace. It also constitutes a vital link with the hoped-for future creation of an international criminal court.

International Justice for Former Yugoslavia

The sixty-ninth volume of the Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals contains the most important decisions taken by the ICTY / IRMCT from 30 June 2016 to 29 November 2017. It provides the reader with the full text of the decisions identical to the original version and including concurring, separate and dissenting opinions. Distinguished experts in the field of international criminal law have commented on these decisions.

Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals

This book is a guide to the law that applies in the three international criminal tribunals, for the former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone, set up by the UN during the period 1993 to 2002 to deal with atrocities and human rights abuses committed during conflict in those countries. Building on the work of an earlier generation of war crimes courts, these tribunals have developed a sophisticated body of law concerning the elements of the three international crimes (genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes), and forms of participation in such crimes, as well as other general principles of international criminal law, procedural matters and sentencing. The legacy of the tribunals will be indispensable as international law moves into a more advanced stage, with the establishment of the International Criminal Court. Their judicial decisions are examined here, as well as the drafting history of their statutes and other contemporary sources.

Encyclopedia on the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

This collection of essays assesses the legacy established by the most important international criminal tribunal since the Nuremberg and Tokyo war crimes trials, and considers what might be done to enhance or modify the legacy of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), including improvement of the capacity of state courts in the region to prosecute violations of humanitarian law by using the Tribunal's documents, evidence, law, and practice.

The UN International Criminal Tribunals

161 people have been indicted for serious violations of international humanitarian law which had been committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The Encyclopedia on the ICTY series will provide for a complete overview of the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), presenting all the cases and background materials on the Tribunal. The series' volumes also include analysis and comments by legal scholars from around the world. As the most complete overview of the work of the ICTY, this will be the most-cited series on the work of the ICTY, and it will be a great tool for future research in international criminal law.

Assessing the Legacy of the ICTY

The 'Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals' Series provides the reader with the full text of the most important decisions, including concurring, separate and dissenting opinions. Distinguished experts in the field of international criminal law have commented the most important decisions.

Encyclopedia on the Icty

Features a document created by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the suggested indictment of leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries for human rights violations. The information is provided by the JURIST Network of the University of Pittsburgh School of Law.

Women's Participation in the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Documenting the experiences, achievements, challenges, and fundamental insights of the Office of the Prosecutor in prosecuting conflict-related sexual violence crimes at the ICTY, this volume analyses and recommends ways to overcome the obstacles faced in prioritizing, investigating and prosecuting conflict-related sexual violence crimes.

Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals

On the 25th of May 1993 the United Nations Security Council decided to establish the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) as a mechanism for the restoration and maintenance of international peace and security. This text provides an examination of the ICTY.

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

How does one distinguish, for the purpose of imposing punishment of different degrees of severity, war crime offenses from similar offenses when committed as a crime against humanity? This books attempts to tackle the question and devise a system of fixed penalties which can be globally utilized

as a basis for distinguishing between both categories of international crimes in terms of gravity and which is sufficiently flexible to accommodate the full gamut of relevant sentencing variables. Attention has also been given to the jurisprudence of World War II tribunals and national laws on both categories of international crimes.

Prosecuting Conflict-related Sexual Violence at the ICTY

Through an in-depth case study, *Some Kind of Justice* offers fresh insights about two questions now the subject of robust debate: What goals can we plausibly assign to international criminal tribunals? What factors determine the impact of distant courts on societies that have seen vicious violence? The book offers a timely and original account of how an international war crimes tribunal affects local communities and the factors that shape its changing impact over time. It explores the influence of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), launched in 1993 by the UN Security Council at the height of ethnic conflict accompanying the breakup of Yugoslavia, in two countries directly affected by its work. One, Bosnia-Herzegovina, experienced soaring levels of ethnic violence, culminating in the 1995 genocide in Srebrenica. The wartime government of the other country, Serbia, plunged the region into conflict. Operating until the end of 2017, the ICTY is the longest-running war crimes tribunal in history. Its record thus offers an incomparably rich case study of how a Nuremberg-inspired tribunal influences societies emerging from ruinous violence. Book jacket.

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

This volume considers the dynamic relations between the contemporary practices of international criminal tribunals and the ways in which competing histories, politics and discourses are re-imagined and re-constructed in the former Yugoslavia and beyond. There are two innovative aspects of the book - one is the focus on narratives of justice and their production, another is in its comparative perspective. While legal scholars have tended to analyze transitional justice and the international war tribunals in terms of their success or failure in establishing the facts of war crimes, this volume goes beyond mere facts and investigates how the courts create a symbolic space within which competing narratives of crimes, perpetrators and victims are produced, circulated and contested. It analyzes how international criminal law and the courts gather, and in turn produce, knowledge about societies in war, their histories and identities, and their relations to the wider world. Moreover, the volume situates narratives of transitional justice in former Yugoslavia both within specific national spaces - such as Serbia, and Bosnia - and beyond the Yugoslav. In this way it also considers experiences from other countries and other times (post-World War II) to offer a sounding board for re-thinking the meanings of transitional justice and institutions within former Yugoslavia. Included in the volume's coverage is a look at the Rwandan tribunals, the trials of Charles Taylor, Radovan Karadzic, the Srebrenica genocide, and other war crimes and criminals in the Yugoslav. Finally, it frames all of those narratives and experiences within the global dynamics of legal, social and geo-political transformations, making it an excellent resource for social science researchers, human rights activists, those interested in the former Yugoslavia and international relations, and legal scholars.

Sentencing War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity Under the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

As the work of the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda draws to a close, this edited collection appraises their impact. It particularly focuses on the position of judges as lawmakers within these tribunals, shedding light on the profound changes in international criminal law which these judges have instigated.

The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia 2003-2004

This edition of the Yearbook outlines the Tribunal's jurisdiction, its activities during 1999, state cooperation, speeches by members of the Tribunal at various fora, and the Tribunal's contribution to the International Criminal Court. It also contains a select bibliography, lists of 1999 legal documents, press releases and UN Security Council and General Assembly Resolutions referring to the Tribunal.

International Criminal Practice

This book examines the international humanitarian law rules and their application by the ad hoc tribunals with regard to the substantive laws of the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and Rwanda (ICTR).

Some Kind of Justice

Yearbook of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia