

Forum for International Criminal Justice Newsletter: October 2017

Welcome to the IAP's Forum for International Criminal Justice (FICJ) October 2017 Newsletter which focuses on the prosecution of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, including a roundup of video highlights, legal analysis, announcements, events, new publications and major news developments from the past month.

Domestic news covered in this Newsletter includes: Six **Argentianians** given life sentences for crimes against humanity; **Quebec** man accused of crimes against humanity in **Bosnia** could lose citizenship; **Australian** military investigating 'rumours' of possible war crimes in **Afghanistan**; and the **Dutch** Government challenges ruling on **Srebrenica** deaths.

***Please have a look at the [FICJ forum](#) page on the IAP website and feel free to contribute:** the Forum provides individual prosecutors with a password protected space to post news, announcements, etc. and to pose questions to fellow prosecutors from around the world. Your contributions will also be posted in this monthly newsletter. Passwords are provided to IAP members – if you do not have a password, check your membership status by contacting the IAP Secretariat: info@iap-association.org.

Danya Chaikel – IAP FICJ Coordinator | email: ficj@iap-association.org



Video Highlights



[Click here](#) to watch a trailer of 'The Prosecutors' about the domestic prosecution of war crimes in Colombia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Democratic Republic of Congo.



[Click here](#) to watch the UN human rights chief discussing how violence and injustice faced by the ethnic Rohingya minority in Myanmar, where UN rights investigators have been barred from entry, "seems a textbook example of ethnic cleansing."



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ICTY Office of the Prosecutor receives Special Achievement Award from the IAP

The ICTY Office of the Prosecutor was awarded the Special Achievement Award from the IAP, at the IAP's annual conference in Beijing on 13 September 2017.

In presenting the award, IAP Secretary General Han Moraal emphasised the ICTY OTP's successful prosecutions of many of the most senior political and military leaders responsible for the crimes committed in the former

Yugoslavia, its important contributions to the development of international criminal law and international humanitarian law, and its contributions to ensuring national prosecutions of the crimes and the continuation of the accountability process.

Prosecutor Serge Brammertz thanked the IAP by saying: "It is my pleasure and privilege to accept this special Achievement Award on behalf of the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. We are honoured and humbled to be recognized by our colleagues and fellow prosecutors from around the world."

In his message to OTP staff, Prosecutor Brammertz said: "This award is a tribute first and foremost to you, OTP staff past and present. The successful results our Office has achieved over its mandate are the result of your dedication and excellence. Coming from over sixty-five different countries, you left behind your homes and careers to fight for the victims and to bring the perpetrators of horrific atrocities to justice."

Prosecutor Brammertz noted that today millions of victims from today's armed conflict have no realistic hope they will see justice for the crimes they have suffered. "That is why", the Prosecutor concluded, "more and more national prosecutors have an important role to play in securing justice for atrocity crimes" and "all of us, international and national prosecutors, must join together to show today's victims of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide that they have not been forgotten, and that justice can be done."

According to the IAP the Special Achievement Award is given to a prosecutor, whether a member of the IAP or not, who has demonstrated special dedication in the pursuit of his/her professional



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responsibilities, or who has discharged his/her professional responsibilities in the face of special hardship or adversity or under other circumstances which deserve special recognition.

- Read the [ICTY Prosecutor's IAP Special Achievement Award acceptance speech](#)
- Read the [Letter to Staff Members on the IAP Special Achievement Award](#)

10th annual Chautauqua Declaration



On 29 August 2017, the current and former chief prosecutors of international criminal tribunals issued their [10th annual Chautauqua Declaration](#). The Declaration canvases current issues in international criminal justice and calls upon members of the international community to take concrete steps to keep the spirit of the Nuremberg Principles alive. This year's Declaration notes the important contributions of the ICTY to international criminal justice, affirms the necessity of accepting the facts established by international tribunals and condemns the glorification of war criminals and the denial of crimes.

For over a decade, International Prosecutors, Ambassadors, diplomats, human rights leaders, and legal scholars from around the world have come together to explore the importance of International

Humanitarian Law, discuss its current implementation, and promote its expansion across the globe. As a unique force in the quest to bring justice and increase accountability worldwide, the distinguished attendees play an integral part in furthering a mission that is paramount to promoting fundamental human rights and the rule of law.

Held at the Chautauqua Institution, a renowned arts and cultural community located in upstate New York, the International Humanitarian Law Dialogs are hosted by Case Western Reserve University School of Law and The Syracuse University School of Law. The Dialogs, year after year, have brought together the current and former Chief Prosecutors from The International Criminal Court, The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, The Special Court for Sierra Leone, Special Tribunal for Lebanon, The Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, and other leading scholars and professionals in the field of International Humanitarian Law.

Sepur Zarco Verdict Convicting Former Military for Conflict-based Sexual Violence in Guatemala Survives Appeal Process

On 26 February 2016, a trial chamber of Guatemala's High Risk Crimes Tribunal found two former military commanders guilty of "crimes against the duties of humanity" for committing, among other acts, sexual violence, domestic slavery, and sexual slavery against indigenous women near a military outpost in Sepur Zarco during the country's internal armed conflict. **In July 2017, Guatemala's High Risk Crimes Appellate Court upheld the historic Sepur Zarco judgment, unanimously rejecting the three appeals presented by the defence.**

The case is precedent-setting for a number of reasons. Sepur Zarco marks the first time a Guatemalan court has convicted former military members for acts of sexual violence committed in the context of the country's civil war. It is also the first instance of a domestic court



Jennifer Bravo (left) and Paula Barrios (center) of *Mujeres Transformando el Mundo* speak alongside Judge Yassmin Barrios Aguilar (right), presiding judge in the Sepur Zarco case, present at the Gender and International Criminal Law Project's and Academy



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prosecuting sexual slavery as an international crime. Susana SáCouto and Claudia Martin of American University Washington College of Law filed amicus briefs in collaboration with other experts in both the trial and appellate proceedings of the case (trial brief: [EN](#); appellate brief: [EN ES](#)).

The Sepur Zarco case stems from land disputes dating back to the early 1980s, during which state military forces attacked a community near a military outpost in Sepur Zarco in the eastern part of Guatemala, killing or disappearing male members of an indigenous community who were attempting to claim legal title over their own land. After the massacre, many of the women of Sepur Zarco were forced to take shifts to cook and clean for the soldiers in a nearby military base, where they were repeatedly raped and subjected to other forms of sexual violence.

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In 2011, after years of silence and fear of stigmatization, survivors working with civil society organizations Mujeres Transformando el Mundo and Unión Nacional de Mujeres Guatemaltecas filed the Sepur Zarco case. After a lengthy pre-trial process, the case was heard by Guatemala's High Risk Crimes Tribunal, which found the defendants, Lt. Col. Esteelmer Reyes Girón and ex-military commissioner Heriberto Valdéz Asij, guilty and sentenced them to 120 and 210 years in prison, respectively. Significantly, the court also issued a number of reparations measures, including ordering government ministries to strengthen investigative efforts in the search for the disappeared and to establish health, education, and housing programs for survivors, calling for the recognition of February 26 as a National Day for Victims of Sex Crimes and Sexual Violence, and ordering the government to build a monument as a tribute to the victims.

Despite the fact that both defendants and one of the attorneys representing Reyes Girón appealed the verdict, the organizations working with the survivors pressed to have the government implement the reparations measures, as these were not among the issues raised on appeal. On February 25, 2017, the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance opened a health center in Sepur Zarco and in April, the Office of Public Prosecution initiated the first phase of the search for those disappeared during the events in 1982. This summer, the government released two documents related to implementing additional reparations, one related to addressing housing, labor, education, and health issues in the Sepur Zarco community and another to summarizing the verdict's key findings and making them available to victims and advocates.

- Read more on the [American University Washington College of Law website](#)

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- For further information on Ms. SáCouto's and Ms. Martin's work on Sepur Zarco and throughout Latin America, please contact gendericl@wcl.american.edu or hracademy@wcl.american.edu.

Crimes against Humanity by Burmese Security Forces Against the Rohingya Muslim Population in Northern Rakhine State since August 25, 2017

(Report by Human Rights Watch)

Human Rights Watch has found that serious violations committed by members of Burma's state security forces against the Rohingya Muslim population in northern Rakhine State since 25 August 2017, amount to crimes against humanity under international law. The crimes against humanity alleged include: a) forced population transfers and deportation, b) murder, c) rape and other sexual violence, and d) persecution as defined by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the ad hoc international criminal courts.



A protestor displays a placard during a protest against the persecution of Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar, BBC

According to the ICC Statute, crimes against humanity are specified criminal acts “committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack.” The attack must also be part of a state or organizational policy. International legal jurisprudence requires that the attack be widespread or systematic, but need not be both. “Widespread” refers to the scale of the acts or number of victims and a “systematic” attack indicates “a pattern or methodical plan.”

The “attack” does not necessarily need to be a military attack as defined under international humanitarian law. Because crimes against humanity may be committed “inside or outside the context of an armed conflict, ... the term civilian must be understood within the context of war as well as relative peace.” Furthermore, “the term ‘population’ does not require that crimes against humanity be directed against the entire population of a geographical territory or area.”

Crimes against humanity are crimes that fall within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court in The Hague and are crimes of universal jurisdiction, meaning they may be prosecuted before

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national courts in countries outside of Burma, even though neither victim nor the perpetrator is a national of that country.

- Read the full [Human Rights Watch report](#)
- Further reading on the situation from the past month:
 - [BBC: Rohingya crisis: UN sees 'ethnic cleansing' in Myanmar](#)
 - [ICTJ: Amid Ethnic Cleansing in Myanmar, Where Does Transitional Justice Stand?](#)
 - [CNN: The Rohingya are being ethnically cleansed: Why won't the world take action?](#)
 - [Aljazeera: Rohingya warn of 'another Srebrenica' if violence rages](#)
 - [The Guardian: Desmond Tutu condemns Aung San Suu Kyi: 'Silence is too high a price'](#)

The International, Impartial, and Independent Mechanism: A Justice Experiment in Geneva

By: Iva Vukusic, International Judicial Monitor Correspondent in The Hague

Faced with growing frustration over inaction about the widespread violations of international law taking place in Syria in the past six years, in December 2016, the United Nations General Assembly did something unusual. Fifty-nine states proposed a draft resolution aimed towards achieving accountability for the vast number of crimes being perpetrated in Syria. **Given that there is the understanding that the General Assembly has no power to create an actual court, the states got creative, and voted – 105 of them – to create the International, Impartial, and Independent Mechanism, the IIIM. The IIIM is like nothing we have seen before.**



French judge Catherine Marchi-Uhel, newly appointed head of the International Impartial Independent Mechanism Investigating Serious Crimes in Syria

The creation of this new actor in the international justice field was largely lauded as a step forward in fighting impunity. Many among the groups of practitioners, activists, human rights advocates, scholars and others interested in justice in Syria pointed out that the IIIM now has to prove itself through excellent performance. Through its own success, maybe it can set a precedent for the future – a way forward when the UN Security Council

is blocked. [see related article in this issue - "[Global Judicial Perspective: The Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic](#)" by Richard Goldstone.]

The war in Syria began in spring of 2011, starting off as a popular movement calling for democratization and the end of regime brutality, and quickly transforming into a brutal civil war, one with significant outside involvement. States like Russia, Iran, Turkey, Qatar, the United States all threw their support behind actors in the conflict, prolonging confrontations and civilian suffering. It has been since established that even though there is a civil war, a proxy-war as well as sectarian component to the conflict – the war in Syria is largely one in which the regime of Bashar al-Assad is perpetrating the majority of the crimes against civilians. All sides commit crimes, but they do not do so with an equally systematic approach, or with the comparable numbers of victims. Various parties also have differing capacities to inflict damage on civilian populations.

Many of the crimes we have seen perpetrated in the six years of the conflict are systematic, large-scale and part of calculated policies to subjugate populations, through starvation if necessary. Arbitrary detention and a vast network of prisons; forced disappearances; torture; sexual violence; summary executions; starvation of besieged populations; indiscriminate attacks on medical facilities and convoys; use of barrel bombs, as well as the use of chemical weapons, have, so far, not resulted in strong, unified actions of the so-called international community. Internal troubles for a number of states and bodies that have previously supported human rights and justice initiatives in countries like Bosnia and Rwanda, drew their attention away from Syria. The U.S. and EU are both a case in point. As time passed, the conflict seemed to become more complicated, pushing any solutions even further away from reach. Political processes, negotiations, cease-fire initiatives have all failed to resolutely end the fighting and civilian suffering.

The IIIM is thus a response to the inability to address those crimes systematically. It is a body that has its headquarters in Geneva, and will be working closely with the already established and important Commission of Inquiry which has issued a number of reports detailing the atrocities in Syria since its establishment in 2011. The IIIM, it must be emphasized, is neither a prosecutorial body nor a court. **It is a 'quasi-prosecutorial body', as defined in the UN Secretary-General Report on the matter from January 2017. It is a body intended to be, primarily, a specialized legal assistant, a service, to states and other bodies that already hold prosecutorial powers or jurisdiction necessary to address crimes in Syria.** Its contributions however do not have to end there. As much as its mandate is clearly defined, within that mandate different approaches to the work can be taken, and as the IIIM is the first institution of its sort – it has to define a direction for itself in uncharted waters.

The Mechanism is to both collect and analyze information, but also prepare files for future prosecutions. In that work it should, according to the UN documents establishing it, lean on the work already done by others and search for gaps it has to fill to maximize effect. As many other

international initiatives, it should focus its resources primarily on individuals in the position of leadership. A challenge is, definitely, its financing which is based on voluntary contributions. A number of states, and the EU, have already contributed to the estimated yearly budget of around thirteen million USD, but stable funding is likely to be an issue for the IIIM in the future.

As much as the key facts are known, it is worth repeating: the IIIM has been established because international judicial responses to the widespread international law violations have been lacking. The ICC has not been given jurisdiction and there is a UN Security Council paralysis, especially since Russia became directly militarily involved in supporting Assad. No *ad hoc* like the tribunals for Yugoslavia or Rwanda, or hybrid court has been established, or attempted, even though suggestions have been made in that regard. The only response we have seen so far for crimes in Syria, have been states and their domestic legal systems, at times using the principle of universal jurisdiction. For the crisis we are facing, that is not enough, but it is what we have now – so the IIIM was put together to support those, and other efforts, to achieve a measure of justice. The availability of evidence is not the issue. Stephen Rapp, former US Ambassador-at-Large for War Crimes, and a long-time advocate for justice for Syria, argues that the evidence that exists is almost unprecedented in amount and quality.

Civil society and NGO action on this topic, in particular those responses of Syrians themselves, has been impressive. **Evidence has never been collected and stored with an eye on future prosecutions as much as it is today in Syria.** Local Syrians risk their lives to record events, collect documents and witness accounts. That is why cooperation and trust with civil society in and around Syria must be the corner stone of IIIM's work. The civil society groups have the networks, the access, the background and experience to access evidence and secure testimony so it is paramount that the IIIM cooperates with them and that work is not duplicated but that it is complementary.

So far, cases have been launched in a number of European countries, in Germany, Austria, Sweden, France, Finland, and Spain, and in others as well, while proceedings have largely centered on so-called foreign fighters and terrorism charges. Investigations on Assad and his close associates in the security apparatus have been launched, but big trials or any involving high level accused have been lacking so far. It has been the smaller fish that has faced justice, if at all.

NGOs have stepped up and filled the impunity gap left open by institutions. The Commission of International Justice and Accountability (CIJA) is one such organization that collects and analyzes evidence, conducts investigations and prepares case-ready files. They have accumulated several hundred thousand files and developed databases with names of potential suspects. CIJA now regularly cooperates with states, and has vast experience and expertise in conducting investigative work. Other organizations, many of them Syrian, established and run from abroad and with local cooperation, have been crucial for efforts to document violations and collect evidence for future

prosecutions. It is therefore important that the IIIM finds a way to work with organizations that have been building expertise and trust on the ground for over five years. [...]

Much is being done to make the IIIM successful. The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs organized an expert meeting in The Hague in March 2017, a consultation and listening-session of sorts, where a variety of actors like practitioners, NGO representatives, and scholars got together to discuss what the IIIM should and should not be. Recently, the head of the IIIM was selected, Catherine Marchi-Uhel, a French judge and practitioner with substantial and valuable experience. Given that nothing of sorts has ever been tried, and that the crimes in Syria are a challenge of epic proportions, the IIIM needs all the support it can get.

- Read more on the [International Justice Monitor website](#)

In memoriam: the Father of International Criminal Law, Professor M. Cherif Bassiouni

It is with deep sadness that the [Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights](#) announces the passing of Professor M. Cherif Bassiouni, founder of the Institute in 1972, General-Secretary from 1972-74, Dean from 1974-88, President from 1988-2015 and Honorary President since 2015.

Prof. Bassiouni passed away on Monday, 25 September in Chicago, at the age of 79, surrounded by his loving family. With him, the international community has lost the Father of International Criminal Law, an active supporter of the establishment of the International Criminal Court, and a tireless investigator of human rights violations.

The passing away of Professor Bassiouni leaves an unmistakable void in all those who have had the honour and the fortune of working at his side. The Siracusa International Institute mourns the disappearance of its father, a renowned jurist driven by an inexhaustible passion for upholding the rule of law and protecting human rights.

The city of Siracusa, Italy can only be grateful to a man who created an Institute of international relevance, that for 45 years has been dedicated to education, training and research in the fields of international and comparative criminal justice and human rights. The Institute enjoys consultative



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status with the United Nations and has organized over 600 conferences, trainings, educational seminars and meetings of experts attended by over 51,000 jurists from 171 countries throughout the world.

In addition to his irreplaceable role in the establishment and development of the Siracusa International Institute for Criminal Justice and Human Rights, formerly International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (ISIS), M. Cherif Bassiouni was Emeritus Professor of Law at DePaul University, where he taught for 45 years from 1964-2009. He was a founding member of the International Human Rights Law Institute at DePaul, which was established in 1990, serving as President from 1990-2008 and then President Emeritus. He also served as the Secretary General of the International Association of Penal Law from 1974-89 and as President for three five-year terms from 1989-2004, when he was elected Honorary President.

Since 1975, Professor Bassiouni was appointed to 22 United Nations positions, including: Chair and then member of the Commission of Inquiry for Libya (2011-12) Independent Expert on Human Rights for Afghanistan (2004-06); Chair, Drafting Committee of the Diplomatic Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (1998); Vice-Chair of the General Assembly's Preparatory Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (1996-98); Vice-Chair of the General Assembly's Ad Hoc Committee on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (1995) and ; Chair of the Commission of Experts Established Pursuant to Security Council 780 to Investigate Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Former Yugoslavia (1993-94).

Professor Bassiouni authored 24 books, co-authored 4 books, edited 47 books and authored 266 articles on International Criminal Law, Comparative Criminal Law, Human Rights and U.S. Criminal Law that have been published in various publications and law journals. Additionally, he wrote 14 Monographs on such subjects as history, politics, and religion. He received ten honorary degrees from seven countries and was awarded 16 medals from eight countries, including: Order of Merit of the Republic (Grand Cross), Austria (1990); Legion d'Honneur (Officier), France (2003); Grand Cross of the Order of Merit, Germany (2003); Order of Merit of the Republic (Cavaliere di Gran Croce), Italy (2006).

Among the many distinctions and awards he received was a Nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1999 for his long-lasting dedication and commitment to the support of international criminal justice and, in particular, his support in the establishment of an international criminal court.

The Institute's President, Vice-President, Secretary General, Board of Directors and staff express their deepest condolences to all his family. We will miss not only the scholar and jurist, but also the man, his charisma, his genius and his benevolence, which made it a privilege to work with him.



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Long-hidden World War II files offer another way to prosecute war crimes

By Dan Plesch, Director of the Centre for International Studies and Diplomacy, SOAS, University of London, The Conversation



SOAS
University of London

This is not a golden age for international justice.

Donald Trump's secretary of state, Rex Tillerson, has reportedly decided to [close the US's war crimes office](#). [China](#), [Russia](#) and [South Africa](#), among others, continue to resist the ICC, while the world has yet to see proper legal proceedings against war crimes in Syria, Yemen and elsewhere. [Some argue](#) that the whole war crimes process may turn out to be futile, and that Tillerson may be just keeping up with reality. Even advocates of international criminal justice would admit that reinforcements are needed to combat impunity for rights violators.

At the root of the problem is that today's courts and tribunals were all created in the tradition of the post-World War II Nuremberg trials, in which top leaders alone were held accountable by an elite of Western and US-led intellectuals, leaders and judges. This elite-centric method of seeking justice for war crimes is profoundly limited. **But newly available documents from World War II show that an entirely different approach was tried years before the Nuremberg process began – and that it was unduly closed down for political reasons.**

In the early- to mid-1940s, the refugee governments of continental Europe began setting up a large-scale war crimes prosecution effort based in London. **By 1944, 16 allies had created the UN War Crimes Commission (the UN being the formal name for the Allies), a mechanism to provide legal advice to states and offer peer review of national prosecutions. It worked well. The commission supported national indictments against 36,000 people and military units, resulting in some 10,000 convictions in 2,000 trials from Shanghai to Oslo.** Its 8,000 "charge files" included indictments of Adolf Hitler himself and of the death camps and deportation system of Jews across Europe – many of them written even while the Holocaust was still underway. But in 1949, at the US's insistence, the commission's charge files were closed even to its own members. They were not even provided to federal German prosecutors until the 1980s, and it was only in 2014 that they were made public by the US and UK governments. Why?

Forgotten history

In part, for pragmatic reasons. As West Germany was built up to withstand and fight the Cold War, Nazi party officials and members were rehabilitated on a large scale to ensure the state could be staffed with competent bureaucrats and professionals. This meant closing down war crimes prosecutions, and ultimately releasing all those the UN commission had convicted. The British

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notoriously [released Nazis awaiting trial](#) for the “Great Escape” murders of RAF officers, while anti-communist US Senator Joe McCarthy [came to the aid of SS men](#) convicted of murdering US prisoners during the Battle of the Bulge. But besides these short-term concerns, the US and UK had another reason for undermining the commission’s achievements: a resistance to enforcing human rights from those who might themselves be guilty of violating them.

This hostility was what stymied Franklin Roosevelt’s war crimes ambassador [Herbert Pell](#). Sent to London in March 1944, Pell proposed a legal definition of crimes against humanity, garnering the support of a majority of the 16-nation commission, which included representatives of China and still-imperial India. But Pell had not only [sought help for German Jews](#), he had campaigned for African-American rights as a member of Congress. And in 1944, [Henry Stimson](#), then US secretary of war, argued against US support for the concept of crimes against humanity on the grounds that to do so would leave the US open to prosecution for the lynchings of blacks in the South. Pell was ultimately cast aside after an inter-agency Washington power struggle, and President Harry Truman dispatched [Justice Robert H. Jackson](#) to set up what became the Nuremberg trials. By that time, hundreds of German and Japanese defendants had already been indicted by nations working through the UN War Crimes Commission, but it was Nuremberg that stuck in the public and legal imagination.

Reality check

The commission’s work was very advanced for its time, in particular its advanced policies on rape and forced prostitution and its ambition to try not only military and political elites, but thousands of low-level perpetrators. These are lofty goals by the standards of today’s international justice systems – and now the relevant files are out in the open again, their example must be taken seriously. For a start, the lament that prosecuting rights violators is somehow just too difficult today rings hollow. As early as January 1942 – with VE Day more than three years away – the refugee governments of Europe, along with the Chinese, declared in London that they would create a new system of international justice.

While smoke still poured from Auschwitz’s chimneys, the Polish government systematically collected evidence of Nazi war crimes; the Norwegians in neutral Sweden gathered evidence from refugees, and the Belgians and Czechs were assured that their charges against Hitler would eventually be supported. Yet today, there isn’t even an international system for collecting evidence and preparing charges. Can today’s governments really claim to be harder-pressed than their predecessors were while fighting the Axis powers?

Remembering and recognising this history can also help circumvent some difficult political terrain. A modern setup more closely resembling the commission would be harder for the likes of China, India and Ethiopia to disdain. These same countries were instrumental in creating a similar and clearly

effective model 70 years ago; international prosecution need not be some neo-colonial “Western” device.

Meanwhile, the story of the commission’s hidden legacy is a cautionary tale in itself. Joe McCarthy and his ilk obscured this work from view so effectively that it remained hidden even when the international criminal justice project was revived in the 1990s. Rex Tillerson’s decision to close the US’s war crimes mechanism is deeply troubling – and it could help set the world back even as a way forward becomes clear once again.

- Read more on [The Conversation’s website](#)

ICTY Final Legacy Lecture Series

After 24 years of operations, the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) will close its doors at the end of this year. To mark this occasion, the ICTY and the Grotius Centre for International Legal Studies of Leiden Law School are co-organising a series of four lectures telling the story of the different organs of the Tribunal and the Association of Defence Counsel.

Each lecture will be dedicated to one particular section of the Tribunal, with the aim to present the unique experiences of ICTY staff and those working in Defence, all of whom have played a crucial role in the Tribunal’s work.



This is an exciting opportunity for academics, students, and practitioners to meet and engage with some of the people “behind the scenes” at the Tribunal. The discussions will begin with opening remarks by a high-level speaker from the relevant section – ICTY President Judge Carmel Agius, Deputy Registrar Kate Mackintosh, Deputy Prosecutor Michelle Jarvis, and a representative from the Association of Defence Counsel (ADC) – followed by a moderated panel of four ICTY staff or members of Defence Counsel.

The lectures will take place at Leiden University’s Hague Campus (Wijnhaven, Room 2.02, Turfmarkt 99), from 17:00 – 19:00 hrs, followed by a reception, on the following dates:

5 October 2017 - *“The Story of the ICTY Registry: Running a Court - from prison to pro se”*

19 October 2017 - *“The Story of Defence Counsel practicing before the ICTY”*

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2 November 2017 - *“The Story of the ICTY Office of the Prosecutor”*

16 November 2017 - *“The Story of ICTY Chambers”*

The ICTY Legacy Lectures are a part of the “ICTY Legacy Dialogues”, a series of events which aim to ensure that the Tribunal’s contribution to accountability for international crimes will endure after its doors have closed.

- Those wishing to attend should register for each lecture at the following e-mail address: grotiuscentre@law.leidenuniv.nl.
- For further information on the ICTY Legacy Lecture Series you can contact the ICTY Communications Office at: ICTYlegacydialogues@un.org.

Expert Seminar: Power in International Criminal Justice, Florence, 28-29 October

The International Nuremberg Principles Academy will co-organise an international expert seminar on the **“Power in International Criminal Justice: Towards a Sociology of International Justice” in Florence on 28-29 October 2017**, in co-operation with the Centre for International Law Research and Policy (CILRAP) and five other eminent partners from China, Europe, India and the United States.



This research project seeks to advance a new discipline of sociology of international criminal justice. Sociology of law has made indispensable contributions to our understanding of the administration of justice, law-making processes, and the relationship between law, justice and power in several domestic legal systems. Such knowledge-generation can increase acceptance of a legal system’s role, expose its weaknesses, and drive improvement. A responsible discourse invites greater transparency that can, in turn, foster higher standards of integrity in international criminal jurisdictions, enhance quality in their recruitment, and increase institutional legitimacy. International criminal justice has come of age after more than two decades of comprehensive international practice. The field is now sufficiently mature – the institutions have had adequate time to grow into their mandates and roles – for scholars to forge a proper sub-discipline of sociology of international criminal justice where the behaviour of relevant institutions and other actors is analysed.

If you would like to attend, please send an e-mail message to registration@cilrap.org. You find the detailed project concept note and programme on the [International Nuremberg Principles Academy website](http://www.internationalnurembergprinciplesacademy.org). The conference takes place in the historic Salone Brunelleschi in one of the first orphanages (established in 1419).

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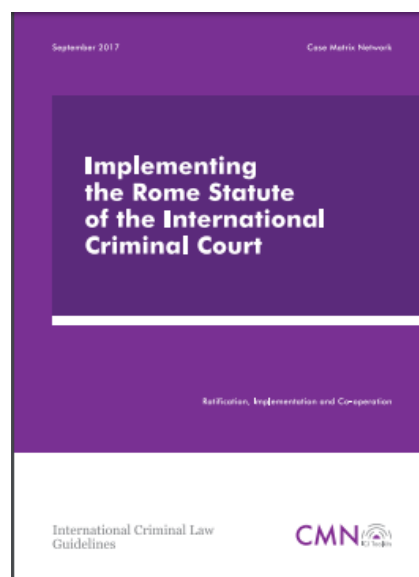
New Case Matrix Network (CMN) Guidelines & checklist on implementation of the ICC Statute

Overview of national approaches to the implementation of substantive and procedural provisions with a 59-step implementation checklist



The [International Criminal Law Guidelines on Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court](#) provide an annotated overview of the approaches adopted by over 100 States in implementing the provisions of the [ICC Statute](#) and the [Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of the ICC \(APIC\)](#) at the national level. The Guidelines cover the provisions relevant to the core crimes, jurisdiction, general principles, and the international cooperation and judicial assistance regime – identified through the [National Implementing Legislation Database \(NILD\)](#) and the [Cooperation and Judicial Assistance Database \(CJAD\)](#).

Moreover, a set of 59 implementation notes has been compiled into a checklist to provide guidance for national legislators, policy-makers, criminal justice practitioners, researchers and academics, who wish to gain an understanding of the approaches that are available to States in the implementation process.



Identify the implementation challenges and select the best approach

The Guidelines introduce the political and legal obstacles that States need to overcome in order to implement the ICC Statute effectively and outline the different approaches available to States in adopting implementing legislation: a single act approach, an amendment approach, a model approach and the combination approach have all been examined.

“Reviewing the compatibility of national provisions with international standards is not an easy task. Drafting and passing implementing legislation on substantive international criminal law and procedure is a complex and often protracted process.” (p. 5)

Implement the substantive provisions of the ICC Statute

States incorporating genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and aggression should ensure that all legal requirements envisaged in the ICC Statute are included in their national crime definitions. States may adopt a wider or narrower approach than the provisions found in the Statute. For instance, some States have expanded the definition of genocide to include additional groups,

others have added further punishable acts to the provision on crimes against humanity, and a number have afforded the same coverage for war crimes committed in an international armed conflict as those committed in an internal armed conflict.

With regard to jurisdictional principles, States ought to review whether such principles should be extended to allow for retrospective or universal jurisdiction. Furthermore, in implementing the provisions concerning the general principles of criminal law, States should revisit issues such as the irrelevance of official capacity, non-applicability of statute of limitations and the grounds for excluding criminal responsibility.

- See also: [National Implementing Legislation Database \(NILD\)](#)

Enable timely and effective cooperation with the ICC

The successful implementation of the ICC cooperation and judicial assistance regime is concomitant to the general obligation to cooperate fully with the Court. National legislation should put in place the national mechanisms and procedures to deal with ICC cooperation requests regarding arrest, surrender and other forms of cooperation. It should also contain provisions to deal with competing requests and/or international obligations towards other States.

- See also: [Cooperation and Judicial Assistance Database \(CJAD\)](#)

Implement the provisions of the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities (APIC)

The APIC grants privileges and immunities – such as the capacity to contract and participate in legal proceedings and the inviolability of documents and communication – to the ICC staff, witnesses, victims, State representatives and other persons whose presence is required in the Court. As a result of the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the APIC, States are under an obligation to incorporate its provisions in their domestic legal systems: they are advised to ratify the APIC and implement its provisions into their national framework in a similar manner to incorporating the ICC cooperation regime.

New paper: Stay the Hand of Justice? Evaluating Claims that War Crimes Trials Do More Harm than Good

By Mark Steven Martins, U.S. Army and Jacob Bronsther, London School of Economics & Political Science

Abstract: An enduring dilemma in war is whether and how to punish those responsible for war crimes. In this essay, we analyze the most frequent criticisms made by war crimes trial sceptics, including the claims that such trials endanger prospects for peace by encouraging enemies to continue fighting, that they achieve only

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“victors’ justice” rather than real justice, and that, in any event, they are unnecessary due to the existence of more effective and less costly alternatives. We conclude, in accordance with a “moderate retributivism,” that when carried out consistently with established law and procedure, and when not dramatically outweighed by concerns that trials will exacerbate ongoing or future conflicts, prosecutions are a legitimate, and sometimes necessary, response to violations of the laws of war and international criminal law more broadly.

- Read the full article on the [SSRN website](#)

News September 2017

 Click on the hyperlinked headlines to see the full articles of international criminal justice news from the previous month.

29 September

[Yemen war: UN agrees to send war crime experts](#)
(BBC)

The UN has agreed to send war crimes investigators to Yemen to examine alleged violations committed by all parties to country's civil war. The UN Human Rights Council adopted a resolution to set up a group of "eminent" experts. It was a compromise between Western powers and a group of Arab states that included Saudi Arabia. A Saudi-led coalition is backing Yemeni pro-government forces in a conflict with the rebel Houthi movement. More than 8,530 people, 60% of them civilians, have been killed and 48,800 injured in air strikes and fighting on the ground since March 2015, according to the UN...

[New Symposium: The Strangely Familiar History of the Unitary Theory of Perpetration](#)

(Blog of James G. Stewart, Associate Professor, UBC Peter A. Allard School of Law)

...In this instance, I wanted to host a discussion about an article I authored for a Festschrift in honor of Yale Professor Mirjan Damaška, which is entitled The Strangely Familiar History of the Unitary Theory of Perpetration. I thought to invite a range of judges, expert practitioners from international criminal law (“ICL”) institutions as well as scholars from countries that adopt the theory of blame attribution I advocate for to comment on the idea of abandoning “modes of liability” in ICL entirely...

26 September

[Who's next at the ICC?](#)

(Justice Tribune)

Every few weeks it seems one NGO or another is lobbying to get its issue onto the agenda of the ICC’s prosecutor. It’s a tribute to the way that the International Criminal Court has come to be seen as an avenue for justice. But it also means that there’s a lot of noise, without necessarily much action...

[Croatia jails Serb paramilitary commander for war crimes](#)

(Reuters)

A Croatian court on Tuesday sentenced a Serb former paramilitary commander to 15 years in prison for torturing and killing soldiers and civilians during Croatia’s 1991-95 independence war. Dragan Vasiljkovic, 62, who has dual Serbian and Australian citizenship, was charged with violating the Geneva Convention by torturing and killing captive Croatian soldiers and police in the rebel stronghold of Knin and for crimes near the towns of Glina and Benkovac in 1991 and 1993...

25 September

[Swiss war crimes inquiry into Assad's uncle stalled, rights group says](#)

(Reuters)

Switzerland opened a war-crimes investigation into Rifaat al-Assad, an uncle of Syrian leader Bashar al-Assad, almost four years ago, but it has stalled despite “compelling evidence”, an activist group and lawyers said on Monday...

[General accused of war crimes courted by west in Libya](#)

(The Guardian)

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European leaders are embracing a Libyan general who has ordered his soldiers to commit war crimes, according to new evidence that has been analysed by senior legal experts. The allegation of human rights abuses by Gen Khalifa Haftar, a former CIA asset who controls nearly half of Libya from his base in the east, comes as the general is due to arrive in Rome on Tuesday, where he will be received by Italian officials...

21 September

[Dutch Govt Challenges Ruling on Srebrenica Deaths](#)

(Balkan Transitional Justice)

The Dutch government will challenge the ruling holding it liable for the deaths of the 300 Bosniaks from Srebrenica in July 1995, media reported on Wednesday. But the lawyers representing the families of some of the Bosniaks who were killed told BIRN that they will also appeal to the Dutch Supreme Court, asking it to find the Netherlands liable for many more deaths...

20 September

[Palestinian rights groups hand dossier on Israel to court](#)

(The Washington Post)

Palestinian human rights lawyers and activists on Wednesday handed a 700-page dossier to the International Criminal Court alleging that Israeli authorities are responsible for crimes including apartheid and persecution in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem. The documents are an attempt to provide evidence for an ongoing preliminary probe opened in 2015 by prosecutors at the global court into crimes committed on Palestinian territories...

19 September

[Genocide: Burundian refugees pinned in Ntaganzwa trial](#)

(The New Times)

The Specialised Chamber for International Crimes at the High Court on Tuesday proceeded with the hearing of the trial of Genocide suspect Ladislav Ntaganzwa where prosecution laid out accounts from witnesses. Prosecution represented by Faustin Nkusi, said they have on record witness accounts saying they saw Ntaganzwa commanding a mob that included Burundian refugees which

killed over 20,000 Tutsi at Cyahinda Parish in the former Nyakizu commune, now in Nyaruguru District...

18 September

['Thousands of women raped and assaulted' in South Sudan](#)

(Aljazeera)

Thousands of women fleeing the four-year-long conflict in South Sudan have been raped and sexually assaulted, according to rights groups and women who have spoken to Al Jazeera. They mainly blame the government troops of President Salva Kiir, but also opposition forces loyal to former Vice President Riek Machar for the abuses...

17 September

[UN plans to help Iraq bring Daesh criminals to justice](#)

(Press TV)

The United Nations Security Council is drawing up a resolution that will authorize UN investigators to help Iraq collect evidence to prosecute Daesh terrorists for committing war crimes in the Arab country...

16 September

[Six Argentinians given life sentences for crimes against humanity](#)

(Justice Info)

Six Argentinians were handed life sentences Friday, convicted of committing crimes against humanity during rightwing military rule from 1976-1983. During that period Argentina suffered one of the most brutal dictatorships in Latin America, which saw 30,000 people forcibly kidnapped according to human rights organizations...

15 September

[Rwanda genocide: France keeps 1990s archives secret](#)

(BBC News)

... The Constitutional Council says a 25-year block on ex-president François Mitterrand's documents is legitimate. A researcher, François Graner, had sought permission to study them. He argued that the rule keeping many government documents under wraps violated the public right of access to



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official archives - a right dating back to the 1789 French Revolution...

[South Sudan needs more than a hybrid court](#) (ISS)

... For transitional justice to be effective in South Sudan, the hybrid court, truth commission and reparations authority must be given sufficient attention by those involved in dealing with the past. They must coordinate and sequence their activities to avoid duplication and gaps, and contribute to a holistic strategy. If the AU is serious about transitional justice in South Sudan, it can't focus on the hybrid court alone...

[Serbian Army Hospitals 'Obstructing War Crime Trials'](#)

(Balkan Transitional Justice)

The Humanitarian Law Centre NGO on Thursday accused medical officials at the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade and the Army Hospital in Nis of intentionally obstructing trials of Serbs for alleged war crimes. "The obstruction is the fault of doctors at the army's medical facilities whose abuses, which constitute a felony, remain unchecked," the HLC said in a statement...

13 September

[Statement of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, Fatou Bensouda, on the conclusion of her visit to Colombia](#)

(ICC website)

Today, I concluded my first visit to Bogota in the context of the on-going preliminary examination of the situation in Colombia. The purpose of this visit was to obtain clarifications on certain aspects of the future Special Jurisdiction for Peace ("SJP"), as well as information about the status of relevant national proceedings relating to extrajudicial killings of civilians known as "false positives", sexual and gender-based crimes and forced displacement...

[Saudi Arabia prefers no UN Yemen war crime inquiry due to 'timing'](#)

(DW)

Saudi Arabia's ambassador to the United Nations on Wednesday questioned the timing of an international inquiry into rights violations in Yemen, saying "conditions on the ground" would

hamper the investigation. The UN Human Rights Council is considering an independent, international investigation of rights violations in war-torn Yemen, where Saudi Arabia is leading an offensive against the Iran-aligned Houthi movement...

[Prosecutor Fatou Bensouda renews call for the immediate arrest and surrender of ICC suspect, Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf al-Werfalli](#)

(ICC)

On 15 August 2017, Pre-Trial Chamber I of the International Criminal Court ("ICC" or the "Court") issued an arrest warrant for Mahmoud Mustafa Busayf al-Werfalli. The Chamber found reasonable grounds to believe that Mr al-Werfalli committed murder as a war crime for allegedly directly participating in seven incidents in which 33 individuals were killed...

12 September

[Bosnia and Herzegovina: Last Chance For Justice For Over 20,000 Wartime Sexual Violence Survivors](#)

(Common Dreams)

A quarter of a century after the start of the conflict, more than 20,000 survivors of wartime sexual violence in Bosnia and Herzegovina are still being denied justice, said Amnesty International in a new report. "We need support, not pity:" Last chance for justice for Bosnia's wartime rape survivors reveals the devastating physical and psychological consequences of these crimes and the unjustifiable barriers preventing women from accessing the support they need and the legal redress to which they are entitled...

[Germany court determines Auschwitz medic unfit to stand trial](#)

(Jurist)

The Neubrandenburg state court announced on Tuesday that it is ending the trial of former SS medic Hubert Zafke after experts determined he is unfit to stand trial because of his dementia. Zafke, 96, was charged [AP report] with 3,621 counts of accessory to murder during his one month at Auschwitz...



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11 September

[Venezuela crisis: UN calls for investigation into possible crimes against humanity](#)

(The Guardian)

The UN rights chief has warned of possible “crimes against humanity” in Venezuela, prompting the crisis-hit country to accuse his office of wielding human rights as “a political weapon”. Venezuela’s crisis has caused food and medicine shortages, deadly unrest and calls for President Nicolas Maduro to quit...

[STL Appeals Chamber to hold hearing on new confidential indictment submitted for confirmation](#)

(STL)

The Appeals Chamber has been seized with the Pre-Trial Judge’s Order of 24 August 2017 submitting preliminary questions under Rule 68(G) of the Tribunal’s Rules of Procedure and Evidence. The Appeals Chamber will hold a public hearing on the request, in accordance with Rule 176bis(B), at a date to be determined as stated in its Scheduling Order. The request from the Pre-Trial Judge follows the confidential submission of an indictment for confirmation by the Prosecutor on 21 July 2017, as indicated in the Pre-Trial Judge’s order of 24 August 2017...

8 September

[Talking Policy: Serge Brammertz on the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia](#)

(World Policy)

World Policy Journal spoke with Brammertz about the ICTY’s effect on international jurisprudence and how national judicial systems must continue its work after the tribunal closes at the end of this year...

7 September

[Rape: A Weapon of War With Long-Term Consequences](#)

(News Deeply)

Sexual violence continues to be used on all sides of the Syrian conflict, but in a society that forces victims to suffer in silence, documenting instances of rape is nearly impossible and the consequences for survivors are devastating...

[International Criminal Court to receive 2017 Stockholm Human Rights Award](#)

(IBA)

The 2017 recipient of the Stockholm Human Rights Award has been announced today as the International Criminal Court. Given in recognition of work advancing international justice and strengthening respect for human rights, the Award is bestowed annually by the Swedish Bar Association, the International Bar Association and the International Legal Assistance Consortium...

6 September

[HRW: Torture is 'systematic practice' in Egypt](#)

(Aljazeera)

Egypt has failed to meet basic rules of international human rights law as widespread arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances and torture against dissidents have become common since 2013, Human Rights Watch (HRW) says in a new report. The New York-based rights group says security services in the North African country have used torture as a "systematic practice" against suspected opponents of the government...

[Syria government behind Sarin attack - UN investigators](#)

(BBC News)

At least 83 people died when a Su-22 jet dropped a bomb filled with the nerve agent Sarin on Khan Sheikhoun, a report by a commission of inquiry says. Damascus insists the incident was faked and denies using chemical weapons. The report also says a US strike on a mosque complex in March that killed 38 people violated international law...

[Trust Fund Unveils Reparations Plan for Katanga Victims](#)

(International Justice Monitor)

The ICC’s Trust Fund for Victims (TFV) has published a plan for implementing reparation awards to 297 victims of crimes committed by former Congolese militia leader German Katanga. According to an order by ICC judges, each victim will receive an individual symbolic compensation of US\$250, while housing and educational assistance, income-generating activities, and psychological rehabilitation will form the collective reparations...



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5 September

[Yemen war: Failure to investigate violations shameful - UN](#)

(BBC News)

The failure to seek justice for victims was "contributing to the continuing horror", Zeid Raad Al Hussein said. His comments came after the release of a report that said almost every rule of modern warfare was being flouted. It found that civilians were targeted in air strikes, prohibited weapons used and children recruited as soldiers...

4 September

[Analysis of evidence in international criminal trials using Bayesian Belief Networks](#)

(Oxford Academic: Law, Probability and Risk)

This article demonstrates how different actors in international criminal trials could utilise Bayesian Networks ('Bayes Nets'), which are graphical models of the probabilistic relationships between hypotheses and pieces of evidence. We argue that Bayes Nets are potentially useful in both the examination of international criminal judgments and the processes of trial preparation and fact-finding before international criminal tribunals...

[Burundi leadership answerable for crimes against humanity: U.N.](#)

(Reuters)

Burundian officials at the highest level should be held accountable for crimes against humanity and a list of suspects has been drawn up, a U.N. Commission of Inquiry said on Monday. The commission said there are reasonable grounds to believe crimes against humanity had been committed since April 2015 when President Pierre Nkurunziza said he would seek a third term in office...

[Serbia charges five for wartime killing of Muslims](#)

(Justice Info)

Serbian prosecutors said on Monday they had charged five people with torturing and killing 20 civilians, mostly Serbian Muslims, during the 1990s war in neighbouring Bosnia. A group of Serb paramilitaries on February 27, 1993, stopped a train in the village of Strpci on the border with Bosnia, the indictment said. They took off the train 20 passengers, mostly Serbian Muslims, brought them to Visegrad in eastern Bosnia, where they

tortured and killed all of them, dumping their bodies in the Drina river...

[Kosovo 'Drenica Group' Guerrillas' Convictions Confirmed](#)

(Balkan Transitional Justice)

Pristina's Supreme Court upheld the verdict convicting ten ex-members of the Kosovo Liberation Army, including former security chief and ambassador Sylejman Selimi, of crimes against civilians during the 1998-99 conflict...

[UN urges ICC to probe Burundi crimes against humanity](#)

(The East African)

UN investigators on Monday accused Burundi's government of crimes against humanity, including executions and torture, and urged the International Criminal Court to open a case "as soon as possible". The United Nations Commission of Inquiry on Burundi said it had "reasonable grounds to believe that crimes against humanity have been committed and continue to be committed in Burundi," pointing a finger at "the highest level of the state"...

3 September

[Sri Lanka leader to shield general from war crimes case](#)

(Aljazeera)

Sri Lanka's president has vowed to protect a former army chief accused of crimes committed in the bloody final phase of the country's civil war. "I state very clearly that I will not allow anyone in the world to touch Jagath Jayasuriya or any other military chief or any war hero in this country," President Maithripala Sirisena said on Sunday, addressing a convention of his Sri Lanka Freedom Party...

2 September

[Australian military investigating 'rumours' of possible war crimes in Afghanistan](#)

(The Guardian)

Australia's military watchdog has issued a public plea for information regarding rumours of possible war crimes committed by Australian troops in Afghanistan. The ABC reported in July on an alleged cover-up of the killing of an Afghan boy as well as hundreds of pages of leaked defence force

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documents relating to the secretive operations of the country's special forces...

1 September

[War-torn Congo has been called the “rape capital of the world.” Here is how fighters think about sexual violence.](#)

(The Washington Post)

Over the past decade, sexual violence during conflict has gotten a lot of attention from researchers, advocates and journalists. Until now, researchers have largely concentrated on either examining why fighters commit sexual violence during war or how conflict-driven sexual violence affects its victims. Here's what we've missed until now: How do rebels think about sexual violence?...

[Quebec man accused of crimes against humanity in Bosnia could lose citizenship](#)

(The Star)

Canada is moving to strip citizenship from a man accused of committing crimes against humanity in the former Yugoslavia. The federal government alleges Cedo Kljajic fraudulently obtained Canadian citizenship by concealing his key role in the

creation and operation of a police force that carried out abuses on behalf of the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb Republic in the early 1990s...

[The last Nazi hunters](#)

(The Guardian)

Since 1958, a small department of Germany's government has sought to bring members of the Third Reich to trial. A handful of prosecutors are still tracking down Nazis, but the world's biggest cold-case investigation will soon be shut down...

[Life After ISIS Slavery for Yazidi Women and Children](#)

(The New Yorker)

This summer, Iraqi forces finally drove *ISIS* out of Mosul and most of northern Iraq. But for the Yazidis, a long persecuted religious and ethnic minority who practice a faith with pre-Zoroastrian roots and Islamic and Christian influences, stability is still a distant prospect. *ISIS* militants consider the Yazidis infidels and have subjected them to systematic killings, rape, and pillage...

Quick links

The following are some useful research links:

- FICJ [Resource Library](#): research tools, best practice reports, commentaries and more
- FICJ [Global Legal Developments](#): specialised units, legislation, international & national cases
- International Criminal Court Legal Tools Database: an electronic library on international criminal law and justice with over 41,000 documents: [browse](#) | [search](#) | [annotated Rome Statute](#) | [annotated Rules of Procedure and Evidence](#) | [National Implementing Legislation Database](#)
- International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia [Legal Library](#)
- International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda [Documents](#)

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