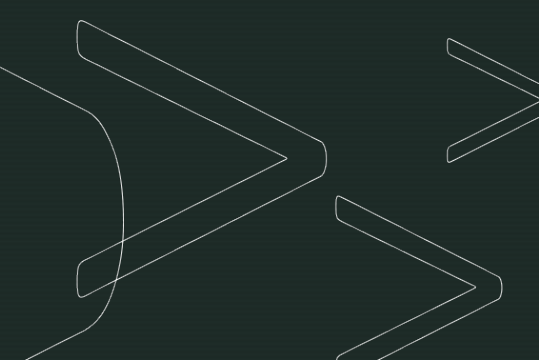




# United Nations

International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

The Hague, the Netherlands



# Timeline



UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

Establishment of the ICTY On 25 May 1993, the UN Security Council passed resolution 827 formally establishing the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. If you would like to use this photograph, please contact [press@icty.org](mailto:press@icty.org)

MAY 25, 1993

## UN SECURITY COUNCIL ESTABLISHES THE ICTY

As conflict rages across the former Yugoslavia, the Security Council, spurred to action by reports of atrocities and pressure from international public opinion, unanimously adopts Resolution 827, formally establishing the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.



FIRST INDICTMENT  
ISSUED

## Timeline



UN SECURITY  
COUNCIL  
ESTABLISHES THE  
ICTY

UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

First indictment issued against Dragan Nikolić 7 November 1994 - The Tribunal issues its first indictment, against Dragan Nikolić, a commander of Sušica camp in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, for crimes committed against individuals held in the camp. If you would like to use this photograph, please contact [press@icty.org](mailto:press@icty.org)

NOVEMBER 7, 1994

# FIRST INDICTMENT ISSUED

The Tribunal issues its first indictment, against Dragan Nikolić, a commander of Sušica detention camp in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, for crimes committed against non-Serb civilians in 1992.



KARADŽIĆ AND  
MLADIĆ INDICTED  
FOR GENOCIDE

## Timeline



FIRST INDICTMENT  
ISSUED

UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

Karadžić and Mladić indicted November 16, 1995 - Bosnian Serb political and military leaders Radovan Karadžić and Ratko Mladić are indicted for genocide in Srebrenica in July 1995. If you would like to use this photograph, please contact [mict-press@un.org](mailto:mict-press@un.org)

NOVEMBER 16, 1995

# KARADŽIĆ AND MLADIĆ INDICTED FOR GENOCIDE



FIRST TRIAL  
COMMENCES

Bosnian Serb political and military leaders [Radovan Karadžić](#) and [Ratko Mladić](#) are indicted for genocide in Srebrenica in July 1995. [More](#)

## Timeline



KARADŽIĆ AND  
MLADIĆ INDICTED  
FOR GENOCIDE

UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

First trial commences 7 May 1996 - Duško Tadić is accused of crimes committed during 1992 in the Omarska camp in north-eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina, where thousands of Bosnian Muslim and Croat civilians were confined. If you would like to use this photograph, please contact [press@icty.org](mailto:press@icty.org)

MAY 7, 1996

## FIRST TRIAL COMMENCES

Duško Tadić is accused of crimes committed during 1992 in the Omarska detention camp in northern Bosnia and Herzegovina, where thousands of Bosnian Muslim and Croat civilians were detained. [More](#)



EXHUMATIONS

## Timeline



FIRST TRIAL  
COMMENCES

JULY 6, 1996

## EXHUMATIONS

A team of investigators and experts from the Office of the Prosecutor begin the extensive programme of exhumations of suspected mass grave sites near Srebrenica. [More](#)

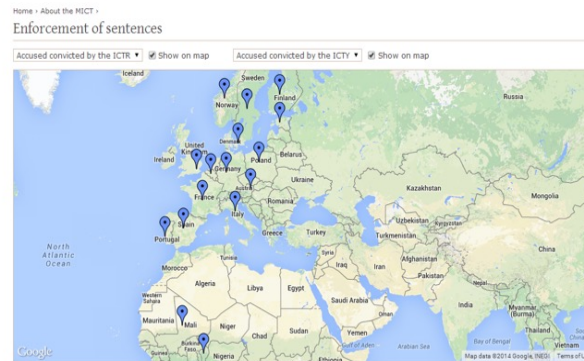


FIRST JUDGEMENT

One of the mass graves at Nova Kasaba, near Srebrenica, during initial probe.

UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

## Timeline



FIRST JUDGEMENT

Enforcement of ICTY Sentences

FEBRUARY 6, 1997

## ENFORCEMENT OF SENTENCES

Italy becomes the first country to sign an agreement with the UN on the enforcement of sentences imposed by the Tribunal. As of 2013, 17 countries had signed similar agreements with the ICTY. On 1 July 2013, the UN-MICT took over responsibility for the supervision of ICTY sentences, as well as for ICTR sentences.



FIRST ARREST OPERATION ON BEHALF OF THE ICTY

## Timeline



ENFORCEMENT OF  
SENTENCES

UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

First Arrest Operation on behalf of the ICTY June 27, 1997 - Slavko Dokmanović is the first suspect arrested on behalf of the ICTY by an international agency, the UN Transitional Authority in Eastern Slavonia (UNTAES). Dokmanović was President of the Vukovar municipality in eastern Croatia from 1990 until mid-1991 and was charged with the murder of non-Serb men. If you would like to use this photograph, please contact [press@icty.org](mailto:press@icty.org)

JUNE 27, 1997

# FIRST ARREST OPERATION ON BEHALF OF THE ICTY

Slavko Dokmanović is the first suspect arrested on behalf of the ICTY by an international agency, the UN Transitional Authority in Eastern Slavonia (UNTAES). Dokmanović was President of the Vukovar municipality in eastern Croatia from 1990 until mid-1991 and was charged with the murder of non-Serb men. [More](#)



FIRST JUDGEMENT  
IN A CASE  
INVOLVING  
MULTIPLE ACCUSED



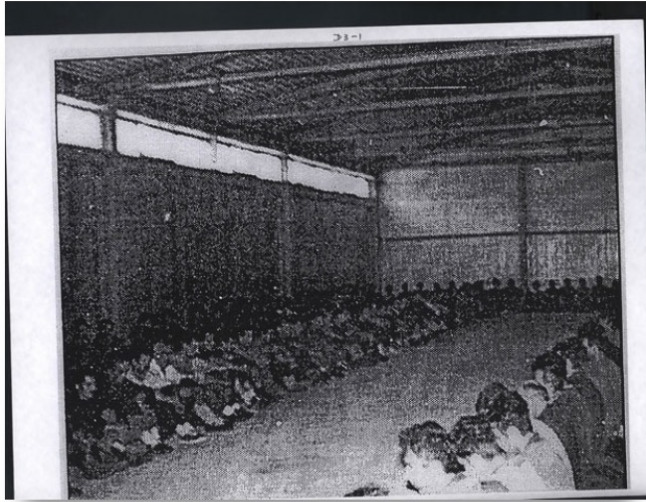


Exhibit showing Serbs from the Konjic area detained in the Čelebići detention camp.

UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

NOVEMBER 16, 1998

# FIRST JUDGEMENT IN A CASE INVOLVING MULTIPLE ACCUSED

The Tribunal delivers the first trial chamber judgement in a case involving more than one accused. Zdravko Mucić, Hazim Delić, Esad Landžo and Zejnir Delalić are tried for crimes committed predominantly against Bosnian Serb victims during 1992 in the Čelebići detention camp near Konjic in central Bosnia and Herzegovina. [More](#)



FIRST ARREST  
OPERATION ON  
BEHALF OF THE  
ICTY



FIRST INDICTMENT  
FOR A SITTING  
HEAD OF STATE

## Timeline



UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

MAY 24, 1999

# FIRST INDICTMENT FOR A SITTING HEAD OF STATE

The Tribunal indicts Yugoslav President Slobodan Milošević. This is the first indictment against a sitting head of state by an international court. [More](#)

Slobodan Milošević 24 May 1999 - The Tribunal indicts Yugoslav President Slobodan Milošević. This was the first indictment against a sitting head of state by an international court. The charges against him are eventually expanded to cover crimes committed in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo from 1991 to 1999. If

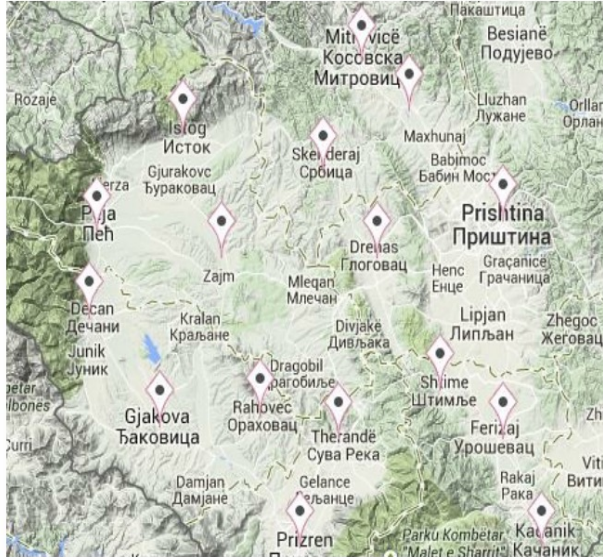


FIRST JUDGEMENT  
IN A CASE  
INVOLVING  
MULTIPLE ACCUSED



KOSOVO  
INVESTIGATIONS

# Timeline



FIRST INDICTMENT  
FOR A SITTING  
HEAD OF STATE

The ICTY Interactive Map provides information on the locations of crimes investigated by the Tribunal.

UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

JUNE 25, 1999

## KOSOVO INVESTIGATIONS

The Tribunal commences a massive investigation of alleged crimes in Kosovo. [More](#)



OUTREACH  
PROGRAMME SET  
UP

## Timeline



This documentary depicts the Tribunal's historic role in the prosecution and adjudication of wartime sexual violence.



OUTREACH  
PROGRAMME SET  
UP

# SEXUAL ENSLAVEMENT AS A “CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY”

The first major trial dealing exclusively with charges of sexual violence against women commences. The indictment includes the groundbreaking charge of ‘Sexual enslavement as a crime against humanity’. [Radomir Kovač, Dragoljub Kunarac and Zoran Vuković](#), all members of the Bosnian Serb military and paramilitary forces, are charged with crimes committed against Bosnian Muslim women in Foča in 1992 and 1993. [More](#)



FIRST GENOCIDE  
CONVICTION

## Timeline



Photo not found or private

AUGUST 2, 2001

# FIRST GENOCIDE CONVICTION

The Tribunal hands down its first genocide conviction, against Radislav Krstić, a Bosnian Serb Army officer. He is convicted for his role in the massacre of over 7,500 Bosnian Muslim men and boys in Srebrenica in July 1995. On 19 April 2004, the Appeals Chamber will unanimously find that “genocide was committed in Srebrenica” and will find Krstić guilty of “aiding and abetting genocide”.



SEXUAL  
ENSLAVEMENT AS A  
“CRIME AGAINST  
HUMANITY”



FORMER  
PRESIDENT OF  
REPUBLIKA SRPSKA  
PLEADS GUILTY



OCTOBER 2, 2002

# FORMER PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIKA SRPSKA PLEADS GUILTY

Biljana Plavšić, former President of Republika Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina, pleads guilty to persecution of Bosnian Muslims, Bosnian Croats and other non-Serbs in 37 municipalities in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995. [More](#)



FIRST GENOCIDE  
CONVICTION



GUILTY PLEA FOR  
THE SHELLING OF  
DUBROVNIK

## Timeline



**FORMER  
PRESIDENT OF  
REPUBLIKA SRPSKA  
PLEADS GUILTY**

**OCTOBER 2, 2002**



UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

Guilty plea for the shelling of Dubrovnik 4 December 2003 - Miodrag Jokić, former commander of the Yugoslav Navy, pleads guilty for his responsibility in the shelling of Dubrovnik, a Croatian town listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. If you would like to use this photograph, please contact [press@icty.org](mailto:press@icty.org)

DECEMBER 4, 2003

# GUILTY PLEA FOR THE SHELLING OF DUBROVNIK

Miodrag Jokić, former commander of the Yugoslav Navy, pleads guilty and acknowledges his responsibility for the shelling of Dubrovnik, a Croatian town listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.  
[More](#)



**MILAN BABIĆ  
PLEADS GUILTY**



MILAN BABIĆ  
PLEADS GUILTY



UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

ICTY Building If you would like to use this photograph, please  
contact [press@icty.org](mailto:press@icty.org)

DECEMBER 31, 2004

# FINAL INDICTMENTS

In accordance with the completion strategy the Prosecution submits final indictments for confirmation bringing the total number of persons indicted by the Tribunal to 161.





FINAL  
INDICTMENTS

UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

BiH State Court 9 March 2005 - The War Crimes Chamber within the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, to which the Tribunal transferred a number of cases for adjudication. If you would like to use this photograph, please contact [press@icty.org](mailto:press@icty.org)

MARCH 9, 2005

## TRANSFER OF CASES

Establishment of the War Crimes Chamber within the Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), to which the Tribunal transferred a number of cases for adjudication in subsequent years. A total of eight cases involving 13 individuals were referred to courts in BiH, Croatia and Serbia. [More](#)



FYROM  
INDICTMENTS

# Timeline



TRANSFER OF  
CASES



Ljube Boškosi (left) and Johan Tarčulovski (right).  
UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

MARCH 15, 2005

## FYROM INDICTMENTS

An indictment relating to the 2001 conflict in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) is issued against Ljube Boškosi, former FYROM Interior Minister, and Johan Tarčulovski, a police officer in the President's security unit in the Ministry of Interior. [More](#)



FIRST JUDGEMENT  
FOR CRIMES  
COMMITTED IN  
KOSOVO  
NOVEMBER 30,  
2005

## Timeline



Fatmir Limaj (left), Isak Musliu (center), Haradin Bala (right).  
UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

NOVEMBER 30, 2005

# FIRST JUDGEMENT FOR CRIMES COMMITTED IN KOSOVO

The first judgement for war crimes committed during the conflict in Kosovo is pronounced. Fatmir Limaj, Isak Musliu and Haradin Bala, former members of the Kosovo Liberation Army, were charged with crimes committed in 1998 at the Lapušnik/Llapushnik detention camp in the Kosovo municipality of Glogovac/Gllogoc. [More](#)



FYROM  
INDICTMENTS



TERMINATION OF  
PROCEEDINGS  
AGAINST SLOBODAN  
MILOŠEVIĆ

MARCH 14, 2006

# TERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SLOBODAN MILOŠEVIĆ



FIRST JUDGEMENT  
FOR CRIMES  
COMMITTED IN  
KOSOVO



FIRST LIFE  
SENTENCE HANDED  
DOWN BY THE  
APPEALS CHAMBER

Proceedings against former Serbian President Slobodan Milošević are terminated, following his death from natural causes in the Tribunal's Detention Unit on 11 March 2006. [More](#)



TERMINATION OF  
PROCEEDINGS  
AGAINST SLOBODAN  
MILOŠEVIĆ

Civilians avoiding snipers whilst fetching water during the siege of Sarajevo.

UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former  
Yugoslavia

NOVEMBER 30, 2006

## FIRST LIFE SENTENCE HANDLED DOWN BY THE APPEALS CHAMBER

The first life sentence at the Tribunal is handed down by the Appeals Chamber against Stanislav Galić, a Commander of the Bosnian Serb Army. He is found guilty of conducting a campaign of sniping and shelling attacks on the city of Sarajevo between 1992 and 1994.

[More](#)



KARADŽIĆ IN  
TRIBUNAL CUSTODY

## Timeline



UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

←  
FIRST LIFE  
SENTENCE HANDED  
DOWN BY THE  
APPEALS CHAMBER

Karadžić in Tribunal custody 30 July 2008 - Radovan Karadžić is transferred into the custody of the Tribunal, after evading arrest for 13 years. The former president of the Bosnian Serb entity known as Republika Srpska and supreme commander of the Bosnian Serb Army is charged with genocide and a multitude of other crimes committed against non-Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the 1992-1995 war. If you would like to use this photograph, please contact [mict-press@un.org](mailto:mict-press@un.org)

JULY 30, 2008

# KARADŽIĆ IN TRIBUNAL CUSTODY

Radovan Karadžić is transferred into the custody of the Tribunal, after evading arrest for 13 years. The former president of the Bosnian Serb entity known as Republika Srpska and supreme commander of the Bosnian Serb Army is charged with genocide and a multitude of other crimes committed against non-Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the 1992-1995 war. [More](#)

→  
LIFE SENTENCE  
AGAINST MILAN  
LUKIĆ

## Timeline



LIFE SENTENCE  
AGAINST MILAN  
LUKIĆ

UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

Mladić arrested 26 May 2011 - Ratko Mladić, former commander of the Bosnian Serb Army, is arrested after evading arrest for 16 years. Charges against Mr Mladić include genocide, murder and persecutions, relating to Srebrenica, the siege of Sarajevo, and events in municipalities across much of Bosnia and Herzegovina. His trial began on 16 May 2012. If you would like to use this photograph, please contact [press@icty.org](mailto:press@icty.org)

MAY 26, 2011

# RATKO MLADIĆ ARRESTED

Ratko Mladić, former commander of the Bosnian Serb Army, is arrested after evading arrest for 16 years. Charges against Mr. Mladić include genocide, murder and persecutions, relating to Srebrenica, the siege of Sarajevo, and events in municipalities across much of Bosnia and Herzegovina. His trial began on 16 May 2012. [More](#)



FINAL FUGITIVE  
ARRESTED

## Timeline



**RATKO MLADIĆ  
ARRESTED**  
MAY 26, 2011



JULY 20, 2011

# FINAL FUGITIVE ARRESTED

Goran Hadžić, former president of the self-proclaimed Serb republic within Croatia is arrested after seven years as a fugitive. All 161 individuals indicted by the Tribunal are now accounted for.

[More](#)



**MECHANISM  
BEGINS WORK IN  
THE HAGUE**




# Timeline



FINAL FUGITIVE  
ARRESTED

United Nations S/RES/1966 (2010)

 **Security Council** Dist.: General  
22 December 2010

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**Resolution 1966 (2010)**

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 6463rd meeting, on 22 December 2010**

*The Security Council,*

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, which established the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia ("ICTY"), and resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, which established the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("ICTR"), and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

*Recalling* in particular Security Council resolutions 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, which called on the Tribunals to take all possible measures to complete investigations by the end of 2004, to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2006, and to complete all work in 2010 ("completion strategy"), and *noting* that those envisaged dates have not been met,



*Acknowledging* the considerable contribution the Tribunals have made to international criminal justice and accountability for serious international crimes, and the re-establishment of the rule of law in the countries of the former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda,

*Recalling* that the Tribunals were established in the particular circumstances of the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda as *ad hoc* measures contributing to the restoration and maintenance of peace,

*Reaffirming* its determination to combat impunity for those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law and the necessity that all persons indicted by the ICTY and ICTR are brought to justice,

*Recalling* the statement of the President of the Security Council of 19 December 2008 (S/PRST/2008/47), and *reaffirming* the need to establish an *ad hoc* mechanism to carry out a number of essential functions of the Tribunals, including the trial of fugitives who are among the most senior leaders suspected of being most responsible for crimes, after the closure of the Tribunals,

*Emphasizing* that, in view of the substantially reduced nature of the residual functions, the international residual mechanism should be a small, temporary and efficient structure, whose functions and size will diminish over time, with a small number of staff commensurate with its reduced functions,

10-70608 (E)  Please recycle 

Security Council Resolution 1966: Establishment of the Mechanism, Statute, and Transitional Arrangements.

JULY 1, 2013

# MECHANISM BEGINS WORK IN THE HAGUE

The International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (Mechanism) begins work in the Hague. The establishment of the Mechanism is an important part of the ICTY's and ICTR's Completion Strategies. The Mechanism is tasked with continuing essential functions of both Tribunals and the preservation of their legacy. [Mechanism Website.](#)



CONVICTIONS FOR  
KOSOVO CRIMES  
UPHELD FOR FOUR  
SENIOR SERBIAN  
OFFICIALS

## Timeline



JANUARY 23, 2014

# CONVICTIONS FOR KOSOVO CRIMES UPHELD FOR FOUR SENIOR SERBIAN OFFICIALS

Four senior Serbian officials including Nikola Šainović, former Deputy Prime Minister of the Federal Republic of Ex-Yugoslavia are sentenced for crimes against humanity and violations of the laws and customs of war against the



MECHANISM  
BEGINS WORK IN  
THE HAGUE



CONCLUSION OF  
THE LARGEST EVER  
ICTY TRIAL

## Timeline



UN International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia



CONVICTIONS FOR  
KOSOVO CRIMES  
UPHELD FOR FOUR  
SENIOR SERBIAN  
OFFICIALS

Conclusion of the largest multiple-accused trial January 30, 2015- In the largest ever trial -in number of accused- heard by the Tribunal, five of seven former high-ranking Bosnian Serb military and police officials are convicted in appeal of genocide and other crimes committed in 1995 after the fall of the enclaves of Srebrenica and Žepa. The trial judgement was not subject to appeal for two other accused. Popović et al. was the second case – after the Krstić case- to establish that the crime of genocide was committed in Srebrenica. If you would like to use this photograph, please contact [mict-press@un.org](mailto:mict-press@un.org)

JANUARY 30, 2015

## CONCLUSION OF THE LARGEST EVER ICTY TRIAL

In the largest ever trial -in number of accused- heard by the Tribunal, five of seven former high-ranking Bosnian Serb military and police officials are convicted in appeal of genocide and other crimes committed in 1995 after the fall of the enclaves of Srebrenica and Žepa. The trial judgement was not subject to appeal for two other accused. Popović et al. was the third case –after the Blagojević-Jokić and the Krstić cases- to establish that the crime of genocide was committed in Srebrenica. [More](#)



Z. TOLIMIR  
SENTENCED TO LIFE  
IMPRISONMENT  
FOR GENOCIDE  
APRIL 8, 2015

## Timeline



MARCH 24, 2016

# KARADŽIĆ SENTENCED TO 40 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT

Trial Chamber III finds Karadžić guilty for the majority of the counts in the indictment. He is convicted of genocide in the area of Srebrenica in 1995, of persecution, extermination, murder, deportation, inhumane acts (forcible transfer), terror, unlawful attacks on civilians and hostage-taking. He is acquitted of the charge of genocide in other municipalities in BiH in 1992.

[More](#)



RETRIAL ORDERED  
FOR STANIŠIĆ AND  
SIMATOVIĆ



RATKO MLADIĆ  
SENTENCED TO LIFE  
IMPRISONMENT

## Timeline



NOVEMBER 22, 2017

# RATKO MLADIĆ SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT

In the final Trial Judgement of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Trial Chamber I convicts Ratko Mladić, former Commander of the Main Staff of the VRS of genocide, crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war. These crimes were committed by Serb forces during the armed conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) from 1992 until 1995.



KARADŽIĆ  
SENTENCED TO 40  
YEARS'  
IMPRISONMENT



THE APPEALS  
CHAMBER AFFIRMS  
ALL SENTENCES IN  
PRLIĆ ET AL.  
APPEAL CASE  
NOVEMBER 29,  
2017

## Timeline



NOVEMBER 29, 2017

# THE APPEALS CHAMBER AFFIRMS ALL SENTENCES IN PRLIĆ ET AL. APPEAL CASE

The Appeals Chamber pronounces judgement in the ICTY's most voluminous appeal and its final case, affirming almost all of the Trial Chamber's convictions for crimes against humanity, violations of the laws or customs of war, and grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions in relation



RATKO MLADIĆ  
SENTENCED TO LIFE  
IMPRISONMENT



THE OFFICIAL ICTY  
CLOSING  
CEREMONY HELD AT  
THE RIDDERZAAL IN  
THE HAGUE

## Timeline



DECEMBER 21, 2017

# THE OFFICIAL ICTY CLOSING CEREMONY HELD AT THE RIDDERZAAL IN THE HAGUE

King Willem-Alexander of The Netherlands and UN SG António Guterres honour the ICTY with their presence, joining incumbent and former Principals and Judges of the ICTY and numerous other distinguished guests, including the Tribunal's supporters and contributors



THE APPEALS  
CHAMBER AFFIRMS  
ALL SENTENCES IN  
PRLIĆ ET AL.  
APPEAL CASE

Source:



United Nations | International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

<https://www.icty.org/en/features/timeline>