

OBJECTIVES OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW JURISDICTIONS

- 1) JUSTICE AND IMPUNITY
- 2) RECONCILIATION
- 3) DETERRENT

TYPES OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW JURISDICTIONS:

1) AD HOC INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW IN THE NAME OF PEACEKEEPING:
CHAPTER 7 COURTS

- INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA (“ICTY”)
- INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA (“ICTR”)

2) INTERNATIONALISED OR HYBRID TRIBUNALS AND COURTS

NATIONAL SOLUTIONS FOR REGIONAL STABILITY AND
ACCOUNTABILITY

- WAR AND ETHNIC CRIMES COURTS OF KOSOVO (“REGULATION 64 COURTS”)
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- SPECIAL PANELS FOR SERIOUS CRIMES OF EAST TIMOR
-
- SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE
-
- EXTRAORDINARY CHAMBERS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA (“ECDK”)

3) PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL

RULE OF LAW VS. POLITICS

- THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT (“ICC”)

4) NATIONAL TRIBUNALS AND PROSECUTIONS

NO SAFE HAVEN

PROSECUTING “THE WORST CRIME KNOWN TO MAN”: CHALLENGES AND SUCCESSES

- 1) THE KNOWLEDGE GAP: THE CRIMES, THE PERPETRATORS, THE CULTURE
- 2) THE RIGHT PEOPLE FOR THE RIGHT JOB: “INTERNATIONALS”, “NATIONALS” AND THE “FRIEND”
- 3) OK, BUT WHAT’S THE LAW?
- 4) CHILD SOLDIERS AND RUNNING WATER: THE REALITY OF POST-CONFLICT JUSTICE