First ad hoc international criminal tribunal created by the UN and the first international war crimes tribunal since the Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals. It was established by the Security Council and in accordance with its Statute, the ICTY has jurisdiction over the territory of the former Yugoslavia from 1991 onwards. The Tribunal has authority to prosecute and try individuals for grave breaches of the 1949 Geneva conventions, violations of the laws or customs of war, genocide and crimes against humanity.

See International criminal Law [1]; Individual criminal responsibility [2];
UN, Statute of the ICTY

Case Study, Armed Conflicts in the former Yugoslavia (17 and 32)

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Release of Prisoners of War and Tracing Missing Persons After the End of Hostilities


ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Martic (Part A., para. 3)

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Rajic (Part A., Paras. 1-3 and 66-70)

ICTY/ICC, Confidentiality and Testimony of ICRC Personnel (Part A.)


ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Blaskic

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Kunarac, Kovac and Vukovic

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Galic

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Strugar
ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Boskoski

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Mrksic and Sljivancanin

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ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Radovan Karadzic

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Suggested reading:


MEINDERSMA Christa, “Violations of Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions as Violations of the Laws or Customs of War under Article 3 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia”, in


Suggested reading - Reviews of case law:


International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Judicial Supplement, available online at http://www.icty.org [29].


Further reading:


ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Blaskic

CASES

ICTY, The Prosecutor v. Blaskic

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