



The Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (“MICT” or “Mechanism”) was established on 22 December 2010 by the United Nations Security Council to continue the jurisdiction, rights, obligations and essential functions of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (“ICTR”) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (“ICTY”) after the completion of their respective mandates.

CASE INFORMATION SHEET

On 24 March 2016, an ICTY Trial Chamber issued its Judgement in the case of Radovan Karadžić. Pursuant to Article 2(2) of the Transitional Arrangements, the Mechanism has competence over appellate proceedings originating from ICTY cases for which the notice of appeal is filed on or after 1 July 2013.

MICT-13-55

RADOVAN KARADŽIĆ



On 12 May 1992, the Accused was elected as the President of the Presidency of the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. From 17 December 1992, he was the sole President of Republika Srpska and the Supreme Commander of the armed forces of Republika Srpska.

Indictment

Initial indictment filed on 24 July 1995. Operational indictment filed on 19 October 2009.

Arrest

Arrested on 21 July 2008 in Belgrade, Serbia. Transferred to the ICTY on 30 July 2008.

ICTY Trial Chamber Judgement

Delivered on 24 March 2016.

The Trial Chamber found Radovan Karadžić guilty of genocide, crimes against humanity and violations of the laws or customs of war. Karadžić was sentenced to 40 years of imprisonment.

MICT Appeals Chamber

Judge Theodor Meron (Presiding)
Judge William Hussein Sekule
Judge Vagn Prüssé Joensen
Judge José Ricardo de Prada Solaesa
Judge Graciela Susana Gatti Santana

Status of the Case

Pre-appeal.

APPEALS PROCEEDINGS (ONGOING)

On 4 April 2016, Radovan Karadžić announced his intention to appeal the ICTY Trial Judgement and requested an extension of the deadline to file the notice of appeal.

On 22 July 2016, both parties filed their notices of appeal. The Appeals Chamber partially granted requests from the parties for extensions of time for the briefing process, amounting to a total of 217 days of extensions.

The Prosecution and Karadžić filed their respective appeal briefs on 5 December 2016, their response briefs on 15 March 2017, and their reply briefs on 6 April 2017.



CASE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

INDICTMENT

Radovan Karadžić was charged before the ICTY with two counts of [genocide](#), five counts of [crimes against humanity](#) and four counts of [violations of the laws or customs of war](#) committed by Serb forces during the armed conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina (“BiH”), from 1992 until 1995. Karadžić was alleged to be individually criminally responsible for those crimes, *inter alia*, through his participation in a number of joint criminal enterprises (“JCEs”).

Two counts of genocide (Counts 1 and 2)

Five counts of crimes against humanity

- Persecutions (Count 3)
- Extermination (Count 4)
- Murder (Count 5)
- Deportation (Count 7)
- Inhumane acts (forcible transfer) (Count 8)

Four counts of violations of the laws or customs of war

- Murder (Count 6)
- Terror (Count 9)
- Unlawful attacks on civilians (Count 10)
- Taking of hostages (Count 11)

ICTY TRIAL CHAMBER JUDGEMENT

On 24 March 2016, Trial Chamber III of the ICTY convicted Karadžić of [genocide](#) in the area of Srebrenica in 1995 and of [persecution](#), [extermination](#), [murder](#), [deportation](#), [inhumane acts \(forcible transfer\)](#), [terror](#), [unlawful attacks on civilians](#) and [hostage-taking](#). He was acquitted of the charge of [genocide](#) in other municipalities in BiH in 1992.

The Chamber found that Karadžić committed these crimes through his participation in four JCEs: the overarching JCE included a common plan to permanently remove Bosnian Muslims and Bosnian Croats from Bosnian Serb-claimed territory through the commission of crimes in municipalities throughout BiH; the JCE to establish and carry out a campaign of sniping and shelling against the civilian population of Sarajevo, aimed at spreading terror among the civilian citizens; the JCE with the common purpose of taking UN personnel hostage in order to compel NATO to abstain from conducting air strikes against Bosnian Serb targets; and the JCE to eliminate the Bosnian Muslims from Srebrenica in July 1995.

Start of ICTY Trial	26 October 2009			
Prosecution Case	Started	13 April 2010	Closed	25 May 2012
Defence Case*	Started	16 October 2012	Closed	1 May 2014
Closing Arguments	Started	29 September 2014	Closed	7 October 2014
ICTY Trial Chamber Judgement	24 March 2016		Verdict	40 years of imprisonment

* *The accused elected to represent himself at the trial.*

For more information please visit the MICT website www.unmict.org. For press inquiries, email mict-press@un.org.



STATISTICS

ICTY trial days	499						
Total exhibits admitted at trial	11,481	Prosecution	6,671	Defence	4,807	Chamber	3
Total witnesses called at trial	586	Prosecution	337	Defence	248	Chamber	1