

States and International Criminal Justice: COST CA18228 Scoping Survey (version 1)

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Compiled on behalf of authors and members of COST Action 18228 by Andy Aydın-Aitchison.

This document accompanies the survey instrument and data spreadsheets available on the COST Action 18228 (Global Atrocity Justice Constellations) website <https://justice-360.com/scoping-survey>. The text is adapted with minimal changes from answers submitted by lead authors (*), assisted by other named authors. The survey instrument was developed by Andy Aydın-Aitchison, Mikkel Jarle Christensen, Barbora Holá, Kjersti Lohne, Fatima Rodrigues, Sunčana Roksandić, and Sergej Vasiliev.

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Albania

Alba Gerdeci and Islam Jusufi, November 2020*

Domestic laws criminalising international crimes

Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania, Law No. 7895, 27 January 1995, amended by law no. 36/2017 and law no.89/2017

- Article 73 Genocide
- Article 74 Crimes against Humanity
- Article 75 War Crimes

English: <https://euralius.eu/index.php/en/library/albanian-legislation/send/10-criminal-code/11-criminal-code-en>

Albanian: <https://qbz.gov.al/preview/a2b117e6-69b2-4355-aa49-78967c31bf4d>

Specific laws and regulations concerning perpetrators of international crimes

Law on the Measures against Terrorism Financing, Law No. 157/2013, amended by law no. 43/2017.

English: <https://euralius.eu/index.php/en/library/albanian-legislation/send/107-measures-against-terrorism-financing/220-law-on-measures-against-terrorism-financing-en>

Law on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism, Law No. 9917 (19 May 2008), amended by law no 10391, 66/2012, and 44/2017.

https://www.legislationline.org/download/id/7875/file/Albania_Law_prevention_money_laundering_financing_terrorism_2008_am2012_en.pdf

Specific laws concerning assistance to, or status of, victims of international crimes

Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Albania, Law no. 7905 (21 March 1995), last recorded amendment, law no. 35/2017.

- Chapter VI: Victim, Accusing Victim, Civil Plaintiff and Civil Respondent (Amended by law no. 35/2017)

English: <https://euralius.eu/index.php/en/library/albanian-legislation/send/11-criminal-procedure-code/172-criminal-procedure-code-en>

The Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania is perpetrator oriented, meanwhile the Criminal Procedure Code determines the position of the victim. However no there is no definition of the position of victims specific to international crimes.

Specific laws regulating speech with regards to international crimes

Criminal Code of the Republic of Albania (see above)

- Article 74/a Computer dissemination of materials favouring genocide or crimes against humanity
- Article 119/a Dissemination of racist or xenophobic materials through the computer system (added by law no. 10 023, article 13)
- Article 265 Incitement of hatred or disputes
- Article 266 Calls for national hatred (added by law no.144, Article 42)
- Article 267 Dissemination of false information to cause panic

Laws relating to the implementation of the Rome Statute

Through Law 8733 (24 January 2001), the *Criminal Code of Albania* incorporated genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes contained in the Rome Statute. Other crimes under the Rome Statute are deemed as self-executing (*Constitution*, Articles 116, 122 and 123) if precise penalties are indicated by the national legislator in connection with articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute. No legislation including such penalties has been drafted or adopted. Some rules on cooperation with the Court are provided for in Title X of the *Criminal Procedure Code* and Law No. 10193 (3 March 2009). See Albania's response in 2010 to the ICC ASP Plan of Action: https://asp.icc-cpi.int/sites/asp/files/asp_docs/ASP9/PoA/icc-rc-poa2010-alb-eng.pdf

Regulations concerning cooperation with international courts or tribunals

Rules of cooperation are provided in Title X of the Criminal Procedure Code, law no. 10193 (3 March 2009)

Agreement on enforcement of sentences with the ICTY, allowing for persons convicted before the Tribunal to serve their sentences in its prisons. See: <https://www.icty.org/en/press/albania-signs-enforcement-sentences-agreement>

Special domestic courts dealing with international crimes

Serious Crimes Court (First Instance Court), see Law no. 9110 (24 July 2003)

Albanian: http://www.drejtesia.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/ligji_per_Gjykatën_e_Krimeve_te_renda-1.pdf

NGOs working in relation to victims or perpetrators of international crimes

- Different & Equal: <http://differentandequal.org>
- Tjeter Vizion [Other Vision], Elbasan: <https://tjetervizion.org>
- Vatra shelter, Vlora: <http://www.qendravatra.org.al>

All of the above work in the field of trafficking in human beings.

Museums related to international crimes

Bunk'Art 1

Bunk'Art 1 is five levels & 3000m² of underground protective bunker, built as a shelter for the dictator Enver Hoxha and his government in case of a nuclear attack. In 2014, the bunker was transformed into a historical museum and art gallery, now known as Bunk'Art. The bunker takes the visitor into a journey through Enver Hoxha's mindset during his reign, which ultimately answers to the country's unsolved enigmas of its 45-year long communist period. <http://bunkart.al/1/home>.

Bunk'Art 2

Bunk'Art 2, at approximately 1000 m² in size, is the second of two nuclear bunkers in Tirana that has recently transformed into an interactive artistic space. Located on the main block of ministerial buildings in the city's centre, this underground shelter was hidden from the public eye until its recent unveiling in 2015. It was secretly built from 1981-86, beneath the Ministry of Internal Affairs along the city's main boulevard. The journey through this tunnel unmask the pathological isolation and paranoia of the long 45-year communist period. Each of its 24 rooms recount stories of the political persecutions of approximately 100,000 Albanians from 1945-1991, the creation of Sigurimi (the state security) during Communism, and exhibitions showing the state's means of persecution during this dark period of history. <http://bunkart.al/2/home>.

The House of Leaves Museum

The infamous monitoring techniques of the Communist Era and its severity are perhaps best captured in this museum opened in 2017. The House of Leaves museum is located in the building of the same name in the centre of Tirana. The house was carefully hidden from the public by a dense layer of trees and leaves, a proven camouflage technique normally seen in warfare. Located in the centre of Tirana, the house has a total of 31 interconnected rooms which hold more history than you could possibly imagine or process in just one visit. The house became the headquarters of the infamous Sigurimi, the Albanian secret service. In the early days of Communism, the house carried out the sinister tasks of torture and death penalties but in later years was solely used for communications monitoring. The museum is separated into nine sections and for the first time publicly reveals the intricate and advanced ways of the state's control over Albanian life under Communism. Exhibitions in the museum vary, some are dedicated to various microphones and technology. In other sections of the museum the statements, work, and dossiers prepared by informants of the state are displayed. The sheer volume of tools, monitoring equipment, and tapping devices reveals the quite astounding amount of investment by the state, which is unbelievable considering the economic state of Albania at the time! The exhibitions portray a communist perception of the enemy, both external and internal, on which a great deal of state vigilance was concentrated. <http://muzeugjethi.gov.al>.

National Museum of History in Tirana

The National Museum of History in Tirana is the largest in Albania, exhibiting collections from prehistoric times to the collapse of the communist regime. A sub-exhibition, completed in 1991, focuses exclusively on the 40 years of Communist dictatorship and was the first exhibition to address communist crimes in the national museum of a post-communist state. The Pavilion of the Communist Terror displays documents, photographs and objects, which belong to the period of communist persecution from 1944 to 1991, as well as focusing on the system of labour and detention camps. <http://www.mhk.gov.al>

Memorials for international crimes

Chameria memorial, Konispol

Memorial to the Chams in the village of Konispol dedicated to the Albanian victims during Second World War in Greece.

Holocaust memorial, Tirana

Albania unveiled a Holocaust memorial in the capital in July 2020 to honour the dead and the Albanians who protected Jews from the Nazis. The inscription is written in three languages: English, Hebrew and Albanian. It says that "Albanians, Christians and Muslims endangered their lives to protect and save the Jews." Albanians protected their few hundred Jewish friends, and helped other Jews who fled from Germany and Austria by either smuggling them abroad or hiding them at home.

Spaç Memorial

A political prison at the village of Spaç, whose inmates were enslaved and forced to work in the nearby copper and pyrite mines. Spaç was one of the cruellest prisons in Communist Albania.

The Site of Witness and Memory

It is the only memorial which commemorates the victims of the communist regime in Shkodra. Being one of the main centres of Communist repression in Albania, the city where an Atheist Museum with anti-religious propaganda was built after the Cultural Revolution of 1967, this museum tells the story of people who suffered for their beliefs and moral integrity.

Memorials for specific victims of international crimes

Ademi Jashari monument in Tirana

Adem Jashari was a Kosovo Albanian leader during the Kosovo war of 1990s. On 7 March 1998, he was killed in Prekaz, Kosovo, together with his whole family by Serbian forces.

Isa Boletini monument in Shkoder

Isa Boletini was a heroic Albanian leader during the First World War who was killed in 1916 in Podgorica, Montenegro.

Other mnemonic activities (e.g. memorial days and events)

- International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust (27 January)
- Martyrs' Day honours the memory of those who gave their lives for the country's liberation during the Second World War (May 5)
- The Day of Greek Chauvinist Genocide against the Albanians of Chameria (27 June)

Related cultural activities

Albania is often host to cultural activities that relate to international crimes committed in Kosovo. It also hosts cultural activities such as film festivals and exhibitions on trafficking in human beings, for example, the annual The International Human Rights Film Festival in Albania (IHRFFA) which often screens films with relating to international crimes (<https://ihrffa.net/>). There is a growing literature on international crimes related to trafficking of drugs.

Recommended media sources

Online portals:

- <https://balkaninsight.com>
- <https://www.albaniandailynews.com>
- <https://www.euronews.com/tag/albania>
- <https://europeanwesternbalkans.com>
- <https://www.tiranatimes.com>

Podcasts

- <https://exit.al/en>

Television

- <https://www.oranews.tv/category/english-news/>

Bangladesh

Mohammad Pizuar Hossain, November 2022*

Domestic laws criminalising international crimes

Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1972 (Articles 47(3) and 47A)
Regarding liability for genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes and other crimes under international law

English: <http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-details-367.html>

Bangladesh Collaborators (Special Tribunals) Order 1972 (repealed in 1975)
Also known as 'Collaborators Act 1972'.

English: <http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-1310.html>

Collaborators (Special Tribunals) (Repeal) Ordinance 1975
International Crimes (Tribunals) Act 1973 (as amended in August 2009)
English: <http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-435.html>

International Crimes Tribunal Rules of Procedure 2010
English: http://ictbdinvestigation.gov.bd/site/view/legislative_information/

Specific laws regulating speech with regards to international crimes

Digital Security Act 2018, section 21(1)

"If any person by means of digital medium runs any propaganda or campaign or assists in running a propaganda or campaign against the liberation war of Bangladesh, Cognition of liberation war, Father of the Nation, National Anthem or national Flag then, that act of that person will be an offense under the Act."

English: <https://basis.org.bd/public/files/policy/5e1653db166e8Digital-Security-Act-2018-English-version.pdf>

Significant parliamentary discussions on international criminal justice

On 29 December 1991, a report was published in a local newspaper that Jamaat-e-Islami, which was the largest Islamist political party in Bangladesh until the Bangladesh Supreme Court cancelled its registration on 1 August 2013, elected Ghulam Azam, who was the chief collaborator of the Pakistani occupation army during the 1971 Liberation War, as its 'Amir' (leader). Ghulam Azam's citizenship was revoked under the Collaborators Act 1972, but he had been leading the Jamaat-e-Islami party since 11 July 1978, when he entered Bangladesh with a Pakistani passport. As a result, different political parties and student organisations began protesting against the decision of Jamaat-e-Islami and condemning the move of this party. At that time, there was also heated debate in the parliament on the issue of citizenship of Ghulam Azam, who was later found guilty of international crimes during the 1971 Liberation War of Bangladesh. No official information related to the parliamentary debate is available online at the moment. This newspaper article can be helpful: <https://www.thedailystar.net/in-focus/gano-adalot-205765>

Laws relating to the implementation of the Rome Statute

Bangladesh expressed its commitment to promote the universalization of the Rome Statute by ratifying this international instrument. Its primary law concerning domestic trials of international

crimes is the *International Crimes (Tribunals) Act (1973)*, which was enacted before the Rome Statute came into force.

Regulations concerning cooperation with international courts or tribunals

Bangladesh does not have any specific agreement on cooperation or assistance with any international criminal court or tribunal. However, in September 2020, two Australian human rights lawyers, acting on behalf of hundreds of Rohingya refugees who are now living in Bangladesh, submitted a pre-trial motion requesting to have the International Criminal Court (ICC) sit in Asia. Local news agencies hope that Bangladesh would host an ICC trial chamber on the Rohingya issue.

National policies concerning victims of international crimes

The Bangladesh (Freedom Fighters) Welfare Trust Order, 1972 (President's Order)

This order was made for the welfare of the disabled freedom fighters and dependents of the persons who suffered death while engaged in the war of liberation. However, this Order has been refurbished and remodelled in 2018 to continue the work of the 'Bangladesh Freedom Fighters Welfare Trust'.

Certification of Freedom Fighters

Certified freedom fighters - men and women - who participated in the 1971 liberation war of Bangladesh against Pakistan receive an honorarium, rations, medical services and other facilities from the Bangladesh government. Their children and grandchildren also enjoy reserve quotas in public recruitment and enrolment in educational institutions.

Victims of Rape

Various estimates suggest that the number of Bengali women who were raped by Pakistani Army personnel and their local collaborators between 25 March and 16 December during the 1971 Liberation War of Bangladesh against Pakistan range from 200,000 to 400,000 (Swiss and Giller, 1993; Debnath, 2009). Six days after Bangladesh achieved its victory on 16 December 1971, the newly formed government publicly designated all women who experienced sexual violence during the war as 'Birangonas' ('war heroines') - meaning brave or courageous women - as an attempt to lessen their social ostracism (Mookherjee, 2021). Also, the Ministry of Liberation War Affairs of Bangladesh issues gazette notifications in different times to officially recognise 'Birangonas' as freedom fighters, as previously only the people who took part in the liberation war were recognised as freedom fighters. As of today, the Ministry of Liberation War Affairs certified 448 Birangonas as freedom fighters. Therefore, they now receive all benefits as freedom fighters.

References

- Swiss, Shana and Giller, Joan E. (1993), 'Rape as a Crime of War: A Medical Perspective', 270 *Journal of the American Medical Association* 612.
- Debnath, Angela, 'The Bangladesh Genocide: The Plight of Women' in S Totten (ed), *Plight and Fate of Women During and Following Genocide* (New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers, 2009).
- Mookherjee, Nayanika, 'History and the Birangon', 21 Jun 2021 (*The Daily Star*), <https://www.thedailystar.net/in-focus/news/history-and-the-birangona-2114681>

Special domestic courts dealing with international crimes

- International Crimes Tribunal-1 (25 March 2010), Dhaka (currently operational)
- International Crimes Tribunal-2 (22 March 2012), Dhaka (not operational since 15 September 2012)

NGOs working in relation to victims or perpetrators of international crimes

Ekattorer Ghatak Dalal Nirmul Committee (Committee for Resisting Killers and Collaborators of Bangladesh Liberation War)

In 1992, 'Ekattorer Ghatak Dalal Nirmul Committee' was established to demand the prosecution of war criminals who committed international crimes against the Bangladeshi people during the 1971 Liberation War of Bangladesh, and for banning communal and fundamentalist politics in the country.

UK branch archives: <https://archiveshub.jisc.ac.uk/search/archives/1c0177dd-98c4-3811-8d54-176618bca574>; Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/nirmulcommittee/>

International Crimes Strategy Forum (ICSF)

ICSF is committed to end impunity for international crimes, ensure justice for the victims of international crimes, and uphold rule of law and human rights. Its activities focus on justice for international crimes - namely, genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and terrorism. The activities of ICSF include: documentation, campaign, advocacy, research and education.

<http://icsforum.org/about-icsf>

Amnesty International

Amnesty International is an INGO that focuses on human rights, with its headquarters in the UK. It has published some statements on its website on the trials of war criminals by the International Crimes Tribunal of Bangladesh. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/>

Human Rights Watch

Human Rights Watch is an INGO that carries out research and advocacy on human rights. It has also published some statements on its website on criticising the trials of war criminals by the International Crimes Tribunal of Bangladesh. <https://www.hrw.org/>

Liberation War Museum, Dhaka, Bangladesh

In 1996, the Liberation War Museum (LWM) was established in Dhaka, Bangladesh and it is registered as a Society with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms, Bangladesh and also with the NGO Bureau of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The LWM is now recognized, nationally and internationally, as a credible organisation on Bangladesh's history of independence. It primarily attempts to connect the history of the Liberation War with current pressing social and human rights issues. The LWM established the 'Centre for the Study of Genocide and Justice' (CSGJ) in 2014, which works to strengthen the national and international efforts to promote justice for mass atrocities and for recognition, restitution, reparation and healing of the victims.

Museums related to international crimes

Liberation War Museum, Dhaka, Bangladesh

(See above)

1971: Genocide-Torture Archive and Museum

The first Genocide Museum of Bangladesh, established in Khulna in May 2014. The main objective of this museum includes, among others, identifying the places where torture and mass killing happened during the 1971 war, building archives (online and offline) of Bangladesh genocide and torture, publishing genocide index on the basis of testimonies of the people who experienced mass killing sites, and advocating for international recognition of genocide that happened in Bangladesh in 1971.

Memorials for international crimes

National Martyrs' Memorial, Savar, Dhaka

The National Martyrs' Memorial, dedicated to all the martyrs who lost their lives in the Liberation War of Bangladesh, is a national symbol of Bangladesh.

Martyred Intellectuals Memorial, Rayerbazar, Dhaka

To commemorate the intellectuals (i.e. litterateurs, philosophers, scientists, artists, teachers, researchers, journalists, lawyers, physicians, engineers, architects, sculptors, government and non-government employees, politicians, social workers, cultural activists, musicians, and people involved in filmmaking, theatre and arts), who were tortured and assassinated during the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. <https://www.cipdh.gov.bd/memorias-situadas/en/lugar-de-memoria/monumento-a-los-intelectuales-martirizados/>

Swadhinata Stambha (Independence Monument), Dhaka

The Independence Monument is a national monument, which has been made to commemorate the historical events that occurred in the Suhrawardy Udyan (formerly known as 'Ramna Race Course Ground') during the 1971 Liberation War of Bangladesh.

Jalladkhana Killing Field Memorial, Mirpur, Dhaka

During the 1971 Liberation War of Bangladesh, Pakistani military and their local collaborators detained Bengali people, and then brought them to Jalladkhana (an abandoned water pump house), Mirpur, Dhaka. After that, victims were beheaded and thrown into a water well and several pits dug out for mass graves. The Jalladkhana Killing Field Memorial thus bears the marks of massacre carried out by the Pakistani military and their local collaborators in the 1971 war. (See article: <https://www.thedailystar.net/country/mirpur-jalladkhana-memorial-photos-1329775>)

Memorials for specific victims of international crimes

Jagroto Chowrangi Monument, Joydebpur, Gazipur

The Jagroto Chowrangi Monument was founded to commemorate the rural freedom fighters, who played a significant role at the beginning of the 1971 Liberation War of Bangladesh.

Shonarjito Shadhinota, University of Dhaka, Teacher-Student Centre (TSC) Street

This sculpture represents different aspects of the 1971 Liberation War of Bangladesh, such as the mass killing of intellectuals, protests and movements, farmers, freedom fighters, and the moment when Bangladesh achieved its victory.

Aparajeyo Bangla, Faculty of Arts in Dhaka University, Dhaka

Aparajeyo Bangla is a sculpture that symbolises how a diverse group of people from all walks of life took part in the 1971 Liberation War of Bangladesh.

Other mnemonic activities (e.g. memorial days and events)

25 March: Genocide Day

This day commemorates 'Operation Searchlight', the Pakistani military's strategy to destroy Bengali nationals, resulting in the genocide against the Bengali people in Bangladesh.

26 March: Independence Day

Bangladeshi people celebrate the declaration of the independence of Bangladesh on this day.

14 December: Martyred Intellectuals Day

This day is observed to commemorate those intellectuals who were killed by Pakistani military and their local collaborators during the 1971 war.

16 December: Victory Day (Bangladesh)

Bangladeshi people celebrate this day to commemorate the defeat of the Pakistan military in the 1971 Liberation War of Bangladesh and the independence of Bangladesh.

Related cultural activities

There are several films, plays, and literature which have been made on the 1971 Liberation War of Bangladesh.

Films

- *Stop Genocide*, documentary by Zahir Raihan (1971)
- *Let There be Light*, Zahir Raihan (1971)
- *Nine Months to Freedom: The Story of Bangladesh*, documentary by S. Sukhdev (1972)
- *Ora Egaro Jon (11 Warriors)*, Chashi Nazrul Islam (1972)
- *Raktakto Bangla (The Blood-stained Bengal)*, Mamtaj Ali (1972)
- *Quiet Flows the River Meghna*, Alamgir Kabir (1973)
- *Amar Jonmovumi (My Homeland)*, by Alamgir Kumkum (1973)
- *Ami Sadhinota Enechhi (I've brought freedom)*, Sagar Lohani (2003)
- *Shangram (Struggle)*, Chashi Nazrul Islam (1974)
- *Abar Tora Manush Ho (Be Human Once Again)*, Khan Ataur Rahman (1974)
- *Alor Michhil (Procession of Light)*, Narayan Ghosh Mita (1974)
- *Arunodoyer Agnishakkhi (Witness of the Sun Rise)*, Subhash Dutta (1974)
- *Megher Onek Rang (Clouds have Many Shades)*, Harunur Rashid Mathin (1976)
- *Chitkar' (Scream)*, Motin Rahman (1982)
- *Agami' (Time Ahead)*, Morshedul Islam (1984)
- *Suchona' (The Beginning)* - by Morshedul Islam (1988)
- *Nodir Naam Modhumoti' (The Name of the River is Madhumati)* - by Tanvir Mokammel (1990)
- *Dushor Jatra (Gray Journey)*, Abu Sayeed (1992)
- *Ekattorer Jishu (Jesus'71)*, Nasir Uddin Yusuf (1993)
- *Desh Premik (Patriot)*, Kazi Hayat (1994)
- *Muktir Gaan (Song of Freedom)*, Tareque Masud and Catherine Masud (1995)
- *Story of Freedom*, Tareque Masud and Catherine Masud (1999)
- *Narir Katha (Women and War)*, Tareque Masud and Catherine Masud (2000)
- *Aguner Poroshmoni (Fire Divine)*, Humayun Ahmed (1995)
- *Ekhono Onek Raat (It's still a long night)*, Khan Ataur Rahman (1997)
- *Hangor Nodi Grenade (Shark River Grenade)*, Chashi Nazrul Islam (1997)
- *Shei Rater Kotha Bolte Eshechi (I Have Come to Speak of That Night)*, Kawsar Chowdhury (2001)
- *Matir Moina (The Clay Bird)*, Tareque Masud (2002)
- *Spartacus '71*, Mostofa Sarwar Farooki (2005)
- *Joyjatra (Journey to Victory)*, Tauquir Ahmed (2004)
- *Megher Pore Megh (Cloud after Cloud)*, Chashi Nazrul Islam (2004)
- *Shyamol Chhaya (The Green Shade)*, Humayun Ahmed (2006)

- *Guerrilla*, Nasiruddin Yousuff (2011)
- *Amar Bondhu Rashed (My Friend Rashed)*, Morshedul Islam (2011)

Plays

- *Payer Awaj Pawa Jay (Footsteps Can Be Heard)*, Syed Shamsul Haque (1976)
- *Juddho Ebong Juddho (War and War)*, Syed Shamsul Haque (1986)
- *Joyjoyonti (Victory-jubilee)*, Mamunur Rashid (1995)
- *Ekattorer Pala (The turn of seventy one)*, Nasiruddin Yousuff Bacchu (1993)

Literature

- *Ami Birangana Bolchi (The Voices of War Heroines)*, first-person narratives collected by Nilima Ibrahim (two volumes: 1994, 1995)
- *Ekatture Uttar Ronangaon ('71 Northern Front)*, factual war accounts (in Bengali), Muhammad Hamidullah Khan
- *Amar Bondhu Rashed (My Friend Rashed)*, juvenile novel, Muhammed Zafar Iqbal
- *Ghum Nei (Sleepless Nights)*, memoir, Nasiruddin Yusuf
- *Ami Bijoy Dekhechi (I have witnessed the Victory)*, memoir, M. R. Akhtar Mukul
- *A Tale of Millions*, memoir, Major Rafik Ul Islam
- *Ekattorer Dinguli (Days of 71)*, memoir, Jahanara Imam
- *Maa (The Mother)*, novel, Anisul Hoque
- *Jochhna o Janani'r Galpo (The Tale of Moonlight and the Motherland)*, novel, Humayun Ahmed
- *Of Blood and Fire: The Untold Story of Bangladesh's War of Independence*, Jahanara Imam
- *September on Jessore Road*, poem, Allen Ginsberg
- *A Golden Age*, novel, Tahmima Anam
- *Aguner Poroshmoni (Fire Divine)*, novel, Humayun Ahmed
- *1971*, novel, Humayun Ahmed
- *Of Martyrs and Marigolds*, novel, Aquila Ismail (a stranded Pakistani woman).

Recommended media sources

Leading English language newspapers

- The Daily Star <https://www.thedailystar.net/>
- The Daily Sun <https://www.daily-sun.com>
- The New Age <https://www.newagebd.net/>
- The Financial Express <https://thefinancialexpress.com.bd/>
- The Business Standard <https://www.tbsnews.net/>
- BBC News - Bangladesh <https://www.bbc.com/news/topics/c77jz3md7grt>

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mirza Buljubašić and Almir Maljević, June 2022*

Additional support provided by Edvin Kanka Ćudić

Note on spreadsheet data, the figures for cases and prosecutions are to be read as approximations in the accompanying .sav file for SPSS, the Google spreadsheet, and .csv file.

Domestic laws criminalising international crimes

Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina

(enacted by High Representative's Decision Enacting the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina, No. 101/03, 24 January 2003, published in the Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina 3/03, entered into force on 1 March 2003)

English: <http://www.ohr.int/laws-of-bih/criminal-legislation/>

Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina

(published in the Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina 30/05)

- Article 1
 - (41) The Holocaust is a crime of genocide and crimes against humanity committed by the German Nazi regime during World War II which were recognized as such in the final and binding decisions or judgments of the International Military Tribunal established by the London Agreement of 8 August 1945.
 - (42) A mass grave is an unmarked place where two or more bodies or remains of human bodies are located or a place to which such bodies or remains of human bodies were subsequently moved, and was created by committing criminal offenses prescribed by Articles 171 to 180 of this Law.

The Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina

(published in the Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina 3/03, Revised 37/03)

Jurisdiction and statute of limitations: Applicability of criminal legislation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to those perpetrating a criminal offence within and outside the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Article 9
 - The criminal legislation of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall apply to anyone who, outside of its territory, perpetrates...
 - c) A criminal offence which Bosnia and Herzegovina is bound to punish according to the provisions of international law and international treaties or intergovernmental agreements;
- Article 19
 - Criminal prosecution and execution of a sentence are not subject to the statute of limitations for criminal offences of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, or for other criminal offences that, pursuant to international law, are not subject to the statute of limitations.
- Article 171: Genocide
- Article 172: Crimes against Humanity
- Article 173: War Crimes against Civilians
- Article 174: War Crimes against the Wounded and Sick
- Article 175: War Crimes against Prisoners of War

- Article 176: Organising a Group of People and Instigating the Perpetration of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes
- Article 177: Unlawful Killing or Wounding of the Enemy
- Article 178: Marauding the Killed and Wounded at the Battlefield
- Article 179: Violating the Laws and Practices of Warfare
- Article 181: Violating the Protection Granted to Bearers of Flags of Truce
- Article 182: Justified Delay of the Repatriation of Prisoners of War
- Article 183: Destruction of Cultural, Historical and Religious Monuments
- Article 184: Misuse of International Emblems

The Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina

(published in the Official Gazette of Bosnia and Herzegovina 54/04)

- Article 193a: Forbidden Arms and Other Means of Combat
- Article 193.b: Illicit Trade in Chemicals
- Article 193.c: Activities Contrary to the Regimes Prescribed by the Law on the Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction
- Article 203: Failure to Enforce Orders and Sentences of the International Criminal Tribunal
- Article 231: Failure to Inform of a Person Indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal
- Article 231a: Failure to Inform of the Location of a Mass Grave
- Article 233: Accessory to a Person Indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal

Specific laws in relation to victims of international crimes

The Dayton Peace Agreement has provisions and annexes (particularly Annexes 6 and 7) that act as a framework, including commitments on Human Rights, Refugees and Displaced Persons.

High Representative Decision Enacting the Law on Protection of Witnesses under Threat and Vulnerable Witnesses No. 102/03; Law on Changes and Amendments to the Law on Protection of Witnesses Under Threat and Vulnerable Witnesses

Law on protection of victims of torture of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Law on basics of social protection, protection of civilian victims of war and protection of families with children of FBiH

Law on implementation of control of the legality of the exercise of rights in the field of veterans and disability protection

Law on the Protection of Civilian Victims of War

Law on supplementary rights of veterans - veterans of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Law on the rights of veterans, military disabled people and families of dead veterans of the defence-patriotic war of the Republic of Srpska

Decree on housing of families of killed veterans and war disabled persons of the defence-patriotic war of the Republic of Srpska

Military invalids RS provisions

Instructions on the procedure for recognition of the status of a civil victim of war: Entities (Republika Srpska and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina) have rulebooks, for example, Rulebook on the

work of the commission for giving expert opinion to determine the status of a special category of civilian victims of war

Municipalities in Republika Srpska and Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina have extended scope of the rights of the families of killed soldiers and war veterans and invalids, for example, decision on the extended scope of the rights of the families of killed soldiers and war invalids from the area municipality of Shamac; decision on the extended scope of the rights of the families of killed soldiers and war invalids from the area municipality of Stanari; Programme resolving issues in the field of veteran-disability protection in the municipality of Prnjavor 2017, 2018, 2019; Rulebook on resolving housing issues of families of dead and missing fighters, families of dead military disabled people, war military disabled people and veterans Banja Luka; Law on displaced-expelled persons and refugees-repatriates in the Sarajevo Canton; rulebook on the manner of exercising the right to professional retraining of demobilized soldiers, war invalids and members of the families of martyrs and fallen soldiers (Sarajevo). Law on supplementary rights of defenders and members of their families. Law on protection of victims of torture in Republika Srpska

Specific laws regulating speech with regards to international crimes

High Representative Decision Enacting the Law on Amendment to the Criminal Code of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Atrocity Denial provisions enforced by the High Representative)
Criminal Code of the Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina (amended by Law Amending the Criminal Code of the Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina)

Article 163: Inciting National, Racial or Religious Hatred, Discord or Hostility

Significant parliamentary discussions on international criminal justice

- House of Representatives, Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina, regarding Special Court for Sierra Leone, proposal to draft Agreement on execution of criminal sentences (2009-2017)
- House of Peoples, Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the rejection to ratify amendments to the Rome Statute, 28 May 2020.

Additional explanatory note: Parliaments (state, entities and district) suffer from lack of electronic data. The data is unsystematically stored in the archives. Only the state-level parliament, council of ministers (government) and presidency can discuss on foreign policies, including international criminal justice. Also, most important policies related to the international criminal justice were enforced by the Office of High Representative. Thus, discussions about international criminal justice can be followed via Office of High Representative or through public statements of politicians.

Laws relating to the implementation of the Rome Statute

Law on Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and Cooperation with the International Criminal Court

Regulations concerning cooperation with international courts or tribunals

International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia

- UNSC Resolutions 1503 (2003), 1534 (2004)
- Law on Transfer of Cases from the ICTY to the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Use of Evidence Collected by ICTY in Proceedings before the Courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- High Representative Decision Enacting the Law on Amendment to the Law on Transfer of Cases from the ICTY to the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Use of

Evidence Collected by ICTY in Proceedings before the Courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina No. 16/06

- Law on Amendments to the Law on Transfer of Cases from the ICTY to the Prosecutor's Office of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Use of Evidence Collected by ICTY in Proceedings before the Courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Memorandum of Understanding Between of the Prosecutor's office of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Office of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
- Decree with the legal force on extradition at the request of the tribunal

National prosecutorial policies concerning international crimes

- National war crimes strategy and Revised national war crimes strategy

National policies concerning victims of international crimes

There are policies that implicitly deal with victims:

- Strategy for transitional justice (not implemented)
- Adopted action plan for implementation of the UN Resolution 1325 2018-2022
- Bosnia and Herzegovina Mine Action Strategy 2018 -2025
- Mine victim's assistance strategy in Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Social inclusion strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina

At the sub-national (Entity) level:

- Strategy for improving the social position of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Srpska 2017-2026
- Strategy for Improving the Rights and Position of Persons with Disabilities in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (2016-2021)
- Mental health development strategy in the Republic of Srpska
- Mental health development strategy in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Special domestic courts dealing with international crimes

- The Division for War Crimes, Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina (established: 06 January 2005, operational 9 March 2005; first and second instance)

First-instance courts in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska and District Brčko of Bosnia and Herzegovina can, according to the decision of the Court President, form a special division for war crimes, as in the Cantonal Court of Sarajevo Division for War Crimes.

In addition during the war 1992-1995 Courts Marital prosecuted war crime cases.

State institutions supporting victims of international crimes

- Diverse institutions provide support and assistance:
- Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees
- Ministry of Displaced Persons and Refugees
- Republic Secretariat for Displaced Persons and Migration
- Ministry of Labour and Veterans' and Disabled Protection
- Federal Ministry for Veterans and Veterans of the Defence and Liberation/Homeland War
- Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
- Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina

- Cantonal Ministries of Labor, Social Policy, Social Welfare, Social Protection, Health, Displaced Persons, Refugees and Return (Canton Sarajevo, Canton Tuzla, Zeničko-Dobojski Canton, Canton 10 Bosnian-Podrinje Canton, West Herzegovina Canton, Hercegovačko-Neretvanski Canton, Una-Sana Canton, Central Bosnia Canton)
- Cantonal Ministries, Directorates and Administrations of Veterans Affairs and War Invalids (Sarajevo Canton, Tuzla Canton, Zeničko-Dobojski Canton, Hercegovačko-Neretvanski Canton, Central Bosnia Canton, Canton 10, Una-Sana Canton, Bosnian-Podrinje Canton, West Herzegovina Canton, Posavina Canton)
- Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction, Environmental Protection, Return and Housing (Central Bosnia Canton)
- Republic Centre for Research of War, War Crimes and Search for Missing Persons
- Federal Commission on Missing Persons
- Institute for Missing Persons of Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Ministry of Justice Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanities and Genocide
- Government of the Brčko District of BiH Department for Displaced Persons Refugees and Housing
- Government of the Brčko District of BiH Department of Health and Other Services
- Government of the Brčko District of BiH Office of the Mayor of the Brčko District of BiH

NGOs working in relation to international crimes in general

- OSCE
The Mission supports the development of an independent justice system that upholds human rights and possesses the capacity and commitment to effectively investigate, prosecute and adjudicate serious crimes, including war crimes, hate crimes, trafficking in human beings, terrorism-related offenses, corruption, organized crime, and domestic violence.
- The Balkan Investigative Reporting Network
The Balkan Investigative Reporting Network Bosnia and Herzegovina (BIRN BiH) is a media non-governmental organisation based in Sarajevo
- TRIAL International
TRIAL International has been working on Bosnia and Herzegovina since 2008. Its support first consisted of free legal assistance to victims of the war.
- Forum Civil Peace Service/forumZFD
Conflict transformation
- Institute for reporting on war and peace
Reporting war crimes
- Helsinški odbor za ljudska prava-Helsinki Committee for Human Rights
Human rights and various transitional justice issues
- Transitional Justice, Accountability and Remembrance
Researching and documenting camps and detention facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Centre for Democracy and Transitional Justice
Researching and documenting camps and detention facilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Social research and communication, memorials and war crimes
- Post-conflict research centre
Memory, reconciliation and peacebuilding

- Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
Peacebuilding and reconciliation
- Konrad Adenauer Stiftung
Peacebuilding and reconciliation
- Heinrich Böll Stiftung
Peacebuilding and reconciliation
- Berghof Foundation
Peacebuilding and conflict transformation
- Regional Commission for Truth-Seeking and Truth-Telling about War Crimes
Initiative to establish a truth commission
- Interreligious Dialogue and Cooperation in Bosnia
Reconciliation
- Nansen Dialogue Centre Sarajevo
Peacebuilding and reconciliation
- Youth Initiative for Human Rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Peacebuilding and reconciliation
- The Centre for Peacebuilding
Peacebuilding
- Centre for Nonviolent Action
Peacebuilding
- Association for Social Research and Communications
Non-governmental organization that gather facts, documents, and data on genocide, war crimes, and human rights violations in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former Yugoslavia
- The Atlantic Initiative
The Atlantic Initiative is a non-partisan, non-profit and independent research and policy organization that deals with countering and preventing political violence
- The "KVART"
The "KVART" youth center is a peace, human rights, non-partisan, non-governmental and non-profit association of citizens based on uncompromising respect for universal human values such as peace, non-violence, democracy, freedom, equality, respect for human rights, anti-fascism and justice
- Research-documentation centre (documented the victims by one-by-one approach)

Additional note: the most notable are mentioned here, but the list continues.

NGOs working in relation to victims of international crimes

- "Bošnjačko udruženje preživjelih logoraša"
- "Centar za razvoj i podršku povratničkih mjesta" Grapska
- "Ekumena" Bileća
- "Gradska organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila Zvornik"
- "Hrvatska udruga logoraša Domovinskog rata" Bugojno
- "Međuopštinsko udruženje civilnih invalida- žrtava rata"
- "Opštinska organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila"
- "Opštinsko udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica Zvornik"
- "Regionalno udruženje civilnih invalida-žrtava rata"
- "Udruženje građana povratnika Grada Zvornik"
- "Udruženje izbjeglica i raseljenih lica opštine Lopare"

- "Udruženje logoraša" Stolac
- "Udruženje povratnika sela Foča" Foča
- "Udruženje žena žrtava rata regije Bijeljina"
- "Vrata Bosne" udruženje za povratak prognanih, izbjeglih i raseljenih građana općine Bosanski Brod
- Agencija za pružanje pomoći izbjeglicama
- Asocijacija žrtava genocida u Srebrenici
- CARE International u BiH – Sarajevo
- Caritas Switzerland
- Catholic Relief Services
- Centar za edukaciju, terapiju i demokratski razvoj Kuća "SEKA" Goražde
- Centar za demokratiju i tranzicionu pravdu (CDTP) Banja Luka
- Centar za informisanje i podršku povratnicima Trnovo
- Forgotten children of the war
- Hrvatska udruga logoraša domovinskog rata u BiH podružnica u hercegovačko-neretvanskoj županiji/kantonu
- Hrvatska udruga logoraša domovinskog rata u BiH podružnica u ZE-DO županiji, ogranak Vareš
- Hrvatska udruga logoraša domovinskog rata u Bosni i Hercegovini
- Hrvatska udruga logoraša Domovinskog rata u Busovači
- Hrvatska udruga logoraša Domovinskog rata u Kantonu Središnja Bosna, podružnica u Fojnici
- Hrvatska udruga logoraša/zatočenika Domovinskog rata u Travniku
- International Commission on Missing Persons
- International Committee of the Red Cross
- Karuna Center for Peacebuilding
- Lotos - Zaštita mentalnog zdravlja
- Medica Zenica
- Međuopštinska orgnaizacija udruženja civilnih žrtava rata
- Međuopštinsko udruženje civilnih invalida rata Banja Luka
- Međuopštinsko udruženje civilnih invalida žrtava rata Bileća
- Mreža za izgradnju mira
- Multietničko udruženje za povratak, zajednički suživot i ekonomski preporod "Mir" Bratunac Udruženje građana "Novi krov"
- Muslim Aid
- Muzej ratnog djetinjstva
- Nansen dijalog centar
- Nezavisni izbjeglički pokret Višegrad
- Općinsko udruženje logoraša
- Općinsko udruženje logoraša Doboj, Teslić, Tešanj
- Općinsko udruženje logoraša iz Visokog
- Općinsko udruženje logoraša Kakanj
- Općinsko udruženje logoraša Velika Kladuša
- Opštinska organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila Rogatica
- Opštinska organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila Višegrad
- Opštinska organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila opštine Trnovo

- Opštinska organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila Srpske opštine Ilidža
- Opštinska organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila Pale
- Opštinska organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila opštine "Modriča" Modriča
- Opštinska organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila Republike Srpske – Vlasenica
- Opštinska organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila Prnjavor
- Opštinska organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila Šekovići
- Opštinska organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila Han Pijesak
- Opštinsko udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica "Nikola Tesla"
- Opštinsko udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica regije Tuzla, Zenica i Sarajevo
- Opštinsko udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih sarajevskih Srba i ostalih u Trebinju
- Opštinsko udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih sarajevskih Srba i ostalih u Trebinju
- Opštinsko udruženje logoraša Kotor Varoš
- Opštinsko udruženje logoraša opštine Drvar
- Opštinsko udruženje logoraša Teslić
- Organizacija Glas žene
- Organizacija porodica šehida i poginulih boraca iz Gacka – Mostar Hrvatska udruga logoraša domovinskog rata u BiH podružnica u hercegovačko-neretvanskoj županiji/kantonu
- Organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila opštine Stanari
- Organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila Milići
- Regionalni odbor civilnih invalida žrtava rata Višegrad
- Regionalni savez udruženja logoraša regije Banja Luka
- Regionalno udruženje civilnih invalida - žrtava rata Doboj
- Regionalno udruženje civilnih invalida - žrtava rata Doboj
- Regionalno udruženje civilnih invalida - žrtava rata Doboj
- Regionalno udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica Doboj
- Regionalno udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica Prijedor
- Regionalno udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica Prijedor
- Regionalno udruženje izbjeglih, raseljenih i povratnika Banja Luka
- Regionalno udruženje logoraša Višegrad
- Republička organizacija boraca i civila sa posttraumatskim stresnim poremećajem "Jedinstvo"
- Republička organizacija porodica zarobljenih i poginulih boraca i nestalih civila RS Savez logoraša, žrtava rata "Podrinje"
- Sara-Srebrenica
- Savez civilnih žrtava rata u Bosni i Hercegovini
- Savez Hrvata povratnika u Bosansku Posavinu "Feniks" Derventa
- Savez logoraša grada Banja Luka
- Savez logoraša, žrtava rata "Podrinje"
- Savez opštinskih udruženja izbjeglica i raseljenih lica Republike Srpske
- Savez ratnih vojnih invalida Federacije Bosne i Hercegovine
- Savez ratnih vojnih invalida Srednjobosanskog kantona, Travnik
- Savez invalida Tuzlanskog kantona
- Savez ratnih-vojnih invalida Unsko-Sanskog kantona

- Savez udruženja civilnih invalida - žrtava rata Republike Srpske
- Savez udruženja građana logoraša Zeničko-dobojskog kantona
- Hrvatska udruga logoraša Domovinskog rata u kantonu Središnja Bosna
- Savez udruženja logoraša Tuzlanskog kantona
- Savez udruženja logoraša Unsko-sanskog kantona "dr. Irfan Ljubijankić"
- Savez udruženja paraplegičara i oboljelih od dječje paralize Unsko-Sanskog kantona
- Savez za povratak izbjeglih i raseljenih Bosanske Posavine
- Udruga branitelja i invalida domovinskog rata liječenih od posttraumatskog stresnog poremećaja, kantona srednja Bosna Vitez
- Udruga branitelja i invalida domovinskog rata liječenih od posttraumatskog stresnog poremećaja, općina Dobretići
- Udruga hrvatskih političkih zatvorenika- Kiseljak
- Udruga povratnika "Čvor" Foča
- Udruga povratnika "Korak po korak" Doboj
- Udruga povratnika "Opstanak" Komarica
- Udruga povratnika i dijaspore Hrvata opštine Šamac "Nostalgija"
- Udruga povratnika Posavina-Derventa
- Udruga povratnika, izbjeglih i raseljenih Hrvata općine Teslić "Naša ognjišta"
- Udruga " Savez za povratak izbjeglih i raseljenih osoba Bosanske Krajine"
- Udruženja građana "C.E.Z.A.R."
- Udruženja Saveza ratnih vojnih invalida Hercegovačko-neretvanskog kantona
- Udruženje - udruga logoraša općine Fojnica
- Udruženje - udruga logoraša općine Travnik
- Udruženje "Hrvatska zajednica zatočenika domovinskog rata" Žepče
- Udruženje "Obrazovanje gradi Bosnu i Hercegovinu"
- Udruženje "Orhideja" Stolac
- Udruženje "Povratnici Kužnjača"
- Udruženje "Prijatelji Srebrenice"
- Udruženje građana - logoraša Kalesija
- Udruženje građana - povratnika "Odmut-bara" Grebnice, Šamac
- Udruženje građana "Međupštinsko udruženje civilnih žrtava rata Mrkonjić Grad"
- Udruženje građana "Mramorje" Konjević Polje
- Udruženje građana "Odbor za održiv povratak u Srebrenicu" Srebrenica
- Udruženje građana "Održivi povratak" Bratunac
- Udruženje građana "Opštinskog udruženja izbjeglih i raseljenih lica regije Tuzla, Zenica i Sarajevo" Bijeljina
- Udruženje građana "Povratak i održivi opstanak"
- Udruženje građana "Povratak Pale" Podgrab
- Udruženje građana "Povratak" Stanić Rijeka – Hodžići
- Udruženje građana "Povratnik"
- Udruženje građana "Zajednica Hrvata povratnika Ivanjska"
- Udruženje građana Cerske za pomoć povratnicima „Toprak“
- Udruženje građana civilnih invalida-žrtava rata u bosni i hercegovini
- Udruženje građana i povratnika Kostajnica
- Udruženje građana i povratnika u Žepu
- Udruženje građana invalida rada općine Vitez

- Udruženje građana izbeglih, prognanih i raseljenih "Budućnost"
- Udruženje građana izbjeglih i prognanih iz Hrvatske "Povratak"
- Udruženje građana kotorskog "Odbor za povratak" Kotorsko
- Udruženje građana logoraša općine Zavidovići
- Udruženje građana logoraša, zatvorenika i ratnih zarobljenika u Srednjobosanskom Kantonu
- Udruženje građana Mjesna organizacija ratnih vojnih invalida Brigovi- Bužim
- Udruženje građana Općinska organizacija ratnih vojnih invalida "Travnik 94"
- Udruženje građana- Organizacija ratnih vojnih invalida Općine Bosanski Petrovac
- Udruženje građana pogođenih ratnom štetom 1991 do 1996 u BiH
- Udruženje građana povratnika "Potočari" iz Srebrenice
- Udruženje građana povratnika Novo Selo
- Udruženje građana povratnika u Banjaluku
- Udruženje građana povratnika u Čajniče
- Udruženje građana raseljenih i izbeglih lica Bratunca i Srebrenice "Ta-Orfana"
- Udruženje građana za brigu, pomoć i zaštitu prava socijalno ugroženih kategorija, bolesnih, iznemoglih i osoba sa invaliditetom u Bosni i Hercegovini
- Udruženje građana za pomoć osobama sa duševnim poteškoćama "Zajedno smo jači"
- Udruženje građana, izbjeglih lica i povratnika "Naš dom Bardaci" Teslić
- Udruženje građana, raseljenih, prognanih i izbjeglih lica i povratnika "Bona Fide" Teslić
- Udruženje građana za povratak izbjeglih i raseljenih lica "Presjenica" Trnovo
- Udruženje Hrvata povratnika u Bosansku Posavinu – FENIKS
- Udruženje IPAK – Mladost gradi budućnost
- Udruženje iseljenih Srba iz Srednje Bosne Višegrad
- Udruženje iseljenih Srba Srednje Bosne
- Udruženje izbeglica i raseljenih lica Bosanske Krajine i Republike Srpske Krajine "Krajina" Skelani
- Udruženje izbeglica "Srbobran u Podrinju"
- Udruženje izbeglica i raseljenih lica "Pale" Pale
- Udruženje izbeglica i raseljenih lica opštine Modriča
- Udruženje izbeglica i raseljenih lica opštine Ugljevik
- Udruženje izbeglica i raseljenih lica sarajevsko-romanijske regije "Saros" Srebrenica
- Udruženje izbeglica i raseljenih lica Vlasenica
- Udruženje izbeglica iz Krupe na Uni
- Udruženje izbeglica, raseljenih lica i povratnika opštine Bijeljina
- Udruženje izbeglica, raseljenih lica, povratnika i socijalnih slučajeva " Održivi ostanak-povratak"
- Udruženje izbjeglih građana srpske opštine Konjic-kolektivni centar "Okolišta" Višegrad
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih građana Kozarske/Bosanske Dubice
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica "DIJALOG" Novi Grad
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica "Složno-Aleksandrija" Dobož
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica "Složno-Aleksandrija" Dobož
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica "Zdravlje" Vlasenica
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica opštine Teslić
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica Srpskog Sarajeva "Gavrilo Princip" Srpsko Goražde
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica u opštini Rogatica
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica u opštini Sokolac

- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih lica Zeničke regije Bijeljina
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih radnika osnovnih škola "Doboj" Doboj
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih radnika osnovnih škola "Doboj" Doboj
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih Srba iz Sarajeva – Bileća
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih Srba za ostanak i izgradnju – Višegrad
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih Srba za ostanak i izgradnju – Višegrad
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih žena Bosanske Krajine i Republike Srpske Krajine "Una"
- Udruženje izbjeglih i raseljenih žena Bosanske Krajine i Republike Srpske Krajine "Una"
- Udruženje izbjeglih lica iz (RS) Krajine, za ostanak u Republici Srpskoj
- Udruženje izbjeglih, raseljenih lica na području opštine Prnjavor
- Udruženje Kulturno-Informativni Centar povratnika u Bosnu i Hercegovinu
- Udruženje logoraša "11.juli Potočari- Srebrenica"
- Udruženje logoraša "21. juli"
- Udruženje logoraša "Odžak 92"
- Udruženje logoraša Bosanski Novi- Novi Grad
- Udruženje logoraša Bosanski Šamac
- Udruženje logoraša Doboj istok
- Udruženje logoraša iz doline Neretve
- Udruženje logoraša Jablanica
- Udruženje logoraša Jajce Udruženje logoraša Teslić
- Udruženje logoraša Kozarac
- Udruženje logoraša Novi Grad Sarajevo 92-96
- Udruženje logoraša općine Donji Vakuf
- Udruženje logoraša općine Jajce
- Udruženje logoraša općine Konjic
- Udruženje logoraša opštine Banjaluka
- Udruženje logoraša opštine Čapljina
- Udruženje logoraša opštine Čelinac
- Udruženje logoraša Opštine Kotor Varoš
- Udruženje logoraša Prozor-Rama
- Udruženje logoraša regije "Birač"
- Udruženje logoraša Rogatica
- Udruženje logoraša Rogatica
- Udruženje logoraša sjeveroistočne Bosne
- Udruženje logoraša Žepče iz Žepča
- Udruženje logoraša žrtava rata 1991.-1995.god. iz bivših Jugoslovenskih Republika
- Udruženje osoba sa tjelesnim nedostatkom - Amputirci Bužim
- Udruženje pokret majke enklave srebrenice i žepe
- Udruženje porodica nestalih lica Doboj
- Udruženje porodica nestalih lica Višegrad
- Udruženje porodica nestalih Srpsko Sarajevo
- Udruženje porodica zarobljenih i nestalih Bošnjaka "Prozor 92. - 95.", Prozor-Rama
- Udruženje porodica zarobljenih i nestalih lica općine Zvornik
- Udruženje porodica žrtava rata Vlasenica 1992-95
- Udruženje povratnika "OSTANAK"
- Udruženje povratnika opštine Doboj

- Udruženje povratnika RUŽA
- Udruženje povratnika sela Johovac
- Udruženje povratnika Sela Pokrivenik
- Udruženje povratnika sela regije kalinovik – vrhovina, hreljići i čestaljevo
- Udruženje povratnika Trebinje
- Udruženje povratnika, raseljenih lica i izbjeglih "Svinjašnica" Dobož
- Udruženje povratnika, raseljenih osoba i izbjeglica „Moja kuća“
- Udruženje povratnika, raseljenih osoba i izbjeglica „Mostovi nade“
- Udruženje Prijedorčanki Izvor
- Udruženje privrednika-povratnika opštine Bratunac "Vizija"
- Udruženje prognanih građana Goražda "Sveti Djordje" Srpsko Goražde
- Udruženje prognanih i raseljenih "Opstanak" Dušanovo
- Udruženje prognanih, izbjeglih i raseljenih Srba "Sveti Sava" Rudo
- Udruženje protjeranih građana opštine Drvar
- Udruženje raseljenih i izbjeglih građana Srpskog Sarajeva
- Udruženje raseljenih i izbjeglih lica grada Banja Luka Savez udruženja porodica zarobljenih i nestalih lica Republike Srpske u BiH
- Udruženje raseljenih lica "Jaseničani" iz Trnjaka- opština Bijeljina
- Udruženje raseljenih lica iz opštine Velika Kladuša
- Udruženje raseljenih srba iz Srpskog Sarajeva u Višegradu
- Udruženje ratnih zarobljenika - logoraša opštine Modriča
- Udruženje ratnih zarobljenika-logoraša Opština Novi Grad, Kostajnica, Dubica i Krupa na Uni
- Udruženje teških ratnih vojnih invalida i porodica palih boraca Republike Srpske- Prijedor
- Udruženje udružilaca sredstava, izbjeglih i raseljenih lica, ratnih vojnih invalida, porodica palih boraca i drugih lica "Složno Aleksandrija 2011" Dobož
- Udruženje udružilaca sredstava, izbjeglih i raseljenih lica, ratnih vojnih invalida, porodica palih boraca i drugih lica "Složno Aleksandrija 2011" Dobož
- Udruženje veterana rata 92-92 oboljelih i liječenih od PTSP-a i teškog depresivnog poremećaja
- Udruženje za održivost povratnika opštine Teslić
- Udruženje za podršku raseljenih i socijalno ugroženih osoba „Manarat“
- Udruženje za podršku ratnim veteranima, porodicama i žrtvama rata u Bosni i Hercegovini "Pravipožar"
- Udruženje za pomoć i podršku izbjeglih, prognanih i raseljenih lica "Boro-Ta Orfana"
- Udruženje za pomoć žrtvama seksualnog nasilja u ratu "SUZE"
- Udruženje za rehabilitaciju žrtava torture-centar za žrtve torture
- Udruženje za traženje nestalih "92" Srpski Brod
- Udruženje za traženje zarobljenih boraca i nestalih civila Srpski Brod
- Udruženje žrtava rata Foča 92-95
- Udruženje-udruga logoraša općine Vitez
- UG Oštra Nula
- Unija za održivi povratak i integracije u Bosni i Hercegovini
- Vaša prava
- Viktorija 99
- Vive žene
- Zajednica povratnika Bosanske Posavine

- Zajednica povratnika Bosanske posavine Višnjik- Derventa
- Zajednica povratnika, izbjeglih i raseljenih Hrvata – Doboј
- Udruženje građana "Povratnik"
- Žene za žene International Sarajevo
- Организација породица заробљених и несталих бораца и цивила Источно Сарајево / Organizacija porodica zapobljenih i nestalih boraca i civilna Istočno Sarajevo

Museums related to international crimes

Galerija 11/07/95

A memorial gallery, which aims to preserve the memory of the Srebrenica tragedy and the 8372 people who were killed after the forces of the Republika Srpska Army captured the eastern Bosnian town on July 11, 1995.

Historijski muzej BiH

The History Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina was founded just after the end of the Second World War, on November 13, 1945, as the Museum of National Liberation. At first it was in the City Hall, and in 1963 it was moved to a purpose-built building at Marijin Dvor.

Muzej Dom oslobodilaca

The permanent exhibition entitled "Memorial Home of the Liberators of Žuč Hill" contains authentic exhibits from the last war - flags, uniforms, weapons, parts of shell casings and grenades. Žuč was the final frontier in the Siege of Sarajevo.

Muzej ratnog djetinjstva

The collection of the Museum of War Childhood consists of exhibits that tell interesting and moving stories about what it was like for children to grow up during the war that raged in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1996. The Museum of War Childhood has won one of the most prestigious awards in the museum industry - the Council of Europe Museum Award 2018.

Tunel spasa

The Sarajevo War Tunnel was the only connection between besieged Sarajevo and the rest of the world from July 1993 until the end of the siege of Sarajevo in late February 1996.

The Museum of Crimes against Humanity and Genocide 1992-1995

The first museum that present evidences from atrocity sites.

Memorijalni museum "Kapija"

The Tuzla Cultural Center is preparing a permanent exhibition that will be available to museum visitors. The goal is to complete all the work as planned, i.e. no later than May 25 and the anniversary of the crime at Kapija. It is a space of museum content, in which there will be a display of visual and audio effects, pictures of the killed, data and all documents that speak about this crime.

Muzej logoraša Bosne i Hercegovine

The mission of the Museum is to tear from oblivion all the terrible events in the camps and to present them professionally and impartially. The space of the Museum is open to all interested enthusiasts with clear goals who want to promote peace and tolerance and restore dignity to detainees. The exhibition of the Museum consists of authentic photographs from all camps in BiH from the period 1992-1995. The exhibits were provided with funds from the Association of Detainees in BiH.

Museum to the defense-homeland war (in process)

Museum of the role of Republika Srpska

Museum of third regiment of Military Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina

De facto Museum of the Army of the Republika Srpska.

Museum of Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Museum of the 5th Corps of the Army of the Bosnia and Herzegovina

Museum of 505 Knight brigade of Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Museum of the First Dobrinja Brigade

Museum of the defense of Northeast Bosnia – “The gate of Bosnia” in Gradačac

Museum of 1 first regiment of Military Forces of Bosnia and Herzegovina

De facto Museum of the Croatian Defense Council

Museum of the 105 motorized brigades of the Army of Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Museum of the Croatian Republic of Herzeg-Bosnia

Virtual Museum of Sarajevo Siege

A virtual museum dedicated to the 44-month siege of the Bosnian capital Sarajevo during the 1992-1995 war.

Note: private (individual not corporate) “museums” exist; also ad hoc exhibits tend to be present from time to time.

Memorials for specific victims of international crimes

Brčko Distrikt of Bosnia and Herzegovina: 51 Monuments

- 5 for civilians
- 43 military victims
- 3 military and civilian victims
- 25 monuments to Serbs
- 13 to Bosniaks
- 3 monuments to suffering of two or more ethnic or religious groups
- No monuments to all victims, regardless of identity

Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina: 1428 Monuments

Each municipality or city has monuments to civilian and/or military victims

- Una-Sana Canton: 228 monuments
- Posavina Canton: 29
- Tuzla Canton: 288 (data missing for municipality Kladanj)
- Zenica-Doboj Canton: 238
- Bosnian-Podrinje Canton: 46
- Central Bosnia Canton: 166 (data missing for municipalities Jajce, Kiseljak and Kreševo)
- Herzegovina-Neretva Canton: 111 (data missing for municipalities Čapljina, Neum and Ravno)
- West Herzegovina Canton: 28 (data missing for municipality Ljubuški)
- Canton Sarajevo: 270
- Canton 10: 24 monuments (data missing for municipality Drvar, Kupres i Livno)]

Republika Srpska: 664 monuments

Note: this list is created based on information gathered by the Association for Social Research and Communications in their publication *Memories: Bosnia 1992-1995*. Additional research supplements the list, such as Centre for Nonviolence publication *The War on Memories*. The list is not a complete account of all memorials.

Memorials for International Criminal Justice

The ICAR Canned Beef Monument

Ironic monument to the international community from grateful citizens of Sarajevo to the foreign politicians, representing the embargo on weapons and foreign aid in food.

Monuments to Paddy Ashdown, Alois Mock and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, Kemal Monteno Park, Sarajevo

Respectively, former diplomat and High representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina; former Austrian Minister of foreign affairs; human rights during the war in Bosnia. Variously advocating for a peaceful, independent Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Monument to Vitaliji Ivanović Čurkin, East Sarajevo

Russian diplomat who enacted the Russian veto of the proposed UN Security Council recognising the Srebrenica genocide in 2015.

Memorials for perpetrators of international crimes

Ratko Mladić, East Sarajevo

A plaque, regularly destroyed and then repaired or replaced by local authorities, marks the review of local military formations by Mladić in 1992.

Radovan Karadžić, East Sarajevo

Ratko Mladić, Kalinovik

Note: numerous buildings, streets, and squares are named after war criminals exist (See:

<https://balkaninsight.com/2020/05/19/bosnian-streets-and-squares-named-after-war-criminals/>).

Monuments to the Military Republika Srpska in places where atrocities were committed by the Army of the Republika Srpska (e.g. Višegrad, Trnopolj) can also be taken into consideration due to the ICTY and ICJ decision that labels military formations as participants in atrocity.

Other mnemonic activities (e.g. memorial days and events)

Almost every day in a year is commemoration in some part of the country. Each memorial dedicated to victims is commemorated at least once a year. Besides, numerous unmarked sites (sites without memorials) exist and victims and their families commemorate the atrocities committed there.

January

- 24 January, Atrocities in Here, Civilians killed in Prozor

February

- 5 February, Anniversary Markale Massacre, killing of civilians on Markale market Sarajevo

March

- 2 March, Anniversary of closing the camp Muzej in Jablanica
- 7 March, Peace march, Srebrenica genocide
- 13 March, closing of the camps in Bugojno
- 26 March, Killings of civilians in Sijekovac, Bosanski Brod

April

- 10 April, Rememberence of victims in Kupres, missing and killed victims in Kupres valley
- 13-23 April, Rememberence of civilian and military victims in Livno
- 15 April, Killings of civilians in Zenica
- 16 April, Trusina Massacre, Massacre on civilians and soldiers in Konjic, Killings in Kobile Gornje i Donje, Killings of civilians in Bosanski Brod, Ahmići Massacre, Massacre on civilians in village Ahmići
- 17 April, Atrocities in villages Sovići and Dobljani, Atrocity against civilians in Jablanica
- 18 April, killings of civilians in village Šušanj, Killings of civilians in Zenica, killings in village Rotilj, civilians killed in village Rotilj, Kiseljak, Cistern atrocity, Atrocity against civilians with cistern filled with explosive
- 19 April, Zenica killings, Civilians killed by grenades, Crimes in Prozor villages Toščanica and Grević, Atrocities against civilians in villages Toščanica and Grević
- 24 April, killings of civilians in village Miletići, Killings of civilians in Travnik
- 25 April, village Gorica atrocities, Civilians killed in village Gorica near Konjic
- 27 April, killings in village Kazagići, civilians killed in village Kazagići near Kiseljak

May

- 1 May, Atrocities during the operation “Storm” Begining of May, Atrocities in Grapska, Doboj
- 2 May, Defence of Sarajevo, The day Serb military entered into the city and came closely to the Presidency building; Killed and wounded soldiers in Travnik
- 3 May, Dobrovoljačka street killings in Sarajevo, Rememberence held in Sarajevo and East Sarajevo
- 4 May, Day of Municipality Centre Sarajevo, Defence of Sarajevo
- 5 May, Rememberence day of killed children in Sieged Sarajevo
- 15 May, Killed soldiers in Ovčarevo, Vlašić, Killed soldiers in Travnik, Tuzla column, Killings of soldiers
- 22 May, Remembering atrocities in Hambarine, Prijedor
- 24 May, 3.000 Roses from the bridge Mehmed-pasa Sokolovic into the river Drina, Killings of civilians in Višegrad
- 25 May, Kapija (the gate), Killing of civilians in Tuzla, Remembrance Days in Posavska Mahala, Sarajevo
- 26 May, Remembering the camp Trnopolj, Prijedor
- 27 May, Killings of civilians in Bradina, Konjic
- 31 May, White ribbon Day, Rememberence on Prijedor genocidal-scale atrocities where non-Serb civilians were made to wear white ribbons as an identifying marker)

June

- 1 June, Killings in civilians in Bijeli Potok, Zvornik
- 8 June, Killings of Croat from Travnik
- 12-14 June, Kiseljak victims, victims of village Tulica, Radanović and Grahovci
- 13 June, Persecution and killings in Kakanj, Killings of civilians in Sjeverni Logor, Killings of civilians in Mostar
- 15 June, Killings of civilians in Busovačka staja, Civilians killed in Busovača, Killings of civilians in Musala, Konjic

- 18 June, killings in village Gojakovac, killings of civilians in Kiseljak, killings in village Jurići, killings of civilians in Prozor
- 22 June, Civilians in Crkvice neighborhood, Civilians killed by grenade in Zenica
- 25 June, Day of Remembrance to killed children in Homeland war
- 26 June, Killings of children in Bakarević street, Sarajevo
- 28 June, Killings of civilians in Loznica

July

- 7 July, Killings of civilians in Bratunac
- 9 July, Killings of soldiers in Zabrđe, Vitez
- 11 July, Srebrenica Memorial Day, Srebrenica genocide, Day of Sorrow, Srebrenica genocide (only in Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- 12 July, Killings of soldiers and civilians in Zalazje, Biljača, Sase, Zagoni
- 13 July, killing of a child, Sanela Kaplan, by soldier
- 16 July, civilians from Bivolje Brdo, Killed civilians from Bivolje Brdo in Čapljina, Killings of civilians and soldiers in Fojnica
- 17 July, Vrbanja atrocities, Atrocities against civilians in Bugojno
- 19 July, Killings in village Jabuka, Foča
- 23 July, Prosecution of civilians in Bosanski Novi
- 24 July, Remembering the Camp Keraterm, Prijedor
- 25 July, Atrocities in Rudo, Atrocities against civilians in Rudo, Killed civilians in Briševce, Atrocities against civilians in Prijedor
- 28 July, Killings and prosecution in Bugojno, Killings of civilians and soldiers in Doljani, Jablanica
- 31 July, Crni Vrh atrocities, Atrocities against civilians in Prozor

August

- 2 August, 3.000 Roses from the (Karlov) brigade near the prison-camp thrown into the river Drina, Killings of civilians in Foča
- 4 August, Atrocities in Stolac July-August, Atrocities against civilians in Stolac, Atrocities in Koštana bolnica, Torture of civilians in Hospital in Stolac
- 5 August, Killings of civilians in Hrastova glavica, Prijedor, Day of Remembrance – bombing Mostar and Široki Brijeg
- 6 August, Closure of Camp Omarska, Prijedor, Exodus during the operation “Storm”
- 8 August, Begić-Begović Brigade Jablanica, First victims of aggression of Croat military
- 10 August, Atrocities in Mokronoge, Atrocities against civilians in Tomislavgrad
- 15 August, Heliodrom Camp, Civilians detained in Heliodrom camp Mostar
- 16 August, Killings in Vranica, Soldiers killed in Mostar
- 23 August, Killings in Baščaršija, Halači street, Sarajevo
- 24 August, Killings in Raštani, Civilians killed in Mostar
- 28 August, Anniversary of Second Markale Massacre, second killing of civilians on Markale market Sarajevo
- 30 August, Day of missing persons

September

- 4 September, Killings of civilians in Grahovište, Sarajevo
- 5 September, Killings of soldiers in Zabilje and Brdo Vitez

- 8 September, Killings of civilians in Semir Frašto street, Sarajevo
- 9 September, Killings of civilians in village Grabovica
- 10 September, Killings of civilians in Zvornik – Šekovići
- 12 September, Killings of children in Hamdija Kreševljaković street, Sarajevo
- 14 September, Killings of civilians and soldiers in Uzdol, Prozor
- 18 September, Killings of soldiers and civilians on Hum, Mostar

October

- 6 October, Day of victims of Homeland war in Bosnian Posavina, Victims of Posavina area
- 21 October, Killings of civilians and soldiers in Vareš
- 23 October, Killings in Stupni Do, Civilians killed in Vareš
- 25 October, Killings of civilians on hill Kazani, Sarajevo

November

- 9 November, Killings of Primary school Teacher Fatima Gunić and pupils, Sarajevo
- 21 November Dayton Peace Accords, Destruction of the Old Bridge, Mostar

December

- 2 December, Exodus from Vareš, village Kopijari
- 5-7 December, Killings of soldiers and civilians in Vareš, in neighbourhood Borovica
- 8 December, Day of women victims of the war remembrance, Women victims and gender-based violence
- 12 December, Killing of two priests in Fojnica
- 16 December, Closure of Camp Manjača
- 18 December, persecution of civilians in Turbe and Podkraj, Persecution of civilians in Travnik
- 19 December, Killings in village Jošanica, Foča
- 22 December, Killings of civilians and soldiers in Križaničevo village

Related cultural activities

Film festivals

- Sarajevo film Festival, Dealing with the past section
- WARM film festival

Movies

- 11'09"01
- A Cry from the Grave
- A Problem from Hell: America and the Age of Genocide
- A Town Betrayed
- Ahmići 48 sati pepela
- Armin
- As If I Am Not There
- Beautiful People
- Before the rain
- Behind Enemy Lines
- Belvedere
- Body Complete
- Buick Riviera

- Cirkus Columbia
- Crimes before the ICTY: Central Bosnia
- Crimes before the ICTY: Prijedor
- Crimes before the ICTY: Višegrad
- Čudo u Bosni
- Demony wojny wedlug Goi
- For those who can tell no tales
- Forever Bosnia
- Glasovi Srebrenice
- Go West
- Goražde – više od hiljadu trista dana pod opsadom
- Gori vatra
- Grbavica
- Halimin put
- Halimin put
- In the land of Blood and Honey
- Izvan razumne sumnje
- Kapija – The Wound of Tuzla
- Kinder von Sarajevo
- Kod Amidže Idriza
- Lepa sela lepo gore
- Ljudi nisu rode
- Majka
- Majka i sin
- Man don't cry
- Memorial Center Srebrenica “Životi iza polja smrti” 100 testimonies of genocide survivors
- Milkyway
- Miss Sarajevo
- Mort à Sarajevo
- Može li se bivšim borcima ISIL-a u BiH suditi i za ratne zločine?
- My War Gone By, I Miss It So
- Na Drini krvavi Višegrad
- Nafaka
- Nečujni krik
- Nedodirljivi
- Nedostaješ mi
- Nevoljni svjedoci
- Ničija zemlja
- Pandemija produžava predugo čekanje porodica na pronalazak nestalih u ratu
- Pod zemljom
- Preživjeli
- Prijedorska Polja smrti
- Quo vadis, Aida?
- Remake
- Romeo i Julija u Sarajevu
- Savior

- Savršeni krug
- Sexual Violence and the Triumph of Justice
- Shot Through the Heart
- Snijeg
- Srebrenica 25: Zajedno protiv virusa poricanja
- Srebrenica Genocide: No Room For Denial
- Srebrenica Memorial Film
- Srebrenica: jedna sedmica u julu
- Srebrenica: Kako dokazati genocide
- Storm
- Suđenja za ratne zločine s velikim brojem optuženih neće se moći voditi do kraja pandemije
- Syhmpathy for the devil
- Territorio Comanche
- The Enclave
- The Fog of Sarajevo
- The fog of Srebrenica
- The Hunting party
- The Peacemaker
- The Seasoning House
- The trial of Ratko Mladic
- The Unforgiven: A War Criminal's Remorse
- The Whistleblower
- Through Their Eyes: Witnesses to Justice
- Trijumf zla
- Tunel
- Turneja
- Twice Born
- Ulysses' Gaze
- Wag the Dog
- Warchild
- Welcome to Sarajevo
- Where Eskimos live
- Zatvorske ćelije ozidane ratnim sjećanjima
- Živi i mrtvi
- Život je čudo
- Zločin u Vozući bez kazne

Fine arts and exhibitions

- Devedesete.net, project on history textbooks
- Sarajevo 1425 days exhibition
- Srebrenica exhibition
- Iza sedam logora: Od zločina kulture do kulture zločina (photo monography about the seven camps)
- Forgotten children of the war, Breaking free
- SCCA exhibitions
- Pro.ba shows

- Exhibition Srebrenica Inferno
- Srebrenica: Genocide in eight steps
- Srebrenica genocide: Against virus of denial
- Srebrenica genocide and war childhood exhibition
- When times stops, exhibition of watches of Prijedor victims
- Installation Prijedor '92
- Tuzlanska kapija, exhibition
- Izložba Iskorjenjivanje Srba u Bosni i Hercegovini 1992-1995, exhibition to Serb victims
- Peace with women face, exhibition to females victims of the war
- I exist, exhibition to children born out of war
- Exhibition of portraits of victims of the war – heroes of the peace
- 60 white roses in Brčko, exhibition
- War of Memories exhibition
- Like Sarajevo – 20 years later
- This Was Real War Photo Exhibition
- My Body, a War Zone
- Wartime Sarajevo in a Different Way
- The end of Yugoslavia
- The Exhibition "Sarajevo Under The Siege"
- Scar
- Liberty
- Freedom
- Bursts of War – Yugoslavia 1991 – 1999
- Deeds of war, Bosnia section
- Christopher Morris Srebrenica exhibition genocide
- Srebrenica, autopsie d'un crime de masse
- Bosnia 1992-1995
- Mosul, Photo Exhibit by Laurent Van der Stockt
- Syria's War A Journal of Pain Exhibition
- We, Refugees
- Remembering Srebrenica: Bruxelles, Belgrade, Strassbourg, Washington, Berlin, Athens, New York and Sarajevo
- Females of besieged Sarajevo
- Theater under siege
- Srebrenički put pakla
- Hadžera

Performing arts

- In the name of the Father
- Children from CNN
- The secrets of raspberry jam
- Yellow boots
- It was a beautiful and sunny day
- Trg ratnika
- Samo da ne pucaju
- Ajmo na fuka

- Srebrena kafa
- Nana Fata Orlović
- Krv i so
- Krokodil Lacoste
- Prst
- Srebrenica
- Fairytail of Sarajevo
- War theatre
- Zapisi o ratu
- Ruho
- U Zvorniku ja sam ostavio svoje srce
- International Festival Mess: Module of Memory (specific transitional justice-oriented programme)

Note: The list is not complete.

Literature

- 2.MAJ 1992. Bio je lijep i sunčan dan
- Alfabet mrtvih ljudi
- Alija Izetbegović jahač apokalipse ili anđeo mira
- Amanet kratka mreža
- Apartman 203
- Arhipelag atlantida
- Atentat
- Balkan u vrtlogu politika
- Balkanska priča
- Banjalučki ciklus
- Beara - Dokumentarni roman o genocidu u Srebrenici
- Bijaše to generacija
- Bijeg iz pakla
- Bijeg na visoravan
- Bijeli Bor
- Bilo jednom na Grbavici
- Black soul
- Boja kućne građe
- Bolan Sejo, prifati se harmonike, nije puška za tebe - Kulturni život u Travniku tokom rata 1992. – 1995.
- Bore oko očiju - Dnevnik bosanskog vojnika
- Bosanska lista: sjećanja na rat, progonstvo i povratak
- Bosanski boomerang
- Bosanski palimpsest
- Bosna u ogledalu
- Bosna, živo sjećanje
- Bosnia 1992-1995
- Buick Rivera
- Butchers trail
- Čavkarica - vrata pakla

- Četiri i po drame
- Četiri zlatne pahulje
- Četverolisna djetelina
- Cijena jedne zablude - Ratni zapisi, sjećanja i komentari
- Circus Columbia
- Connecting theatre
- Čovjek i fotografija - Fikret Alić - Čovjek iza žice logora Trnopolje
- Čovjek iz podruma
- Crna duša
- Crna marica Sarajevo za početnike
- Čuvaj se
- Čuvarkuća
- Dah vila
- Das Geheimnis die Frau
- Đavo u Sarajevu
- Deblokada
- Deset šljiva za fašiste
- Deseta vrata pakla: Pola godine u logorima smrti Omarska i Manjača
- Dijagnoza – patriotizam
- Djetinjstvo u ratu, Sarajevo 1992-1995
- Dnevni zapisi o životu u Sarajevu pod četničkom opsadom 1992. i 1993. god. - knjiga 1 i 2
- Dnevnik selidbe
- Dogovori u Karađorđevu o podijeli Bosne i Hercegovine
- Doviđenja Sarajevo
- Drina ih odnijela
- Državna tajna
- Državna tajna 2
- Dvije grafike, dvije pjesme, poetsko – likovna mapa
- Enciklopedijski rječnik odbrane Bosne i Hercegovine
- Eseji od Bosne
- Etnička vremena
- Etnički konflikti
- Evakuacija
- Fantazmagorije vremena
- Foča - Genocid u kontinuitetu: Dokumenti, svjedočenja
- Garibi
- Girl at War
- Good night city
- Gospodin Mo
- Govori, pisma, intervjui 95
- Grad od snova
- Greška Gospodina S
- Hana Pale - im Herzen des Finsternis
- Heartland
- How the Soldier Repairs the Gramophone
- I ja sam iz Srebrenice

- Ich bin ein Mädchen aus Sarajevo
- Igre voskom
- Imotski kadija
- Insel bin ich in Herzen der Welt
- Into Hell's Fire
- Istorija bolesti
- Istorija za poznatog kupca
- Iza zatvorenih vrata – Srebrenica 1992-1995
- Izjava – roman – ispovjed
- Ja, tata i dva rata
- Jakeš
- Još jedna pjesma o ljubavi i ratu
- Kad magle stanu
- Kad sam bio Hodža
- Kad umrem da se smijem
- Kako opisati Srebrenicu
- Kako paraobavještajci kosovci, mosovci i sisovci mafijaškim metodama pljačkaju i fašiziraju građane BiH
- Kako smo opstali i preživjeli u Sarajevu pod opsadom 1992-1995. God
- Kao da jedeš kamen
- Karivani
- Kazamat 202
- Kein Meer
- Kesten
- Kisele kiše i druge drame
- Knjiga Adema Kahrimana napisana Nedžadom Ibrišimovićem Bosancem
- Knjiga mojih života
- Knjiga mrtvog pjesnika
- Knjiga o uni
- Konačari
- Košmar
- Kralj i olupina
- Krug smrti: Moje viđenje rata 1992.-1995. godine na području Okruga Bihać
- Krv realpolitike: afera Srebrenica
- Krvava Srebrenica
- Liber memorabilium
- Life before and after Srebrenica
- Ljiljan i pepeo - Dnevnik jednog pisca u doba rata u Bosni
- Love and Obstacles
- Mađarsko more
- Majka Hatidža
- Mali i veliki ljudi – Srebrenica Bosna i duša
- Mama Leone
- Mama, pokrij mi oči - U spomen žrtvama tomašice
- Manjača
- Manje od ništa

- Meho
- Milenij u Beogradu
- Mir i kazna
- Moj osmijeh je moja osveta
- Moj prijatelj, američki vojnik - My friend GI
- Moja zona odgovornosti
- Mojih 20 godina u raljama UDBE
- Most
- Mulat albino komarac
- My Parents: An Introduction - This Does Not Belong to You
- Na kraju svega
- Na putu u nepoznato Istorija za nepoznatog kupca
- Na ratnoj stazi: pobjednici i (ili) poraženi
- Najsramniji trenutak
- Narandža s Trebevića - Svjedočenja i sjećanja iz Sarajeva u vremenu opsade 1992-1996.
- Naser Orić - od Gazimestana do Haga i nazad
- Nasljednici rata
- Natasha's Story
- Nešto slično, NE
- Ništa se nije desilo
- Noćas slavim bogumile
- Nowhere Man
- Obilateljski obrt
- Očevidad - Moj put u Hag
- Odbrana slobode
- Odrastanje domovine
- Opsada Sarajeva 1992-1996
- Oranje mora
- Oružje Bosanskog otpora
- Osmjehni se u plaču
- Osuđeni na pobjedu
- Otkup sirove kože
- Peti korpus (1992. - 1995.)
- Pisma nebeskom narodu
- Pjesme iz pouzdanih izvora
- Plači voljena zemljo
- Plastenici
- Plave kacige i crno tržište - poslovanje i preživljavanje u opkoljenom Sarajevu
- Plavi leptir
- Pod pritiskom
- Pohodi
- Politika i rat - Zapisi, sjećanja i članci
- Poljska konjica
- Posljednji taksi za Pale
- Potkovani golubovi
- Povratak iz mrtvih

- Pozdrav domovini - Put u (ne)izvjesnost
- Pravda i istina za Bosnu i Hercegovinu
- Prazninu staviti iza nas – istorija žena Srebrenice
- Premeditated crime - 197 days in the Omarska and Manjača concentration camps
- Preživjeti genocid: analiza postratnih etničkih identiteta Bošnjaka
- Preživjeti u Sarajevu
- Priče od kiše
- Priviđenja iz srebrenog vijeka
- Prognane elegije
- Prognani grad
- Quiet Flows the Una
- Rambo, drumski i onaj treći
- Rastakanje duše
- Rat u Srednjoj Bosni - Ratna sjećanja Mehmeda Alagića
- Rat za brčanski koridor
- Ratna trilogija
- Razglednica iz groba
- Razgovori i svjedočenja 1990.-1994. Bosanska otrovna jabuka
- Return
- Roman o Srebrenici
- Ručak na Blekinom Potoku (priče iz opsjednutog grada)
- Rustica Veritas
- S ove strane života
- Sabur - priče o ljubavi i masakru
- Šahrijarov prsten
- San o zemljici Bosni
- Sandro Kalesić
- Sarajevo Assassination
- Sarajevo blues
- Sarajevo centro del mondo
- Sarajevo Exodus of a City
- Sarajevo Post Bellum 1991-2004
- Sarajevo War theatre was a response of citizens and artists to Sarajevo Siege
- Sarajevo za početnike
- Sarajevo, Exodus of a City
- Sarajevo: Survival Guide
- Sarajevo's rulet
- Sarajevski čelist
- Sarajevski dani sarajevske noći
- Sarajevski eseji
- Sarajevski gastronomi
- Sarajevski Marlboro, Karivani i druge priče 1992-1996
- Sarajevski nekrologij
- Sarajevski tabut
- Sarajlije
- Šator za jednu osobu

- Šehid
- Sfor - Siesta Fiesta Orgasmo Riposo
- Sigurnosne determinante Evrope 80-ih godina XX stoljeća
- Sikamora
- Skandinavizacija Balkana – Helvetizacija BiH
- Školokrečina (how war created segregation in schools, how children speak same language but learn different, ideologically)
- Škorpioni - dizajn zločina
- Sličan čovjek
- Smrt je majstor iz Srbije
- Smrt u muzeju moderne umjetnosti
- Srbokomunistički zločin nad Bosnom
- Srce tame
- Srebrenica – Chronology of genocide or what happened with Mirnes Osmanović
- Srebrenica – najtanja nit na svijetu
- Srebrenica - Svjedoči i optužuje
- Srebrenica city
- Srebrenica MCMXCV
- Srebrenica, fotomonografija
- Srebrenički inferno
- Stakleno oko
- Stenogrami o podjeli Bosne
- Sto dana tavana
- Što na podu spavaš
- Strašan je zid bez sjene
- Suđenja za ratne zločine
- Svojta
- Tagebuch der Aussiedlung
- Tajni rat za Bosnu između Službe državne bezbjednosti RBiH i KOS-a JNA
- Taksi price
- Te sjajne godine opsade
- Tears of mothers of Srebrenica
- Teatar pod opsadom
- Tehničko pitanje
- Terorista
- Thank you for Asking How I Fell
- The Fixer and other stories
- The Girl in the Film
- The Schindler's elevator
- The secrets of raspberry jam
- The Siege of Sarajevo
- The Tuzla Run
- The war is dead, long live the war
- Through Bosnian Eyes
- Tmina svjetlosti
- Trag crne žuči

- Traganje za istinom
- Treće lice jednine
- Trganje
- U njedrima Udrča
- U sjeni Srebrenice - dnevnik zarobljena uma
- U Zvorniku ja sam ostavio svoje srce
- Umiruće tijelo politike
- Umorstvo Jugoslavije
- Uzaludan trud
- Višegrad - Mržnja, smrt, zaborav
- Vitezovi Žuča - Džehennem i Džennet
- Vjetar koji se pretvorio u mačku
- Vojni sanovnik
- Vuk samotnjak
- Woland u Sarajevu
- Zapisi o bivšim ljudima
- Žargon otpatka
- Žargon otpatka
- Zaštićena zona Goražde - rat u istočnoj Bosni 1992-95.
- Završiti rat
- Zdravo Bosno, stižem iz Sarajeva
- Žepa 1992 – 1995
- Živiničke ose Bosanska otrovna jabuka Bosnom slava pronijeta
- Živjeti i umirati za Srebrenicu
- Život protiv smrti – Srebrenica Sarajevo za početnike
- Zvjerčica unlimited
- Zvornik – od izbora do Dejtona

Recommended media sources

Investigative journalism, reports and analysis related to international crimes:

- BalkanInsight: <https://balkaninsight.com/>
- Balkan Investigative Reporting Network: <https://birn.eu.com/>
- Center for Investigative Journalism: <https://cin.ba/>
- Žurnal: <https://zurnal.info/>
- Sense Agency: <https://www.sensecentar.org/index.php/>

Informative news media:

- Al Jazeera Balkans: <https://balkans.aljazeera.net/>
- Radio Slobodna Evropa: <https://www.slobodnaevropa.org/>
- DW: <https://www.dw.com/bs/bosna-i-hercegovina/s-63714665>
- N1: <https://n1info.ba/>
- Radio Sarajevo: <https://radiosarajevo.ba/>

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Samuel Matsiko, November 2020*

Domestic laws criminalising international crimes

Law no 15/024 of 31 December 2015 modifying and completing the Decree of 6 August 1959, comprising the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Law no 15/023 of 31 December 2015 modifying Law no 024-2002 of 18 November 2002 comprising the Military Criminal Code

Available at <https://www.legal-tools.org/doc/bddada/>.

Specific laws relating to perpetrators of international crimes

Articles 221-223 of Law no 15/022 of 31 December 2015 modifying and completing the Decree of 30 January 1940 comprising the Criminal Code.

Specific laws relating to victims of international crimes

Article 74bis, 172 and 174(e) of the Criminal Code

2006 Law on Sexual violence amending the Criminal Procedure Code

Specific laws regulating speech with regards to international crimes

Articles 21bis(5), 221 and 224 of Law no 15/022 of 31 December 2015 modifying and completing the Decree of 30 January 1940 comprising the Criminal Code.

Significant parliamentary discussions on international criminal justice

Since the holding of the first multi-party and free parliamentary elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in 2006, PGA started to work in the bicameral Parliament (Chamber and Senate) and Provincial Assemblies of the DRC, where PGA built a vibrant National group around the policy-goal of fighting impunity. Upon request of its broad multiparty membership, PGA launched a parliamentary initiative to create and reinforce political will on complementarity in support of the fight against impunity through genuine domestic investigations and prosecutions. On 10 December 2015, the Congress of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), constituted of the National Assembly and the Senate, finally adopted the Law implementing the Rome Statute of the ICC. The National Assembly of the DRC had unanimously voted for the adoption of this bill on 2 June 2015. On 2 November 2015, only a few months later thanks to the great mobilisation of PGA Members, the Senate quasi-unanimously adopted the bill as well, with a few amendments. This final adoption follows the meeting and examination of the bill by the Joint Parliamentary Committee of the National Assembly and the Senate which found an agreement on the final text of the bill. On 2 January 2016, President Kabila promulgated the Law, thus completing the implementation process in DRC. Link to parliamentary records and legislation <https://www.pgaction.org/news/pga-welcomes-enactment-drc-implementing.html>

Laws relating to the implementation of the Rome Statute

- Law no 15/022 of 31 December 2015 modifying and completing the Decree of 30 January 1940 comprising the Criminal Code
- Law no 15/023 of 31 December 2015 modifying Law n° 024-2002 of 18 November 2002 comprising the Military Criminal Code
- Law no 15/024 of 31 December 2015 modifying and completing the Decree of 6 August 1959 comprising the Code of Criminal Procedure

Media interest in enforcement of international sentences

Focus of media interest was on *ne bis in idem* (double jeopardy) and on the death penalty in DRC.

National prosecutorial policies concerning international crimes

United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) Prosecution Support Cells

MONUSCO introduced Prosecution Support Cells in 2011, with the aim of the programme being “to support investigations and prosecutions relating to the commission of serious crimes within the jurisdiction of military courts, including crimes listed in the ICC Statute.

National policies concerning victims of international crimes

2006 Law on Sexual violence amending the Criminal Procedure Code (as above)

Special domestic courts dealing with international crimes

- Military courts
- Mobile courts (2004)
- MONUSCO’s Prosecution Support Cells (2011)

NGOs working in relation to international crimes in general

- International Bar Association
- UNDP
- Parliamentary Action Group

Georgia

*Nika Jeiranashvili**, November 2020

Specific laws relating to perpetrators of international crimes

Criminal Code of Georgia, Section fourteen

<https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/16426?publication=209>

Laws relating to the implementation of the Rome Statute

Law of Georgia on Cooperation of Georgia with the International Criminal Court

<https://matsne.gov.ge/en/document/view/12922?publication=7>

State institutions supporting victims of international crimes

There used to be a ministry of internally displaced persons up until 2018 (<http://mra.gov.ge/eng/>), now the ministry's functions has moved to the Ministry of Health (<https://www.moh.gov.ge/en/>)

NGOs working in relation to victims or perpetrators of international crimes

Rights Georgia

NGO established in 1998. Rights Georgia is a watchdog organization that works on protection of civic and political rights, mostly through legal aid and strategic litigation. It has a special focus on affected communities, vulnerable population, women's rights, domestic violence, discrimination. Its main activities include legal aid, litigation, advocacy, capacity building, training and awareness raising. Rights Georgia represents 265 victims at the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) since the 2008 conflict. Amongst them are 187 males and 68 females. Age 21-78 (no children amongst the victims).

It is governed by a General Assembly (GA) which consists of 22 members of the organization. GA meets once a year; however, it delegates its powers to a 5-member Board which takes decisions on behalf of GA throughout the year. The Board elects the Executive Director of the organization for 2 years' term. The latter is the organization's external face, and is responsible for recruitment, fund-raising, financial planning and budget management.

<http://www.rights.ge/>

The International Psycho – Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture, Violence and Pronounced Stress Impact (EMPATHY)

NGO established in 1996. EMPATHY focuses on combating impunity and torture. It provides multi-disciplinary assistance for victims of torture and their families. EMPATHY operates through its departments that provide clusters of activities:

1. Treatment and Rehabilitation Department (with 24 sub-contractor diagnostic and pharmacology centers, mainly in Tbilisi) provides medical and psycho–social assistance and documentation using Istanbul Protocol;
2. Legal Department provides legal assistance and strategic litigation at national and international courts (ECHR).
3. Crisis Intervention and Forensic Unit – provides community based interventions and forensic evaluation.
4. Art Studio – provides art therapy and occupational therapy for beneficiaries and their families;
5. Administrative Department with training, educational and research evaluation and communication units.

EMPATHY's approach is based on client-centered therapy, and almost all departments have close communication with affected population. It provides: medical, psychological, forensic, social, legal, occupational, and educational services.

EMPATHY is governed by the Executive Board, selected by a Conference which meets once in 3 years. The Board is headed by a President of the organization, who is the external face of the organization.

<http://empathy.ge/en/home/>

Georgian Centre for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims – GCRT NGO established in 2000. GCRT addresses the needs of traumatized communities in Georgia and offers professional tailor-made medical, psychological, social and legal services. The majority of the people who approach GCRT for support suffer from some form of psychological trauma as a result of torture or other inhuman treatment, acts of war, domestic violence, forced migration or bereavement. A large part of GCRT's activities is directed at providing rehabilitation services to traumatized individuals, their families and communities. In addition, GCRT works on prevention and awareness rising, and provides legal counsel. The services are based on the biopsychosocial model, recognizing the impact of trauma at biological, psychological and social levels on an individual, as well as on their family and community. GCRT works with the following target groups: individuals affected by acts of war; individuals tortured by representatives of state agencies; Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs); adult and former prisoners, refugees from Chechnya; juvenile delinquents and prisoners; children and adolescents who are victims of physical, psychological or sexual abuse; family members of military and civilians missing as a result of the 90s conflict in Abkhazia and the 2008 conflict in South Ossetia; victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

Management structure: GCRT has a supervisory board which oversees management of the Executive Director. Apart from the Executive Director, Medical and Administrative Directors are entitled to act in the name of the organization within their respected fields.

<http://gcrt.ge>

Georgian Young Lawyers' Association (GYLA)

NGO established in 1994. Main areas of work include: Protection and promotion of human rights and freedoms, mainly civil and political rights; Monitoring and supporting democratic institution building; Monitoring the work of the judiciary and law enforcement bodies; Promotion of gender equality, prevention of domestic violence; Monitoring Elections, facilitation of free and fair electoral environment; Provision of legal education to school and university students and various professional groups. Specific activities: GYLA supports effective protection of the civil, political and social rights in Georgia through individual litigation and policy/legislative advocacy. The organization provides free legal aid to beneficiaries and advocates on their behalf. GYLA also works to change harmful practices, through awareness raising and intensive media appearance.

Management structure: GYLA is an association of approximately 800 lawyers. General Assembly annually elects the 21 members of the Board, who, in their turn, elect the Chairperson for 1 year and the Executive Director through the competitive process. Chairperson is the key speaker for the organization, decides upon the policy of the organization and is responsible for the content of what GYLA produces (position on different legal issues, reports, and research papers). Executive Director is responsible for the internal organizational affairs. Executive Director is responsible to the Chairperson and the Board. The Chairperson is responsible to the Board.

<https://gyla.ge/en>

Human Rights Center (HRC)

NGO established in 1996. Main areas of work include: human rights, armed conflicts, discrimination, prison reform, investigation of grave crimes, judiciary, women's rights (domestic violence, early marriage), and criminal justice. Main activities: documentation of human rights abuses, victim representation, trial monitoring, legal aid, strategic litigation, advocacy.

Management structure: HRC is governed by a Board of 4 members. Board elects an Executive Director for 1-year term, with continuous possibilities of re-election. The latter is the organization's external face, along with the Chairman of the Board.

<http://www.humanrights.ge>

Mnemonic activities (e.g. memorial days and events)

August 8 is a remembrance day in Georgia for the 2008 war with Russia

Related cultural activities

08.08.08

Online virtual museum and oral archive, with resources in Georgian and English. The project is a collaboration between INDIGO Publishing and GCRT – The Georgian Centre for Psychosocial and Medical Rehabilitation of Torture Victims. Oral histories are recorded from people, who faced the Russo-Georgian war in 2008 in the villages near dividing line, IDP settlements and in the city of Gori.

<http://080808.ge/en>

Trauma/Healing/Hope

An online photography exhibition from Marcus Bleasdale.

https://www.icc-cpi.int/traumahealinghope/index.html?fbclid=IwAR1dFkXThQ2dEEG950_0q7VbO-zD_2bMRaJCpvnNf8rORxfqZS8KhqhlftU

Recommended media sources

Television

- Mtavari channel (Georgian/English): <https://mtavari.tv/en>
- TV Pirveli (Georgian): <http://www.tvpirveli.ge>

Radio

- Radio Tavisupleba (Georgian): <https://www.radiotavisupleba.ge>

News agencies

- Netgazeti (Georgian/Russian): <https://netgazeti.ge>
- Civil (Georgian/English/Russian): <https://civil.ge>
- Tabula (Georgian): <https://www.tabula.ge>
- On (Georgian): <https://on.ge>

Hungary

Tamás Hoffman, October 2020*

Domestic laws criminalising international crimes

Act C of 2012 on the Hungarian Criminal Code

- Chapter XIII. Crimes against Humanity
 - Art. 142 Genocide
 - Art. 143 Crimes against Humanity
 - Art. 144 Apartheid
 - Art. 145 Criminal Responsibility of Superior Officers and Public Executives
- Chapter XIV. War Crimes
 - Art. 146 Illegal Recruitment
 - Art. 147 Breach of Armistice
 - Art. 148 Assault against a War Emissary
 - Art. 149 Assault on Protected Persons
 - Art. 150 Denial of Quarter
 - Art. 151 Use of Human Shield
 - Art. 152 Unlawful Enlistment
 - Art. 153 Assault on Protected Property
 - Art. 154 Wartime Plunder
 - Art. 155 Use of Weapons Prohibited by International Conventions
 - Art. 156 Assault against a Humanitarian Organization
 - Art. 157 Abuse of Internationally Protected Signs and Emblems
 - Art. 158 Other War Crimes
 - Art. 159 Criminal Responsibility of Superior Officers and Public Executives

https://thb.kormany.hu/download/a/46/11000/Btk_EN.pdf

Specific laws regulating speech with regards to international crimes

Act C of 2012 on the Hungarian Criminal Code

- Art. 333 Public Denial of the Crimes of National Socialist and Communist Regimes

https://thb.kormany.hu/download/a/46/11000/Btk_EN.pdf

Significant parliamentary discussions on international criminal justice

25 May 2016. Debate on the Implementation of the Rome Statute and the Kampala Amendments.

Országgyűlési Napló, No. 157, pp. 26125-26142.

Situations covered by prosecutions for crimes outside territory of state

Syria 2014-2016

NGOs working in relation to victims or perpetrators of international crimes

Hungarian Helsinki Committee

<https://www.helsinki.hu/en/>

Museums related to international crimes

Holocaust Memorial Centre

The Institution is a center for scientific research, education and culture. It welcomes visitors with interactive permanent and special periodic exhibitions, experience-based museum pedagogical

programs and cultural performances.

<http://hdke.hu/en/about-us>

House of Terror Museum

The building served as headquarters for the Hungarian Arrow-Cross (fascist) Party and the communist political police. It is a monument to the memory of those held captive, tortured and killed in this building.

<https://www.terrorhaza.hu/en/museum>

Memorials for international crimes

There are 108 Holocaust memorials in Budapest that can be found on this map

<http://hdke.hu/emlekezes/emlekhelyek>

Other mnemonic activities (e.g. memorial days and events)

- 25 February: Remembrance day of the victims of communist dictatorships
- 16 April: Remembrance day of the Hungarian victims of the Holocaust
- 23 August: European Remembrance day of the victims of totalitarian dictatorships
- 25 November: Remembrance day of the victims of the Gulag (people deported for forced labour to the Soviet Union)
- The March of Life: annual commemoration of the victims of the Holocaust

Related cultural activities

Films

- Job's Revolt (1983)
- Fatelessness (2005)

Book

- Imre Kertész, Fatelessness (1975)

Recommended media sources

Online portals

- Telex (Hungarian, English): www.telex.hu
- Index (Hungarian): www.index.hu

TV Channels

- RTL Klub (Hungarian): https://www.rtlmost.hu/rtl_klub
- ATV (Hungarian): <https://www.atv.hu/>

Ireland

Noelle Higgins and Gerard Maguire, November 2020*

Domestic laws criminalising international crimes

The International Criminal Court Act, No. 30/2006

§ 7 sets forth the relevant provisions on crimes against humanity. The Act states that “proceedings for a [crime against humanity] committed outside the State may be taken in any place in the State, and the offence may for all incidental purposes be treated as having been committed in that place.” (Id. § 9(3).) The Act also extends jurisdiction to Irish nationals who commit a crime against humanity outside the state and to all persons who commit crimes against humanity on board an Irish ship or aircraft. (Id. § 12).

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/2006/en/act/pub/0030/index.html>

The Criminal Law (Extraterritorial Jurisdiction) Act

This act covers a range of offences, including murder, manslaughter, rape, sexual assault, assault, and threats to kill or cause serious harm. Under the new Act, individuals who commit particular offences abroad will be liable to be prosecuted under Irish law. These include offences under the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997 and the Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act 1990, as well as murder and manslaughter. Offences for the purposes of the Act include:

- assault causing harm
- assault causing serious harm
- threats to kill or cause serious harm
- coercion
- harassment
- sexual assault
- aggravated sexual assault
- rape
- rape under section 4 of the Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act 1990
- murder
- manslaughter

The Genocide Act 1973

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1973/act/28/enacted/en/html>

Geneva Conventions Act 1962 and Geneva Conventions (Amendment) Act 1998

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/1962/act/11/section/6/enacted/en/html>

Criminal Justice (United Nations Convention Against Torture) Act, 2000

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2000/act/11/enacted/en/html?q=torture>

Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2005/act/2/enacted/en/html>

Criminal Law (Human Trafficking) (Amendment) Act 2013

<http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Pages/CriminalLawHumanTraffickingAmendmentAct2013>

Criminal Justice (Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing) (Amendment) Act 2018

[http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Pages/Criminal_Justice_\(Money_Laundering_and_Terrorist_Financing\)_Amendment_Act_2018](http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Pages/Criminal_Justice_(Money_Laundering_and_Terrorist_Financing)_Amendment_Act_2018)

Criminal Justice (International Co-Operation) Act 2019

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2019/act/27/enacted/en/html>

Specific laws relating to victims of international crimes

Criminal Justice (Victims of Crime) Act 2017

[http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Pages/Criminal Justice \(Victims of Crime\) Act 2017](http://www.justice.ie/en/JELR/Pages/Criminal_Justice_(Victims_of_Crime)_Act_2017)

Directive 2012/29/ EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012

Establishes minimum standards on the rights, support, and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA.

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1421925131614&uri=CELEX:32012L0029>

For certain groups of victims, the EU has specific rules. These rules build on the Victims' Rights Directive but respond more directly to the specific needs of some victims. The EU legislation exists to provide protection and support for victims of human trafficking, child victims of sexual exploitation, victims of terrorism.

Specific laws regulating speech with regards to international crimes

The Genocide Act, 1973 Art. 3(c) deems as punishable “direct and public incitement to commit genocide”.

Significant parliamentary discussions on international criminal justice

- International Criminal Tribunal, Dáil Éireann debate, 11 May 2000, Vol. 519 No. 1
<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2000-05-11/72/>
- International Criminal Court, Dáil Éireann debate, 12 February 2004, Vol. 579 No. 6
<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2004-02-12/88/>
- International Criminal Court, Dáil Éireann debate, 31 March 2004, Vol. 583 No. 1
<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2004-03-31/76/>
- International Criminal Court, Dáil Éireann debate, 28 April 2005, Vol. 601 No. 4
<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2005-04-28/67/>
- International Criminal Court, Dáil Éireann debate, 2 Jun 2005, Vol. 603 No. 5
<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2005-06-02/45/>
- International Criminal Court, Dáil Éireann debate, 4 April 2006, Vol. 617 No. 4
<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2006-04-04/44/>
- International Criminal Court, Dáil Éireann debate, 29 June 2006, Vol. 622 No 5
<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2006-06-29/95/>
- Foreign Conflicts, Dáil Éireann debate, 3 April 2007, Vol. 653 No. 1
<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2007-04-03/298/>
- International Criminal Court, Dáil Éireann debate, 3 July 2007, Vol. 637 No. 5
<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2007-07-03/32/>
- Foreign Conflicts, Dáil Éireann debate, 1 May 2008, Vol. 653, No. 4
<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2008-05-01/50/>
- International Criminal Court, Dáil Éireann debate, 15 June 2011, Vol. 735 No. 2
<https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/debate/dail/2011-06-15/69/>

All Irish parliamentary debates are available online at: <https://www.oireachtas.ie/en/debates/find/>.

This site is searchable.

Laws relating to the implementation of the Rome Statute

International Criminal Court Act 2006

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2006/act/30/enacted/en/pdf>

Nature of support for international courts

Ireland has provided financial support to:

- Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia
- ICTR
- ICTY
- Special Tribunal for Lebanon
- Special Court for Sierra Leone (and residual court)
- UN Residual Mechanism for Criminal Trials

Foreign policy to promote international criminal justice

A review of Ireland's external engagement, *The Global Island: Ireland's Foreign Policy for a Changing World*, was adopted by the Irish government in 2015. This document includes references to Ireland's commitment to the work of international courts and tribunals. For example, the document states: 'The promotion and protection of human rights has found expression in Ireland's active adherence to core international and European human rights treaties, strong support for strengthening the regional and multilateral human rights framework and support for the establishment of the International Criminal Court.' (p. 34). The document also states, in respect of the International Criminal Court 'We call on countries to comply with their obligations to cooperate fully with the Court and to become parties to its founding statute.' (p. 36). Irish foreign policy in general is firmly grounded in the context of membership of the European Union. In respect of foreign policy promoting criminal justice for international crimes, this is from a unilateral perspective and focuses on Ireland's funding for international courts and tribunals and commitment to co-operation with the ICC. This approach is reflected in the written reflection on Irish Foreign Policy, 'The Global Island: Ireland's Foreign Policy for a Changing World', as well as in action by the Irish government, which has focused on significant funding to tribunals such as the SCSL.

<https://www.dfa.ie/media/dfa/alldfawebitemedia/ourrolesandpolicies/ourwork/global-island/the-global-island-irelands-foreign-policy.pdf>

National prosecutorial policies concerning international crimes

The Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions has adopted *Guidelines for Prosecutors* (5th ed, 2019). This includes a brief mention of international crimes. The Guidelines state that one of the responsibilities of a prosecutor is to 'give due attention to the prosecution of crimes of corruption, abuse of power, violations of human rights and other crimes recognised by international law, in particular offences which may have been committed by public officials' (3.6(h)).

<https://www.dppireland.ie/app/uploads/2019/12/Guidelines-for-Prosecutors-5th-Edition-eng.pdf>

Special domestic courts dealing with international crimes

Special Criminal Court established 26 May 1972

State institutions supporting victims of international crimes

An Garda Síochána's Anti-Human Trafficking Coordination and Investigation Unit. www.garda.ie

NGOs working in relation to international crimes in general

Amnesty International

Lobbying governments in respect of international crimes

www.amnesty.ie

NGOs working in relation to victims or perpetrators of international crimes

International Organisation for Migration Ireland

Provides specific supports, information and advice to victims of forced labour.

<http://iomireland.ie/what-do-we-do/counter-trafficking/>

MRCI

Provides specific supports, information and advice to victims of forced labour and human trafficking.

<https://www.mrci.ie/>

Other mnemonic activities (e.g. memorial days and events)

The National Day of Commemoration commemorates all Irish people who died in past wars or United Nations peacekeeping missions. It occurs annually on the Sunday nearest 11 July

Related cultural activities

An annual human rights Film Festival and Award, which is organised by the Irish Council for Civil Liberties (and now sponsored by Virgin Media) has taken place a number of times. A number of the films broadcast have an international criminal justice focus. (see www.iccl.ie for details)

An annual Dublin Arts and Human Rights Festival sometimes includes events focusing on international criminal justice

<http://smashingtimes.ie/centrefortheartsandhumanrights/dublinartsandhumanrightsfestival/>

Recommended media sources

Newspapers

The Irish Times: www.irishtimes.ie

The Irish Independent: www.independent.ie

Television

Raidió Teilifís Éireann (RTÉ 1 and RTÉ 2 on TV, Radio 1 and 2FM on Radio), National TV and Radio Broadcaster: www.rte.ie

Virgin Media TV Stations (1, 2 and 3), Commercial TV Broadcaster: www.virginmediatelevision.ie

Italy

Marina Mancini, January 2022*

Domestic laws criminalising international crimes

Articles 165-230 of the Criminal Military Code of War

(Royal Decree no. 303 of 20 February 1941 "Criminal Military Codes of Peace and War", as subsequently amended)

<https://www.normattiva.it/atto/caricaDettaglioAtto?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=1941-05-06&atto.codiceRedazionale=041U0303&atto.articolo.numero=0&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo=1&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo1=10&qId=9d38c926-7b13-4e4d-b0e9-52758bc51279&tabID=0.44664481601109307&title=lbl.dettaglioAtto>

Law no. 962 of 9 October 1967 "Prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide"

In Gazzetta Ufficiale no. 272 of 30 October 1967

<https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/gu/1967/10/30/272/sg/pdf>

Specific laws regulating speech with regards to international crimes

Article 604-bis of the Criminal Code

(Royal Decree no. 1398 of 19 October 1930, as subsequently amended)

<https://www.normattiva.it/atto/caricaDettaglioAtto?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=1930-10-26&atto.codiceRedazionale=030U1398&atto.articolo.numero=0&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo=1&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo1=10&qId=6941863e-af41-4ab0-80c9-c326b180e4ce&tabID=0.44664481601109307&title=lbl.dettaglioAtto>

Laws relating to the implementation of the Rome Statute

Law no. 232 of 12 July 1999 "Ratification and Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court"

In Supplemento Ordinario no. 135 to Gazzetta Ufficiale no. 167 of 19 July 1999

<https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/gu/1999/07/19/167/so/135/sg/pdf>

Law no. 237 of 20 December 2012 "Rules for the Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court"

In Gazzetta Ufficiale no. 6 of 8 January 2013

<https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/gu/2013/01/08/6/sg/pdf>

Law no. 200 of 4 December 2017 "Ratification and Implementation of the Amendment to Article 124 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court"

In Gazzetta Ufficiale no. 299 of 23 December 2017

<https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/gu/2017/12/23/299/sg/pdf>

Law no. 202 of 10 November 2021 "Ratification and Implementation of the Amendments to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted in Kampala on 11 June 2010"

In Gazzetta Ufficiale no. 287 of 2 December 2021

<https://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/gu/2021/12/02/287/sg/pdf>

Nature of support for international courts

Italy provided financial support and personnel to support the ICTR, ICTY, Special Tribunal for Lebanon, and UN Residual Mechanism for Criminal Trials.

Regulations concerning cooperation with international courts or tribunals

Rules of cooperation are provided in Title X of the Criminal Procedure Code, Law No. 10193 (3 March 2009).

Situations covered by prosecutions for crimes outside territory of state

A total of 24 cases related to international crimes were prosecuted in Italy between 1994 and 2013: One case concerned war crimes committed by German soldiers against Italian prisoners of war in the Greek island of Kefalonia in 1943. The sole defendant was sentenced to life imprisonment in a judgment of the Military Tribunal of Rome in 2013.

A second case concerned the war crime of firing on ambulances, allegedly committed by Italian soldiers in Iraq in 2004. Both defendants were acquitted. Judgment of the Military Tribunal of Rome in 2007.

The remaining 22 cases concerned war crimes committed by German soldiers during the occupation of central and northern Italy, between 1943 and 1945.

NGOs working in relation to international crimes in general

International Institute of Humanitarian Law, Sanremo

The International Institute of Humanitarian Law was founded in Sanremo in 1970. Its main purpose is to promote international humanitarian law and related subjects. In particular, it organises training courses, seminars and conferences and carries out studies in the fields of international humanitarian law, international criminal law, human rights and refugee law.

<https://iihl.org>

NGOs working in relation to victims or perpetrators of international crimes

Museums related to international crimes

Fondazione Museo della Shoah, Rome

Mission: keeping alive the memory of the Holocaust.

<https://www.museodellashoah.it>

Memorials for international crimes

There are numerous memorials to the victims of war crimes committed during the German occupation of central and northern Italy, between 1943 and 1945. The following list is not intended to be exhaustive.

Memoriale della Shoah di Milano, Milan

Memorialising the deportation of members of the local Jewish community to Nazi concentration camps between 1943 and 1945.

<http://www.memorialeshoah.it>

Mausoleo delle Fosse Ardeatine, Roma

Memorialising the massacre of 330 civilians by the Nazi forces on 24 March 1944.

<https://www.mausoleofosseardeatine.it>

Parco nazionale della pace di Sant'Anna di Stazzema, Stazzema (Lucca)

Memorialising the massacre of hundreds of civilians by the Nazi forces on 12 August 1944.

<http://www.santannadistazzema.org/>

Parco Storico di Monte Sole, Marzabotto (Bologna)

Memorialising the massacres of hundreds civilians by the Nazi forces between 29 September and 5 October 1944.

<https://www.martirimarzabotto.it>

Other mnemonic activities (e.g. memorial days and events)

27 January, International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Related cultural activities

Several books were published, films and TV movies were made on international crimes committed by German forces against Italians during the Second World War.

Recommended media sources

Newspapers:

Corriere della Sera (Italian): <https://www.corriere.it>

La Repubblica (Italian): <https://www.repubblica.it>

Television

RaiNews (Italian): <https://www.rainews.it>

Weblog:

Italian Society of International Law 'blog (Italian): <http://www.sidiblog.org>

Lithuania

Gintaras Švedas, Andželika Vosyliūtė, Laura Martinaitytė, Martynas Dobrovolskis, Ramunė Steponavičiūtė, Ieva Marija Ragaišytė and Ugnė Markevičiūtė, November 2020.*

With additional support provided by Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and National Court Administration (Lithuania), and Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania.

Domestic laws criminalising international crimes

International crimes (Genocide, Crimes against Humanity, War crimes and Crime of Aggression) are criminalized in Chapter XV “Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes” (Articles 99-113(1)) of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania (further – Criminal Code). It should be noted that Article 99 of the Criminal Code provides criminal liability for a broader concept of genocide, covering the destruction of persons belonging to “social and political group”.

Further, Article 1702 of the Criminal Code also provides criminal liability for “Public Condonation of International Crimes, Crimes Committed by the USSR or Nazi Germany against the Republic of Lithuania or Inhabitants Thereof, Denial or Gross Trivialisation of the Crimes”.

Chapter XXXIV “Crimes and Misdemeanours against Justice” of the Criminal Code provides criminal liability for Hindering the Activities of a Judge, Prosecutor, Pre-trial Investigation Officer, Lawyer or Bailiff (Article 231), Influence on a Witness, Victim, Expert, Professional or Translator/Interpreter (Article 233) and False Complaint, Statement, Report, Testimony, Conclusions and Translation (Article 235), which include commission of a crime in the International Criminal Court.

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.2B866DFF7D43/asr>

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/28b18041843311e89188e16a6495e98c?jfwid=1367fecdmu>

Specific laws and regulations concerning perpetrators of international crimes

Paragraph 3 of Article 3 of the Criminal Code provides that a criminal law establishing the criminality of an act, imposing a more severe penalty upon or otherwise aggravating legal circumstances of the person who has committed the criminal act shall have no retroactive effect, with the exception of the provisions of this Code establishing liability for genocide (Article 99), treatment of persons prohibited under international law (Article 100), killing of persons protected under international humanitarian law (Article 101), deportation or transfer of civilians (Article 102), causing bodily harm to, torture or other inhuman treatment of persons protected under international humanitarian law or violation of protection of their property (Article 103), forcible use of civilians or prisoners of war in the armed forces of the enemy (Article 105), destruction of protected objects or plunder of national valuable properties (Article 106), aggression (Article 110), prohibited military attack (Article 111), use of prohibited means of warfare (Article 112), negligent performance of the commander’s duties (Article 113(1)).

Paragraph 1 of Article 7 of the Criminal Code provides that persons shall be held liable under this Code regardless of their citizenship and place of residence, also of the place of commission of a crime and whether the act committed is subject to punishment under laws of the place of commission of the crime, where they commit the following crimes subject to liability under international treaties, that is crimes against humanity and war crimes (Articles 99-113(1)).

Article 95 of the Criminal Code regulates statute of Limitations of a Judgment of Conviction. Paragraph 9 of Article 95 of this Code establishes that the following crimes provided for in this Code

shall have no statute of limitations: 1) genocide (Article 99); 2) treatment of persons prohibited under international law (Article 100); 3) enforced disappearance (Article 100(1)); 4) killing of the persons protected under international humanitarian law (Article 101); 5) deportation or transfer of civilians (Article 102); 6) causing bodily harm to, torture or other inhuman treatment of the persons protected under international humanitarian law or violation of protection of their property (Article 103); 7) forcible use of civilians or prisoners of war in the armed forces of the enemy (Article 105); 8) destruction of protected objects or plunder of national valuable properties (Article 106); 9) aggression (Article 110); 10) prohibited military attack (Article 111); 11) use of prohibited means of warfare (Article 112); 12) negligent performance of the commander's duties (Article 113(1)).

Specific laws relating to victims of international crimes

Law of 11 July 1997 on the Legal Status of Persons Victims of the Occupations of 1939–1990
The legal status of persons-victims of the occupations of 1939–1990 is recognized in accordance with the Law of 11 July 1997 on the Legal Status of Persons Victims of the Occupations of 1939–1990 (Valstybės žinios, 1997-07-11, No. 66-1609). Pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 4 of this Law, the following are recognized as political prisoners:

1. persons sentenced to imprisonment or the death penalty under Articles 58 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR and Articles 62 of the Criminal Code of the SSR of Lithuania, as well as other similar articles of the Criminal Code of the Republics of the Soviet Union for political reasons restricting human and civil rights and freedoms;
2. persons imprisoned by a decision of the repressive structures or courts of the Nazi German occupation regime for activities aimed at restoring Lithuania's independence, preserving the country's property, cultural values or protecting the population;
3. persons convicted or imprisoned for political or origin reasons as “counter-revolutionary” or socially dangerous elements;
4. persons sentenced to imprisonment for non-fulfillment of physical and financial tax obligations imposed on the structures of the occupation regime;
5. persons sentenced to imprisonment or imprisonment without a court decision in 1939–1990, as well as in individual cases of repression in 1991 for refusing to serve in the armed forces of the states occupying Lithuania due to political motives or for withdrawing from these armed forces;
6. persons sentenced to imprisonment as political refugees for attempting to cross the border of the Soviet Union;
7. persons imprisoned as family members of participants in the resistance to occupations or state officials of the Republic of Lithuania;
8. persons who, due to political motives, are illegally compulsorily treated in psychiatric medical institutions;
9. persons who have escaped from exile and have been convicted of their escape in accordance with the Criminal Code of the USSR.

Pursuant to Paragraph 2 of this Article, the following shall be recognized as persons treated as political prisoners:

1. persons returning to their homeland (repatriates) or persons detained without documents and imprisoned for at least 6 months in screening camps;
2. persons who, for political reasons, have been sentenced to imprisonment on the basis of artificial criminal cases or sentenced to imprisonment on the basis of criminal proceedings for activities in support of partisans or underground organizations;

3. persons arrested for political reasons or criminal actions during interrogations, interrogations or other purposes, but not convicted and released if their term of imprisonment was at least 6 months;
4. persons born in prisons, concentration camps or other places of imprisonment, if at least one of the parents was a political prisoner or an equivalent person at that time.

Pursuant to Paragraph 1 of Article 5 of this Law, the following shall be recognized as deportees:

1. persons who have been forced to leave Lithuania or forcibly evicted from their permanent residence (deported) outside Lithuania by decisions of the structures of occupation regimes or courts for political or origin reasons;
2. persons compelled by occupational regimes or by judicial decisions for political or descent reasons to leave or be forcibly evicted from their place of residence and forced to settle or forcibly reside in a specified place (deportation), subject to special credit conditions or restrictions on the right of residence (banning return and residence in Lithuania);
3. persons who, after the end of their imprisonment, have been forcibly accommodated in a specified place (deportation) due to political or origin motives, applying the conditions of a special credit (command);
4. persons who, after the expiration of their period of imprisonment or the abolition of the conditions of the special credit (commandant), have been prohibited from returning and residing in Lithuania (deported) due to political or origin motives;
5. persons born in the families of deportees during deportation and in exile, if at least one of the parents was a deportee and if at least one of the parents was subject to special credit conditions or the right to choose residence was restricted (return and residence in Lithuania is prohibited);
6. persons who voluntarily went to their family members in exile and entered the legal status of the deportee, that is, they were subject to special credit (commandant's) conditions or the right to choose a place of residence was restricted (return and residence in Lithuania is prohibited).

Pursuant to Paragraph 2 of this Article, the following shall be recognized as persons deported as deportees:

1. family members of deportees who have not been entered in the deportation lists, have arrived and resided permanently with their family members (parents, adoptive parents, guardians, children, adopted children or spouses); special conditions of credit (command) or the right to choose a place of residence has been restricted (it is prohibited to return and reside in Lithuania);
2. persons entered in the lists of deportees and who have escaped, absconded or otherwise avoided deportation during deportation, if they were minors or adults at the time of deportation but could no longer legally reside in their former habitual residence, as well as imprisoned, deported or deported persons minor children. The condition of entry in the lists of deportees is not necessary for minor children who have escaped deportation, if both parents (adoptive parents) have been imprisoned, deported or one imprisoned, and the other deported or included in the list of deportees or the only parent lists;
3. minor children (adopted children) of political prisoners and spouses of political prisoners who were at the time of imprisonment of at least one of the parents (adoptive parents), if the family could not legally reside at the previous permanent place of residence at that time;
4. persons who have been forced to leave or forcibly evicted from their permanent residence (deported), or forcibly resettled in a specified place (deported) by decisions of the structures

of the occupation regimes or courts for political or origin reasons, by applying special credit conditions or restricting the right of residence, if they are currently citizens of the Republic of Lithuania;

5. persons born (adopted):
 - a) in the families of political prisoners or deportees in exile (or outside Lithuania), if at least one of the parents (adoptive parents) was a political prisoner or deportee at the time, whose imprisonment or deportation (deportation, deportation) ended the time when there is no archival evidence that both parents (adoptive parents) or the sole parent (adoptive parents) were allowed to return and reside in Lithuania;
 - b) in the families of former political prisoners or deportees outside Lithuania, if at least one of the parents (adoptive parents) was restricted from returning to Lithuania, registration of residence and employment in Lithuania was restricted and he did not return within 6 years from the date of permission to return to Lithuania, when persons substantiate these circumstances with documents (if there are no such documents, the circumstances must be established by a decision of a court of general jurisdiction as a fact of legal significance). These persons are granted the status of deportees

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.FA7CC8021E9D/asr>

Law on State Pensions of Lithuania

According to Article 4 of the Law on State Pensions of Lithuania, the most distinguished participants of unarmed resistance (resistance) – participants of freedom fights (Article 4 (1) (2)) and participants of armed resistance (resistance) – military volunteers (Article 4 (2) (1)). The spouses and children of deceased state pension recipients are entitled to state widows 'and orphans' pensions of victims under certain conditions (The Law on State Pensions of the Republic of Lithuania, Valstybės žinios, 1994-12-30, No. 101-2018)

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.15162/asr>.

Resolution No. 327 of the Government of Lithuania

Lump-sum benefits are paid to political prisoners or their heirs for time spent in places of imprisonment (6 Eur per month spent). (See: 12 August 1991 Resolution No. 327 of the Government of Lithuania “On Compensation for Material Damage to Persons, Forced Labor Deported during the Second World War and Occupations, Former Ghettos, Imprisonment Institutions and Other Places of Imprisonment”).

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.4166/asr>

The Law on Social Insurance Pensions of Lithuania

The Law on Social Insurance Pensions of Lithuania provides for benefits in granting social insurance pensions. Item 2.7 of Annex 2 to this Law provides that the actual time of imprisonment and deportation of rehabilitated political prisoners and deportees shall be equated to the length of service of the state social pension insurance, unless this time is taken into account otherwise (The Law on Social Insurance Pensions of the Republic of Lithuania. Valstybės žinios, 1994-08-03, No. 59-1153)

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.5901/asr>

Law on Transport Preferences of Lithuania

According to Article 5 of the Law on Transport Preferences of Lithuania, these persons have the right to purchase a discounted ticket (Law on Transport Preferences of the Republic of Lithuania. Valstybės žinios, 19-04-2000, no. 32-890)

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.98950/asr>

Law on Health Insurance of Lithuania

According to Item 12 of Paragraph 4 of Article 6 of the Law on Health Insurance of Lithuania, political prisoners and deportees are considered to be insured persons who are insured with state funds. Article 10 of this Law establishes the procedure for reimbursing the insured for the purchase of medicines and medical aids (The Law on Health Insurance of the Republic of Lithuania. Valstybės žinios, 1996-06-12, No. 55-1287).

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.28356/asr>

Specific laws regulating speech with regards to international crimes

Article 170(2) of the Criminal Code also provides criminal liability for “Public Condonation of International Crimes, Crimes Committed by the USSR or Nazi Germany against the Republic of Lithuania or Inhabitants Thereof, Denial or Gross Trivialisation of the Crimes”.

<https://www.e-tar.lt/portal/lt/legalAct/TAR.2B866DFF7D43/asr>

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/28b18041843311e89188e16a6495e98c?jfwid=1367fecdmu>

Significant parliamentary discussions on international criminal justice

There are no records of such discussions. Despite this, there has been several attempts of such discussion in order to make amendments of the Criminal Code (e.g.

https://www.lrs.lt/sip/portal.show?p_r=15431&p_k=1&p_t=99313;

https://www.lrs.lt/sip/portal.show?p_r=15432&p_k=1&p_t=107817) or Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Lithuania (https://www.lrs.lt/sip/portal.show?p_r=465&p_k=1&p_t=3904;

https://www.lrs.lt/sip/portal.show?p_r=15431&p_k=1&p_t=105039).

There have been only few small discussions during Parliament sessions, related to amendments of the law acts:

15 June 2020

“Under the adopted amendment, criminal liability will be imposed on anyone who publicly accepts, denies or grossly denounces genocide or other crimes against humanity or war crimes recognized by the legislation of the Republic of Lithuania or the European Union or decisions of the Republic of Lithuania or international courts, if threatened, insulted or insulting or as a result of a disturbance of public order”

https://www.lrs.lt/sip/portal.show?p_r=15431&p_k=1&p_t=99313

22 March 2011

“These amendments harmonize the provisions of the Criminal Code with the Rome Statute and other international treaties of the Republic of Lithuania, thus creating a legal basis for prosecuting all criminal offenses prohibited by international law, including during non-international armed conflict. 82 members of the Parliament voted in favor of these amendments to the Code, none was against, 7

deputies abstained.”

https://www.lrs.lt/sip/portal.show?p_r=15432&p_k=1&p_t=107817

23 December 2010

Amendments of the Criminal Procedure Code were adopted: “This procedure is valid only for the investigation of crimes provided for in international treaties: crimes against humanity and war crimes, trafficking in human beings, production, possession or sale of counterfeit money or securities, terrorist act, hijacking of an aircraft or ship, hostage-taking, illegal handling of radioactive materials. The explanatory memorandum to the draft legislation states that these amendments will help to complete the pre-trial investigation and to implement the proceedings in the absence of the accused, especially for those persons who do not live in the Republic of Lithuania but are suspected of committing crimes in 1991. January 13 events.”

(https://www.lrs.lt/sip/portal.show?p_r=15431&p_k=1&p_t=105039).

10 February 2000

Discussion on amendments of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Lithuania. During the session, it was mentioned that “crimes committed, such as genocide of nations, participation in the destruction of nations, must not be subject to a statute of limitations, that people accused of these crimes must be prosecuted. This is undoubtedly a universal norm of international law.”

https://www.lrs.lt/sip/portal.show?p_r=465&p_k=1&p_t=3904

Laws relating to the implementation of the Rome Statute

There was a President’s decree for submission for ratification of the Rome Statute to the Parliament on 29 January 2003.

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.204805?jfwid=191fum7wuy>

The Law on the ratification of the Rome Statute was adopted on April 1, 2003.

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/TAIS.208965?jfwid=191fum7wuy>

Amendment of the article 8 of the Rome Statute was also ratified by the Parliament according to Law on ratification of the amendment of the Rome Statute for crimes of aggression under article 8, adopted on November 12, 2015.

<https://e-seimas.lrs.lt/portal/legalAct/lt/TAD/b7fa1b138a0111e5bca4ce385a9b7048?jfwid=191fum7wuy>

In Article 2 of the Law on the ratification of the Rome Statute, pursuant to Articles 87(1)(a), 87(2) and 103(1)(b) of the Rome Statute, the legislator of the Republic of Lithuania declared that: (1) requests for cooperation of the International Criminal Court may be sent directly to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania or the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania (Paragraph 1, Article 2); (2) requests for cooperation of the International Criminal Court and documents related to the request shall be submitted either in Lithuanian, which is the official language of the Republic of Lithuania, or in English, which is one of the working languages of the International Criminal Court or translations of the documents related to the request for cooperation into either Lithuanian or English must be attached (Paragraph 2, Article 2); (3) the Republic of Lithuania is ready to accept persons sentenced to imprisonment by the International Criminal Court to serve their sentence if these persons are citizens of the Republic of Lithuania (Paragraph 3, Article 2).

Foreign policy to promote international criminal justice

Lithuania is firmly committed to an international rules-based order as well as to the values of the Rome Statute. As a Member State of the EU we align with various initiatives directed to the promotion of the universality and the integrity of the Rome Statute as well as continued and unwavering support to the ICC so as to effectively fight impunity and foster accountability. In its Conclusions of 17 July 2018 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Rome Statute, the Council encouraged further enhancement of the EU action on strengthening of the international criminal justice and also stressed the importance to further mainstream the ICC across the European Union's internal and external policy areas.

National prosecutorial policies concerning international crimes

The Prosecutor General's Office is a member of European Network for the Investigation and Prosecution of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes (Genocide Network), Joint Investigation Teams Network (JIT Network), the European Judicial Network in criminal matters (EJN criminal), Anti-Corruption Network, also EUROJUST. In addition, Prosecutor General's Office maintains contacts with EUROPOL and OLAF.

During international conference on Genocide, War crimes and Crimes against Humanity held on January 24, 2019, General Prosecutor said that "Lithuania has ratified the main international criminal and international humanitarian law and complies with its international obligations in this area. According to the established principle of universal jurisdiction, Lithuania may prosecute persons regardless of their citizenship, place of residence and place of crime. Lithuania has also accumulated its unique experience in implementing the above-mentioned international obligations and principles and, as already mentioned, in investigating cases of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Lithuania".

National prosecutorial policies are directly related to international law obligations. In order to supervise obligations, there are five prosecutors who specialize in Genocide, War crimes and Crimes against Humanity.

Methodological Recommendations for the Pre-trial Investigation on the Performance, Organization and Management of Non-hate Crimes and Hate Language

https://www.prokuraturos.lt/data/public/uploads/2020/04/neapykantos_nusikaltimu_tyrimo_meto_dines_rekomendacijos.pdf

General Prosecutors Order on the Approval of the Provisions of the Eurojust National Coordination System

<https://www.prokuraturos.lt/data/public/uploads/2015/12/eurojust-nac-koordinav-sistem-nuostatai-2011-10-28.pdf>

General Prosecutors Order on Measures to Protect Detained and Arrested Persons against Torture, Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

https://www.prokuraturos.lt/data/public/uploads/2015/12/priem-uztikrinim-sulaik-suimt-asm_2004-11-18.pdf

The "Review of Lithuanian Court Practice on Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes (Articles 99, 100 and 102 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania)" prepared by the Criminal Cases Chamber of the Supreme Court of Lithuania, which aims to ensure uniform interpretation and application of the law.

<https://www.lat.lt/data/public/uploads/2018/06/ab-37-1.doc>

National policies concerning victims of international crimes

The Centre for Crime Prevention in Lithuania has been founded on July 17, 1997. The founding of the Centre has been initiated by the United Nations Development Programme. The Government of Lithuania has also acknowledged a role the Centre shall play in international arena, the Centre has been vested with a task to coordinate cooperation between the Government of Lithuania and the United Nations' Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. According to Directive 2012/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012, establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime, and replacing Council Framework Decision 2001/220/JHA, Lithuania had to transfer this directive into national law.

General Prosecutors Order on Measures to Protect Detained and Arrested Persons against Torture, Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

https://www.prokuraturos.lt/data/public/uploads/2015/12/priem-uztikrinim-sulaik-suimt-asm_2004-11-18.pdf

State institutions supporting victims of international crimes

Genocide and Resistance Research Center of Lithuania

<http://genocid.lt/>

NGOs working in relation to international crimes in general

There are currently no active NGOs or INGOs in the Republic of Lithuania which focus specifically on issues related to international crimes but there are active NGOs which focus on issues related to criminal offences at general level, which also includes international crimes.

Human Rights Monitoring Institute (HRMI) is a non-governmental, not-for-profit public advocacy organisation. Since its establishment in 2003, HRMI has been advocating for full compliance of national laws and policies with international human rights obligations and working to ensure that rights are real and effective in practice. The team of HRMI lawyers and social and political sciences experts carries out research, drafts legal and policy briefings, compiles reports to international human rights bodies, undertakes strategic cases before domestic and international courts, provides expert consultations and legal services, engages in various national and international projects, delivers conventional and distance trainings to law enforcement officers and other professionals.

Fields of activity:

1. rights of crime victims (domestic violence, human trafficking and other victims of crime);
2. prohibition of discrimination (on the grounds of disability, gender, sexual orientation, ethnic origin and other);
3. rights of suspects and accused (right to a lawyer, information and translation, pre-trial detention);
4. rights of people in closed facilities (in prisons, psychiatric establishments, care homes);
5. protection of privacy and digital rights (protection of private data online)
6. freedom of expression (free speech, right to information).

<https://hrmi.lt/en/>

NGOs working in relation to victims or perpetrators of international crimes

There are currently no active NGOs or INGOs which focus on issues related specifically to victims of any international crimes, but there are a few NGOs which focus on the issues of victims related to specific international crimes, mainly the USSR's aggression against the Republic of Lithuania

(committed on 13th of January, 1991), 1940-1941 genocide, committed by USSR against Lithuanians and crimes committed by the Nazi Germany.

- Community of the Relatives of the Dead on January 13th, 1991 „Bičiulyste“
<http://www.pliaterytes.lt/sausio13/>
- Society of Victims of January 13th, 1991
(website not available)
- Lithuanian Union of Political Prisoners and Deportees
<https://www.lpkts.lt/>
- Union of Soldiers of the Lithuanian Armed Forces Victims of the Soviet and Nazi Genocide
(website not available)
- Lithuanian Jewish Community
<https://www.lzb.lt/en/>

Museums related to international crimes

Museum of Occupation and Freedom Fights (MOFF)

The museum is situated in the former KGB building, where the crimes of the Soviet regime were planned and executed for fifty years. Visitors can visit: the former KGB prison, the premises where death sentences were implemented, modern exhibitions telling about the loss of independence in the middle of the 20th century, repressions by Soviet authorities, and the self-sacrificing and persistent fight for independence. The aim of the museum is to gather, research and propagate historical documentary material that reflects the physical and spiritual forms of genocide performed by the Soviet occupiers against the Lithuanian inhabitants, demonstrates the methods and extent of resistance to the occupying regime, and commemorates genocide victims and freedom fighters. More than 100,000 exhibits are presently housed in the archives of the museum. They are being researched, digitised and filed into a computer database. The museum constantly arranges rotating exhibitions on historical themes, and mobile exhibitions prepared by the employees of the museum are successfully displayed not only in Lithuanian cities and towns but also in foreign countries. The museum offers a variety of services: thematic or introductory excursions are available; headphones with the guide's voice in English can be obtained; books published by the Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania are sold; and visitors can make copies of exhibits, take photographs, and record video for an additional fee. The museum provides historical consultations, methodological help, materials for publications, and exhibits from the museum for exhibitions. The museum has over 80,000 visitors a year, the majority being tourists from various countries around the world.

<http://genocid.lt/muziejus/en/708/c/>

Museum of Kaunas fortress IX Fort

The Ninth Fort of Kaunas fortress, built in 1903, reestablished in 1918 as Hard Labour Prison. In 1940, when Lithuania was incorporated into the Soviet Union, the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the Soviet Union (NKVD) became the owner of the Ninth Fort instead of the Ministry of Justice. The Fort was transformed into an intermediary station of transferring mainly political prisoners. Here the people from prisons in Kaunas and the surrounding areas were collected before sending them to Gulag camps in the depth of the Soviet Union. The Fort was the only common prisoner transfer point in Lithuania as all other prisons in the country sent prisoners at their own discretion. Later, in the Ninth Fort, people were massively murdered from October, 1941 to August, 1944, when the Red Army of the Soviet Union occupied Lithuania. The October of 1941 was exceptional in the scope of mass murder: on October 4, 1,845 Jews and on October 29 – 9,200 Jews

were killed. Before this, never in history such a large number of people in one day were killed in Lithuania. During mass murders, not only men, but also women, children, and old people were shot. In addition to locals, people from other European countries were imprisoned and killed in Kaunas Ninth Fort: Austria, Poland, France, the Soviet Union, and Germany. On the basis of provisional data, around 50,000 people were killed in the Ninth Fort during the WWII.

<https://www.9fortomuziejus.lt/>

Memorials for international crimes

According to the data of Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania

(<http://genocid.lt/centras/lt/810/c/>), there are more than 1,600 memorials (monuments) and about 200 memorial locations to instances of various aspects of international crimes in Lithuania. Examples of these memorials (monuments) and memorial locations were selected and provided in subsequent sections specific to victims and perpetrators.

Kaunas fortress VII Fort

Monument in memory of 3000 Kaunas city residents (mostly Jews) killed in this fort from 4 July, 1941 to 19 July, 1941.

Macikai village

German prisoners of war camps which operated in 1941-1944, Soviet prisoners of war camps which operated in 1945-1948 and territory of the GULAG unit which operated in Lithuania in 1945-1955. Various monuments in memory of murdered or dead prisoners of war and political prisoners who were held in German prisoners of war camps which operated in this territory from 1941 to 1944, Soviet prisoners of war camps which operated in this territory from 1945 to 1948 and GULAG unit which operated in this territory from 1945 to 1955; Macikai village concentration camp (lager) sauna; Cross in memory of Belgian and German prisoners of war; Memorial plaque for 2500 allies imprisoned in German prisoners of war camps from 1934 to 1944 and three murdered American aviators Sergeants George Walker; Graves of political prisoners who died due to unbearable working and living conditions or were murdered in the GULAG unit from 1946 to 1955 etc.

Klaipeda district municipality, Gargzdai city.

The place of massacre and burial of Gargzdai Jews. In this place on June 24, 1941 201 Jewish man from Gargzdai including several Lithuanian communists, were killed and buried during the execution organized by the Nazi German authorities and carried out by baltaraisciai (Germ. hiwi (Eng. auxiliary volunteers)), Tilzè Gestapas, Tilzè SD, Klaipeda Border Police Commissariat, Klaipeda Security Police and Lithuanian Police.

<https://kvr.kpd.lt/#/static-heritage-detail/a4ec1efc-e01a-41e4-9a62-7bfea9ff955d>

Sculpture park (Ablinga and Zvaginiai)

A sculpture park in memory of the massacre when on June 23, 1941 (the second day of the Nazi invasion of Soviet Union) Nazi punitive squadron executed 42 villagers from Ablinga and nearby Zvaginiai (28 men and 14 women) and burned down the houses.

Rainiai location

The Rainiai massacre was the mass murder of between 70 and 80 Lithuanian political prisoners by the NKVD, with help from the Red Army, in a forest near Telsiai, during the night of June 24–25, 1941.

Memorials for specific victims of international crimes

Memorial Complex of the Tuskulėnai Peace Park

On February 2, 1998, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania formed the Commission for Immortalization of Memory of Tuskulėnai victims. At its proposal, by Resolution No. 932 of 19 June 2002 and Resolution No. 322 of 28 March 2007 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania (the previous resolution was amended by supplementing it with new items), a programme for the creation of the Tuskulėnai Peace Park and its implementation measures were approved. A decision was taken to establish the Memorial Complex of the Tuskulėnai Peace Park (the Tuskulėnai Memorial or the Tuskulėnai Peace Park), its main objects being: the manor structures and the chapel-columbarium, where the victims of 1944–1947 NKVD–KGB repressions are buried. The territory of 4.9 ha in area was allocated to the Memorial. It sites the principal palace of the former Tuskulėnai Manor and officina, a manor park and its confines, where the chapel of St. Theresa and a small white manor (F. Walicki's villa) have survived. On December 31, 2008, the Ministry of Culture of Lithuania passed over under the auspices of the Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania (GRRCL) the Tuskulėnai Peace Park and all the buildings within its confines.

At present the Memorial Complex of the Tuskulėnai Peace Park is the subdivision of the Museum of Genocide Victims of the Memorial Department of this Centre. According to the museum and educational centre concept developed by a group of the LGRRRC staff in 2004, an exposition "Project Homo Sovieticus" is planned to be arranged in the principal Tuskulėnai manor palace. The ground floor will house expositions dedicated to five themes, and the first floor will locate the educational-information centre. In the basement of the former white small manor, it is foreseen to stage an exposition "The Tuskulėnai Manor, Massacres in 1944-1947, Victims, Investigation" and to exhibit the 17th-century stove, detected by archeologists. The objective of expositions is not only to present the historical documents to the museum visitors, but also to make an emotional impact on them.

The Tuskulėnai Park is the place where in 1944 – 1947 the persons imprisoned and tortured in the KGB (NKGB – MGB) inner prison basements on which a death penalty was imposed were buried secretly. From September 28, 1944 to April 16, 1947, in the KGB (NKGB–MGB) inner prison, in Vilnius (Aukų Str. 2A), according to sentences of USSR military tribunals and special councils, death sentences were executed to 767 persons (another 7 died before the execution of a death sentence). The majority of them (613 people) were charged and sentenced under Article 58 of the RSFSR Criminal Code "High Treason". Death penalties were executed by a special group formed of Department A of the KGB (NKGB–MGB) staff. After the executions, victim corpses were buried secretly in the mass graves of the former Tuskulėnai manor territory. As a mass grave Tuskulėnai was used until the spring of 1947, when by Order of 26 May 1947 of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a death sentence was commuted to 25 years of imprisonment, suspending its execution until 1950. In the park territory in 1994 – 1996 and 2003, after carrying out archeological investigations, the remains of 724 people were found. The remains of seven people were passed over for burying to their relatives, the Telšiai diocese, and the remains of other 717 Soviet terror execution victims were placed in the chapel-columbarium on November 2, 2004.

<http://genocid.lt/tuskulenai/en/>

Tuskulėnai chapel-columbarium

From September 28, 1944 to April 16, 1947, in the KGB (NKGB–MGB) inner prison, in Vilnius (Aukų Str. 2A), according to sentences of USSR military tribunals and special councils, death sentences were executed to 767 persons (another 7 died before the execution of a death sentence). Most of them (613 people) were accused and sentenced under Article 58 of the RSFSR Criminal Code "High Treason". Death penalties were executed by a special group formed of Department A of the KGB

(NKGB–MGB) staff. After the executions, victim corpses were buried secretly in the mass graves of the former Tuskulėnai manor territory. Pits were excavated in advance, some of them being used even several times. In such cases, after throwing the victim corpses, pits were filled with lime, diesel fuel and covered with a layer of tar-paper, and victims of later executions were thrown on top. The Tuskulėnai mass grave was used until the spring of 1947, when by Order of 26 May 1947 of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a death sentence was commuted to 25 years of imprisonment, suspending its execution until 1950. The Tuskulėnai victims included 206 participants in the resistance, 43 participants in the 1941 June Uprising, 32 fighters of the Polish Armia Krajowa and others. In 1944, 45 were killed, 479 in 1945, 185 in 1946, 58 in 1947. The days with the largest number of executions carried out are March 2, 1945 (42 people) and March 21, 1945 (45 people). People of different nationalities were killed: 559 Lithuanians, 56 Russians, 52 Poles, 38 Germans, 32 Belarusians, 18 Latvians, nine Ukrainians, three Jews, and one Estonian, Uzbek, Tartar, Osetin, Chuvash, Armenian and Udmurt each.

<http://genocid.lt/tuskulenai/en/447/c/>

Tuskulėnai mass grave

The process of sentencing to death by the courts of the Soviet Occupation Regime is revealed; and how the place of burial was kept secret is presented. An exhibition of archeological findings; the personal belongings of the executed donated by their relatives.

<http://genocid.lt/tuskulenai/en/622/c/>

Lithuanian Partisan Memorial in Kryzkalnis

The idea behind this memorial is to commemorate all 20,000 partisans who have sacrificed their lives for their country's freedom in an unequal fight against the Soviet occupants in the post-war period.

Memorial Site of Paneriai

The memorial, inter alia, includes: an obelisk in memory of the victims shot by Nazis during the mass killings in this territory from 1941 to 1944; monumental composition in memory of the Poles shot by Nazis during the mass killings in this territory from 1941 to 1944; monument in memory of the Jews shot by Nazis during the mass killings in this territory from 1941 to 1944; monument in memory of 84 Lithuanian local national team soldiers volunteers shot by Nazis in this territory on May 17-21, 1944; monument in memory of the Poles shot by Nazis in this territory from 1941 to 1944.

Monument "Mother of Suffering" (Exile)

In memory of the deportees of Alytus city and district.

Monument "Silenced Bell"

Dedicated to the memory of Lithuanian rebels, partisans of Dainava district, political prisoners and deportees on June 22-28, 1941.

Cross in Vilnius

Dedicated to the memory of Lithuanian citizens who died on January 13, 1991 in defense of the Vilnius Television Tower and the Lithuanian National Radio and Television Committee.

Monument "Mother of Pirčiupiai"

In memory of the massacre when on June 3, 1944, Nazi Germans sent a punishment squadron and burned alive almost all inhabitants – 119 people (including 49 children under age of 16) of Pirčiupiai.

Memorials for perpetrators of international crimes

Perpetrators are only memorialised indirectly. For example, in “The Grutas Park Exposition”. The absolute majority of memorials aim to honor victims of international crimes, but not perpetrators. The Grutas Park exposition discloses the negative content of the Soviet ideology and its impact on the value system. The aim of this exposition is to provide an opportunity for Lithuanian people, visitors coming to Lithuania as well as future generations to see the “naked” Soviet ideology which suppressed and hurt the spirit of Lithuanian nation for many decades.

The wooden building of the museum of Grutas Park resembles a cultural house like ones that were built in the 1940’s and 50’s. The sound, cinema and photo documentaries collected and displayed at the information centre and museum, show and denounce the ideologized Soviet propaganda culture, pseudo-science, the aims, mechanism and forms of the Soviet ideology and propaganda, and disclose the genocide of the Lithuanian nation.

http://grutoparkas.lt/en_US/outdoor-exposure/

http://grutoparkas.lt/en_US/museums/

Other mnemonic activities (e.g. memorial days and events)

- 12-13 January - Defenders of Freedom Day. On January 13, 1991, while the Soviet army and special units occupied the Lithuanian Radio and Television Building, the Television Tower, 14 freedom defenders were killed, and nearly a thousand more were injured or otherwise injured
- 27 January - International Holocaust Remembrance Day. On January 27, 1945, the Auschwitz concentration camp was liberated in Poland.
- 16 February - Day of Restoration of the State of Lithuania. On February 16, 1918, the Council of Lithuania signed the Act of Independence of Lithuania. On February 16, 1949, in the bunker of the headquarters of the Resurrection District in Mikniai homestead, the declaration of the Council of the Lithuanian Freedom Fighting Movement (LLKS) was published - a document of constitutional significance, testifying to the continuity of the Lithuanian state under conditions of occupation.
- 11 March - the Day of Restoration of Lithuania's Independence. Thirty years ago, on March 11, 1990, the Supreme Council of Lithuania adopted the Act of Restoration of the Independent State.
- 11 April - International Day for the Release of Prisoners of Concentration Camps. On April 11, 1945, Buchenwald's prisoners were released in Germany.
- 26 April - on April 26, 1990, in protest against the economic blockade of Lithuania by the Soviet Union, Stanislovas Žemaitis set himself on fire in Moscow.
- 8 May - Remembrance Day for the Victims of the Second World War. On May 8, 1945, Germany capitulated against the anti-Hitler coalition.
- 14 May - Day of Civil Resistance. On May 14, 1972, Romas Kalanta burned down in Kaunas in protest against the Soviet regime.
- 19-20 May (Day of Honor of Partisans, Unity of the Army and Society).
- The third Sunday in May - a day of respect for partisans, unity of the army and society.
- 14 June - Day of Mourning and Hope. On June 14, 1941, the first mass deportation of the Lithuanian population began (about 18 thousand people were deported).
- 15 June - Day of Occupation and Genocide. 80 years ago, on June 15, 1940, the Soviet Union occupied Lithuania. More than 132 000 people were deported from Lithuania, of which more than 28 000 died.
- 23 June - June Rebellion Day. On June 22-28, 1941, the June Rebellion took place.

- 2 August - International Roma Holocaust Remembrance Day. 1944 August 2 the gypsy camp at the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp in Poland was destroyed. About 3,000 Roma people were killed.
- 23 August - European Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Stalinism and Nazism and Baltic Way Day. The secret protocols of the treaties between the USSR and Germany, signed on August 23, 1939, drew the line of division between the states of Central and Eastern Europe. On August 23, 1989, the Lithuanian Restructuring Movement, together with the Estonian and Latvian people's fronts, organized a "Baltic Way" campaign, during which 2 million people, demanding independence, joined forces in a continuous chain from Vilnius to Tallinn.
- 31 August - Freedom Day. On August 31, 1993, the Russian army was withdrawn from Lithuania. 17. September 23 - Lithuanian Jewish Genocide Remembrance Day.
- 28 September - Remembrance Day of Tuskulėnai Victims. On September 28, 1944, the first victims were killed in the KGB building in Vilnius. Their remains are buried in the territory of the former Tuskulėnai manor.
- 16 October - Genocide Day of the Population of Lithuania Minor. In October 1944, genocide of the population began in the main part of Lithuania Minor - over 300,000 people were killed and 100,000 deported.
- 17 November - on 17 November 1940, the Lithuanian Activist Front (LAF), an anti-Soviet resistance organization, was established in Berlin, Germany.

Related cultural activities

Mobile exhibitions prepared by MOFF

- Lithuanians in the Kengyra uprising. From 16 May to 26 June 1954
- Repressed in 1918–1940. Members of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Lithuania
- Hawk with Hawks
- In order not to happen again, to never happen again
- Persecution of Lithuanian Roma during the Nazi Occupation (1941–1944)
- Wolf children: bread on the way from East Prussia to Lithuania 1945-1948
- 12th KILOMETER: 1942-1943 Lithuanian citizens shot in Sverdlovsk
- The death of the partisans of the Genius group of Dainava district. May, 1952
- Witness to the Nation and History
- Rebirth Rallies: A Look from the Other Side of the Barricades
- 1939-1940 Poles interned in Lithuania
- ON THE PARTISAN ROAD. Juozas Paliūnas-Rytas (1915–1952), Commander of the Resurrection District
- GULAG. The history of one camp
- UNDER FOREIGN SKIES: Lithuanians in Soviet Camps and Exile in 1940–1958
- CHRONICLE OF VIOLENCE: Lithuania in 1939–1941
- WAR AFTER THE WAR: Armed Anti-Soviet Resistance in Lithuania in 1944–1953
- BASKETBALL IN SOVIET CAMPINGS AND EXIT
- AND THEY PAY TO ENJOY...
- FOR URAL, THE END OF THE EARTH ...

Photography exhibitions

- Exhibition of photographs by Jonas Augustauskas "ARMENIC GENOCIDE. YEAR 1915"

- Exhibition of photographs „Kardo rinktinės partizanų takais“ (Eng. By Trails of Partisans from Sword Team). Gargždai Region Museum.
- Exhibition of photographs recreated by Stanislovas Bagdonavičius „Panevėžio krašto partizanai: 1945–1953 metai“ (Eng. Partisans of Panevėžys region: 1945–1953). Presented in Kiiv, Ukraine.
- Exhibition of archive photographs, collected by Jonas Stasevicius. „Atmintis gyva, nes liudija: Vyčio apygardos Žaliosios rinktinės partizanai“ (Eng. The memory is alive because it bears witness: Partisans of the Vytis District Green Team). Panevėžys library, 2019.
- Exhibition of photographs by Klaudijaus Driskiaus „Laisvųjų testamentai“ (Eng. Wills of the Free Ones). Vilnius.

MOFF virtual exhibitions

- Methods and means of the KGB tracking
- Hopeful “Alleluia!” From afar
- History of the KGB building in Vilnius during the Sajudis
- Oflag 60
- President of Fighting Lithuania
- LLKS Council 1949 February 16 Declaration and signatories
- Exhibition of photographs by priest Jonas Augustauskas
- The Way of Life and Death
<https://www.vilkovaikai.lt/>

Other exhibitions

Designer Giedrius Paulauskas. Exhibition of reconstructed partisan uniforms „Laisvės kariai“ (Eng. Freedom Warriors), 2020.

Movies created by GRRCL orders

- June Ice, 2001.
- Exile in 1941 through the eyes of children, 2011.
- Give the Homeland what you have to, 2015.
- Grave 27/3. The Return of the Hawk, 2019.

Other Films

- The film 'Invisible Front' presents the resistance movement in the Baltic States from 1944 to 1953, which brought together groups of young men who were not afraid to die to fight the communist world - the Soviet Union.
- The film 'Lithuania and the collapse of the USSR'. The action time of the film is 1989-1991, Lithuania's struggle for secession from the USSR and the restoration of independence.
- The film 'Children from an American hotel'. 1972, Kaunas. A small group of teenagers secretly listening to Luxembourg radio, dreaming. They all live in the same house that used to be a hotel called America. Their innocent activities are of interest to the KGB. Security agents secretly read children's letters sent to Luxembourg radio. Together with the militia, they tear up a rally of teenagers. The authors of the film reveal how they live in a past that is not old, but which is no longer understood by today's youth - the so-called Soviet years, when every dream could end in the militia unit.
- The film 'Forest of the Gods'. It tells the story of a professor of exceptional personality who was imprisoned in a Nazi German concentration camp during World War II and sarcastically describes Stuthof.

- The film "Owl Hill" presents a story about the political and historical events in Lithuania in 1947-1952, a journey of partisan determination and knowledge, shed blood, love and relations between heroes, the post-war generation, fear of being punished, deported or killed, but also without suppressing the call for independence. This is a story of hope. On the reckless risk of resisting in the name of freedom, in the name of national, social and, ultimately, simple human happiness.
- The film series 'The Price of Freedom. Volunteers'. The series tells the story of February 16, 1918. The signing of the Act of Independence of Lithuania and other historical events that followed this important event for Lithuania before the occupation of Lithuania in 1940.
- The film series 'The price of freedom. Partisans'. The series tells about the three occupations and mass deportations that took place in the middle of the last century, the Holocaust, terror, and the attempt to crush Lithuania physically and spiritually.
- The film series 'The price of freedom. Dissidents'. The action of the series takes place in Soviet Lithuania in the period of 1956-1986, when after the suppression of the partisan movement, resistance to the occupation took other forms of unarmed resistance. The series focuses on dissidents of Catholic clergy and laity (especially the underground chronicle of the Catholic Church, which began in 1972).
- The film 'Emilia from Freedom Alley'. The action of the film is related to the turbulent events that took place in Kaunas in 1972 after the burning of Roma Kalanta.
- The film 'The Excursionist' is based on the true facts of an eleven-year-old girl who escaped from exile and seeks a way home to her homeland.
- The film "Purpurinis rūkas" (The purple mist). 2019. Director: R. Banionis. Synopsis: 19-year-old Josef returns home, hoping to find his parents. However, the atmosphere of war is still there: the central part of his native small town is controlled by the Soviets, while the surroundings are controlled by partisan fighters. Josef gets trapped between those two forces: Soviets demand him to become their agent, and partisans – their double agent. In order to survive, he has to agree with both. Josef's relationship with the chief partisan fighter, Vlad, is particularly complex. They've known each other since childhood. Vlad was never pleasant or kind, but Josef once saved Vlad's dog and that's how he's earned Vlad's favor.
[https://www.imdb.com/title/tt10017454/?ref=nm_ov_bio_lk3;](https://www.imdb.com/title/tt10017454/?ref=nm_ov_bio_lk3)
http://www.lfc.lt/lt/Page=MovieList&ID=15676&GenreID=454&Y=&C=?fbclid=IwAR00cw1BX8_vAPlrKisf-HalLqFYlgLNT_O461rBBH776WwVIB1Q3nxPY
- The film "Sutemose" (At Dusk), 2019. Director: Šarūnas Bartas. Synopsis: A historical drama set in Lithuania in 1948, story focuses partisan family and their 18 year old son Unte, a boy who experiences passion and violence after joining a group of partisans resisting the Soviet occupation.
[https://www.imdb.com/title/tt9799640/?ref=nm_film_dr_2;](https://www.imdb.com/title/tt9799640/?ref=nm_film_dr_2)
http://www.lfc.lt/lt/Page=MovieList&ID=16217&GenreID=454&Y=&C=?fbclid=IwAR00cw1BX8_vAPlrKisf-HalLqFYlgLNT_O461rBBH776WwVIB1Q3nxPY
- The film "Izaokas", 2019. Director: Jurgis Matulevičius. Synopsis: Kaunas, Lithuania, 1941, Lithuanian activist Andrius Gluosnis kills a Jew Isaac in Lietukio garage massacre. Years after the incident Gluosnis is haunted by the guilt.
https://www.imdb.com/title/tt5537378/?ref=nm_knf_t1
http://www.lfc.lt/lt/Page=MovieList&ID=15084&GenreID=454&Y=&C=?fbclid=IwAR3fVpNogO23B9Jfm8qT3i0YUrYFrRh6_fmROY858PzdruFgoZy1YEWJ4so

- Documentary “Paskutinis” (The last one), 2010. Director: Algimantas Maceina. Synopsis: the documentary tells a story about one of the last Lithuanian partisan Antanas Kraujelis. Memories of the partisan are shared by the relatives of the partisan, relatives and local historians.
<http://www.lfc.lt/lt/Page=MovieList&ID=7894&GenreID=455&Y=2001&C=?fbclid=IwAR1vdP0V5cKiDZO7rmAZK4M4kzUhnzj5IbwvvyolFR8dreEmaPxSd6xB3YOg>
- The film “Vilniaus Getas” (Ghetto), 2005. Director: Audrius Juzėnas. Synopsis: This feature film is based on the real events of the war years. The place of action is the Vilnius ghetto (1942–1943) during the Nazi occupation.
<http://www.lfc.lt/lt/Page=MovieList&ID=1245&GenreID=454&Y=&C=?fbclid=IwAR1ZmxnMhp1l9hgq3yZdv5rPxElqF-MPA7GWg3ulZrswuGGAdm02IkZwdc>
- The film “Mėnulio Lietuva” (The Lunar Lithuania), 1997. Director: Gytis Lukšas. Synopsis: A tragicomedy about postwar life in small Lithuanian town with mythological elements.
https://www.imdb.com/title/tt2345639/?ref=nm_film_dr_3
http://www.lfc.lt/lt/Page=MovieList&ID=1290&GenreID=454&Y=&C=?fbclid=IwAR3fVpNogO23B9Jfm8qT3i0YUrYFrRh6_fmROY858PzdruFgoZy1YEWJ4so
- The feature film “Vienai vieni” (Utterly alone), 2004. Director: Jonas Vaitkus. Synopsis: The basis of the film's events is a tragic and hopeful period in Lithuanian history, when the resistance movement resisted the Soviet invasion. The film tells the story of the famous Lithuanian partisan Juozas Lukša-Daumantas and his family.
http://www.lfc.lt/lt/Page=MovieList&ID=1257&GenreID=454&Y=&C=?fbclid=IwAR2JCdRDsr_r_VcV-Rktm5RPF2HmTAKuELiCj4nHAs7YXC5sVzhTfjSygXs

Literature: Books

- Marius Emuzis (2020). „Partizanė: Monika Alūzaitė – moteris laisvės kovose“ (Partisan: Monika Aluzaitė – a woman in freedom fights). Vilnius: Baltos lankos.
- Juozas Jakavonis-Tigras (2005). Šalia mirties (Near Death). Kaunas ISBN 9955-03-270-7.
- Grigorijus Kanovicus (2013). Miestelio romansas (The romance of the town). Vilnius: Tyto alba. ISBN 978-9986-16-931-4.
- Ernestas Kuckailis (2015). Pavasarį paukščiai sugrįžta (In the spring, the birds return). Kaunas: Vox Altera. ISBN: 9786098088144.
- Ernestas Kuckailis (2019). Partizano žiedas (The Ring of Partisan). Kaunas: Vox Altera. ISBN: 9786098088311.
- Icchokas Meras (1960). Geltonas lopas (Yellow patch).
- Jonas Mikelinskas (2003). Kada Kodėl taps Todėl? (When Why will become Therefore?)
- Paulius Saudargas, Goda Karazijaite (2018). Gulago partizanai (Gulag partisans). Vilnius: Petro ofsetas. ISBN: 9780201379624.
- Simonas Strelcovas (2018). Geri, blogi, vargdieniai. C. Sugihara ir Antrojo pasaulinio karo pabėgėliai Lietuvoje (The Good, The Bad, The Poor. C. Sugihara and World War II Refugees in Lithuania). Vilnius: Versus. ISBN: 9789955829140.
- Balys Sruoga (2013). Dievų miškas (Forest of the Gods). Vilnius: Baltos lankos 2013. ISBN: 9789955236993.
- Izidorius Simelionis (2009). Žydai mano gyvenime (Jews in my life). Vilnius: Versus Aureus.
- Julija Sukys (2012). Epistolofilija. Užrašytas Onos Šimaitės gyvenimas (Eng. Epistolophilia. The recorded life of Ona Simaite).
- Julija Sukys (2017). Siberian Exile: Blood, War, and a Granddaughter's Reckoning.

- Vykintas Vaitkevičius, Aiste Petrauskiene (2019). Lietuvos partizanų valstybė (Lithuanian Partisan State). Vilnius: Alma littera. ISBN: 9786090139479.
- Ruta Gabriele Veliute (2018). Partizanai (The Partisans). Vilnius: Lietuvos gyventojų genocido ir rezistencijos tyrimo centras. ISBN 9786098037746.
- Algis Vysniūnas, Ramunė Driauciūnaite (2019) Lietuviai Kengyro sukilime 1954 m. gegužės 16 – birželio 26 d. (Lithuanians in the Kengir uprising from 16 May to 26 June 1954).

Literature: Articles

- Buchaveckas S. The Holocaust in Vilkauskis County: the Fate of Pilviskiai Jewish Community in 1941. (Genocidas ir rezistencija, 2011 No. 2(30).
- Ruksėnas A. Motives of the Soldiers of Kaunas Self-defence Battalions for Participation in the Killing of Jews and Other groups of People during the Nazi Occupation (1941–1944).
- Pocius M. Anti-Soviet Resistance in Kaunas 1946–1947.
- Okuliciute L. Preventive Measures for Society – a KGB Psychological Impact Tool.
- Bubnys A. (2005), Lithuanian priests - the saviors of the Jews. Yearbook of the Lithuanian Catholic Academy of Sciences, No. 27, Vilnius.
- Brandisauskas V. (1999). The Holocaust in Lithuania: historiographical situation and main problems. Yearbook of the Lithuanian Catholic Academy of Sciences, No.14, Vilnius, 1999.
- Bubnys A. (Ed.) (2011). The Holocaust in Lithuania 1941 - 1944. Collection of articles, Vilnius.

Recommended media sources

Television

- Lithuanian national television and radio (Lithuanian, English, Russian, Polish, Ukrainian): <https://www.lrt.lt/>
- LNK (Free and independent channel, including sister channels Info TV, Baltic channel, etc. Lithuanian): <https://lnk.lt/>
- TV3 channel (including sisters channels TV6, TV8, etc. Lithuanian): <https://www.tv3.lt/>
- Lietuvos rytas TV (Lithuanian): <https://tv.lrytas.lt/>

Online portals

- Delfi (Lithuanian, Russian, English): <https://www.delfi.lt/>
- Lietuvos rytas (Lithuanian, English): <https://www.lrytas.lt/>
- 15min.LT (Lithuanian): <https://www.15min.lt>
- LRT (Lithuanian, English, Russian, Polish, Ukrainian): <https://www.lrt.lt/>

Newspapers and journals

- Lietuvos rytas (Lithuanian, English): <https://www.lrytas.lt/>
- Kauno diena (Lithuanian): <https://kauno.diena.lt/>
- Respublika (Lithuanian): <https://www.respublika.lt>
- Vakarų ekspresas (Lithuanian): <https://www.ve.lt>

News portals

- ELTA (Lithuanian, English, Russian): <https://www.elta.lt/lt>
- BNS (Lithuanian, English, Russian): <https://www.bns.lt/>

Serbia

Stefan Samardžić, Branislav Ristivojević, Jelena Radmanović and Nikola Stojanović, November 2020*

Domestic laws criminalising international crimes

Criminal Code, Articles 370-392

<https://www.mpravde.gov.rs/files/CRIMINAL%20CODE%20SERBIA.doc>

(The version translated in English was changed meanwhile several times, but the specific provisions remained unchanged, although “imprisonment of thirty to forty years” is changed to “lifelong imprisonment”)

Current version (in Serbian): <https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/krivicni-zakonik-2019.html>

Specific laws relating to perpetrators of international crimes

Law on the Organisation and Competences of the Government Authorities in War Crimes Proceedings

Version translated in English was changed meanwhile adding paragraphs 4 and 5 to Article 5, as following: War Crimes Prosecutor will hold the function after fulfilling the conditions for retirement if his mandate has not expired. In a case from paragraph 4 of this article, the function of War Crimes Prosecutor will cease after his mandate expired.

https://www.mpravde.gov.rs/files/Law%20on%20the%20Organisation%20and%20Competences%20of%20the%20Government%20Authorities%20in%20War%20Crimes%20Proceedings_180411.doc

Law on Cooperation with the International Criminal Court

EN:

https://www.mpravde.gov.rs/files/Law%20on%20cooperation%20with%20International%20Criminal%20Court_180411.doc

SRB: <https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon-o-saradnji-sa-medjunarodnim-krivicnim-sudom.html>

Criminal Code, Arts. 46, 108

EN: <https://www.mpravde.gov.rs/files/CRIMINAL%20CODE%20SERBIA.doc>

SRB: <https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/krivicni-zakonik-2019.html>

Specific laws relating to victims of international crimes

Law on Cooperation with the International Criminal Court

EN:

https://www.mpravde.gov.rs/files/Law%20on%20cooperation%20with%20International%20Criminal%20Court_180411.doc

SRB: <https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon-o-saradnji-sa-medjunarodnim-krivicnim-sudom.html>

Specific laws regulating speech with regards to international crimes

Criminal Code, Arts. 375, 387.

Article 375 remain unchanged in English Version. To article 387 has been added paragraph 6, as following: Whoever publicly threatens that he will, against person or the group because of their race, skin colour, religion, nationality, ethnic origin, or some other personal characteristic, commit a crime punishable under law by imprisonment of four or more years, shall be punished with imprisonment of three months to three years.

EN: <https://www.mpravde.gov.rs/files/CRIMINAL%20CODE%20SERBIA.doc>

SRB: <https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/krivicni-zakonik-2019.html>

Significant parliamentary discussions on international criminal justice

Since the establishment of the ICTY, the concept of the international criminal law and justice, as well as international criminal courts, have been frequent topics of discussed in government institutions such as the National Assembly, the Government of Yugoslavia, and later of the Republic of Serbia. The most significant debates were undertaken in the first days after the establishment of the ICTY, as well in June of 2001, when the former President of FRY, Slobodan Milošević was arrested and extradited to the ICTY.

The most recent debate regarded the sentence and the decision in the Šešelj case due to the fact that defendant was a prominent Serbian politician and, until June 2020, a member of the National Assembly.

Even though discussions about the ICTY were quite frequent and extensive in both Serbian public and National Assembly, there are no digital records of this discussions, except for a few media articles one can find online. However, there wasn't a session of the National Assembly where the question of the ICTY, the processes, judgments and other decision weren't, if even only briefly, the topic of the discussion.

In the Assembly's session on 19 July 2019 a brief discussion was held about the political nature of the ICTY. The full transcript of that session can be found in Serbian at:

<http://www.parlament.gov.rs/%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BD%D0%B0-%D1%81%D0%BA%D1%83%D0%BF%D1%88%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0.115.html>

Laws relating to the implementation of the Rome Statute

Law on Confirmation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court

SRB: <https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon-o-potvrđivanju-rimskog-statuta-medjunarodnog-krivicnog-suda.html>

Law on Cooperation with the International Criminal Court

EN:

https://www.mpravde.gov.rs/files/Law%20on%20cooperation%20with%20International%20Criminal%20Court_180411.doc

SRB: <https://www.paragraf.rs/propisi/zakon-o-saradnji-sa-medjunarodnim-krivicnim-sudom.html>

Nature of support for international courts

Aside from the formal cooperation with the ICTY in apprehending fugitives and conducting the criminal procedures that were deferred from the ICTY to the national judiciary, Serbia has not in any way or form supported ICTY or any international criminal court or tribunal other than its financial contributions to the ICC.

National prosecutorial policies concerning international crimes

The proceedings for the international crimes have been regulated with a particular Law, with the aim of specializing the institutions as well as the procedures dealing with those crimes. According to the *Law on the Organization and Jurisdiction of the State's Institutions in War Crimes Proceedings*, the international crimes are being prosecuted by the Office of the Prosecutor for War Crimes before the War Crimes Department of the Higher Court in Belgrade and War Crimes Department of the Appellate Court in Belgrade. Other institutions established under this Law are the Office for the Detection of the War Crimes and the Special Detention Unit of Belgrade County Jail.

National Strategy for Prosecution of War Crimes

<https://mpravde.gov.rs/files/NATIONAL%20STRATEGY%20FOR%20WAR%20CRIMES%20PROSECUTIO%20N%201.pdf>

Official page of the Serbian War Crimes Prosecutor: <https://www.tuzilastvorz.org.rs/en/home>

Reports on National Strategy for Prosecution of War Crimes (EN/SRB):

<https://www.mpravde.gov.rs/sr/tekst/17978/izvestaj-o-sprovodjenju-nacionalne-strategije-za-procesuiranje-ratnih-zlocina.php>

National policies concerning victims of international crimes

National Strategy for Prosecution of War Crimes (sections 3.2 and 3.3)

<https://mpravde.gov.rs/files/NATIONAL%20STRATEGY%20FOR%20WAR%20CRIMES%20PROSECUTIO%20N%201.pdf>

Special domestic courts dealing with international crimes

- War Crimes Department of the Higher Court in Belgrade (9 July 2003)
- War Crimes Department of the Appellate Court in Belgrade (9 July 2003)

Situations covered by prosecutions for crimes outside territory of state

- Bosnia and Herzegovina (51 Cases)
- Republic of Croatia (22 Cases)

State institutions supporting victims of international crimes

- Service for Assistance and Support to Victims and Witnesses within the Higher Court in Belgrade
<https://www.podrskazrtvama.rs/en/>

NGOs working in relation to international crimes in general

Crveni krst Vojvodine/Red Cross in Vojvodina

<http://www.ckv.org.rs/>

Helsinški odbor za ljudska prava u Srbiji/Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Serbia

Focus: revisionism (historical), regional normalization with focus on Serbia-Kosovo relations, and the global phenomenon of radicalization and violent extremism.

<https://www.helsinki.org.rs/index.html>

Beogradski centar za ljudska prava/Belgrade Centre for Human Rights

Focus: raising citizens' awareness of the importance and scope of the idea of human rights and individual freedoms and creating a climate for their full respect.

<http://www.bgcentar.org.rs/>

Inicijativa mladih za ljudska prava/Youth Initiative for Human Rights

Focus: peace as a lasting process which means dealing with the past and which results in continuous co-operation between the states and people in the region.

<https://www.yihr.rs/bhs/>

Udruženje porodica kidnapovanih i nestalih lica sa Kosova i Metohije/Association of Families of Kidnapped and Missing Persons in Kosovo and Metohija

Focus: revealing the circumstances and the fate of missing persons in Kosovo and Metohija.

<http://www.udruzenjeporodica.org.rs/>

Fond za humanitarno pravo/Humanitarian Law Center

Focus: establishing the rule of law and responsibility for war crimes and human rights violations during the armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

<http://www.hlc-rdc.org/>

NGOs working in relation to victims or perpetrators of international crimes

Centar za zaštitu i pomoć tražiocima azila/Asylum Protection Center

Focus: providing legal, psychosocial and other support and protection to asylum seekers, refugees, displaced persons and any other persons who are in trouble of migrating.

<http://www.apc-cza.org/>

Praxis/Praxis, protection of human rights

Focus: providing legal protection and publicly advocating for the removal of systemic barriers to access to rights.

<http://www.praxis.org.rs/index.php/sr/>

Udruženje porodica kidnapovanih i nestalih lica sa Kosova i Metohije/Association of Families of Kidnapped and Missing Persons in Kosovo and Metohija

Focus: revealing the circumstances and the fate of missing persons in Kosovo and Metohija.

<http://www.udruzenjeporodica.org.rs/>

Fond za humanitarno pravo/Humanitarian Law Center

Focus: establishing the rule of law and responsibility for war crimes and human rights violations during the armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia.

<http://www.hlc-rdc.org/>

Museums related to international crimes

Museum of Genocide Victims

The Museum was established for the purpose of lasting memory of the victims of genocide against Serbs, for collection, processing and use of data on them and fulfilment of obligations under the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide -

<https://www.muzejgenocida.rs/?lng=lat>

Memorials for international crimes

- Memorial Park Popina – Štulac, soldiers killed in WWII on 13 October 1941
- Memorial Park Jajinci – Jajinci, prisoners killed in camps Banjica and Sajmište
- Belgrade Liberators Cemetery 1944 – Beograd, soldiers killed in WWII
- Memorial Park Peace Hill – Gornji Milanovac, soldiers killed in WWII
- Memorial Park Kragujevac's October – Šumarice, civilians killed in October 1941
- Memorial Park Kraljevo's October – Kraljevo, civilians killed in October 1941
- Memorial Park for Fallen Soldiers in Liberation Wars 1804-1945 – Knjaževac, 6.000 killed soldiers
- Memorial Complex Bela Crkva – Bela Crkva, first rebellion of 7 July 1941
- Memorial Park Slobodište – Bagdala Hill, fallen soldiers and victims of Fascist terror
- Memorial Park Revolution – Leskovac, fallen soldiers
- Memorial Complex Boško Buha – Jabuka, national hero Boško Buha and fallen pioneers
- Memorial Park Bujanj – Niš, civilians killed in Niš and south Serbia
- Memorial Park Čačalica – Požarevac, fallen soldiers and victims of Fascist terror

- Memorial Complex Prijepoljska bitka – Prijepolje, fallen soldiers of Prijepolje battle of December 1943
- Memorial Complex Kadinjača – Kadinjača, fallen soldiers in November 1941
- Memorial Park of Fight and Victory – Čačak, fallen soldiers and victims of Fascist terror

Memorials for specific victims of international crimes

- Memorial Park Jajinci – Jajinci, prisoners killed in camps Banjica and Sajmište
- Memorial Park Kragujevac's October – Šumarice, civilians killed in October 1941
- Memorial Park Kraljevo's October – Kraljevo, civilians killed in October 1941
- Memorial Park Slobodište – Bagdala Hill, fallen soldiers and victims of Fascist terror
- Memorial Park Bujanj – Niš, civilians killed in Niš and south Serbia
- Memorial Park Čačalica – Požarevac, fallen soldiers and victims of Fascist terror
- Memorial Park of Fight and Victory – Čačak, fallen soldiers and victims of Fascist terror

Other mnemonic activities (e.g. memorial days and events)

- April 22, Memorial Day for the Victims of the Holocaust, Genocide and Other Victims of the Fascism during the World War II
- May 9, Victory Day (Commemorates the surrender of Nazi Germany in 1945)
- October 21, Memorial Day for Serbian Victims of the World War II

Related cultural activities

- Ustanička ulica - Redemption Street (Film, 2012)

Recommended media sources

Online portals

- Detektor (based in Bosnia): <https://detektor.ba/ratni-zlocini-tranzicijska-pravda/>
- Al Jazeera Balkans: <http://balkans.aljazeera.net/>
- Nova S: <https://nova.rs/>
- Deutsche Welle: <https://www.dw.com/sr/medija-centar/svi-sadr%C5%BEaji/s-100873>

United Kingdom (England and Wales)

Andy Aydin-Aitchison, December 2022*

Domestic laws criminalising international crimes

- International Criminal Court Act (2001), part 5
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2001/17/part/5>
- Geneva Conventions Act (1957) (no outstanding effects)
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/5-6/52/contents>
- Genocide Act (1969) (repealed 2001 after International Criminal Court Act 2001)
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1969/12/contents>
- War Crimes Act (1991) (no outstanding effects)
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1991/13/introduction>

Specific laws relating to perpetrators of international crimes

- Section 6, Overseas Operations (Service Personnel and Veterans Act) 2021, Part 6 and accompanying schedule of excluded offences, excludes international crimes from those with a presumption against prosecution 5yrs or more after relevant conduct.
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/23/contents/enacted>
- Crimes under International Criminal Court Act 2001 are included in Schedule 18 of Sentencing Act (2020) with regards to extended sentences (see para 61 and 306)
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2020/17/contents/enacted>
- International crimes are covered in the Schedule (4) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 regarding prosecutors' appeals on evidentiary rulings
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/44/contents>
- Provisions under the Extradition Act 2003 (art 196) application of act for valid requests
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/41/part/5/crossheading/genocide-etc>

Specific laws relating to victims of international crimes

- The International Criminal Court Act 2001 Section 57 applies victim protections from: The Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1976; Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 1992; Youth Justice and Criminal Evidence Act 1999; Sexual Offences (Protected Material) Act 1997.

Significant parliamentary discussions on international criminal justice

- 19 March 1990 War Crimes Bill
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/1990-03-19/debates/de887e4e-f9dc-440e-a37f-b9522ec5ee50/WarCrimesBill>
- 25 April 1990 War Crimes Bill
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/1990-04-25/debates/3c5e6527-b865-4674-b082-8cb3d3209731/WarCrimesBill>
- 18 March 1991 War Crimes Bill
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/1991-03-18/debates/78592ad5-53a2-4999-9ec7-f4542e46d80f/WarCrimesBill>
- 9 July 1992 War Crimes Act
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/1992-07-09/debates/86becc93-6994-462a-8ee6-6d829ada3931/WarCrimesAct1991>

- 12 July 1996 War Crimes Tribunal
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/1996-07-12/debates/f540c1a0-526d-4430-bf43-94986fecdedf/WarCrimesTribunal>
- 5 March 1997 War Crimes
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/1997-03-05/debates/d15f73b7-1d5c-4021-bf0f-b08871c21ffc/WarCrimes>
- 3 April 2001 International Criminal Court Bill
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2001-04-03/debates/b676c492-2078-4b45-bad8-5c8b09f9120a/InternationalCriminalCourtBillLords>
- 10 May 2001 International Criminal Court Bill
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2001-05-10/debates/0521cef4-6167-460f-933b-4d029ed49716/InternationalCriminalCourtBillLords>
- 14 January 2003 International Criminal Court
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2003-01-14/debates/a8c13aa6-c8ad-4666-9dff-b7c3b8fa7b8a/InternationalCriminalCourt>
- 7 June 2006 Recognition of Genocide (Armenia and Assyria)
[https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2006-06-07/debates/06060755000004/Genocide\(ArmeniaAndAssyria\)](https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2006-06-07/debates/06060755000004/Genocide(ArmeniaAndAssyria))
- 28 January 2010 UK Arrest Warrants (Alleged War Crimes), Private Prosecutions
[https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2010-01-28/debates/10012863000001/UKArrestWarrants\(AllegedWarCrimes\)](https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2010-01-28/debates/10012863000001/UKArrestWarrants(AllegedWarCrimes))
- 16 June 2010 Alleged War Crimes (Sri Lanka)
[https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2010-06-16/debates/10061670000002/AllegedWarCrimes\(SriLanka\)](https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2010-06-16/debates/10061670000002/AllegedWarCrimes(SriLanka))
- 28 February 2013 Kurdish Genocide
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2013-02-28/debates/13022853000002/KurdishGenocide>
- 9 October 2013 International Criminal Court (Kenya)
[https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2013-10-09/debates/13100951000001/InternationalCriminalCourt\(Kenya\)](https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2013-10-09/debates/13100951000001/InternationalCriminalCourt(Kenya))
- 20 April 2016 Daesh: Genocide of Minorities
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2016-04-20/debates/16042036000001/DaeshGenocideOfMinorities>
- 9 April 2019 Urgent Question on domestic proceedings in UK against 5 accused in relation to Rwandan genocide
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2019-04-09/debates/C4C2C2C3-4687-4F3B-8ABD-BDAC8D24F502/RwandanGenocideAllegedPerpetrators>
- 9 November 2021 Recognition of Armenian Genocide
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2021-11-09/debates/AEFD429A-450D-41A4-A66F-9BDAB7583AB4/RecognitionOfArmenianGenocide>
- 8 February 2002 Yazidi Genocide
<https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2022-02-08/debates/8B374BA6-F90E-4273-B728-69824B97A382/YazidiGenocide>

Laws relating to the implementation of the Rome Statute

- International Criminal Court Act 2001
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2001/17/contents>

Nature of support for international courts

- ECCC – financial
- ICTR – personnel and financial
- ICTY – personnel, material and financial
- STL – financial
- SCSL – personnel, financial, and training
- UNRMCT – financial

Regulations concerning cooperation with international courts or tribunals

ICC

- Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the International Criminal Court on the Enforcement of Sentences imposed by the International Criminal Court, 8 November 2011
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/243109/7306.pdf

ICTR

- 2009, MoU on exchange of information ICTY, 1997, agreement to accept witnesses for protective relocation

ICTY

- 2004, agreement on enforcement of sentences
https://www.icty.org/x/file/Legal%20Library/Member_States_Cooperation/enforcement_agreement_uk_11_03_04_en.pdf

Media interest in enforcement of international sentences

Media coverage around the time of transfers of detainees focused on the crimes themselves and the detention in the UK. The assault on Radoslav Krstić in prison was covered. Generally answers pertain to the UK and England and Wales jurisdictions. In the case of Ahmad Al Faqi Al Mahdi, he is detained in Scotland, which has a separate criminal justice system, but under an agreement between the UK government and ICC.

Foreign policy to promote international criminal justice

The statement from Ambassador Jonathan Allen, UK Chargé d’Affaires to UN on 2 Nov 2020 points towards matters of financial support and enforcement covered elsewhere in survey. Beyond this it gives broadly defined support and highlights participation in institutions including e.g. the Assembly of States Parties and the nomination of a UK judge to the ICC (now serving).

National prosecutorial policies concerning international crimes

War Crimes/Crimes against Humanity Referral Guidelines

A set of guidance agreed between the relevant police authorities (Metropolitan Police Counter Terrorism Command) and Crown Prosecution Service Special Crime and Counter Terrorism Division.
<https://www.cps.gov.uk/publication/war-crimescrimes-against-humanity-referral-guidelines>

There are further guidelines for private applications for arrest warrants in a limited range of circumstances.

<https://www.cps.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/publications/War-Crimes.pdf>

Situations covered by prosecutions for crimes outside territory of state

- Holocaust
- Iraq
- Afghanistan
- Sierra Leone
- Nepal

NGOs working in relation to international crimes in general

- Amnesty International – focus on Human Rights Abuses, including widespread abuses covered by ICJ - <https://www.amnesty.org.uk/>
- Aegis Trust – genocide prevention - <https://www.aegitrust.org/>
- Human Rights Watch – defending human rights - <https://www.hrw.org/>
- Remembering Srebrenica – memorialisation and education - <https://srebrenica.org.uk/>
- Holocaust Education Trust – educating young people on the Holocaust and lessons for today - <https://www.het.org.uk/>

NGOs working in relation to victims or perpetrators of international crimes

- Redress – working with/for victims of torture, pursuing legal claims - <https://redress.org/>
- Reprieve – pursuing justice in human rights abuse cases - <https://reprieve.org/uk/>
- Freedom from Torture – working with and for survivors - <https://www.freedomfromtorture.org/>

Museums related to international crimes

Beth Shalom National Holocaust Centre and Museum, Nottinghamshire

The only national museum in the UK dedicated to teaching and learning the lessons from the Holocaust. Statement of Purpose: to provide a permanent memorial to the victims of the Holocaust; offer an understanding of the causes and events of the Holocaust through a range of age-appropriate exhibitions and survivor testimonies and to present programmes of learning, based on the Holocaust, that encourage personal responsibility and the promotion of fairness and justice but also challenge learners to take positive action. <https://www.holocaust.org.uk/>

Memorials for international crimes

- Beth Shalom National Holocaust Centre and Museum, Nottinghamshire
- Holocaust Galleries, at the Imperial War Museum, London
- Memorial for Holodomor, Calton Hill, Edinburgh
- Memorial to Victims of Persecution, Bellingham Lane, Rayleigh

Memorials for perpetrators of international crimes

This is a complex and controversial question. There are no memorials to perpetrators who have been prosecuted for their role in international crimes of the kind prosecuted under the Rome Statute. There is a statue of Sir Arthur Harris, the head of Bomber Command responsible for the fire bombing of Dresden. There are countless statues to those implicated in Colonialism and Slavery.

Other mnemonic activities (e.g. memorial days and events)

Holocaust Memorial Day is marked publicly (services, parliamentary remarks).

The Srebrenica Genocide is regularly a focus for events around 7 July.

Related cultural activities

Too numerous to list, but examples include:

- Crime novels, e.g Val McDermid’s Skeleton Road handles investigation into the apparent assassination of PIFWCs as well as massacres in the course of the Yugoslav Wars
- Television, e.g, Black Earth Rising was an 8 part mini-series handling the prosecutions arising from the Rwandan genocide
- Art, e.g. The Imperial War Museum has a section on artists’ responses to the Holocaust

Recommended media sources

BBC news (web, television and radio), public broadcaster with national and regional versions):

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news>

The following will give a good range of broadsheet coverage:

- Financial Times: <https://www.ft.com/>
- Guardian: <https://www.theguardian.com/uk>
- The Times: <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/>

The following represent the Tabloid press with the widest reach:

- Daily Mirror: <https://www.mirror.co.uk/>
- Metro: <https://metro.co.uk/>
- Sun: <https://www.thesun.co.uk/>

United States of America (USA)

Emma Brandon, November 2020*

Domestic laws criminalising international crimes

- 18 USC § 1091: Genocide
- 18 USC § 2340A: Torture
- 18 USC § 2442: Recruitment and Use of Child Soldiers
- 18 U.S.C. 2441: War Crimes
- 18 U.S.C. § 2339(a): Providing material support to terrorists, organizations involved in torture, or the recruitment of child soldiers
- 18 U.S.C.: 116 Female Genital Mutilation

Entire US Code available here: <https://uscode.house.gov/browse/prelim@title18&edition=prelim>

Specific laws relating to perpetrators of international crimes

- 18 U.S. Code § 1425 Procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully: provides for the arrest, imprisonment, denaturalization, and deportation of naturalized citizens who are found to have acquired citizenship unlawfully by, inter alia, failing to disclose their prior perpetration of international crimes.

(Note: this law has been frequently used by the Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Unit of Immigration and Customs Enforcement)

Entire US Code available here: <https://uscode.house.gov/browse/prelim@title18&edition=prelim>

Specific laws relating to victims of international crimes

28 U.S.C. § 1350: Alien Tort Statute

Allows non-US citizens to bring civil claims in US federal courts in certain limited circumstances against individuals who commit torts by violating certain international law.

28 U.S.C. § 1350: Torture Victim Protection Act

Allows US citizens and non-citizens to bring civil claims in US federal courts against persons who committed torture or extra-judicial killings while acting under the authority of a foreign state.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2011-title28/pdf/USCODE-2011-title28-partIV-chap85-sec1350.pdf>

Significant parliamentary discussions on international criminal justice

- Senator Specter discussing recent symposium on the creation of an international criminal court, 18 June 1990, Senate, Vol. 136, Part 10, p. 14365
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1990/06/18/senate-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal+court%5C%22%2%5D%7D&s=5&r=31>
- Testimony of Secretary of State Baker before House Foreign Affairs Committee, 4 September 1990 (see reference to it by Senator Specter in 25 October 1990, Vol. 136, Part 23, p. 33973
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1990/10/25/senate-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal+court%5C%22%2%5D%7D&s=5&r=35>
- Testimony of Under Secretary of State Robert Kimmitt before House Foreign Affairs Committee, 10 September 1990 (see M. Cherif Bassiouni, *The Time Has Come for an International Criminal Court*, 1:1 *Ind. Int'l & Comp. L. Rev.* 1 (1991))

- Debate on amendment to Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill asking President to report on progress in creating international criminal court (note: the amendment passed and was signed into law), 19 October 1990, Senate, Vol. 136, Part 22, p. 31315
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1990/10/19/senate-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=208>
- Prosecution of Iraqi violations of international law (discussing creation of international criminal court to prosecute them), 24 October 1990, Senate, Vol. 136, Part 23, p. 33521
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1990/10/24/senate-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=209>
- The Need for an International Criminal Court, 25 October 1990, Senate, Vol. 136, Part 23, p. 33973
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1990/10/25/senate-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal+court%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=5&r=35>
- Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 27 October 1990, House of Representatives, Vol. 136, Part 25, p. 36870
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1990/10/27/house-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=212>
- Creation of an international criminal tribunal to prosecute Saddam Hussein and other Iraqis for crimes committed during the First Gulf War, 6 March 1991, Senate, Vol. 137, Part 4, p. 5201
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1991/03/06/senate-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=221>
- “Sense of the Senate” resolution supporting the establishment of an international criminal court, 13 March 1991, Vol. 137, Part 5, p. 5952
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1991/03/13/senate-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=225>
- Passing of the “Sense of the Senate” resolution supporting the establishment of an international criminal court, 14 March 1991, Vol. 137, Part 5, p. 6270
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1991/03/14/senate-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=226>
- Prosecution of Iraqi violations of international law (discussing creation of international criminal court to prosecute them), 18 April 1991, Senate, Vol. 137, Part 6, p. 8640
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1991/04/18/senate-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=229>
- Prosecution for crimes committed in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 21 January 1993, Senate, Vol. 139, Part 1, p. 1044
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1993/01/21/house-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=271>

- The Establishment of an International Criminal Court, 15 July 1993, Senate, Vol. 139, Part 11, p. 15790
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1993/07/15/senate-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=289>
- The Establishment of an International Criminal Court, 23 September 1993, Senate, Vol. 139, Part 15, p. 22287
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1993/09/23/senate-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=295>
- The Establishment of an International Criminal Court, 26 January 1994, Senate, Vol. 140, Part 1, p. 215
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1994/01/26/senate-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=303>
- To prevent the U.S. from joining any international criminal court which fails to protect the first amendment rights of American citizens, 27 January 1994, Senate, Vol. 140, Part 1, p. 383
<https://www.congress.gov/bound-congressional-record/1994/01/26/senate-section?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=303>
- Urging continued and increased United States support for the efforts of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia to bring to justice the perpetrators of gross violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia, 25 July 1996, Senate, Vol. 142, No. 111, p. S8779
<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/1996/7/25/senate-section/article/s8781-1?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=408>
- War Crimes in the Former Yugoslavia, 26 July 1996, Senate, Vol. 142, No. 112, p. S9003
<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/1996/7/26/senate-section/article/s9003-4?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=411>
- War Crimes Act of 1996 (prosecuting crimes against and by US soldiers), 29 July 1996, House of Representatives, Vol. 142, No. 113, p. H8620
<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/1996/7/29/house-section/article/h8620-1?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=414>
- Relative to Cambodia Human Rights Record, 28 September 1996, Senate, Vol. 142, No. 137, p. S11638
<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/1996/9/28/senate-section/article/s11638-2?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=418>
- Restrict Foreign Assistance for Countries Providing Sanctuary to Indicted War Criminals who are Sought for Prosecution before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, 3 May 1997, Senate, Vol. 143, No. 70, p. S5112
<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/1997/5/23/senate-section/article/s5109->

[2?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=430](https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/1997/9/3/senate-section/article/s8739-4?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=430)

- Capturing at-large persons indicted by the ICTY, 3 September 1997, Senate, Vol. 143, No. 114, p. S8740
<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/1997/9/3/senate-section/article/s8739-4?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=445>
- Creating an international criminal tribunal to prosecute Iraqis, 13 November 1997, House of Representatives, Vol. 143, No. 160, p. H10870
<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/1997/11/13/house-section/article/h10870-2?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=459>
- Creation of a war crimes tribunal to prosecute Saddam Hussein, 12 March 1998, Senate, Vol. 144, No. 26, p. S1867
<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/1998/3/12/senate-section/article/s1867-1?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=473>
- The International Criminal Court, 20 July 1998, Senate, Vol. 144, No. 97, p. S8554
<https://www.congress.gov/congressional-record/1998/7/20/senate-section/article/s8554-1?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%5C%22international+criminal%5C%22%22%5D%7D&s=7&r=503>
- IS A U.N. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT IN THE U.S. NATIONAL INTEREST?, 23 July 1998, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, S. Hrg. 105-724
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CHRG-105shrg50976/CHRG-105shrg50976>
- HEARING: THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT: PROTECTING AMERICAN SERVICEMEN AND OFFICIALS FROM THE THREAT OF INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION, 14 June 2000, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, S. HRG. 106-769
<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-106shrg67980/pdf/CHRG-106shrg67980.pdf>
- HEARING: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT: A THREAT TO AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL?—PART I, 25 July 2000, House Committee on International Relations, Serial No. 106-176, p. 1
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CHRG-106hrg68483/CHRG-106hrg68483>
- HEARING: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, PART II, 25 July 2000, House Committee on International Relations
- International Criminal Court, 15 December 2000, Senate, 146 Cong. Rec. S11899, S27287
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CREC-2000-12-15/CREC-2000-12-15-pt2-PgS11899-2>
- FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEARS 2002 AND 2003, 10 May 2001, House of Representatives, 147 Cong. Rec. 7776
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CRECB-2001-pt6/CRECB-2001-pt6-Pg7776-4>
- An International Criminal Court, 26 September 2001, Senate, 147 Cong. Rec. S9859
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CREC-2001-09-26/CREC-2001-09-26-pt1-PgS9859-3>
- American Service Members Protection Act, 26 September 2001, Senate, 147 Cong. Rec. S9854
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CREC-2001-09-26/CREC-2001-09-26-pt1-PgS9854>
- NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002, 2 October 2001, 47 Cong. Rec. 18232
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CRECB-2001-pt13/CRECB-2001-pt13-Pg18232-2>

- The International Criminal Court, 11 April 2002, House Committee on International Relations, 148 Cong. Rec. E502
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CREC-2002-04-11/CREC-2002-04-11-pt1-PgE502-2>
- International Criminal Court, 13 May 2002, Senate, 141 Cong. Rec. S4249
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CREC-2002-05-13/CREC-2002-05-13-pt1-PgS4249>
- SUPPORTING THE UNITED STATES LEAVING [sic] THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, 7 May 2002, House of Representatives, 148 Cong. Rec. H2151
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CREC-2002-05-07/CREC-2002-05-07-pt1-PgH2151>
- SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PROHIBITION OF USE OF FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, 9 May 2002, House of Representatives, 148 Cong. Rec. H2359
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CREC-2002-05-09/CREC-2002-05-09-pt2-PgH2359>
- EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, 10 May 2002, House of Representatives, 148 Cong. Rec. E775
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CREC-2002-05-10/CREC-2002-05-10-pt1-PgE775-2>
- American Service Members Protection Act, 1 August 2002, Senate, 148 Cong. Rec. 15658
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CRECB-2002-pt11/CRECB-2002-pt11-Pg15658-3>
- International Criminal Court, 1 August 2002, Senate, 148 Cong. Rec. S7844, S15643
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CREC-2002-08-01/CREC-2002-08-01-pt2-PgS7844-2>
- The United States and the International Criminal Court, 19 September 2002, House of Representatives, 148 Cong. Rec. E1630
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CREC-2002-09-19/CREC-2002-09-19-pt1-PgE1630>
- THE UNITED STATES AND THE FUTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT, 19 September 2002, House of Representatives, 148 Cong. Rec. 17369
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CRECB-2002-pt12/CRECB-2002-pt12-Pg17369>
- AMERICAN SERVICEMEMBER AND CIVILIAN PROTECTION ACT OF 2003, 7 March 2003, House of Representatives, 149 Cong. Rec. 5582
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CRECB-2003-pt4/CRECB-2003-pt4-Pg5582-3>
- The International Criminal Court, 5 May 2003, Senate, 149 Cong. Rec. S5720
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CREC-2003-05-05/CREC-2003-05-05-pt1-PgS5720>
- Establishing A Syrian War Crimes Tribunal, 30 October 2013, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Serial No. 113–110
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CHRG-113hrg85316/CHRG-113hrg85316>
- INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO APPREHEND AND PROSECUTE WAR CRIMINALS, 19 September 2017, Senate, 163 Cong. Rec. S5854
<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/CREC-2017-09-19/CREC-2017-09-19-pt1-PgS5854>

Rationale for not ratifying the Rome Statute

Concerned that nationals of non-state parties could be under the ICC's jurisdiction; concerned that members of the US military might be targeted by the ICC because the US has the largest international deployment of troops; concerned that the Prosecutor had too much discretion and the UNSC did not have absolute power over the choice of investigations.

Nature of support for international courts

- Third largest financial donor to ECCC
- Financial donor to ICTR, ICTY, STL, SCSL
- One judge at the Special Panels of Dili District Court came from the US
- One US judge on Residual Mechanism
- Unclear if US gave financial support to Special Panels or Residual Mechanism

Situations covered by prosecutions for crimes outside territory of state

- World War II
- Vietnam War (1955-1975)
- US war in Afghanistan (2001-2021)
- US war in Iraq (2003-2011)

State institutions supporting victims of international crimes

- United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund
<https://www.justice.gov/criminal-mlars/usvsst>

NGOs working in relation to international crimes in general

Centre for Justice and Accountability

“CJA’s mission is to deter torture, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and other severe human rights abuses around the world through innovative litigation, policy, and transitional justice strategies.”

<https://cja.org/>

Open Society Justice Initiative

“We work to strengthen the system of international criminal justice”

<https://www.justiceinitiative.org/>

AMICC

Advocates for “strong participation by the US in the ICC”

<https://www.amicc.org/>

American Bar Association’s ICC Project

“Mission is to strengthen, regularize, and broaden U.S. engagement with the ICC”

<https://www.aba-icc.org/>

The Ferencz International Justice Initiative at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

“Our work aims to help to provide justice, truth, and redress for victims, to hold perpetrators accountable, and to end impunity for the worst crimes. We do this by bringing together coalitions of change-agents—from affected communities and from the halls of power—to incubate new strategies to advance justice. Through education, research, and outreach, we empower and equip these change-agents to press for justice over the long term”

<https://www.ushmm.org/genocide-prevention/simon-skjodt-center/work/ferencz-international-justice-initiative>

Simon-Skjodt Center for the Prevention of Genocide at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

“The mandate of the Simon-Skjodt Center is to alert the United States’ national conscience, influence policy makers, and stimulate worldwide action to prevent and work to halt acts of genocide or related crimes against humanity, and advance justice and accountability”

<https://www.ushmm.org/genocide-prevention/simon-skjodt-center>

International Center for Transitional Justice

“ICTJ works across society and borders to challenge the causes and address the consequences of massive human rights violations. We affirm victims’ dignity, fight impunity, and promote responsive

institutions” – headquartered in New York but focuses much of work outside of the US

<https://www.ictj.org/>

NGOs working in relation to victims or perpetrators of international crimes

REDRESS Trust

“we use the law to seek justice and reparation for survivors of torture, to combat impunity for governments and individuals who perpetrate torture, and to develop and promote compliance with international standards” - based in Europe but has been active in the US.

<https://redress.org/>

Museums related to international crimes

- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: <https://www.ushmm.org/>
- 9/11 Memorial and Museum: <https://www.911memorial.org/>

Memorials for international crimes

- 9/11 Memorial, Terrorist Attacks of September 11, 2001, New York
<https://www.911memorial.org/>
- The National Memorial for Peace and Justice, contains memorials to slavery, lynching, segregation, and police brutality, Montgomery, Alabama
<https://museumandmemorial.eji.org/memorial>
- The National Museum of African American History and Culture, contains memorials to the slave trade, slavery, segregation etc., Washington, DC
<https://nmaahc.si.edu/>

Memorials for international criminal justice

- Robert H. Jackson Center and Statue, Jamestown, New York, commemorating Chief US Nuremberg Prosecutor Robert H. Jackson

Other mnemonic activities (e.g. memorial days and events)

- Second Monday in October: Indigenous Peoples’ Day, many states now mark Indigenous Peoples’ Day in place of Columbus Day to highlight the struggle of First Americans against the atrocities perpetrated by European settlers like Christopher Columbus
- 19 June: Juneteenth, commemorating the final emancipation of all slaves held in the US

Related cultural activities

Films

- Taxi to the Dark Side (documentary about torture and extrajudicial detention by US soldiers at Bagram Air Base)
- Hotel Rwanda (genocide in Rwanda)
- Blood Diamond (war crimes in Sierra Leone and the international diamond trade)

(this is only a very, very small selection of the many, many, many films made in the United States)

Recommended media sources

- The New York Times (newspaper): <https://www.nytimes.com/>
- NPR (National Public Radio, radio station and news website): <https://www.npr.org/>
- CNN (TV channel): <https://edition.cnn.com/>