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UNITED NATIONS JURIDICAL YEARBOOK

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Part Three. Judicial decisions on questions relating the United Nations and
related intergovernmental organizations

Chapter VII. Decisions and advisory opinions of international tribunals



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**Part Three. Judicial decisions on questions relating to the
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Chapter VII

DECISIONS AND ADVISORY OPINIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNALS

A. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE¹

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It was established in June 1945 by the Charter of the United Nations and began work in April 1946.

1. Judgments

- (i) *Request for Interpretation of the Judgment of 15 June 1962 in the Case concerning the Temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia v. Thailand)*, Judgment, 11 November 2013.
- (ii) *Frontier Dispute (Burkina Faso/Niger)*, Judgment, 16 April 2013.

2. Advisory Opinions

No advisory opinions were delivered by the Court in 2013.

3. Pending cases and proceedings as at 31 December 2013

- (i) *Questions relating to the Seizure and Detention of Certain Documents and Data (Timor-Leste v. Australia)* (2013–).
- (ii) *Alleged Violations of Sovereign Rights and Maritime Spaces in the Caribbean Sea (Nicaragua v. Colombia)* (2013–).
- (iii) *Question of the Delimitation of the Continental Shelf between Nicaragua and Colombia beyond 200 nautical miles from the Nicaraguan Coast (Nicaragua v. Colombia)* (2013–).
- (iv) *Obligation to Negotiate Access to the Pacific Ocean (Bolivia v. Chile)* (2013–).

¹ The texts of the judgments, advisory opinions and orders are published in the ICJ Reports. Summaries of the judgments, advisory opinions and orders of the Court are provided in English and French on its website, <http://www.icj-cij.org>. In addition, the summaries can be found in all six official languages of the United Nations on the website of the Codification Division of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, <http://www.un.org/law/ICJsummaries/>. For more information about the Court's activities, see, for the period 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013, Report of the International Court of Justice, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/68/4)*, and see, for the period 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014, Report of the International Court of Justice, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 4 (A/69/4)*.

- (v) *Construction of a Road in Costa Rica along the San Juan River (Nicaragua v. Costa Rica)* (2011–).
- (vi) *Certain Activities carried out by Nicaragua in the Border Area (Costa Rica v. Nicaragua)* (2010–).
- (vii) *Whaling in the Antarctic (Australia v. Japan; New Zealand intervening)* (2010–).
- (viii) *Maritime Dispute (Peru v. Chile)* (2008–).
- (ix) *Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Croatia v. Serbia)* (1999–).
- (x) *Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo v. Uganda)* (1999–).
- (xi) *Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Project (Hungary v. Slovakia)* (1993–).

B. INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA²

The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea is an independent permanent tribunal established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982.³ The Agreement on Cooperation and Relationship between the United Nations and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea,⁴ signed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the Tribunal on 18 December 1997, establishes a mechanism for cooperation between the two institutions.

1. Judgments

Case No. 18—The M/V “Louisa” Case (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines v. Kingdom of Spain), Judgment, 28 May 2013.

2. Advisory Opinions

No advisory opinions were delivered by the Court in 2013.

3. Pending cases and proceedings as at 31 December 2013

- (i) *Case No. 19—The M/V “Virginia G” Case (Panama/Guinea-Bissau)* (2011–).
- (ii) *Case No. 21—Request for an advisory opinion submitted by the Sub-Regional Fisheries Commission (SRFC)* (2013–).

² For more information about the Tribunal’s activities, including relating to orders rendered in 2013, see the Annual report of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for 2013 (SPLoS/267) and the Tribunal’s website at <http://www.itlos.org>.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, p. 3.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 2000, p. 468.

C. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT⁵

The International Criminal Court is an independent permanent international court established by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, 1998.⁶ The Relationship Agreement between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations, 2004,⁷ outlines the relationship between the two institutions.

Following ratification by Côte d'Ivoire on 15 February 2013, as of 31 December 2013, 122 States were parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

In 2013, 10 States ratified the amendments on the crime of aggression and 12 States ratified amendments on certain crimes in non-international armed conflicts, bringing the total number of States to have accepted these amendments to 13 and 16, respectively; one State ratified the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court ("APIC") in 2013⁸, bringing the total number of countries having ratified the APIC to 72.

In 2013, the Court continued to consider the situations in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Darfur (the Sudan), the Central African Republic, Kenya, Libya and Côte d'Ivoire. On 16 January 2013, the Prosecutor opened an investigation in Mali following a referral by the country in July 2012.

Furthermore, the Office of the Prosecutor opened a preliminary examination of the situation on registered vessels of Comoros, Greece and Cambodia forming part of the flotilla bound for the Gaza Strip, and continued preliminary examinations in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Colombia, Georgia, Guinea, Honduras, the Republic of Korea and Nigeria.

Notably, on 25 October 2013, the Appeals Chamber ruled that the absence of an accused person from trial is permissible under exceptional circumstances.⁹ The Appeals Chamber concluded that the Trial Chamber enjoys discretion under article 63(1) of the Rome Statute, which states that "[t]he accused shall be present during the trial", but that such discretion is limited and must be exercised with caution. The Appeals Chamber held that the following limitations exist: (i) the absence of the accused can only take place in exceptional circumstances and must not become the rule; (ii) the possibility of alternative measures must have been considered, including, but not limited to, changes to the trial schedule or a short adjournment of the trial; (iii) any absence must be limited to that which is strictly necessary; (iv) the accused must have explicitly waived his or her right to be present at trial; (v) the rights of the accused must be fully ensured in his or her absence, in particular through representation by counsel; and (vi) the decision as to whether the

⁵ For more information about the Court's activities, see, for the period 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013, *Report of the International Criminal Court for 2012/13* (A/68/314), and see, for the period 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014, *Report of the International Criminal Court for 2013/14* (A/69/321). See also the Court's website, <http://www.icc-cpi.int>.

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, p. 3.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2283, p. 195.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2271, no. 1-40446.

⁹ *The Prosecutor v. William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang*, Case No. ICC-01/09-01/11, Judgment on the appeal of the Prosecutor against the decision of Trial Chamber V (a) of 18 June 2013 entitled "Decision on Mr. Ruto's Request for Excusal from Continuous Presence at Trial", 25 October 2013.

accused may be excused from attending part of his or her trial must be taken on a case-by-case basis, with due regard to the subject matter of the specific hearings that the accused would not attend during the period for which excusal has been requested.¹⁰

Situations and cases before the Court as at 31 December 2013

(a) Situation in Uganda

In December 2003, the situation concerning Northern Uganda was referred to the Court by Uganda. In July 2004, the Prosecutor opened an investigation.

Pending cases and proceedings

The Prosecutor v. Joseph Kony, Vincent Otti, Okot Odhiambo and Dominic Ongwen (ICC-02/04-01/05).

(b) Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In March 2004, the situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo was referred to the Court by the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In June 2004, the Prosecutor opened an investigation.

(i) *Judgment delivered by the Appeals Chamber*

The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga, Case No. ICC-01/04-01/07-3363, Judgment on the appeal of Mr. Germain Katanga against the decision of Trial Chamber II of 21 November 2012 entitled “Decision on the implementation of regulation 55 of the Regulations of the Court and severing the charges against the accused persons”, 27 March 2013.

(ii) *Pending cases and proceedings*

(a) Trial

- (1) *The Prosecutor v. Germain Katanga*, Case No. ICC-01/04-01/07.
- (2) *The Prosecutor v. Bosco Ntaganda*, Case No. ICC-01/04-02/06.
- (3) *The Prosecutor v. Sylvestre Mudacumura*, Case No. ICC-01/04-01/12.

(b) Appeal

- (1) *The Prosecutor v. Thomas Lubanga Dyilo*, Case No. ICC-01/04-01/06.

¹⁰ *The Prosecutor v. William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang*, Case No. ICC-01/09-01/11, Judgment on the appeal of the Prosecutor against the decision of Trial Chamber V (a) of 18 June 2013 entitled “Decision on Mr. Ruto’s Request for Excusal from Continuous Presence at Trial”, 25 October 2013, paras. 1–2.

- (2) *The Prosecutor v. Mathieu Ngudjolo Chui*, Case No. ICC-01/04-02/12.

(c) Situation in Darfur, the Sudan

On 31 March 2005, the Security Council referred the situation in Darfur, the Sudan, to the Prosecutor of the Court.¹¹ In June 2005, the Prosecutor opened an investigation.

(i) Judgment delivered by the Appeals Chamber

The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain and Saleh Mohammed Jerbo Jamus, Case No. ICC-02/05-03/09-501, Judgment on the appeal of Mr. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain and Mr. Saleh Mohammed Jerbo Jamus against the decision of Trial Chamber IV of 23 January 2013 entitled “Decision on the Defence’s Request for Disclosure of Documents in the Possession of the Office of the Prosecutor”, 28 August 2013.

(ii) Pending cases and proceedings

Trial

- (1) *The Prosecutor v. Ahmad Muhammad Harun (“Ahmad Harun”) and Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-Al-Rahman (“Ali Kushayb”)*, Case No. ICC-02/05-01/07.
- (2) *The Prosecutor v. Omar Hassan Ahmad Al Bashir*, Case No. ICC-02/05-01/09.
- (3) *The Prosecutor v. Abdallah Banda Abakaer Nourain*,¹² Case No. ICC-02/05-03/09.
- (4) *The Prosecutor v. Abdel Raheem Muhammad Hussein*, Case No. ICC-02/05-01/12.

(d) Situation in the Central African Republic

The situation was referred to the Court by the Central African Republic in December 2004. The Prosecutor opened an investigation in May 2007.

Pending cases and proceedings

The Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Case No. ICC-01/05-01/08.

(e) Situation in Kenya

On 31 March 2010, Pre-Trial Chamber II granted the Prosecutor’s request to open an investigation *proprio motu* into the situation in Kenya.

¹¹ Security Council resolution 1593 (2005).

¹² Proceedings against Saleh Mohammed Jerbo James were terminated by Trial Chamber IV on 4 October 2013 after information was received indicating he had died.

(i) *Judgment delivered by the Appeals Chamber*

The Prosecutor v. William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang, Case No. ICC-01/09-01/11-1066, Judgment on the appeal of the Prosecutor against the decision of Trial Chamber V(a) of 18 June 2013 entitled “Decision on Mr. Ruto’s Request for Excusal from Continuous Presence at Trial”, 25 October 2013.

(ii) *Pending cases and proceedings***Trial**

- (1) *The Prosecutor v. William Samoei Ruto and Joshua Arap Sang*, Case No. ICC-01/09-01/11.
- (2) *The Prosecutor v. Uhuru Muigai Kenyatta*, Case No. ICC-01/09-02/11.
- (3) *The Prosecutor v. Walter Osapiri Barasa*, Case No. ICC-01/09-01/13.

(f) **Situation in Libya**

On 26 February 2011, the United Nations Security Council referred the situation in Libya to the Prosecutor of the Court.¹³ On 3 March 2011, the Prosecutor opened an investigation.

*Pending cases and proceedings***Trial**

The Prosecutor v. Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi, Case No. ICC-01/11-01/11.

(g) **Situation in Côte d’Ivoire**

On 3 October 2011, Pre-Trial Chamber III granted the Prosecutor’s request for authorization to open an investigation *proprio motu* into the situation in Côte d’Ivoire.

(i) *Judgment delivered by the Appeals Chamber*

The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo, Case No. ICC-02/11-01/11-548-Red (OA 4), Judgment on the appeal of Mr. Laurent Gbagbo against the decision of Pre-Trial Chamber I of 11 July 2013 entitled “Third decision on the review of Laurent Gbagbo’s detention pursuant to article 60(3) of the Rome Statute”, 29 October 2013.

¹³ Security Council resolution 1970 (2011).

(ii) *Pending cases and proceedings***Trial**

- (1) *The Prosecutor v. Laurent Gbagbo*, Case No. ICC-02/11-01/11.
- (2) *The Prosecutor v. Charles Blé Goudé*, Case No. ICC-02/11-02/11.
- (3) *The Prosecutor v. Simone Gbagbo*, Case No. ICC-02/11-01/12.

(h) Situation in Mali

The situation was referred to the Court by the Government of Mali in July 2012. The Prosecutor opened an investigation in January 2013.

D. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA¹⁴

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia is a subsidiary body of the United Nations Security Council. The Tribunal was established by Security Council resolution 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993.¹⁵

1. Judgments delivered by the Appeals Chamber

- (i) *Prosecutor v. Radovan Karadžić*, Case No. IT-95-5/18-AR98bis.1, Judgment, 11 July 2013.
- (ii) *Prosecutor v. Momčilo Perišić*, Case No. IT-04-81-A, Judgment, 28 February 2013.

2. Judgments delivered by the Trial Chambers

- (i) *Prosecutor v. Jovica Stanišić and Franko Simatović*, Case No. IT-03-69-T, Judgment, 30 May 2013.
- (ii) *Prosecutor v. Jadranko Prlić, Bruno Stojić, Slobodan Praljak, Milivoj Petković, Valentin Ćorić and Berislav Pušić*, Judgment, Case No. IT-04-74-T, Judgment, 29 May 2013.

¹⁴ The texts of the indictments, decisions and judgments referred to herein are published in the *Judicial Reports/Recueils judiciaires* of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia for each given year. The texts are also available in English and French on the Tribunal's website at <http://www.icty.org>. For more information about the Tribunal's activities, see, for the period 1 August 2012 to 31 July 2013, *Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991* (A/68/255-S/2013/463), and see, for the period 1 August to 31 July 2014, *Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991* (A/68/225-S/2014/556).

¹⁵ The Statute of the Tribunal is annexed to the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 808 of 22 February 1993 (S/25704 and Add.1).

- (iii) *Prosecutor v. Mićo Stanišić and Stojan Župljanin*, Case No. IT-08-91-T, Judgment, 27 March 2013.

E. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA¹⁶

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda is a subsidiary body of the United Nations Security Council. The Tribunal was established by Security Council resolution 955 (1994), adopted on 8 November 1994.¹⁷

1. Judgments delivered by the Appeals Chamber

- (i) *Justin Mugenzi and Prosper Mugiraneza v. Prosecutor*, Case No. ICTR-99-50-A, Judgment, 4 February 2013.
- (ii) *Grégoire Ndahimana v. Prosecutor*, Case No. ICTR-01-68-A, Judgment, 16 December 2013.

2. Judgments delivered by the Trial Chambers

The work of the Trial Chambers was completed upon the judgment in the *Ngirabatware* case, which was rendered on 20 December 2012.¹⁸

F. THE INTERNATIONAL RESIDUAL MECHANISM FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS¹⁹

The International Residual Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (“the Mechanism”) is a subsidiary body of the United Nations Security Council. The Mechanism

¹⁶ The texts of the orders, decisions and judgments are published in the *Recueil des ordonnances, décisions et arrêts/Reports of Orders, Decisions and Judgments* of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. The texts are also available in English and French in the Tribunal’s Judicial Records Database at <http://www.jrad.unmict.org/>. For more information about the Tribunal’s activities, see, for the period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, the *Eighteenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994* (A/68/270–S/2013/460). For the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, see the *Nineteenth annual report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994* (A/69/206–S/2014/546).

¹⁷ The Statute of the Tribunal is contained in the annex to the resolution.

¹⁸ *Prosecutor v. Augustin Ngirabatware*, Case No. ICTR-99-54-T, Judgment, 20 December 2012.

¹⁹ The text of the judgments and decisions of the Mechanism are available on its website at <http://www.unmict.org>. For more information on the Mechanism’s activities, see, for the period 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, the *First Annual Report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals* (A/68/212–S/2013/464). For the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, see the *Second annual report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals* (A/69/226–S/2014/555).

was established by Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), adopted on 22 December 2010. It is tasked with continuing the “jurisdiction, rights and obligations and essential functions”²⁰ of the ICTR and the ICTY. Accordingly, the Mechanism consists of two branches. The branch for the ICTR, which is located in Arusha, commenced functioning on 1 July 2012 and the branch for the ICTY, which is located in The Hague, commenced functioning on 1 July 2013.²¹

During 2013, the Arusha branch of the Mechanism continued to carry out certain residual functions of the ICTR, including conducting trial and appellate proceedings, supervising and enforcing sentences, rendering assistance to national authorities, monitoring cases referred to national jurisdictions, tracking the remaining fugitives, and updating fugitive files in anticipation of arrest. As of 1 July 2013, the Hague branch had assumed the corresponding set of responsibilities and functions from the ICTY.

1. Judgments delivered by the Appeals Chamber

No judgments were delivered by the Appeals Chamber of the Mechanism in 2013.

2. Judgments delivered by the Trial Chambers

No judgments were delivered by the Trial Chambers of the Mechanism in 2013.

G. SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE AND RESIDUAL SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE²²

The Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) is an independent court established by the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the Establishment of a Special Court for Sierra Leone.²³ The Court was mandated to try those who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law and Sierra Leonean law committed in the territory of Sierra Leone from 30 November 1996.

On 26 September 2013, the Appeals Chamber upheld the judgment of the Trial Chamber in the case of *Prosecutor v. Charles Ghankay Taylor*,²⁴ and affirmed the sentence of fifty years imprisonment imposed against Charles Taylor, the former President

²⁰ Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), para. 4.

²¹ The Statute of the Mechanism is contained in annex 1 to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010).

²² The texts of the judgments and decisions of the Special Court for Sierra Leone are available on the Court’s website at <http://www.scsldocs.org>. For more information on the Court’s activities, see, for the period of 1 June 2012 to 31 May 2013, *First Annual Report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals* (A/68/219–S/2013/464). For the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014, see *Second annual report of the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals* (A/69/226–S/2014/555).

²³ For the text of the Agreement and the Statute of the Special Court dated 16 January 2002, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2178, p. 137.

²⁴ *Prosecutor v. Charles Ghankay Taylor*, Case No. SCSL-03-01-A, Judgment, 26 September 2013.

of Liberia. By its order of 4 October 2013, the Court decided that Taylor would serve his sentence in the United Kingdom.²⁵

The Taylor appeal was the final case before the SCSL. From 2 December 2013, the SCSL's essential functions will be continued by the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone (RSCSL), which was established pursuant to an Agreement on the Establishment of a Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone (RSCSL), concluded between the United Nations and Sierra Leone in August 2010.²⁶ The functions²⁷ of the RSCSL will include reviewing judgments, conducting trials for contempt cases, protecting and supporting witnesses, preserving and managing the archives of the SCSL and supervising the enforcement of sentences. Sixteen judges were sworn in for the RSCSL on 2 December 2013.

1. Judgments delivered by the Appeals Chamber of the SCSL

- (i) *Independent Counsel v. Prince Taylor*, Case No. SCSL-12-02-A-068, Judgment in Contempt Proceedings, 30 October 2013.
- (ii) *Prosecutor v. Charles Ghankay Taylor*, Case No. SCSL-03-01-A, Judgment, 26 September 2013.
- (iii) *Independent Counsel v. Prince Taylor*, Case No. SCSL-12-02-A-068, Judgment in Contempt Proceedings, 14 May 2013.
- (iv) *Independent Counsel v. Bangura, et. al.*, Case No. SCSL-11-02-A-097, Judgment in Contempt Proceedings, 21 March 2013.

2. Judgments delivered by the Trial Chambers of the SCSL

- (i) *Independent Counsel v. Prince Taylor*, Case No. SCSL-12-02-T-051, Judgment in Contempt Proceedings, 25 January 2013.

H. EXTRAORDINARY CHAMBERS IN THE COURTS OF CAMBODIA²⁸

The Agreement between the United Nations and the Royal Government of Cambodia concerning the Prosecution under Cambodian Law of Crimes Committed during the period

²⁵ *Prosecutor v. Charles Ghankay Taylor*, Case No. SCSL-03-01-ES, Order designating State in which Charles Ghankay Taylor is to serve his sentence, 4 October 2013.

²⁶ Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Sierra Leone on the establishment of a Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone (with statute), United Nations, *Treaty Series*, No. 50125 available at <http://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/No%20Volume/50125/Part/I-50125-08000002802a67cf.pdf>. The Agreement entered into force on 2 October 2012.

²⁷ Article 1 (para. 1) of the Statute of the Residual Special Tribunal for Sierra Leone.

²⁸ The texts of the decisions of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia are available on its website, <http://www.eccc.gov.kh>. For more information on the Court's activities, see the *Court Reports of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia* available at <http://www.eccc.gov.kh/en/public-affair/publication/report>. Related United Nations documents are available on the United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials (UNAKRT) website, <http://www.unakrt-online.org/documents>. For the latest report on the progress achieved by the Court, see *Report of the Secretary-General — Khmer Rouge trials (A/67/380)*.

of Democratic Kampuchea, signed in Phnom Penh on 6 June 2003,²⁹ entered into force on 29 April 2005 and established the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia to prosecute the crimes committed during the period of Democratic Kampuchea.

Judgments

No judgments were delivered by the Supreme Court Chamber or the Trial Chamber of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia in 2013.

I. SPECIAL TRIBUNAL FOR LEBANON (STL)³⁰

The Special Tribunal for Lebanon was established in 2007 pursuant to the Agreement between the United Nations and the Lebanese Republic on the establishment of a Special Tribunal for Lebanon, dated 22 January and 6 February 2007,³¹ and Security Council resolution 1757 (2007) of 30 May 2007 to prosecute persons responsible for the attack of 14 February 2005 resulting in the death of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and in the death or injury of other persons.

Judgments

No judgments were delivered by the Trial Chamber or the Appeals Chamber of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon in 2013.

²⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2329, p. 117.

³⁰ For more information about the activities of the Special Tribunal, see the Tribunal's website at <http://www.stl-tsl.org>.

³¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2461, p. 257.