

Univerzita Karlova v Praze
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**ROZVOJ MEZINÁRODNÍHO TRESTNÍHO PRÁVA
V
KONTEXTU VÁLKY V BÝVALÉ JUGOSLÁVII**

Diplomová práce

Vedoucí diplomové práce: doc. PhDr. Stanislava Hýbnerová, CSc.

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Summary of the Thesis:

The introductory historical overview (chapter two) gives an insight into the merits of the military conflict in the former Yugoslavia and lists the most fundamental causes behind this scandalous period of modern European history. Next, in chapter three, the thesis focuses on the impacts of this ongoing war on the international communities and their reactions, as well as on the particular measures taken by the United Nations, the universal platform established for these purposes. The most significant of these measures is undoubtedly the establishing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), which prosecutes crimes against humanity, genocide, grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and violations of the laws or customs of war.

For the first time after forty years, the international criminal law had been applied. Before that, there was no institution entitled to enforce this law within the international criminal justice. In chapter four, the ICTY is characterized and described, including several relevant topics, such as legitimacy of its own existence and its entitlement to prosecute and adjudicate on the above stated crimes (as it happened in the Duško Tadić case).

The main part of the thesis (chapter five) examines the ICTY activities and its most significant effects on the international criminal law. By using a descriptive method and actual ICTY verdicts, merits of the cases of the individual crimes are described in this section.

In the final section (chapter six), key cases that helped to form the most important changes in the international criminal law are summarized, and their future relevance is estimated. Lastly, I reflect on the meaning of the ICTY activities, which is to punish those who committed a crime, to deter others from doing so, to bring justice to the crime victims and to help restore peace and promote reconciliation in war-ridden regions, where efforts of sovereign states have failed. I also offer a personal assessment of the ICTY in terms of its success in accomplishing these noble goals.