Post-conflict justice

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Abstract
Thirty scholars and experts discuss and provide wide-ranging views on a variety of accountability measures: the establishment of ad hoc criminal tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda; truth commissions in South Africa and El Salvador; and lustration laws for the former Czechoslovakia and Germany after its reunification. Also discussed are amnesty for previous crimes and accountability, post-conflict justice involving issues pertaining to the restoration of law and order, and the rebuilding of failed national justice systems. In addition, the book also contains an important set of guidelines designed to achieve accountability and eliminate impunity. The guidelines with commentaries have been prepared by a distinguished group of experts, many of whom have also contributed articles to this volume.

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reconstructing the judicial system while also introducing the notion of an independent judiciary. In this article, I analyze the TA's approach and initiative regarding post-conflict justice in Iraq. Describing the actions of the authority, I seek to answer three questions: first, did the statute of the special tribunal meet international standards? Why a court set up with the blessings of an occupier would be more acceptable than a recognized world institution. Post-conflict transition processes are often reduced to 'transitional justice', the rule-based processes designed to redress large-scale human rights violations, crimes, and atrocities committed during massive social upheaval. Among international and development circles, key international norms, judicial mechanisms, and procedural steps are seen as applicable to most conflict, including criminal prosecution, standing tribunals, truth-seeking commissions, memorials, reparations, etc. The post-conflict moment is crucial in defining how a State will develop and has the potential to be transformative, particularly for women. From its inception, therefore, the WRGU made the examination of the formal justice mechanisms and the role of economic and social rights in post conflict systems, a priority. Transitional justice involves prosecuting perpetrators, revealing the truth about past crimes, providing victims with reparations, reforming abusive institutions and promoting reconciliation. This requires a comprehensive set of strategies that must deal with the events of the past but also look to the future in order to prevent a recurrence of conflict and abuse (Van Zyl 2005:209). This post-conflict interaction needs to be as friendly and as amicable as possible (Bar-Tal 2009).