

RELEASE IN
PART B6

From: Sullivan, Jacob J <SullivanJJ@state.gov>
Sent: Saturday, March 26, 2011 1:39 PM
To: H
Subject: Fw: Libya Comparison UPDATED VERSION

Worth scanning.

From: Power, Samantha J. [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, March 26, 2011 12:46 PM
To: Sullivan, Jacob J; Feltman, Jeffrey D; Burns, William J; Steinberg, James B
Subject: Fw: Libya Comparison UPDATED VERSION

B6

Wanted to make sure you guys had this. Comparisons never perfect but gives some sense of the speed of all this, in historical perspective. Cheers sp

From: Power, Samantha J.
To: Vietor, Tommy
Cc: Berschinski, Rob; Geffen, Daniel A.; #EGYPT
Sent: Fri Mar 25 12:59:06 2011
Subject: Libya Comparison UPDATED VERSION

FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Fighting began after Slovene, Croatian independence declarations June 25, 1991. The Bosnia war began in April 1992.

Accountability – ICTY/ICC: three years versus nine days.

Former Yugoslavia: Nearly two years after the outbreak of fighting in the former Yugoslavia, and one year after the Bosnia war began, UNSC passed a resolution establishing the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) (May 1993). However, because the ICTY was being built from scratch, the UNSC did not appoint Richard Goldstone as its first prosecutor until July 1994, more than three years after conflict in the former Yugoslavia began.

Libya: 9 days after the outbreak of fighting, the Security Council referred the Libyan case to the International Criminal Court in UNSCR 1970; the prosecutor immediately began his investigations.

Initial Arms Embargo: three/six months versus nine days.

Former Yugoslavia: Imposed 3 months after the outbreak of war in the former Yugoslavia (September 1991). Committee set up to monitor the arms embargo: 6 months after the outbreak of war (December 1991).

Libya: 9 days after the outbreak of fighting, UNSCR imposed an arms embargo and created a committee to monitor violations.

Arms Embargo Enforcement Authorization: nearly 18 months versus 31 days

Former Yugoslavia: UNSCR providing for halting of maritime shipping in order to enforce the existing arms embargo passed in November 1992—nearly 18 months after the outbreak of war in the former Yugoslavia and over a year after the embargo was first put in place.

Libya: 31 days after the outbreak of fighting, UNSCR authorizes states to take all necessary measures to enforce arms embargo.

Sanctions: one year/two years versus nine days.

Bosnia: an import ban was put in place two months after the outbreak of fighting; it took more than a year for an asset freeze, more than two years for a travel ban.

Libya: 9 days for asset freeze and travel ban.

Enforcement of No Fly Zone: one year/two years versus 31 days.

Former Yugoslavia: In October 1992, more than a year after the first bombing by Yugoslav Air Force against civilian targets, and six months after the use of jets to kill Bosnian civilians, UNSC bans the use of military aircraft in Bosnian airspace and calls on member states to help UN peacekeepers on the ground monitor compliance with the ban. It took another six months (March, 1993) – nearly a year since the Bosnian war began -- for the UNSC to pass a resolution authorizing enforcement. And the first NATO military action to shoot down Serb jets came in February 1994, nearly two years after the outbreak of the Bosnian war.

Libya: Operation Odyssey Dawn, the combined military operation to enforce UNSCR 1973's no-fly zone and civilian protection elements, commenced on March 19, two days after UNSCR 1973 was adopted by the Security Council, and 31 days after the Libyan protests began.

Air Strikes in Support of Civilian Protection: three years versus 31 days.

Bosnia: NATO began Operation Deliberate Force—the air campaign against Serb military forces, who had attacked civilians in UN Safe Areas in Bosnia—in August 1995, more than four years after the first bombing by Yugoslav Air Force against civilian targets in Croatia, and more than three years after the start of attacks against civilians in Bosnia. Operation Deliberate Force compelled Serbian President Slobodan Milošević's participation in peace talks culminating in the Dayton Accords, paving the way for the deployment of NATO peacekeeping/stabilization forces.

Libya: Operation Odyssey Dawn, the combined military operation to enforce UNSCR 1973's no-fly zone and civilian protection elements, commenced on March 19, two days after UNSCR 1973 was adopted by the Security Council, and 31 days after the Libyan protests began.

RWANDA

Violence began in April 1994.

Accountability – ICTR/ICC: seven months versus nine days.

Rwanda: Seven months after the outbreak of violence in Rwanda, the UNSC passed a resolution establishing the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (November 1994). However, because the ICTR was being built from scratch, its prosecutor did not issue its first indictment until nineteen months after the genocide began, in November 1995.

Libya: 9 days after the outbreak of fighting, the Security Council referred the Libyan case to the International Criminal Court in UNSCR 1970; the prosecutor immediately began his investigations.

Air Strikes in Support of Civilian Protection: none versus 31 days.

Rwanda: None

Libya: Operation Odyssey Dawn, the combined military operation to enforce UNSCR 1973's no-fly zone and civilian protection elements, commenced on March 19, two days after UNSCR 1973 was adopted by the Security Council, and 31 days after the Libyan protests began.

KOSOVO

Violent Serbian raids against Kosovo Albanians in the Drenica region of Kosovo began in February of 1998, with houses burned, villages emptied, and dozens of ethnic Albanians murdered. The killings and fighting picked up throughout 1998 and into 1999.

Initial Arms Embargo: one month versus nine days.

Former Yugoslavia: More than a month after Serbian police began a series of violent raids on villages in Kosovo, UNSCR imposed an arms embargo on the Former Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, and created a committee to monitor violations.

Libya: 9 days after the outbreak of fighting, UNSCR imposed an arms embargo and created a committee to monitor violations.

Air Strikes in Support of Civilian Protection: one year versus 31 days.

Kosovo: In March 1999, NATO began Operation Allied Force, an air campaign against Yugoslav ground forces in Kosovo and strategic targets in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This was more than a year after Serbian police began a series of violent raids in the Drenica region of Kosovo. After seventy-eight days of NATO bombing, Milošević agreed to withdraw Yugoslav forces from Kosovo.

Libya: Operation Odyssey Dawn, the combined military operation to enforce UNSCR 1973's no-fly zone and civilian protection elements, commenced on March 19, two days after UNSCR 1973 was adopted by the Security Council, and 31 days after beginning of the Libyan peoples' uprising against Gaddafi.

DARFUR, SUDAN

Violence began in early 2003.

Sanctions: two years versus nine days.

Darfur: About two years after outbreak of violence to pass a resolution establishing travel bans and asset freezes (March 2005).

Libya: 9 days.

Accountability – ICC Referral: two years versus nine days.

Darfur: About two years after the outbreak of violence to refer the situation to the ICC (March 2005).

Libya: 9 days.

Accountability -- Commission of Inquiry: more than a year versus eight days.

Darfur: Nearly a year and half for UNSC to call for an international COI (September 2004).

Libya: 8 days for UN Human Rights Council to create a COI.

Air Strikes in Support of Civilian Protection: none versus 31 days.

Sudan: None

Libya: Operation Odyssey Dawn, the combined military operation to enforce UNSCR 1973's no-fly zone and civilian protection elements, commenced on March 19, two days after UNSCR 1973 was adopted by the Security Council, and 31 days after beginning of the Libyan peoples' uprising against Gaddafi.