**Acronyms and abbreviations**

- ECtHR- European Court of Human Rights.
- ICC- International Criminal Court.
- ICJ- International Court of Justice.
- ICTR- International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.
- ICTY- International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.
- IMT- International Military Tribunal.
- ODIHR- Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights.

**Glossary**

- **Geneva Convention of 1864** - First of four treaties of the Geneva Conventions. It defines “the basis on which rests the rules of international law for the protection of the victims of armed conflicts.”

- **Geneva Convention of 1949** - Updated terms to the previous treaties of the Geneva Convention. Largely influenced by World War II.

- **Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907** - First formal statements of the laws of war and war crimes.

- **Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928** - International agreement on peace in which signatory states promised not to use war to resolve disputes.

- **Nuremberg Trials** - Trials held by the allies against the defeated Nazi Germany for war crimes committed during World War II.

- **Paris Peace Conference of 1919** - Meeting that set the peace terms for the defeated Central Powers after World War I.


- **Treaty of Versailles of 1919** - Peace treaty that ended the state of war between Germany and the allied powers after World War I.

- **Vladimir Putin** - President of Russia from 2000–08 and from 2012–present.

- **Volodymyr Zelenskyy** - Ukrainian president since 2019.
In March of 2014 Russian troops seized the Ukrainian region of Crimea. Russia then annexed the region after Crimeans voted to join Russia in a disputed referendum. The other annexed lands: Donetsk, Luhansk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia came after the February 2022 invasion and staged referendums in those regions.