International crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes occur globally and have an effect on the EU Member States. These can represent a challenge for their national prosecuting authorities:

- Nationals of EU Member States as perpetrators
- Nationals of EU Member States as victims or witnesses
- Perpetrators, victims or witnesses from third countries as visitors, residents, asylum seekers or refugees in EU Member States
- Perpetration or participation from the territory of EU Member States

The EU Day Against Impunity aims to:

- raise awareness of the most heinous crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes;
- promote national investigations and prosecutions;
- recognize the efforts of the European Union in enforcing international criminal law;
- address the position and participation of victims in criminal proceedings for these crimes;
- reinvigorate a Europe-wide commitment to the continuing and efficient fight against impunity for these crimes.

**Cases in EU Member States**

**COMPLETED CASES**

1607

**ONGOING CASES**

1339

EU is not a safe haven

Witnesses can be in one MS; perpetrators in another MS

No single MS can deal with this alone

There is no statute of limitations; i.e. these crimes do not "expire", they can always be prosecuted