


<b>Name</b>	Sévane GARIBIAN
<b>Picture</b>	
<b>Title</b>	Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF) Professor of Law <a href="http://www.unige.ch/droit/collaborateur/professeurs/garibian-sevane.html">http://www.unige.ch/droit/collaborateur/professeurs/garibian-sevane.html</a>
<b>Establishment</b>	University of Geneva, Faculty of Law
<b>Establishment Profile</b>	<p>Founded in 1559 by Jean Calvin, the University of Geneva (UNIGE) is dedicated to thinking, teaching, dialogue and research. With 16'500 students of more than 150 different nationalities, it is Switzerland's second largest university.</p> <p>UNIGE offers more than 290 types of degrees and more than 280 Continuing Education programmes covering an extremely wide variety of fields: exact sciences, medicine, humanities, social sciences, law, etc. Its domains of excellence in research include life sciences (molecular biology, bio-informatics), physics of elementary particles, and astrophysics.</p> <p>Just like the city of Geneva itself, the university enjoys a strong international reputation, both for the quality of its research (it ranks among the top institutions among the League of European Research Universities) and the excellence of its education. This acclaim has been won in part due to its strong ties to many national and international Geneva-based organizations, such as the World Health Organization, the International Telecommunications Union, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the European Organization for Nuclear Research.</p>
<b>Biography</b>	<p>Sévane Garibian holds a PhD in Law from the Universities of Paris Ouest-Nanterre-La-Défense (Paris X) and Geneva. She is currently a Swiss National Science Foundation (SNF) Professor of Law at the University of Geneva (UNIGE) and an Associate Professor of Law at the University of Neuchâtel. She is also an Associate Researcher at the <i>Institut de recherche interdisciplinaire sur les enjeux sociaux</i> (EHESS / CNRS, Paris) and the <i>Laboratoire Anthropologie bio-culturelle, Droit, Ethique &amp; Santé</i> (Aix-Marseille Université / CNRS). She is currently leading the research project "<a href="#">Right to Truth, Truth(s) through Rights: Mass Crimes Impunity and Transitional Justice</a>" funded by the SNF and hosted at UNIGE.</p> <p>Her work focuses on issues related to the role of law in addressing state-sponsored crimes, and explores plural justice mechanisms (traditional / alternative, judicial / extrajudicial). She is particularly interested in the relationship between law, history and (forensic) science in the legal treatment of contemporary mass crimes and of their traces and legacies, their denial and their memorialization. She is the author of numerous and multilingual publications. She has notably edited the collective volume <i>La mort du bourreau. Réflexions interdisciplinaires sur le cadavre des criminels de masse</i>, Pétra, Paris, 2016 (also published in Spanish in 2016, and to be published in English in 2018).</p>

	See full bio in English here : <a href="http://www.right-truth-impunity.ch/en/members/sevane-garibian">http://www.right-truth-impunity.ch/en/members/sevane-garibian</a>
<b>Presentation content</b>	The "fight against impunity" for mass crimes, which emerged as a result of the ravages of the 20th century, aims primarily to promote peacemaking and peacekeeping, security and democracy in the wake of extreme political violence. In the framework of transitional justice, the right to truth constitutes the first pillar of this "fight against impunity" and supposes a state obligation to investigate. But what is the right to truth and how is it implemented in contexts of persistent impunity which are the result of, for example, the maintenance of amnesty laws, state denial, systematic practices for the disappearance of bodies, or, simply, the death of those responsible?
<b>Confirmed date</b>	February 22, 2018
<b>Member name</b>	Christine Chappuis