



ICTR CASE PROFILE

The Prosecutor v. OMAR SERUSHAGO

(ICTR-98-39-T)

Born	24 April 1961, Repave, Rwanda
Education	Military Training
Career	Leader of Interahamwe
Indictment	Initial Indictment Confirmed: 29 September 1998 Amended Indictment: 14 December 1998
Voluntary Surrender	9 June 1998: Côte d'Ivoire
Transferred to ICTR	30 June 1998
Initial Appearance	14 December 1998: pleaded guilty to four counts
Trial Chamber Judgement	14 December 1998
Appeal Chamber Judgement	14 February 2000
Sentence Served	Granted early release

CHARGES

- Count 1: Genocide
- Count 2: Crime against humanity (Murder)
- Count 3: Crime against humanity (Extermination)
- Count 4: Crime against humanity (Torture)

TRIAL

Pre-sentence Hearing	29 January 1999
Composition of the Bench: Trial Chamber I	Judge Laly Kama, Presiding Judge Judge Lennat Aspegren Judge Navanethem Pi11ay
Judgement	14 December 1998

APPEAL

Composition of the Bench: Appeals Chamber	Judge Claude JORDA, Presiding Judge Lal Chand VOHRAH Judge Mohamed SHAHABUDDEEN Judge Rafael NIETO-NA VIA Judge Fausto POCAR
Appeals Judgement	14 February 2000

Case Summary

Trial Phase

Serushago was indicted and tried on four counts before the ICTR

Count 1: Genocide: Pleaded Guilty

The Chamber found Serushago guilty of genocide.

The Chamber found that from 8 April to June 1994, the Tutsi refugees at Nyundo Parish were repeatedly attacked and killed by militia men among who were under his command. The Chamber further found that in mid-April 1994, Serushago killed four Tutsis who had sought refuge in a house in Gisenyi.

Count 2: Crime against humanity (Murder): Pleaded Guilty

The Chamber found Serushago guilty of murder as a crime against humanity.

The Chamber found that Serushago aided and abetted, mobilized, recruited and supervised the training of MRND, *Interahamwe*, CDR and the Impuzamugabi militia who later carried out the massacres against the Tutsi population. The Chamber also found that Serushago received a weapon and ammunition directly from an army general with which he carried out killings.

Count 3: Crime against humanity (Extermination): Pleaded Guilty

The Chamber found Serushago guilty of extermination as a crime against humanity.

The Chamber found that Serushago supervised Corniche road block where he searched for, identified and selected Tutsis, and ordered militia men to kill them. These persons were killed pursuant to his orders.

Count 4: Crime against humanity (Torture): Pleaded Guilty

The Chamber found Serushago guilty of torture as a crime against humanity.

The Chamber found that Serushago beat a Tutsi man to death and abducted four others, taking them to a location where they were killed.

Sentence

The Chamber sentenced Serushago to fifteen years of imprisonment.

Appeal Phase

Serushago appealed his convictions on 7 August 1999. The Appeals Chamber delivered its appellate judgement on 14 February 2000.

Serushago's grounds of appeal were as follows:

Ground 1: Failure to give due weight to the mitigating factors in his case: Dismissed

Ground 2: Manifestly excessive sentence : Dismissed

Sentence

The Appeals Chamber affirmed Serushago's sentence of fifteen years of imprisonment.

Serugasho was granted early release on 13 December 2012.