



# ICTR NEWSLETTER

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United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

## Statement to the Press by the ICTR Spokesperson



The Spokesperson of the Tribunal, Mr. Everard O'Donnell, gave a press conference on 23 November 2006. During the press conference, the recent report released by the French Magistrate Jean Louis Bruguière regarding the downing of the plane of the former President Habyarimana was at issue. Commenting on a Press Release issued by ADAD on November 21st 2006 on the same subject, the Spokesperson clarified the meaning of “*Officers of the Court*” which, he thought, was misleadingly used in the ADAD statement. He

emphasized that it did not mean that the persons issuing the press release were staff members or officers with an appointment from the United Nations.

The Spokesperson went on to say that there were a number of other misleading statements in the ADAD press release. He stated that the *writ of mandamus* to force the Prosecutor to act upon certain evidence as suggested in the ADAD Press Release did not exist at the ICTR. He also added that the President and other judges have in the past rejected Defence motions to order the Prosecutor to issue such orders.

The Spokesperson also took a different view in respect of facts which the ADAD press release presented to have been “established” in the Military I case about the shooting down of President Habyarimana’s plane. The Spokesperson reminded the Press in this regard that there was abundant case law establishing that, irrespective of the responsibility over the downing of the Habyarimana’s plane, the ensuing genocide was a different issue which called for a specific judicial response. The Spokesperson further elaborated that from the beginning, the United Nations Committee of Experts had described the events of 1994 in Rwanda as a “pre-planned execution of severe human rights violations”. This was subsequently confirmed in settled cases of the Tribunal, including the *Akayesu* and *Kambanda* judgements.

As to the facts stated by the ADAD press release to have been “established” in the Military I case, the Spokesperson gave a wider perspective by listing some of the other facts that were also produced in the Military I trial but that had been left out of the ADAD statement. He listed a set of statements taken from a Prosecution Response dated 19 December 2005 to a Defence Motion for further information on the plane crash. This Response is a public document. At no point did the Spokesperson draw any conclusions from the list of statements

taken from that public document.

The Registry is a neutral organ and is not prepared to abdicate this essential aspect of its role. While carrying out its fundamental function of disseminating information relevant to the Tribunal’s business to the outside world, it will always observe the required neutrality between the different theses put forward by the parties before the judges. Settled points of facts and law may in the process be referred to. The Registry may also expose in an even manner the different points of view expressed by the parties on a contentious issue - even one yet to be decided - in so far as the issue is not of a confidential nature. By so doing, the Registry does not express its own view.

In correcting and/or complementing some information contained in ADAD’s press release, the Registry may have been wrongly perceived as taking sides.

The Registry strongly reiterates its neutrality and reassures parties and stakeholders that it will at all time observe the highest standards of behaviour expected of an essential organ of an international body as the ICTR.

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**Editor:** Bocar Sy  
**Associate Editor:** Danford Mpumilwa  
**Layout/Design:** Rani Dogra  
**Contributions:** Koffi Afande, Charles Kamuru, Issa Touré, Gregory Townsend  
**E-Mail:** [ict-rpress@un.org](mailto:ict-rpress@un.org)

## Judge Møse Visits Umusanzu Centre

The President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), Judge Eric Møse, on Friday 3 November 2006 visited the Tribunal’s Information Centre in Kigali.



Judge Møse (centre), Judge Egorov (second left) pose with staff of Umusanzu

Judge Møse was briefed on the background of the information Centre and its achievements since its establishment in September 2000 by Innocent Kamanzi, the Head of the Centre. He told the President that Umuzanzu acts as the flagship of the Outreach Programme in Rwanda where it has been able to provide updated information about the work of the Tribunal to the Rwandan Public and other Stakeholders in Rwanda.

Mr Kamanzi added that this has enabled the Rwandan society to have an understanding of and confidence in the work of the Tribunal, hence contributing to the reconciliation process in the country.

In his remarks, the President of the Tribunal thanked the staff members for their efforts in informing Rwandans about the activities of the Tribunal. He said that the Centre has been instrumental in assisting the Tribunal to achieve its goals and objectives especially as it nears the end of its mandate.

## Conference on Challenging Impunity

***"Our relationship with ICTR is now at its best"*** –  
Rwandan Minister of Justice Mr. Tharcisse Karugarama

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) in collaboration with the Centre for Conflict Management (CCM) of the National University of Rwanda organized a conference on challenging impunity at the Kigali Novotel Hotel from 7 to 8 November 2006.

In his opening statement the Chief Prosecutor of the ICTR, Mr Hassan Bubacar Jallow, affirmed he was particularly delighted that the ICTR and the National University of Rwanda were able to work together to organize the important forum on combating impunity. He added that in the last few years, the need for increased dialogue had been apparent to ensure a proper completion. Prosecutor Jallow added that even though the ICTR intended to close down its operations as planned, the war against impunity was permanent

and the struggle would continue.

Justice Jallow pointed out that despite many challenges the UN Tribunal in Arusha had contributed significantly to Rwanda specifically in the struggle against impunity.

He reminded the participants that twenty-five cases were currently on trial and that the ICTR had so far seen the conclusion of thirty-one cases of those who played a leadership role in the genocide of 1994, including the highest ranking official amongst them, former Prime Minister Jean Kambanda.

He attributed the accomplishments of the Tribunal to the strong collaboration between the ICTR and the international community, particularly the Government of Rwanda. Prosecutor Jallow also said the Tribunal continued to benefit from the cooperation of the Rwandan Government in the discharge of its mandate and looked forward to the increased strength of their relations. He emphasized the role of the Tribunal in helping to consolidate international concern of the events in Rwanda saying that bringing justice to Rwanda's victims and survivors had truly become an international cause.

He said that Rwanda continued to be the Tribunal's main focus for the transfer of cases for trial, where the involvement of Rwandans in the work of the Tribunal at all levels would be anticipated. Justice Jallow stressed *"we would like to see at the end of the ICTR mandate an arrangement which would facilitate the access of the Rwandan people to the extensive archives of the Tribunal."*

In his speech, the Rwandan Minister of Justice, Mr Tharcisse Karugarama, who was the guest of honour, said that the culture of impunity had raised concerns of the Government of Rwanda and all Rwandans, especially after the genocide. He stressed the importance of the initiative taken by the ICTR and CCM saying that this would enable different parties to make an evaluation of the contribution of international justice in challenging impunity and promoting Unity and Reconciliation in Rwanda.

He pointed out that the meeting was an opportunity for the ICTR and the Government of Rwanda to identify their strengths and weaknesses so as to improve their cooperation further. He emphasized the importance of partnership between the Rwandan Government and the Tribunal in enabling the UN Court to achieve its goals and objectives.

He added that the conference had come at the right time and would provide a good vision in bringing to justice those who committed crimes in 1994. He was happy to note that the relationship between the ICTR and the government of Rwanda was improving day by day as both parties moved towards the same direction.

The Minister of Justice also stated that the government was in consultation with its different organs and with the people to discuss the abolition of the death penalty which also falls in line with removing obstacles for the



Left to right: Pr. Silas Lwakabamba, Rector of the National University of Rwanda, H.E. Mr. Tharcisse Karugarama, Minister of Justice, Rwanda, Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow, ICTR Prosecutor, Mr. Everard O'Donnel, OIC Deputy Registrar, ICTR

transfer of cases. On this note, he urged the ICTR to fulfill its promises to the GOR, in order for the trials to take place in the country. He urged the international community to support Rwanda in its efforts to bring to justice those who participated in the genocide and who are still living in foreign countries. He added that if both parties worked hard, there would be no doubt that they would overcome the existing problems. He was happy to note that the conference was an indication that the ICTR mandate would end successfully and he hoped that a technical team could be put into place to follow-up the recommendations undertaken.

Finally he congratulated the ICTR for the trials of former key Government figures who were the master-minders of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda and added that the conference created confidence in building a strong relationship between ICTR and the Government of Rwanda.

Other key speakers at the Conference, included the OIC Deputy Registrar and spokesperson of ICTR, Mr. **Everard O'Donell**, who briefed the participants on the current status of the work at the Tribunal and Mr. **Karuranga Canisius**, the Vice Rector of the National University of Rwanda, who said that challenging impunity was crucial not only for Rwanda but for the International community as a whole.

Various topics that were discussed, among others were: *International Justice: challenges and Opportunities* that was presented by **Mr. Hassan Bubacar Jallow**; *The contribution of International Law* by **Ms Susan Lamb**, Chef de cabinet in the office of the President; *Rwandan Judiciary Reform: challenges and the way forward*, by **Tharcisse Karugarama**, the Rwandan Minister of Justice; *The ICTR Outreach Programme* by **Tim Gallimore**, Information Officer; *National Reconciliation Mechanism and the requirements of International Justice*, by **Mr. Mandiaye Niang**, ICTR Senior Legal Officer; *Support measures to ICTR Witnesses* by **Ms Elsie Effange-Mbella**, Gender Adviser, Office of the Registrar; *The ICTR Completion strategy: Archives and Judicial Legacy* by **Jean Pelé Fomété** Chief of Court Management Section.

## ICTR Judicial Activities

### • Rukundo Trial Starts

The trial of Emmanuel Rukundo, former Military Chaplain in the Rwandan Armed Forces (FAR) in Ruhengeri Prefecture, began on 15 November 2006 in accordance with Article 15*bis* of the Statute in the absence of Judge Taghrid Hikmet before Trial Chamber II. The Chamber is composed of Judges Asoka de Silva, presiding, Taghrid Hikmet and Seon Ki Park.



Rukundo was also the Military Chaplain in Kigali. He is charged with three counts of: genocide, crimes against humanity for murder, and crimes against humanity for

extermination. He pleaded not guilty to all charges during his initial appearance of 26 September 2001.

In the presence of the Prosecutor, Hassan Bubacar Jallow, Senior Trial Attorney William Egbe said in his opening statement that the Prosecution would establish Rukundo's role in the 1994 events as openly extremist. He accused Rukundo of manifesting hatred for Tutsi in words and in actions. The Prosecution spoke of incidents at St. Joseph's college in Kabgayi where the Tutsis would hide when they heard "*the Priest was around*". This would be synonymous with the abduction and killing of the Tutsi. The Prosecutor accused Rukundo of being fully conscious of his power and authority and abusing it by promoting hatred, death and mass victimisation. The Prosecution spoke of Rukundo always being surrounded by armed soldiers and that he was always seen dressed in the military uniform. The Prosecution intends to call twenty-one factual witnesses and one investigator. The Prosecutor immediately called its first witness.

Responding to the Prosecutor, the lead counsel for the Defence, Aïcha Conde challenged the allegations made in the opening statement and denied that Rukundo was an extremist. The Defence clarified that it was usual for all military chaplains to be armed and to wear the military uniform.

Rukundo was born in 1959 in Gitarama prefecture. He was arrested in Geneva on 12 July 2001 and transferred to the UN Detention Facility on 20 September 2001.

### • Case against Karera Closed

On 23 and 24 November 2006, the Prosecution and Defence in the case of François Karera, the former Prefect of Kigali-Rural, presented their final submissions before the Tribunal.



Karera, former Prefect of Kigali-Rural, faces four counts charging him with genocide, complicity in genocide, extermination and murder as crimes against humanity. The indictment alleges that Karera ordered and instigated the killing of Tutsi civilians in Rushashi commune, Nyamirambo sector, and at Ntarama Church. He is specifically accused of ordering the massacre of hundreds of Tutsi civilians who sought refuge in a church at Ntarama, south of Kigali, in April 1994. Karera allegedly led a convoy of vehicles which brought Interahamwe militia and other armed men to the church where he joined them in attacking the refugees.

The Prosecution called for the conviction of the Accused and the imposition of a life imprisonment sentence. It argued that evidence presented in court proved that he committed genocide and crimes against humanity, through instructing or encouraging the killing of Tutsi in April and May 1994 in Rushashi commune, Nyamirambo sector, and Ntarama Church, all within the Kigali area. The Prosecution further submitted that the evidence shows that the Accused was responsible



as a superior for crimes committed by his subordinates.

The Defence called for Karera's acquittal, arguing that his implication in the crimes of which he is accused was not proven by the Prosecutor. According to the evidence, the Accused was absent from most of the alleged crime scenes. The Defence also submitted that the witnesses called by the Prosecution were unreliable, and that the indictment failed to include certain allegations which were later included in the Prosecution's case.

The trial commenced on 9 January 2006 before Trial Chamber I composed of judges Erik Møse (Norway), presiding, Sergei Alekseevich Egorov (Russian Federation) and Florence Rita Arrey (Cameroon). Karera is represented by Carmelle Marchessault and Steven Kelliher, both from Canada. The Prosecution team includes Charles Adeogun-Phillips, Adesola Adeboyejo, Peter Tafah, Memory Maposa and Florida Kabasinga.

On 4 May 2006, the Prosecution closed its case. The Defence closed its case on 23 August 2006. The Chamber heard 18 Prosecution witnesses and 25 Defence witnesses, including the Accused, over 33 trial days, 15 of which were half days. The Chamber conducted a visit to the alleged crime sites in Rwanda, between 1 and 3 November 2006.

- **Judgement of First Catholic Priest to Be Rendered on 13 December 2006**



On 13 December 2006, Trial Chamber III of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, based in Arusha, Tanzania, will deliver its judgement in the case of *Prosecutor v. Seromba*.

Father Athanase Seromba, a Catholic priest, born in 1963 in Rwanda, is the first Catholic clergyman to be tried before the ICTR. The Prosecutor indicted Seromba in July 2001 in a four-count indictment charging him with genocide, complicity in genocide, conspiracy to commit genocide, and extermination as a crime against humanity.

The indictment contends that Seromba, acting priest of Nyange parish in Kivumu commune, Kibuye prefecture, Rwanda, conspired with local authorities to kill displaced ethnic Tutsi—including members of his own congregation—who sought refuge at his church during the genocide. It is alleged that attackers surrounded the Tutsi gathered near Nyange church and hacked, shot, and threw grenades at them. After several days of attacks, the assailants attempted to burn the church in order to kill those remaining inside, but failed. The following day, on 16 April 1994, Seromba allegedly gave the order to a bulldozer driver who destroyed the church, and which resulted in an estimated 2,000 deaths.

Seromba's trial started on 20 September 2004 before Judges Andrésia Vaz (Senegal), presiding, Karin Hökberg (Sweden), and Gberdao Gustave Kam (Burkina Faso). Seromba is represented by defence counsel Patrice Monthé and Barnabe Nekuie, both from Cameroon. The Prosecution team includes Silvana Arbia (Italy), Jonathan Moses (New Zealand), Gregory Townsend (USA), Althea Alexis-Windsor (Trinidad and Tobago), and Tolulope Olowoye (Nigeria).

At the time of his indictment, Seromba was working as a priest in two parishes near Florence, Italy, and was living under an allegedly false identity. At trial, the Prosecutor introduced into evidence copies of a false Zairian passport and Italian residency permits that Seromba allegedly used but that bear the surname Sumba Bura.

The Prosecutor closed his case on 25 January 2005 and the Defence closed its case on 27 April 2006. The Chamber heard 15 prosecution witnesses during 25 trial days, 13 of which were half-days, and heard 24 defence witnesses during 42 trial days, 27 of which were half-days. The entire trial was completed in 67 trial days, 40 of which were half-days.

The Prosecutor and the Defence presented their oral arguments on 27 and 28 June 2006. The Prosecutor argued that the Trial Chamber should sentence Seromba to prison for the remainder of his life. The Defence argued that Seromba was not guilty.

On 21 February 2003, the ICTR found Seventh Day Adventist Pastor Elizaphan Ntakirutimana guilty of genocide and sentenced him to ten years imprisonment. Two years ago, on 13 December 2004, the ICTR Appeals Chamber unanimously affirmed Ntakirutimana's genocide conviction.

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## Talking Point

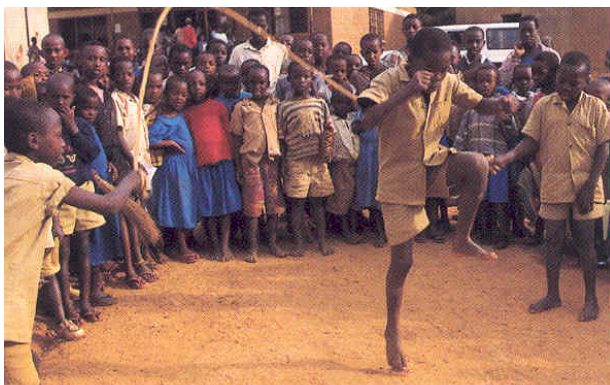
- **Children and Genocide: A Lasting Impact of the Rwandan Tragedy**

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda has been established for the prosecution of persons responsible for genocide and other serious violations committed in Rwanda as specified by the Statute of the Tribunal. This assignment is a very critical legal challenge.

Alongside this challenge is another challenge which also deserves to be addressed: how to deal with the effects the genocide has and will lastingly have on the children of Rwanda? There is no doubt that the way this issue is handled will contribute to determine the future of Rwanda. Any important issue involving the youth is determinant of the future of the nation.

Several international legal instruments have been put in place aimed at protecting the rights and welfare of children such as the Convention on the rights of the child, the Convention relating to the Status of Refugee and its Protocol, the Geneva Convention and the

Additional Protocols, the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflicts and the Optional Protocol on the sale of children.



*all orphans of Rwanda. Unfortunately, this figure is expected to grow over 350000 by 2010.*

- *More than 400000 are out of school.*

Consequently, there is a renewed concern for this youth who continue until today to suffer from the Rwandan genocide and for all the war-affected-children in the world.

An illustration of this concern is the International Conference on war-affected-children held in Winnipeg, Canada (September 2000). The Conference put the stress, among other approaches, on *education* and *prevention* in relation with this problem.

## ICTR in Kigali

### • ICTR Spouses' Association Visits Rwanda

However, the international legal achievement is of little help if, at national level, there is no sincere political commitment to protect the children. Moreover, in a country torn apart by war there may be a weak State or no State at all at the very period of the deadly events. Consequently, during the hostilities no one can get sufficient time, means or authority to protect the child, the woman, the weak and the powerless. Morality, rules and laws do not mean much to combatants engaged in a fight: war seems to be a lawless state of affairs. With respect to this, the Rwandan tragedy has been sadly illustrative.

It is reported by UNICEF that Rwandan children are still suffering the consequences of the conflict and struggling with the impact of the atrocities. As Carol Bellamy states: *"for them, the genocide is not just a historical event, but an inescapable part of daily life today and tomorrow."* The statistics and further details provided by UNICEF are really disturbing and upsetting as to the impact of the genocide on the youth of Rwanda:

- *By the end of the genocide in 1994, 95000 children had been orphaned.*
- *The children of Rwanda witnessed unspeakable violence. Tens of thousands lost their mothers and fathers. Thousands were victims of horrific brutality and rape. Many were forced to commit atrocities.*
- *Rwanda is home to one of the world's largest proportions of child-headed households, with an estimated 101000 children living in some 42000 households. These children are on their own either because their parents were killed in the genocide, died from AIDS or have been imprisoned for genocide related crimes.*
- *2000 women, many of whom were survivors of rape, were tested for HIV during the five years following the 1994 genocide. 80 per cent of them were found to be HIV positive. Many were not sexually active before the genocide.*
- *By 2001, an estimated 264000 children had lost one or both parents to AIDS representing 43 per cent of*

A delegation of the ICTR Spouses Association led by the wife of the Prosecutor, Mrs Fatou Jallow, visited Rwanda from 7-9 November 2006, to see for themselves what happened during the 1994 genocide. They donated a cheque for 3000 USD to the Bisesero Memorial site in Western Rwanda. Later they visited "UYISENGA N'IMANZI Child Care and Affection Centre" in Kigali, where they also provided assistance worth 3000 USD to Child-Headed households and orphans residing there.



*The Members of the ICTR Spouses' Association pose with Orphans at Uyisenga N'imanzi Child Centre in Kigali*

The members of the Association also made a courtesy call on the Rwandan Minister of State for Local Government in charge of social affairs, Christine Nyatanyi to brief her on the objectives of their visit. She thanked them for the assistance provided to the memorial sites and orphans. She added that their visit demonstrated their solidarity and support to the country that is still struggling with the aftermaths of the nightmare of the genocide. She said that her Ministry was willing to work in partnership with their Association in areas such as gender empowerment and support to the vulnerable groups in the country.



## ICTR at The Hague

### • Activity of the Appeals Chamber

The Appeals Chamber rendered decisions or orders concerning fourteen pre-appeal matters, including requests for admission of additional evidence on appeal.

The Appeals Chamber is presently deliberating on the *Ndindabahizi* appeal judgement and is preparing the *Nahimana et al.* and *Muhimana* cases for hearings in addition to pre-appeal work in the *Simba* and *Muvunyi* cases. Further, the Appeals Chamber is deliberating on four requests for reconsideration and/or review.

The Appeals Chamber will sit in Arusha in January 2007. It will deliver the *Ndindabahizi* appeal judgement on 16 January 2007, and will hear the appeals in the *Muhimana* and *Nahimana et al.* cases on 15 January 2007 and 16-18 January 2007, respectively.

### • Hearing of testimonies of Witnesses by Video-Link

Following the Order issued on 5 September 2006 by Trial Chamber II, composed of Judges William H. Sekule (Presiding), Arlette Ramaroson and Solomy Balungi Bossa, the Other Registry Services Sub-Unit (ORSS-U) within the ICTR, Appeals Chamber Support Unit in The Hague has organised and covered, in coordination with the relevant Sections/Units of the ICTR and the ICTY, a hearing of a witness by video-link.

Following the Orders issued on 5 October 2006 and 19 October 2006 by Trial Chamber I, composed of Judges Erik Møse (Presiding), Jai Ram Reddy and Sergei Alekseevich Egorov, the Other Registry Services Sub-Unit (ORSS-U) within the ICTR, Appeals Chamber Support Unit in The Hague has organised and covered, in coordination with the relevant Sections/Units of the ICTR and the ICTY, a hearing of five

witnesses by video-link.

### • ICTR-Internal Co-operation

Mr. Marcel Ngoma-Mouaya, Documents Control Officer, Language Services Section, ICTR, was on official mission at the LSS-Sub-Unit in The Hague during the period November 20, 2006 to November 25, 2006. The purpose of his visit was to train the LSS staff members to the use of Multitrans which is a translation preprocessing and terminology management tool. During his visit, he also had working sessions with Mr. Koffi Kumelio A. Afande, OIC, Appeals Chamber Support Unit, Mr. Roman Boed, Coordinator, Chamber Support Sub-Unit and Mr. Michel Binon from the Chamber Support Sub-Unit.

## Visitors to the Tribunal in November 2006

2 Nov. Makumira High school; Canadian Interpreters; UAACC

8 Nov. ICRC

9 Nov. ESAMI (32 people)

14 Nov. His Excellency Mr. Abdel moun'aam AHRIZ, Algerian Ambassador

15 Nov. Danish Institute of Human Rights

16 Nov. Leiden University (16 people); Cross Cultural solutions (14 people); Dr. Mutuma Ruteere, Dean, Kenya Human Rights Institute

20 to 24 Nov. Training. 10 Rwandan Lawyers

20 Nov. Youth Leadership Training ( FES)

27 to 30 Nov. Mr. Dries Velthuzen, University of South Africa PHD fellow

28 Nov. ICRC (45 people)

29 Nov. Italian Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Francesco Catania

30 Nov. Gimlekollen School; Forum Syd

## Judicial Decisions of the ICTR between 1 November and 30 November 2006

Date	Case	Record Number	Title	TC
01/11/2006	NYIRAMASUHUKE ET AL	ICTR-97-21-0909	DECISION ON PROSECUTION'S MOTION TO UNSEAL THE TRANSCRIPTS OF WITNESS WDUSA	TC 2
01/11/2006	BIZIMUNGU ET AL	ICTR-99-50-1558/2	DECISION ON PROSECUTOR'S MOTION FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE RULE 94(A) OF THE RULES	TC 2
01/11/2006	[MILITARY I] BAGOSORA ET AL	ICTR-98-41-1646	DECISION ON VIDEO-CONFERENCE TESTIMONY OF KABILIGI WITNESS DELTA AND TO HEAR TESTIMONY IN CLOSED SESSION	TC 1
02/11/2006	ZIGIRANYIRAZO	ICTR-01-73-0480	DECISION GRANTING EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE SUBMISSIONS	TC 3
02/11/2006	NYIRAMASUHUKE ET AL	ICTR-98-42-0637	DECISION ON NDAYAMBAJE'S MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE CHAMBER'S DECISION TO DENY CERTIFICATION TO APPEAL ITS DECISION ON THE MOTION FOR EXCLUSION OF EVIDENCE	TC 2
03/11/2006	NDINDILIYIMANA ET AL	ICTR-00-56-0700	DECISION ON PROSECUTOR'S EXTREMELY URGENT MOTION FOR A RESCHEDULING ORDER	TC 2





Date	Case	Record Number	Title	TC
03/11/2006	RUKUNDO	ICTR-01-70-0221	DECISION ON THE PROSECUTOR'S MOTION FOR THE TRANSFER OF DETAINED WITNESS AMA PURSUANT TO RULE 90bis OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE	TC 2
06/11/2006	[MILITARY I] BAGOSORA ET AL	ICTR-98-41-1653	DECISION REQUESTING ADDITIONAL SUBMISSIONS CONCERNING THE VIDEO-CONFERENCE TESTIMONY OF WITNESS DELTA	TC 1
06/11/2006	[MILITARY I] BAGOSORA ET AL	ICTR-98-41-1652	DECISION ON NSENGIYUMVA REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATION TO APPEAL DECISION ON EXCLUSION OF EVIDENCE	TC 1
07/11/2006	[MILITARY I] BAGOSORA ET AL	ICTR-98-41-1665	RUHENGERI COURT OF APPEAL JUDGEMENT	TC 1
07/11/2006	[MILITARY I] BAGOSORA ET AL	ICTR-98-41-1661	DECISION ON MOTION FOR SUBPOENA OF STATE OFFICIAL	TC 1
07/11/2006	NDINDILYIMANA ET AL	ICTR-00-56-0701	DECISION ON THE DEFENCE REQUESTS FOR CERTIFICATION TO APPEAL THE CHAMBER'S DECISION OF 20 OCTOBER 2006	TC 2
07/11/2006	[MILITARY I] BAGOSORA ET AL	ICTR-98-41-1668	DECISION RELATIVE A LA REQUETE DE NSENGIYUMVA INTITULEE REQUEST TO DIRECT REGISTRY TO COMPLY WITH ORDER CONCERNING WITNESS PROTECTION	TC 1
07/11/2006	[MILITARY I] BAGOSORA ET AL	ICTR-98-41-1666	DECISION RELATIVE A LA REQUETE TENDANT A OBTENIR QUE SOIT DELIVREE UNE CITATION A COMPARAITRE ADRESSEE A UN AGENT	TC 1
08/11/2006	SIMBA	ICTR-01-76-0517/1	DECISION ON THE APPELLANT'S REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE ORDER CONCERNING ALOYS SIMBA'S APPELLANT'S BRIEF	AC
08/11/2006	SIMBA	ICTR-01-76-0517/2	DECISION SUR LA REQUETE DE L'APPELANT EN VUE DE SOLLICITER LE REEXAMEN DE L'ORDONNANCE RELATIVE AU MEMOIRE D'APPEL DE SIMBA	AC
09/11/2006	NYIRAMASUHUKE ET AL	ICTR-98-42-0640	SCHEDULING ORDER RULE 54 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE	TC 2
10/11/2006	NYIRAMASUHUKE ET AL	ICTR-97-29-0435	DECISION ON ALPHONSE NTEZIRYAYO'S EXTREMELY URGENT MOTION FOR THE TRANSFER OF THREE DETAINED WITNESSES	TC 2
15/11/2006	[MILITARY I] BAGOSORA ET AL	ICTR-98-41-1683	DECISION ON BAGOSORA REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATION CONCERNING ADMISSION OF PROSECUTION EXHIBIT P-417	TC 1
16/11/2006	ZIGIRANYIRAZO	ICTR-01-73-0492	DECISION ON THE PROSECUTION JOINT MOTION FOR RE-OPENING ITS CASE AND FOR RECONSIDERATION OF THE 31 JANUARY 2006 DECISION ON THE HEARING OF WITNESS MICHEL BAGARAGAZA VIA VIDEO-LINK	TC 3
17/11/2006	NDINDILYIMANA ET AL	ICTR-00-56-0707	DECISION ON DEFENCE REQUESTS FOR CERTIFICATION AND RECONSIDERATION OF THE CHAMBER'S RESCHEDULING ORDER OF 3 NOVEMBER 2006	TC 2
17/11/2006	[MILITARY I] BAGOSORA ET AL	ICTR-98-41-1685	DECISION ON BAGOSORA MOTION TO PRESENT ADDITIONAL WITNESSES AND VARY ITS WITNESS LIST	TC 1
17/11/2006	[MILITARY I] BAGOSORA ET AL	ICTR-98-41-1684	DECISION ON NSENGIYUMVA MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT DUE TO ILLNESS OF THE ACCUSED	TC 1
20/11/2006	[MILITARY I] BAGOSORA ET AL	ICTR-98-41-1687	DECISION ON NTABAKUZE MOTION FOR DISCLOSURE OF SPECIFIC EXCULPATORY EVIDENCE	TC 1
20/11/2006	NAHIMANA ET AL	ICTR-99-52-1711	DECISION SUR LA REQUETE DE FERDINAND NAHIMANA AUX FINS DE TRADUCTION D'ENREGISTREMENTS D'EMISSIONS RTLM CONTENUS DANS LA PIECE A CONVICTION C7	AC



Date	Case	Record Number	Title	TC
20/11/2006	BIZIMUNGU ET AL	ICTR-99-50-1580	DECISION ON PROSECUTION MOTION FOR FULL COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 73ter AND VARIATION OF CHAMBER'S DECISION OF 27 JUNE, 2005 (RULES 69,73(A), 73ter(I) OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE	TC 2
20/11/2006	[MILITARY I] BAGOSORA ET AL	ICTR-98-41-1621/2	DECISION RELATIVE A LA REQUETE DE LA DEFENSE DE THEONESTE BAGOSORA EN VUE D'OBTENIR LA COOPERATION DE LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE AFIN QU'ELLE AUTORISE ET PERMETTE LA COMPARUTION DU COLONEL MAURIN	TC 1
21/11/2006	KAREMERA ET AL	ICTR-98-44-2585	DECISION ON ADMISSION OF UNAMIR DOCUMENTS	TC 3
21/11/2006	NSENGIMANA	ICTR-01-69-0049	SCHEDULING ORDER (Rule 54 of the RPE)	TC 2
22/11/2006	MUVUNYI	ICTR-00-55A-0269	DECISION ON THE PROSECUTION MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING THE NOTICE OF APPEAL	AC
23/11/2006	NAHIMANA ET AL	ICTR-99-52-1715	DECISION ON APPELLANT JEAN-BOSCO BARAYAGWIZA'S MOTION CONTESTING THE DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT REFUSING TO REVIEW AND REVERSE THE DECISION OF THE REGISTRAR RELATING TO THE WITHDRAWAL OF CO-COUNSEL	AC
23/11/2006	NAHIMANA ET AL	ICTR-99-52-1713	DECISION ON REQUEST FOR REVERSAL OF PROHIBITION OF CONTACT	AC
24/11/2006	RUKUNDO	ICTR-01-70-0226	DECISION ON THE PROSECUTION MOTION FOR VARIATION OF THE PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR WITNESS CSH	TC 2
27/11/2006	NAHIMANA ET AL	ICTR-99-52-1721	DECISION ON THE PROSECUTOR'S MOTION TO BE RELIEVED FROM FILING THE APPEAL BOOK AND BOOK OF AUTHORITIES	AC
27/11/2006	KAREMERA ET AL	ICTR-98-44-2595	DECISION ON DEFENCE MOTION FOR FURTHER ORDER TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS IN POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA	TC 3
27/11/2006	KAREMERA ET AL	ICTR-98-44-2594	DECISION ON DEFENCE MOTION FOR EXCLUSION OF WITNESS GK'S TESTIMONY OR FOR REQUEST FOR COOPERATION FROM GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA	TC 3
27/11/2006	KAREMERA ET AL	ICTR-98-44-2593	DECISION ON DEFENCE MOTION TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO WITNESS HH IN POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT OF RWANDA	TC 3
29/11/2006	ZIGIRANYIRAZO	ICTR-01-73-0497	DECISION ON THE VOIR DIRE HEARING OF THE ACCUSED'S CURRICULUM VITAE RULE 2, 42 AND 95 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE	TC 3
29/11/2006	RUKUNDO	ICTR-01-70-0227	DECISION ON PROSECUTOR'S MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR WITNESSES CCF, CCJ, BLC, BLS AND BLJ	TC 2
29/11/2006	RUKUNDO	ICTR-01-70-0228	DECISION ON PROSECUTOR'S MOTION FOR THE TC TO TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE OF FACTS OF COMMON KNOWLEDGE PURSUANT TO RULE 94(A)	TC 2
29/11/2006	RUKUNDO	ICTR-01-70-0229	DECISION ON PROSECUTOR'S MOTION FOR PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR WITNESSES CCF, CCJ, BLC, BLS AND BLJ	TC 2
29/11/2006	[MILITARY I] BAGOSORA ET AL	ICTR-98-41-1440/2	DECISION RELATIVE A LA REQUETE DE THEONESTE BAGOSORA INTITULEE BAGOSORA DEFENCE AMENDED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND EXPARTE REQUEST FOR SUBPOENA OF AMBASSADOR MPUNGWE AND COOPERATION OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	TC 1
30/11/2006	BAGARAGAZA	ICTR-05-86-0045	DECISION ON THE PROSECUTOR'S APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO AMEND THE INDICTMENT RULE 50 OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE	TC 3