



Security Council

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Letter dated 19 November 2014 from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the assessments of the President and the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on the implementation of the completion strategy of the Tribunal, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1534 (2004), as at 5 November 2014 (see enclosure).

I should be grateful if you would transmit the enclosed report to the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Judge Vagn **Joensen**
President



Enclosure

Report on the completion strategy of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda as at 5 November 2014

[Original: English and French]

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Introduction

1. In 2003, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (the “Tribunal”) formalized a strategy (“the completion strategy”) to achieve the objectives of completing investigations by the end of 2004, all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008 and all of its work in 2010, in accordance with Security Council resolution 1503 (2003).

2. The present report, in conjunction with previous submissions to the Security Council pursuant to resolution 1534 (2004), provides an overview of the Tribunal’s progress to date in implementing the completion strategy, which continues to be updated and developed since 2003.¹

3. As at 5 November 2014, the Tribunal had completed its responsibilities with respect to the substantive cases at the trial level for all 93 accused indicted by the Tribunal. This includes 55 first-instance judgements involving 75 accused, 10 referrals to national jurisdictions (4 apprehended accused and 6 fugitive cases), 3 top priority fugitives whose cases have been transferred to the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (“the Residual Mechanism”), 2 withdrawn indictments and 3 indictees who died prior to or in the course of trial. Appellate proceedings have been concluded in respect of 55 persons. Despite significant progress during the reporting period, owing to residual delays from previous reporting periods as described herein, the sole remaining appeal in the *Nyiramasuhuko et al. (“Butare”)* case is projected to be completed not before August 2015.

4. To date, nine of the accused indicted by the Tribunal for their participation in the genocide in Rwanda remain at large. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), the responsibility for the tracking and trials of all nine of these fugitives remains with the Republic of Rwanda and the Residual Mechanism. The Residual Mechanism will retain jurisdiction over three of those indictees: Augustin Bizimana, Félicien Kabuga and Protais Mpiranya. Previously completed preservation of evidence proceedings will help ensure smooth trials of these three indictees who will be tried before the Residual Mechanism upon their arrest. The cases of the remaining six fugitives have been referred to Rwanda; the Residual Mechanism will continue to assist with tracking efforts with respect to these fugitives.

5. The transition to the Residual Mechanism and plans for closure of the Tribunal are close to completion. Most judicial and prosecutorial functions have already been handed over to the Residual Mechanism, and during the reporting period the Residual Mechanism continued to put into place arrangements for self-administration, with the Tribunal and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia providing assistance as necessary, while the handing over of the functions is being done on a continuous basis.

¹ See the reports submitted to the United Nations on 14 July 2003 and 29 September 2003, in connection with General Assembly resolution 57/289 (2003) and the Tribunal’s request to increase the number of ad litem judges sitting “at any one time”. Completion strategy reports were submitted to the President of the Security Council on 30 April 2004, 19 November 2004, 23 May 2005, 30 November 2005, 29 May 2006, 8 December 2006, 31 May 2007, 20 November 2007, 13 May 2008, 21 November 2008, 14 May 2009, 9 November 2009, 25 May 2010, 1 November 2010, 12 May 2011, 4 November 2011, 11 May 2012, 5 November 2012, 10 May 2013, 5 November 2013 and 5 May 2014.

I. Activities in Chambers

A. Activities at first instance

6. The present report covers the period from 6 May to 5 November 2014. With the substantive work at the trial level now complete, the Tribunal remains with three contempt of court/false testimony cases where orders in lieu of indictments were confirmed before 1 July 2012. In all three cases the accused remain at large.

7. The major challenge for the coming months remains the continued preparation of archives for the handover to the Residual Mechanism. Despite persistent challenges as described herein, this report shows that the Tribunal continues to make progress in the preparation of its records for transfer to the Residual Mechanism and remains with only one appeal case, expected to be completed in 2015, and in the continuation of the transition to the Residual Mechanism.

1. Judgements (annex I)

8. The work at the trial level is complete. The final list of the Tribunal first instance judgements is contained in annex I to the present report.

2. Referrals pursuant to rule 11 bis (annex II)

9. The monitoring of all referred cases now falls under the jurisdiction of the Residual Mechanism. As is shown on the chart annexed to this report, four cases of accused indicted by the Tribunal who are in custody have been referred to national jurisdictions. The two cases referred to France are currently being monitored by a Tribunal Appeals Chamber staff member who provides reports to the Residual Mechanism President. The two cases referred to Rwanda were monitored on an interim basis by staff members from the Tribunal, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Residual Mechanism Registries. During the reporting period, the monitoring was done by a representative from an international body with the assistance of the Residual Mechanism Registry. The Prosecutor also continues to monitor all of these cases closely through an independent monitor. The monitoring reports for all four accused transferred to national jurisdictions are available on the Residual Mechanism website. Details on all monitoring activities are available in the Residual Mechanism progress report.

3. Other work in the Trial Chamber

Office of the President

10. In his double-hatted role as the duty judge for the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism, the President rendered orders and decisions on witness protection matters and requests for the disclosure of evidence and remains seized of one confidential matter. The President further rendered two decisions denying requests for the initiation of contempt proceedings arising from the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia *Karadžić* case.

11. During the reporting period, the President's Office met with, and will continue to work closely with, the Tribunal Archives Unit to ensure a smooth transition of all Tribunal Trial Chamber and Office of the President records to the Residual Mechanism. The President also continues his joint efforts with the Registrar to

relocate the acquitted and released convicted persons who remain in the United Republic of Tanzania, as detailed below (sect. II.D).

12. The President remains involved in discussions on possible solutions to the issue of reparations for victims of international crimes committed during the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda, during which Hutu and others who opposed the genocide were also killed. During the reporting period, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) completed the assessment study that identified options for reparations for victims and survivors and described in concrete and operational terms how these options could be developed, established and implemented in the Rwandan context, including how they could be funded. IOM submitted a draft of the assessment study report to the Government of Rwanda, and the final report is expected to be issued in the coming months. Once the final report has been issued, it shall be disseminated to relevant stakeholders and follow-up activities will be planned.

4. Status of fugitives (annex III)

13. As at 5 November 2014, nine fugitives indicted by the Tribunal remained at large. However, none remained within the Tribunal's purview of responsibility, since six of the nine cases have been referred to Rwanda, and the remaining three top priority fugitives will be tried by the Residual Mechanism.

B. Activities at the Appeals Chamber (annex IV)

14. As at 5 November 2014, appellate proceedings had been concluded in respect of 55 persons. Only the *Butare* case, concerning six persons, remains before the Appeals Chamber.

15. During the reporting period, the Appeals Chamber was engaged in judgement deliberations and drafting in four cases concerning five persons and prepared for and held appeal hearings in two additional cases involving two persons. The Appeals Chamber also dealt with pre-appeal matters and preparations for an appeal hearing in the last case involving six persons. In accordance with its projections, the Appeals Chamber delivered two judgements concerning four persons, and it heard appeals in three cases concerning four persons. It also rendered 24 pre-appeal orders and decisions.

16. The remaining appeal judgement concerning six persons is projected to be completed not before August 2015.

Pending appeal from judgement: one case

17. The trial judgement in the *Butare* case was rendered on 24 June 2011 and issued in writing on 14 July 2011. All seven parties (the six convicted persons and the Prosecution) appealed. Following translation and briefing delays, which were outlined in previous reports, the briefing of the appeal submissions in this case was completed in October 2013. Considering the scope and complexity of the appeals, the departure of experienced staff, the need to rule on the very voluminous and complex pre-appeal litigation that includes 18 pending motions for admission of additional evidence prior to the appeal hearing, and the judges' projected workload, the hearing of the appeals in this case is now foreseen to be held in March 2015.

Nonetheless, the projection of delivery of the appeal judgement not before August 2015 remains unchanged.

II. Measures implementing the completion strategy

18. The following section supplements prior reports and highlights essential elements of the efforts of the Tribunal to comply with its completion strategy.

A. Judicial calendar and management of proceedings

19. The Tribunal completed all trial work as projected, before the end of 2012. The Appeals Chamber has completed all of its work with the exception of the *Butare* appeal, for which judgement delivery remains expected not before August 2015.

20. During the reporting period, the President and the Registrar remained in contact with the Presiding Judge on the *Butare* appeal. The Presiding Judge indicated that the complexity of the appeal case, the number of pre-appeal motions filed by the parties, the departure of experienced staff members and translation delays continue to impact the timeline for the completion of this case. The Tribunal, after a request from the Presiding Judge, authorized the addition of several experienced legal officers to assist the *Butare* drafting team to help prevent the case from incurring further delays. However, despite its best efforts, owing to the need to rule on numerous complex motions prior to the appeal hearing as well as the other judicial workload, the Presiding Judge has indicated that the appeals hearing is now projected to be held in March 2015. The delivery of the appeal judgement remains expected not before August 2015. The President and the Registrar closely follow the progress being made in the *Butare* case and will continue to work with the Presiding Judge to avoid any further delays.

21. The Tribunal continues to make progress toward completing its mandate. As detailed below in section III, all organs are working diligently to facilitate the closing of the Tribunal and the transition to the Residual Mechanism.

B. Judges and staff management

1. Judges

22. Currently 12 permanent judges are working in the Appeals Chamber and one ad litem judge (the President) is working in the Trial Chamber of the Tribunal.

23. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2080 (2012) of 12 December 2012, the terms of office for Judges Mehmet Güney (Turkey), Arlette Ramaroson (Madagascar), Andrézia Vaz (Senegal), Khalida Rachid Khan (Pakistan) and Bakhtiyar Tuzmukhamedov (Russian Federation), permanent judges of the Tribunal and members of the Appeals Chamber, will expire on 31 December 2014. In line with article 13 (3) of the statute of the Tribunal as amended by Security Council resolution 1878 (2009), the terms of office of the judges redeployed from the Trial Chambers of the Tribunal to the Appeals Chamber automatically become the same as the term of the judges serving in the Appeals Chamber. Therefore, the term of office of Judge

William H. Sekule (United Republic of Tanzania), who was redeployed to the Appeals Chamber on 10 March 2013, also expires on 31 December 2014.

24. On 11 September 2013, Mandiaye Niang (Senegal) was also appointed as permanent judge of the Tribunal in accordance with article 12 bis, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Tribunal, to serve the remainder of the term of office of Judge Vaz following her resignation from the Tribunal. Upon taking office, Judge Niang was assigned to the Appeals Chamber, where he has filled the seat vacated by Judge Vaz. Judge Niang's term of office therefore also expires on 31 December 2014.

25. As explained throughout this report, the Tribunal has completed all cases on appeal with the exception of the *Butare* case, which is scheduled to be delivered not before August 2015. Considering the projection date for the delivery of the *Butare* judgement and their involvement in cases before the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda has requested an extension of the terms of office until 31 December 2015 or until the completion of the cases to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner, for Judge Ramaroson, Judge Khan, Judge Tuzmukhamedov and Judge Niang.

26. An extension of the terms of office until 31 July 2015, or until the completion of the cases to which they are or will be assigned, if sooner, was similarly sought for Judge Sekule and Judge Güney, who sit on International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia cases that will continue into 2015.

27. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 2054 (2012) adopted on 29 June 2012, the term of office for Judge Vagn Joensen (Denmark) will expire on 31 December 2014. Considering that the Tribunal will close after the completion of the *Butare* appeal and considering the need for Judge Joensen to continue his function as trial judge and President of the Tribunal, an extension of the term of office until 31 December 2015, or until the closure of the Tribunal, if sooner, was requested for Judge Joensen.

28. The Tribunal remains grateful to the General Assembly and the Security Council for their continued efforts towards ensuring the successful completion of the Tribunal. The Tribunal once again requests the support from the Security Council with respect to the extensions of the term of offices for the aforementioned judges, which are necessary so that the Tribunal can meet the goals of its completion strategy.

2. Staff management and budget

29. As more of the workload was completed during the period under review, the Tribunal continued to simultaneously implement the downsizing process that was developed in 2007 in close consultation with the staff association, and began in 2008 and 2009 to enable management to decide who will leave and when, depending on the outcome of fair and transparent retention processes. During the biennium 2014-2015, the Tribunal envisages the abolition of 321 posts, representing 77 per cent of the authorized 416 posts for the period 2012-2013. The Tribunal continues to employ the downsizing mechanism.

30. At this stage of the Tribunal's operations, one of the biggest human resources challenges is to provide adequate support to staff during the downsizing process in their transition from the Tribunal to other careers. Additionally, it remains a huge challenge to continue motivating the staff in order to successfully complete the

remaining mandate of the Tribunal. The lack of a structured and sustainable arrangement for the Secretariat to integrate Tribunal staff into the wider United Nations workforce, despite their experience and qualifications, impacts on our ability to persuade those relatively few remaining staff required to stay on until the completion of the mandate. The second major challenge is that the Tribunal is unable to find suitable replacements for the experienced staff that it is continuously losing. Its inability to offer fixed-term contracts of less than one year forces the Tribunal to recruit using temporary job openings that United Nations staff members with the relevant United Nations experience are not willing to accept, as that would require giving up their existing fixed-term contracts. It is also difficult to retain staff members who are on temporary employment, as they are constantly looking for more permanent positions elsewhere. The Tribunal will continue to explore with the Office of Human Resources Management the possibility of granting additional flexibility measures within the United Nations staff rules and regulations, such as lateral transfer depending on skills and qualifications of the Tribunal's staff members, to assist in meeting these challenges to prevent any further delay in the completion of the mandate of the Tribunal.

C. Work of the Office of the Prosecutor

31. During the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor focused its work on the completion of the remaining appeals, supporting the monitoring of cases referred to national jurisdictions for trial, multiple transitional dispositions aimed at ensuring a smooth and effective transfer of functions to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism, the preparation of materials for archiving, and diverse activities for the Prosecutor's closing report to the Secretary-General. The Office of the Prosecutor has further been engaged in the preparation of the seventh Colloquium of International Prosecutors, to be held in the framework of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Tribunal, as well as other essential legacy projects initiated over the years.

1. Workload

32. The Appeals and Legal Advisory Division continued litigating 23 appeals motions arising from 7 cases. The Appeals Chamber delivered its judgement in three cases: *Édouard Karemera and Matthieu Ngirumpatse*; *Ildéphonse Nizeyimana*; and *Callixte Nzabonimana*. The Appeals Chamber affirmed Karemera's, Ngirumpatse's and Nzabonimana's sentences of life imprisonment and reduced Nizeyimana's sentence to a term of 35 years of imprisonment. The judgements delivered by the Appeals Chamber bring the total number of appeal judgements rendered by the Tribunal to 44, disposing of appeals concerning 55 persons. The remaining caseload of the Tribunal Appeals Chamber consists of the *Butare* case, which, as previously reported herein, concerns six persons.

33. While the appeals remain pending, motions continue to be filed. Since May 2014, for instance, the six-accused appeal in the *Butare* case has generated approximately 35 defence and prosecution filings on a range of substantive legal and procedural issues. The workload has recently increased by motions to present additional evidence pursuant to rule 115 of the Tribunal Rules of Procedure and Evidence and, particularly, by an application filed by Sylvain Nsabimana requesting his appeal case to be severed. The Appeals and Legal Advisory Division also

continued to review its disclosure obligation pursuant to Rule 68 of the Tribunal Rules of Procedure and Evidence. In addition, during the reporting period, the Division continued to respond to various post-referral filings by Bernard Munyagishari and Jean Uwinkindi, seeking revocation or reconsideration of the referral of their cases to Rwanda for trial. To date, the President of the Residual Mechanism has denied all requests for revocation and no additional requests remain pending at this time.

34. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), the Office of the Prosecutor continued to gear its activities to ensure an effective closure of the Tribunal at the end of its mandate by focusing on transitional activities to ensure a smooth transfer of functions to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism. In this context, the Office provided administrative and other essential support to the Residual Mechanism on a double-hatting basis as the Residual Mechanism supports itself in its various administrative and case-related functions.

35. The Information and Evidence Support Section has continued to provide substantial support to the Appeals and Legal Advisory Division in complying with the Office of the Prosecutor's ongoing disclosure obligations pursuant to Rule 68 of the Tribunal Rules of Procedure and Evidence. In this context and in view of ensuring the smooth transition of functions to the Residual Mechanism pursuant to Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), the Division and the Information and Evidence Support Section jointly continued a comprehensive review of cases that have gone to final judgement to identify any potentially exculpatory material that has not yet been disclosed. Records of all past disclosures continue to be compiled into a master database for handover to the Residual Mechanism. Updated searches of the evidence database of the Office of the Prosecutor are currently being performed to update all disclosure obligations.

36. During the reporting period, the Information and Evidence Support Section continued to transfer supplementary records from prosecutions and investigations to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism. An additional evidence collection comprising 625 boxes (94.45 linear metres) was transferred to the Residual Mechanism Office of the Prosecutor. The processing of Prosecutorial records also continued alongside the appraisal and security classification of all records of the Office of the Prosecutor. That involves the identification, appraisal and assignment of classification levels to records of the Office of the Prosecutor with different document collections in the Zy database for access purposes. So far, over 70,500 records have been appraised and classified in this ongoing project. The next transfer will cover investigation records and those of multi-accused cases, including the Government II and Military II cases. During the reporting period, the Section also focused on compiling active documentary evidence and other related databases to be transferred at the end of the mandate of the Tribunal. The Section continued providing regular support to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal and the Office of the Prosecutor of the Residual Mechanism in terms of system and software operations and research and analysis of foreign legal cooperation requests.

37. During the reporting period, the Office of the Prosecutor focused on capacity-building by intensifying the international dissemination of its best practices manual on the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence, a copy of

which is available on the Tribunal website. Other ongoing legacy initiatives include projects related to recording the course of events of the 1994 Rwandan genocide on the basis of facts established by the Tribunal judicial processes and challenges regarding the referral of cases to national jurisdictions under rule 11 bis of the Tribunal Rules of Procedure and Evidence. Multiple activities were also undertaken to prepare the seventh Colloquium of International Prosecutors, to be held in Arusha from 4 to 6 November 2014.

2. Cooperation of the Office of the Prosecutor with Member States

38. Member States have continued to intensify their cooperation with the objective of apprehending and bringing to trial, within their national jurisdictions, the Rwandan suspects appearing on the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) list of wanted fugitives. In a double-hatting capacity, the Office of the Prosecutor continued to strengthen its cooperation with diverse States, States' organizations such as INTERPOL, and INTERPOL national offices, including Rwanda and other countries of the Great Lakes region and the East African region. In that context, the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal provided essential support to the Residual Mechanism on a double-hatting capacity as the Residual Mechanism gradually assumes responsibility for the servicing of foreign requests for assistance and supports itself in its various other cooperation functions with Member States.

3. Staffing

39. With the anticipated return of additional judgements and the completion of other core work, such as rule 11 bis litigation and disclosure updates, an initial reduction in current staff levels of the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal staffing is anticipated effective 31 October 2014, to be followed by a larger reduction on 31 December 2014, when additional appeals are completed. Depending on the expected date of delivery of the Appeals Chamber judgement in the *Butare* case, the Prosecutor anticipates closing the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal and shifting any remaining functions to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Residual Mechanism, either as a core activity or through the double-hatting of functions.

D. Work of the Office of the Registrar

40. During the reporting period, the Office of the Registrar continued to provide administrative and logistical support to both the Chambers and the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal and assisted members of the Defence Counsel teams attached to the appeal cases that remained pending during the reporting period, including the appeals in the now completed cases of Augustin Bizimungu, Édouard Karemera and Mathieu Ndirumapatse, Callixte Nzabonimana, and Ildéphonse Nizeyimana, as well as the pending *Butare* appeal case. Support included human resources management, court management, finance, general services and other administrative services. The Office of the Registrar also continued to be the face of, as well as the entry point to, the Tribunal. While providing some administrative support to the Residual Mechanism, including in areas of security, health care, finance and general services, the Office of the Registrar also continued with the downsizing of the Tribunal to prepare for its closure and liquidation in 2015. The Office of the Registrar also continued its efforts to relocate the acquitted persons

and those released in the United Republic of Tanzania and to settle them outside the country. One of those efforts, namely, to relocate one of the acquitted persons to Belgium, was successful during the period under review and the person has already resettled in that country.

41. Through its Languages Support Section, the Office of the Registrar continued to provide interpretation and translation services to the Appeals Chamber, the Office of the Prosecutor and defence teams in ongoing appeals, including the recently completed appeals in four cases. That involved the translation of all documents required for judicial processes, including those designated as necessary to ensure that fair trial rights of the accused are observed. The section also translated and will continue to translate some of the judicial documents, for archiving purposes, until soon after the time projected for the delivery of the *Butare* appeal judgement in 2015. This includes the translation of final judgements so that they are available in Kinyarwanda, English and French as part of the archives materials that will be managed by the Residual Mechanism. The Language Services Section continued to provide assistance to the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism in the translation of judicial filings and official documents, in spite of the large number of Tribunal appeals-related documents and appeals judgements that are being translated. The Section also continued to provide interpretation services to both the Tribunal and the Residual Mechanism for appeals hearings and judgement delivery sessions on occasions when the Appeals Chamber judges visited Arusha for such hearings and judgement delivery.

42. During the reporting period, the Judicial and Legal Affairs Section continued its activities with respect to court management, defence counsel and detention management, and assisting the acquitted persons and those released in Arusha after completing their sentences, and witnesses and victims support in respect of ongoing Tribunal cases. In particular, the Judicial and Legal Affairs Section assisted the Appeals Chamber with the delivery of the appeals judgments in four cases, namely, in the *Bizimungu* case on 30 June 2014 and in the *Karemera & Ngirumpatse, Nizeyimana* and *Nzabonimana* cases on 29 September 2014. On 9 May 2014, Innocent Sagahutu was granted early release and moved to a Tribunal safe house, bringing the total number of individuals at the safe house to 12. On 21 September 2014, Augustin Ndindiliyimana left the United Republic of Tanzania for Belgium after he was successfully relocated, bringing the number of acquitted and released persons down to 11.

1. Activities of the Division of Administrative Support Services

43. The Division of Administrative Support Services continued to provide administrative support to the Tribunal and, in conjunction with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, to provide some services to the Residual Mechanism. The following activities took place during the reporting period with respect to the Tribunal downsizing.

44. The Human Resources and Planning Section continued to administer staff entitlements and offer training and counselling to staff members. The Section continuously reviews and streamlines the separation process in order to quicken receipt of end-of-service benefits to separating staff members. The Career Resource Centre also continued to provide training on preparation of curricula vitae, the use of the United Nations Inspira recruitment system, and preparation for interviews, as

well as to prepare the staff for the transition to other jobs, including self-employment, after leaving the Tribunal. It is worth noting that a good part of the function of the Human Resources and Planning Section involved increased activities relating to staff development and career support, staff separations, the administering of staff entitlements and the recruitment of staff members for the Tribunal.

45. The Security and Safety Section continued to support the Tribunal to ensure the safety and security of its staff, premises, assets and operations through the implementation of United Nations Security Management System policies. Close collaboration with host Government authorities in Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania continued to be promoted, with the view of addressing the increasing perceived security threats in the region. The Security and Safety Section continued to monitor evolving security trends and to ensure that appropriate measures were in place to mitigate threats. The Section continued to provide security to Residual Mechanism staff members and property, and to contribute to planning activities for the Residual Mechanism's new premises.

46. The General Services Support Section continued with the services already provided at a much scaled-down rate. The Section recorded an increase in the workload on the disposal of assets that are no longer required. The Assets Management Unit was strengthened to help accelerate the disposal of assets. Efforts to scale down the provision of services in-house continued, such as the provision of transport to staff members to the airport, owing to a reduction in the number of vehicles and man power. The rationalization of office space is an ongoing process, as staff members continue to separate. A number of offices formerly occupied by Tribunal staff were returned to the Arusha International Conference Centre, in the light of the staffing reductions. The writing off of surplus items as part of the liquidation plan continued in earnest. Donations of equipment to local schools and municipal authorities were also made. In an effort to increase the Residual Mechanism capacity for enforcement of sentences, the Registry, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme in Senegal, is working on the design and cost estimates for the refurbishment of cells in a prison in Senegal to potentially house persons convicted by the Tribunal.

47. The Finance and Budget Section continued to prepare payments for staff, separating staff, non-staff (judges) and vendors while monitoring the rational use of funds in accordance with the approved budget. The Section has been leading the Tribunal's preparation for the implementation of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), with particular emphasis on the review of property, plant and equipment, outstanding receivables and liabilities and the management of obligations.

48. The Information Technology Services Section continued to support the downsizing activities and strengthen information and technology infrastructure and processes in a new security communication network for use in emergency situations by all United Nations agencies in the Arusha/Moshi region. The Section also played a role in the development of the Tribunal legacy website, which was launched in Arusha at the Tribunal commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Rwandan genocide.

49. The Health Services Unit continued to provide basic and specialized health services to its clients, including the Tribunal and Residual Mechanism staff members and their dependants, detainees, released and acquitted persons, witnesses

and victims, interns and visitors, and non-United Nations staff such as contractors, labourers and cleaners. Hospitalization is outsourced to hospitals in Arusha and the relevant authorized places for medical evacuation.

50. All services of the Division of Administrative Support Services described above are projected to remain the responsibility of the Tribunal until its closure upon delivery of the *Butare* judgement in 2015. From October 2015, only 95 staff members will remain in the Registry, and they will focus on the liquidation and disposal of remaining Tribunal assets, including the residual administrative functions such as dismantling of temporary office structures and pre-fabricated facilities and storage containers; the repair and handing over of the rented premises back to the landlord; records disposition; the disposing of the Tribunal furniture, equipment and supplies; and the settling of outstanding obligations, payables and recovering amounts owed to the Tribunal by staff members and other parties. The Residual Mechanism has agreed to provide administrative support to the Tribunal liquidation team for the duration of three months, from October to December 2015.

2. Cooperation between the Tribunal and Member States

51. The Office of the Registrar continued to act as the diplomatic arm of the Tribunal and the channel of communication between the Tribunal and the international community. As such, the Office maintained high-level diplomatic contacts with Member States, international organizations and non-government organizations. During the reporting period, the Office of the Registrar transmitted 88 notes verbales and other correspondence related to the operations of the Tribunal, in particular, to secure support and cooperation from Member States.

52. The continued and enhanced cooperation of Member States in certain areas has enabled the Tribunal to successfully complete a greater number of tasks that will remain in its mandate. In addition to focusing on ongoing cases, cooperation also included requests for assistance in finding the solution to the difficult challenge of relocating acquitted and released persons who still remain in Arusha because they cannot leave and go anywhere else. In spite of the two Security Council resolutions calling upon Member States to assist, that assistance has been extremely slow. Since the adoption of those Security Council resolutions, only one Member State, Belgium, has offered such assistance. During September 2014, Belgium granted a family reunion visa to one acquitted person, General Augustin Ndindiliyimana, and allowed him to immediately move to Belgium. To date, eight acquitted and three released persons remain in Arusha. The Tribunal hopes that with similar assistance from other Member States the Tribunal will be able to find places to relocate the other acquitted and released persons still residing in Arusha. The fact that article 28 of the statute of the Tribunal does not oblige Member States to cooperate in matters of relocation has not assisted the Tribunal. The Tribunal continues to redouble its relocation efforts, in terms of the strategic plan that was formulated and submitted by the Registrar to the Security Council's Informal Working Group on International Tribunals on 30 May 2013, and was explained in the President's six-monthly report to the Security Council in June 2014 (S/2014/343) and in the Tribunal's nineteenth annual report (A/69/206-S/2014/546).

53. Since the last report and consistent with the strategic plan, the President and the Registrar have made concerted efforts to relocate the acquitted and released persons outside of the United Republic of Tanzania, but with very little success. The

President and the Registrar met with representatives from various African and European countries during meetings in New York, and the Registrar visited four countries in Africa, three countries in Europe and one in Latin America to request Member States assistance with the relocation of the acquitted and released persons. During the said missions, the President and the Registrar briefed the Member States on the serious challenges facing the Tribunal in terms of relocation, outlined the strategic plan and appealed to each to accept the relocation of one or two acquitted or released persons to resettle in its territory and to consider using its good offices to support the efforts of the Tribunal on this issue.

54. In the meantime, those 11 individuals remain in the territory of the United Republic of Tanzania without identity documents, proper immigration status and any means of survival. In the light of the imminent closure of the Tribunal and the insufficient level of voluntary cooperation from Member States, the Tribunal once again calls upon the urgent assistance of the Security Council to find a sustainable solution to this issue.

3. Outreach and capacity-building

55. During the reporting period, the Tribunal continued to implement major outreach programmes. In this task the Tribunal offices in Arusha, the Information and Documentation Centre in Kigali (“Umusanzu”) and the 10 additional provincial mini-information centres located across Rwanda continued to play a key role in information dissemination and improved communication and access to the jurisprudence of the Tribunal and other legal materials. The information dissemination efforts of the Tribunal have proved to be a great success in many respects. In Rwanda, the information centres were visited daily by members of the Rwandan judiciary, students and academics, researchers and the public, who were provided with informative materials and had access to briefings, training, library services, video screenings and the Internet. The Arusha office attracted a total number of 437 visitors including 8 VIPs; the Kigali Umusanzu Information Centre received almost 42,000 visitors; and the Tribunal provincial mini-information centres attracted approximately 23,000 visitors. These visitors included high-level United Nations and government officials, academics, civil society members, non-governmental organizations and the general public.

56. The Tribunal also continued to disseminate information to all national, regional and international stakeholders. More than 4,400 copies of the Tribunal’s cartoon book “100 Days: In the Land of a Thousand Hills”, which informs and teaches the youth about genocide, its causes and dynamics and in particular the Rwandan genocide and the concept of “never again” becoming a reality, were distributed in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The above activities form part of a youth sensitization project of the Tribunal that was initially funded by Germany and supported by the United Nations Office at Nairobi and included an essay writing and drawing competition involving more than 100 schools in the Great Lakes region.

57. During the reporting period, the Tribunal Outreach Team in Kigali also engaged in several outreach activities. The Team continued countrywide implementation of the genocide awareness-raising workshops funded by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, covering nine secondary schools and two demobilization, solidarity and reintegration camps in six

districts in Rwanda. Some 15,800 students, teachers and ex-combatants participated in the programme.

58. From 31 August to 5 November 2014, the Tribunal's External Relations and Communication Unit engaged in a vast media campaign in organizing special media outreach events in Nairobi and Kampala, involving the local and regional media to raise awareness on the work of the Tribunal in the region. Similar events, including an exhibition, which coincided with UN Week, were organized in Dar es Salaam from 20 October to 25 October 2014.

59. During the first week of November 2014, the Tribunal organized a number of events that involved some conferences and exhibitions to commemorate its twentieth anniversary. These were attended by representatives of Member States, diplomats, academics, journalists, government officials and several other local and international stakeholders who discussed the mandate of the Tribunal to prosecute those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in Rwanda and its role in the global context of promoting international criminal justice, as well as the challenges faced and achievements registered and lessons learned.

60. The Tribunal also provided resource persons in support of the knowledge-sharing project of the Rwandan judiciary aimed at enhancing its capacity. This cooperation aims at providing the Rwandan judiciary with the necessary tools for successfully managing cases involving international crimes, including cases that have been referred to Rwanda by the Tribunal for trial. The training was organized in areas such as modes of liability in international law and elements of international crimes, evidence and information management. An example of the initiatives that the Tribunal conducted is online legal research training for law students and lecturers from the Law Faculty of the Kigali Independent University and members of the Rwandan Institute of Legal Practice and Development. The Tribunal also continued its youth outreach by collaborating in the planning and hosting of the annual all-Africa International Humanitarian Law Moot Court Competition, which is run by the International Committee of the Red Cross and scheduled for the last week of November 2014.

III. Transition to the Residual Mechanism

61. In compliance with Security Council resolutions 2054 (2012) and 2080 (2012), this section details the efforts made during the reporting period towards the transition to the Residual Mechanism, including projections, with projected dates, where possible, for the handover of functions.

A. Judicial functions

62. Security Council resolution 1966 (2010) and the transitional arrangements annexed thereto mandates a coordinated transition of judicial functions to the Residual Mechanism on 1 July 2012 or as soon thereafter as possible.

63. Pursuant to article 2 of the transitional arrangements, any appeals filed with respect to Tribunal decisions or judgements after 1 July 2012 fall under the responsibility of the Residual Mechanism. As a result, the Residual Mechanism has competence over one appeal from a Tribunal judgement, in the *Ngirabatware* case.

The oral hearing in this case took place on 29 September 2014 and the judgement is expected to be delivered before the end of the year. In accordance with its statute and transitional arrangements, the Residual Mechanism is now also responsible for requests for review of Tribunal judgements, trials for contempt of court or false testimony where the indictment is confirmed on or after 1 July 2012, and for the trials of three of the remaining Tribunal fugitives once arrested.

64. The duty judge of the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism (double-hatted Tribunal President Vagn Joensen) has already handled several motions with respect to the three Residual Mechanism fugitive cases and in May 2013, at the request of the Prosecutor, Judge Joensen vacated the Tribunal warrants for the arrest of Charles Sikubwabo, Ryandikayo, Ladislav Ntaganzwa, Phénéas Munyarugarama, Fulgence Kayishema and Aloys Ndimbati, replacing them with Residual Mechanism warrants for their arrest and transfer to the Rwandan authorities. These warrants and orders are public and are addressed to all Member States of the United Nations. Member States are obliged under article 28 of the statute of the Residual Mechanism to comply with these requests without undue delay. Further details of the work of the Arusha duty judge are provided in the Mechanism's progress report. Supervision of the enforcement of sentences has also already been handed over to the Residual Mechanism President.

65. The Residual Mechanism has also been handling numerous requests for assistance from national authorities and other motions stemming from Tribunal trials and appeals. The Residual Mechanism rendered orders and decisions on post-appeal requests for the initiation of proceedings for contempt and assignment of counsel, disclosure of evidence, variation of protective measures, various appeal motions from the *Ngirabatware* case and other confidential matters.

B. Office of the President

66. Pursuant to article 6 of its statute, the Residual Mechanism is responsible for issues related to cases referred by the Tribunal to national courts, such as the monitoring of cases (with the assistance of international or regional organizations or bodies) and consideration of revocation. The Residual Mechanism was already handling the administration of monitoring the two Tribunal cases referred to France, as well as the *Uwinkindi* case in Rwanda, and since 1 January 2014, the administrative function of monitoring the other case referred to Rwanda (*Munyagishari*) has now also been fully transferred to the Residual Mechanism. Tribunal staff continue to assist the Mechanism as interim monitors pending finalization of the Residual Mechanism's arrangements with an international body to monitor all of the referred cases.

67. As described in section II.D.1 above, on cooperation with Member States, the Tribunal continues to work hard to relocate individuals acquitted and those persons who have completed their sentences in the United Republic of Tanzania in order that they may resume their lives. The United Republic of Tanzania has been most gracious in allowing these individuals to remain in Arusha under the protection of the Tribunal while it seeks their relocation to third countries. For as long as such persons remain in the United Republic of Tanzania under the care of the Tribunal, the Tribunal will also consider it incumbent to find countries to which to relocate these persons. In this respect, and in order to complement the efforts that have been

undertaken by the President and the Registrar in the light of the imminent closure of the Tribunal, the President and Registrar of the Residual Mechanism have offered to assist with diplomatic efforts to relocate these persons with the hope that all relocation can be concluded before the Tribunal closes.

C. Registry

68. Most functions earmarked in Security Council resolution 1966 (2010) for transfer to the Arusha branch of the Residual Mechanism, including the enforcement of sentences, assistance to national authorities and the protection of witnesses in completed cases, were immediately transferred to the Residual Mechanism upon the coming into existence of that branch of the Residual Mechanism on 1 July 2012. In view of the fact that the Tribunal is still in the process of completing its mandate, it was understood that other functions would be transferred gradually to the Residual Mechanism once they were no longer critical for the completion of the work of the Tribunal. These include the transfer to the Mechanism of Tribunal records with long-term or permanent retention value for management by the Residual Mechanism's Tribunal branch and the provision of health services and security and other support services. However, with regard to the preparation of the records of the Tribunal and transferring them to the Residual Mechanism for management, the Registry wishes to report that significant progress was made and that more records were transferred to the Residual Mechanism during the period under review.

69. The budget for the biennium 2014-2015 was approved by the General Assembly based upon projections in the May and November 2013 Tribunal completion strategy reports. The determination of resource requirements followed in-depth consultations among officials from the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Tribunal and the Residual Mechanism in order to ensure that resource requirements of the two Tribunals and the Residual Mechanism are well harmonized to avoid duplications, enhance consistency and promote complementarities. The Tribunal is grateful to Member States for agreeing to provide the resources necessary for the completion of its mandate.

70. By agreement between the Tribunal and the Residual Mechanism, the responsibility for relocating the acquitted persons and the provision of services to them will transfer to the Residual Mechanism on 1 January 2015, although certain administrative and logistical services will still be provided by Tribunal staff.

D. Office of the Prosecutor

71. A number of designated professional staff of the Tribunal continued double-hatting for activities related to the Residual Mechanism in order to gradually make it fully operational. In this context, Tribunal staff mainly double-hatted to support the Office of the Prosecutor of the Residual Mechanism tracking operations, international cooperation, mutual legal assistance and the monitoring of cases transferred to national jurisdictions, the management of the records of the Office of the Prosecutor and the eventual preservation of damaged archives, the work within the immediate office of the Prosecutor, and the handling of appeals before the Residual Mechanism. The Appeals and Legal Advisory Division of the Tribunal, for example, continued providing substantial support to the ad hoc Residual Mechanism

team prosecuting the *Ngirabatware* appeal and related litigation. An ad hoc team of Residual Mechanism staff continued assuming primary responsibility for defending the *Ngirabatware* trial judgement on appeal.

72. While staff of the Residual Mechanism already have access to the relevant records of the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal, the archives of the Office continued to be gradually transferred to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Residual Mechanism, where they are expected to be secured upon completion of all Tribunal appeals and related litigation. In the meantime, as the archives of the Residual Mechanism systematically continue to be fully established, materials no longer in active use continue to be compiled and transferred on an ongoing basis and Tribunal staff continues to double-hat. The processing of Prosecutorial records continued alongside the appraisal and security classification of all records of the Office of the Prosecutor. That involves the identification, appraisal and assigning of classification levels to records of the Office of the Prosecutor with different document collections in the Zy database for access purposes. As a function of paramount importance, coordination and interactive cooperation with the international tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda continued to ensure that the Residual Mechanism operates smoothly despite its current limited resources.

E. Archives

73. The preparation of the Tribunal records with long-term to permanent value and their transfer to the Residual Mechanism for management remains one of the critical functions of the Tribunal. The Archiving Project can report significant progress in this area, which is due in part to significant streamlining of policy and procedure with respect to preparing records for transfer. During the period under review, the Office of the Registrar further streamlined the work processes relating to the preparation of the records and removed redundancies that slowed down the process. The Tribunal also worked collaboratively with the Residual Mechanism to remove unnecessary processing steps that did not contribute to the integrity of records metadata. The strategic framework for physical, digital and audiovisual records was developed to identify key areas of the Records Retention and Disposition Project that needed to be emphasized and practical measures that needed to be taken to ensure that the Tribunal successfully completes the disposal of all its records before its closure.

Physical records (hard copy and physical audiovisual records)

74. As at 5 November 2014, the Project had transferred to the Residual Mechanism 1,097 linear metres of records out of an estimated total of 2,384 linear metres of physical records anticipated for transfer by September 2015.

75. The transfer projection reported in the May 2014 completion strategy report of 2,612 linear metres has dropped to 2,384 linear metres. This is a by-product of normal record-keeping practice as records due for destruction and non-record copies are identified. Numbers are expected to vary slightly into 2015 to account for the final appraisal of active records still in use and records that continue to be created due to the day-to-day active functions of the Tribunal. In addition to records transfer, more than 1,043 linear metres of records have been destroyed in keeping with their disposition.

76. Records inventory, appraisal and re-housing activities continue in all sections and units across the Tribunal. Judicial records relating to the *Butare* case were separated for transfer following the appeal judgement, while all other records were transferred or were scheduled for transfer. The processing and transfer of the judicial records has required substantial resources as that involves metadata clean-up and item-level verification of the physical records. All exhibits were re-housed and submitted for transfer, and 80 per cent of the documents in the case file were re-housed and are ready for transfer. However, those records are pending transfer to the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals, once it completes its own item-verification of the records. The processing and transfer of non-judicial records in individual offices are well under way and on target.

77. As reported in May 2014, all 44 containers housing inactive records have been emptied. The records were moved to the temporary archival facility and are now undergoing processing. Following the May 2014 completion strategy report, two additional containers were found on the Arusha International Conference Centre grounds, which contained records belonging to the Security and Safety Section and the Procurement Unit. Both containers have since been emptied and the Procurement records are now being processed while the Security records have been destroyed (none of which were of long-term value).

78. Despite vast challenges presented by the volume and nature of the records, as well as the fact that some of the records are still being created and actively used and therefore cannot yet be prepared, the Tribunal remains confident that the preparation and transfer of inactive records will be completed before closure, with minimal active records left for preparation and transfer to the Residual Mechanism during the liquidation phase.

79. The Tribunal continues to work collaboratively with the Residual Mechanism Archives and Records Section to ensure that transfers are carried out in the most efficient and practical manner possible.

Digital records

80. The appraisal of digital records and systems across the Tribunal continues. A digital records strategic framework has been completed, and proposed transfer methods for records and systems have been discussed with both the Residual Mechanism and the Information Technology Services Section of the Tribunal.

81. The e-mail capture project began in October 2014. The project captures both legacy and current e-mail accounts of staff members who played a significant role in the history of the Tribunal.

82. The maintenance and clean-up of the Tower Records and Information (TRIM) system continues. A total of 22 documents control assistants from the archiving project and 9 interns from the Office of the Prosecutor were trained in TRIM skills in June and July 2014, with certificates awarded to those who passed the test. This training was conducted in an effort to minimize errors and increase speed in processing records in the system. In addition to this, a number of steps have been taken to improve the functionality of the system, including the consolidation of TRIM servers from three servers to one server; the implementation of a back-up server to synchronize the production server for both the metadata (SQL databases) and the document stores; and the continued clean-up of the record metadata through the

review and verification of judicial records in TRIM. These actions were all recommendations of the December 2013 Information First consultant review of TRIM.

83. The project also continues to host the Residual Mechanism records in the Tribunal database and collaborates with the Residual Mechanism on changes and updates to the system to ensure smooth data entry and continued access to the records for both organizations.

Audiovisual redaction project

84. There has been a marked increase in momentum in the redaction of the trial proceedings over the past six months. In addition to the 3,000 hours of audio files already redacted, a revised minimum target of 6,000 hours each of redacted video files in three languages has been identified to be completed and handed over to the Residual Mechanism by 31 December 2014. As at 5 November 2014, that target had been exceeded and 6,134 hours each had been redacted. Extra work has already been assigned to the redaction teams.

85. The quality checking of the redacted files is ongoing, with 4,733 hours having been completed. In the final stage of the process, where all the languages for each video file are wrapped together, exported and archived, the output is slightly further behind, with 1,950 hours having been completed by 5 November 2014. There has been close monitoring and analysis of the team's weekly outputs, which has enabled the project's management to properly plan staff deployment at the three stages of the workflow. To this end, during the current reporting period, the number of redaction teams has been reduced from the original seven down to six and more recently to four. The extra resources from those reductions in terms of manpower have been assigned to the later stages. That will ensure that all the hours that have been redacted will have been quality checked, edited and archived by the time the project ends.

86. The increase in productivity that has been registered over the past few months can be attributed to a number of factors:

(a) Earlier in the year the workload was reprioritized to create a new list of files that included those of most interest to the general public and researchers. Many of those audiovisual files do not contain protected witnesses material and require less time to redact;

(b) The workflow for redaction and editing was assessed and it was found that efficiency could be increased with the introduction of new non-linear video editing software in the form of Final Cut Pro;

(c) A certified trainer was contracted to train all the staff in the audiovisual redaction project in the use of Final Cut Pro, eliminating some of the lengthy and superfluous steps that had previously been included in the workflow;

(d) A project manager dedicated to the audiovisual redaction project was hired in May 2014, enabling closer monitoring of the day-to-day performance of the redaction team. With the extra capacity at the supervisory level, challenges have been picked up earlier and addressed quickly, resulting in shorter down-time when problems occur.

87. It should be noted that resources are stretched to the maximum in order to ensure that the project goal of handing over 6,000 plus hours of redacted video material and 3,000 hours of redacted audio material on or by 31 December 2014 is

reached. However, the project's management is aware of the risks that may arise in the interim. Topmost of these is the probability of staff taking up new jobs ahead of the project's conclusion. The other major risk is the stability and security of the database and servers that carry the audiovisual files, and this is being addressed with the Information Technology Services Section. Some of the recorded gains have already been eroded by technical challenges in the recent weeks.

IV. Conclusion and updated prognosis regarding the implementation of the completion strategy

88. During the reporting period, judicial and legal activity continued to be focused on completing the remaining appeals and the transition to the Residual Mechanism, as all work at the trial level, referral applications and evidence preservation was completed prior to this reporting period. The focus of administrative energies has remained on downsizing related activities, including the continued search for a solution to the problem of relocation for the acquitted and released persons and the preparation of the records of the Tribunal for management by the Residual Mechanism and providing the support necessary for the remaining judicial and legal work of the Tribunal. Since 1 January 2014, the Residual Mechanism's reliance on the Tribunal for administrative services has been significantly reduced, and the Residual Mechanism is continuing to assume judicial responsibilities in line with the transitional arrangements, including progress in the first Residual Mechanism appeal from a Tribunal judgement, which remains projected for completion before the end of 2014.

89. As previously discussed, possibilities exist for contempt/false testimony cases to be heard by the Tribunal in three cases where indictments were confirmed before 1 July 2012. However, as the Tribunal's closure becomes ever more imminent, other possibilities for dealing with these cases are being considered. Thanks to the tireless work and dedication of the staff and judges, all projected remaining appeal judgements, except for the *Butare* case, were delivered during the reporting period. The *Butare* appeal hearing is projected to be heard in March 2015, with the appeal judgement in that case projected not before August 2015. The formal closure of the Tribunal operations remains projected for around September 2015, with only the necessary liquidation activities remaining, which are expected to be concluded by the end of 2015. Any residual matters beyond that date will be handled by the Residual Mechanism.

90. The past and continued support of Member States remains crucial to the completion of the mandate of the Tribunal, especially as matters such as relocation of acquitted and released persons remain pending. Mutual assistance and international cooperation will continue to play a critical role in the management of all international courts and national courts trying crimes of an international nature, and, as such, it is crucial for Member States to ensure that the Tribunal has the same level of support at closure that it did at its inception, and that the same is true for other current and future judicial institutions similarly situated.

91. As the Tribunal commemorates its twentieth anniversary, it becomes even more important that the lessons learned in managing judicial, administrative and prosecutorial functions of an international tribunal are shared between other international and national jurisdictions and with the public. In that regard, the

Tribunal launched on 5 November 2014 its new website, which includes information about the Tribunal's remaining work and recalls milestones reached and lessons learned in its pursuit of justice. This new website, developed with the assistance of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the Mechanism, continues to be updated and prepared for handover to the Residual Mechanism upon closure of the Tribunal. The Tribunal will further hold a symposium on its legacy on 6 and 7 November, which will precede the official commemoration event of the establishment of the Tribunal to be held on 8 November. The symposium will bring together experts in the field of international justice, national judicial representatives from across the world, civil society members and academics to reflect on the contributions made by the Tribunal to the development of international humanitarian law, administration of justice and promotion of the rule of law, particularly in the Great Lakes region. The Tribunal also plans to hold events marking its twentieth anniversary and launching its new website in The Hague and New York in December 2014.

92. The Tribunal spearheaded the initiative to hold developed practices workshops between international tribunals and the International Criminal Court, the first of which took place in The Hague on 15 and 16 September. Legal Officers from the Tribunal, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Residual Mechanism, the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, the International Criminal Court and the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia met for the opening session in what is expected to be an ongoing series of workshops on developed practices and lessons learned that can be utilized by current and future international tribunals and the International Criminal Court.

93. The efforts made by the Tribunal to ensure that its legacy will be preserved for posterity continue to symbolize the commitment of the Tribunal towards the sentiment of "never again". In addition, and perhaps equally as important, these efforts will help to ensure that the victims and survivors of the genocide in Rwanda are not forgotten and serve as a reminder of the importance of the dedication of the international community to the fight against impunity.

Annex I

Trial judgements: 76 accused in 55 judgements

Case No.	Name	Former title	Initial appearance	Trial Chamber	Trial judgement
1	J.-P. Akayesu	<i>Bourgmestre</i> of Taba	30 May 1996	I	2 September 1998
2	J. Kambanda	Prime Minister	1 May 1998	I	4 September 1998 (guilty plea)
3	O. Serushago	Businessman, <i>Interahamwe</i> leader	14 December 1998	I	5 February 1999 (guilty plea)
4	C. Kayishema	<i>Préfet</i> of Kibuye	31 May 1996	II	21 May 1999 (joinder)
	O. Ruzindana	Businessman	29 October 1996		
5	G. Rutaganda	Businessman, 2nd Vice-President of <i>Interahamwe</i>	30 May 1996	I	6 December 1999
6	A. Musema	Businessman	18 November 1997	I	27 January 2000
7	G. Ruggiu	RTLM Journalist	24 October 1997	I	1 June 2000 (guilty plea)
8	I. Bagilishema	<i>Bourgmestre</i> of Mabanza	1 April 1999	I	7 June 2001
9	G. Ntakirutimana	Doctor	2 December 1996	I	21 February 2003 (joinder)
	E. Ntakirutimana	Pastor	31 March 2000		
10	L. Semanza	<i>Bourgmestre</i> of Bicumbi	16 February 1998	III	15 May 2003
11	E. Niyitegeka	Minister of Information	15 April 1999	I	15 May 2003
12	J. Kajelijeli	<i>Bourgmestre</i> of Mukingo	19 April 1999	II	1 December 2003
13	F. Nahimana	RTLM Director	19 February 1997	I	“ <i>Media Case</i> ” (joinder) 3 December 2003
	H. Ngeze	Kangura Editor	19 November 1997		
	J.-B. Barayagwiza	Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	23 February 1998		
14	J. Kamuhanda	Minister of Culture and Education	24 March 2000	II	22 January 2004
15	A. Ntagerura	Minister of Transport	20 February 1997	III	“ <i>Cyangugu Case</i> ” (joinder) 25 February 2004
	E. Bagambiki	<i>Préfet</i> of Cyangugu	19 April 1999		
	S. Imanishimwe	Lieutenant in FAR	27 November 1997		
16	S. Gacumbitsi	<i>Bourgmestre</i> of Rusumo	20 June 2001	III	17 June 2004

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Former title</i>	<i>Initial appearance</i>	<i>Trial Chamber</i>	<i>Trial judgement</i>
17	E. Ndindabahizi	Minister of Finance	19 October 2001	I	15 July 2004
18	V. Rutaganira	<i>Conseiller</i> of Mubuga	26 March 2002	III	14 March 2005 (guilty plea)
19	M. Muhimana	<i>Conseiller</i> of Gishyita	24 November 1999	III	28 April 2005
20	A. Simba	Lieutenant-Colonel in FAR	18 March 2002	I	13 December 2005
21	P. Bisengimana	<i>Bourgmestre</i> of Gikoro	18 March 2002	II	13 April 2006 (guilty plea)
22	J. Serugendo	Technical Director, RTL M	30 September 2005	I	12 June 2006 (guilty plea)
23	J. Mpambara	<i>Bourgmestre</i> of Rukara	8 August 2001	I	12 September 2006
24	T. Muvunyi	Interim Commander, École des sous-officiers	8 November 2000	II	12 September 2006
25	A. Rwamakuba	Minister of Education	7 April 1999	III	20 September 2006
26	A. Seromba	Priest, Kivumu Commune	8 February 2002	III	13 December 2006
27	J. Nzabirinda	Youth organizer	27 March 2002	II	23 February 2007 (guilty plea)
28	J. Rugambarara	<i>Bourgmestre</i> of Bicumbi	15 August 2003	II	16 November 2007 (guilty plea)
29	GAA	Witness before Tribunal proceedings	10 August 2007	III	4 December 2007 (contempt of Tribunal)
30	F. Karera	<i>Préfet</i> of Kigali	26 October 2001	I	7 December 2007
31	S. Nchamihigo	Deputy Prosecutor of Cyangugu	29 June 2001	III	24 September 2008
32	S. Bikindi	Musician	4 April 2002	III	2 December 2008
33	P. Zigiranyirazo	Businessman	10 October 2001	III	18 December 2008
34	T. Bagosora	Director of Cabinet, Ministry of Defence	20 February 1997	I	“ <i>Military I Case</i> ” (joinder) 18 December 2008
	G. Kabiligi	Brigadier-General in FAR	17 February 1998		
	A. Ntabakuze	FAR Battalion Commander	24 October 1997		
	A. Nsengiyumva	Lieutenant-Colonel in FAR	19 February 1997		
35	E. Rukundo	Chaplain	26 September 2001	II	27 February 2009

Case No.	Name	Former title	Initial appearance	Trial Chamber	Trial judgement
36	C. Kalimanzira	<i>Directeur de Cabinet</i> of the Ministry of the Interior	14 November 2005	III	22 June 2009
37	L. Nshogoza	Former Defence Investigator	11 February 2008	III	2 July 2009 (Contempt of Court Case)
38	T. Renzaho	<i>Préfet</i> of Kigali-ville	21 November 2002	I	14 July 2009
39	M. Bagaragaza	Director General of Government Office Controlling the Tea Industry	16 August 2005	III	5 November 2009 (guilty plea)
40	H. Nsengimana	Rector, Christ-Roi College	16 April 2002	I	17 November 2009
41	T. Muvunyi	Interim Commander, ESO Camp	8 November 2000	III	11 February 2010 (retrial)
42	E. Setako	Lieutenant-Colonel	22 November 2004	I	25 February 2010
43	Y. Munyakazi	<i>Interahamwe</i> leader	12 May 2004	I	30 June 2010
44	D. Ntawukulilyayo	<i>Sous-préfet</i> of Butare préfecture	10 June 2008	III	3 August 2010
45	G. Kanyarukiga	Businessman	22 July 2004	II	1 November 2010
46	I. Hategekimana	Lieutenant, Commander of Ngoma Camp, Butare	28 February 2003	II	1 December 2010
47	J.-B. Gatete	<i>Bourgmestre</i> of Murambi	20 September 2002	III	29 March 2011
48	A. Ndindiliyimana	Chief of Staff of Gendarmerie	27 April 2000	II	“ <i>Military II</i> ” case (joinder) 17 May 2011
	F.-X. Nzuwonemeye	FAR Battalion Commander	25 May 2000		
	I. Sagahutu	2IC of Reconnaissance Battalion	28 November 2000		
	A. Bizimungu	Chief of Staff of FAR	21 August 2002		
49	P. Nyiramasuhuko	Minister of Family and Women’s Affairs	3 September 1997	II	“ <i>Butare</i> ” case (joinder) 24 June 2011
	A. S. Ntahobali	<i>Interahamwe</i> leader	17 October 1997		
	S. Nsabimana	<i>Préfet</i> of Butare	24 October 1997		
	A. Nteziryayo	<i>Préfet</i> of Butare	17 August 1998		
	J. Kanyabashi	<i>Bourgmestre</i> of Ngoma	29 November 1996		
	E. Ndayambaje	<i>Bourgmestre</i> of Muganza	29 November 1996		

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Former title</i>	<i>Initial appearance</i>	<i>Trial Chamber</i>	<i>Trial judgement</i>
50	C. Bizimungu	Minister of Health	3 September 1999	II	“ <i>Bizimungu et al.</i> ” case (joinder) 30 September 2011
	J. Mugenzi	Minister of Commerce	17 August 1999		
	J. Bicamumpaka	Minister of Foreign Affairs	17 August 1999		
	P. Mugiraneza	Minister of Civil Service	17 August 1999		
51	G. Ndahimana	<i>Bourgmestre</i> of Kivumu	28 September 2009	III	17 November 2011
52	E. Karemera	Minister of Interior, Vice-President of MRND	7 April 1999	III	“ <i>Karemera et al.</i> ” case (joinder — third accused J. Nzirorera died on 1 July 2010) 21 December 2011
	M. Ngirumpatse	General Director at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, President of MRND	7 April 1999		
53	C. Nzabonimana	Minister of Youth in the Interim Government	20 February 2008	III	31 May 2012
54	I. Nizeyimana	Second-in-Command, ESO	14 October 2009; further appearances 5 March 2010 and 7 October 2010	III	19 June 2012
55	A. Ngirabatware	Minister in the Interim Government	Initial appearance on 9 February 2009	II	20 December 2012

Annex II

Referrals pursuant to rule 11 bis for apprehended accused: 4 accused in 4 cases

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Former title</i>	<i>Initial appearance</i>	<i>Trial Chamber</i>	<i>Status</i>
56	W. Munyeshyaka	Clergy	Not applicable (arrested in France)	Not applicable	Case transferred to France on 20 November 2007.
57	L. Bucyibaruta	<i>Préfet</i> of Gikongoro <i>Préfecture</i>	Not applicable (arrested in France)	Not applicable	Case transferred to France on 20 November 2007.
58	J. Uwinkindi	Pastor, Nyamata	9 July 2010	III	Accused transferred to Rwanda on 19 April 2012.
59	B. Munyagishari	Former President of <i>Interahamwe</i> for Gisenyi	20 June 2011	III	Accused transferred to Rwanda on 24 July 2013.

Annex III**Fugitives indicted by the Tribunal**

<i>Fugitive name</i>	<i>Status</i>
Augustin Bizimana	Residual Mechanism will be responsible for trial when arrested
Félicien Kabuga	Residual Mechanism will be responsible for trial when arrested
Protais Mpiranya	Residual Mechanism will be responsible for trial when arrested
Ladislav Ntaganzwa	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Fulgence Kayishema	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Charles Sikubwabo	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Aloys Ndimbati	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Charles Ryandikayo	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda
Phénéas Munyarugarama	Fugitive accused case referred to Rwanda

Annex IV

Projected appeals schedule of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda as at 5 November 2014

