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MADE PUBLIC PURSUANT TO SINGLE JUDGE'S ORDER OF 4 JUNE 2013
TO UNSEAL AND PUBLICLY FILE THE FIRST AMENDED INDICTMENT
STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

ICTR 98-44F-71BIS
17-10-2011
(2066-2045)

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

AUGUSTIN BIZIMANA

CASE No. ICTR 98-44F-71bis

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McCauley Carter

MICT-13-39
04-06-2013
(39-18)

AMENDED INDICTMENT

The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("Tribunal"), pursuant to the authority stipulated in Article 17 of the Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("Statute"), charges:

Augustin BIZIMANA:

Pursuant to Article 2 of the Statute, with:

- COUNT 1 - GENOCIDE
COUNT 2 - COMPLICITY IN GENOCIDE

Pursuant to Article 3 of the Statute, with:

- COUNT 3 - EXTERMINATION as a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY
COUNT 4 - MURDER as a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY
COUNT 5 - RAPE as a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY
COUNT 6 - TORTURE as a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY
COUNT 7 - OTHER INHUMANE ACTS as a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY
COUNT 8 - PERSECUTION as a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY

Pursuant to Article 4 of the Statute, with:

- COUNT 9 - MURDER as a violation of COMMON ARTICLE 3 and ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II

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- COUNT 10 - TORTURE as a violation of COMMON ARTICLE 3 and ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II
- COUNT 11 - RAPE as a violation of COMMON ARTICLE 3 and ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II
- COUNT 12 - CRUEL TREATMENT as a violation of COMMON ARTICLE 3 and ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II
- COUNT 13 - OUTRAGES UPON PERSONAL DIGNITY as a violation of COMMON ARTICLE 3 and ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II

I. CHARGES

1. On the basis of the allegations set out in this indictment Augustin BIZIMANA is charged with:

Count 1: Genocide pursuant to Articles 2(3)(a), 6(1) and 6(3) of the Statute; charged on the basis of paragraphs 21-26, 29, 35-78, 80-115, 117-130;

Count 2: Complicity in genocide pursuant to Articles 2(3)(e) and 6(1) of the Statute; charged on the basis of paragraphs 21-26, 29, 35-77, 79, 88, 89, 94-114, 116, 125, 126;

Count 3: Extermination as a Crime Against Humanity pursuant to Articles 3(b), 6(1) and 6(3) of the Statute; charged on the basis of paragraphs 21-78, 80-87, 89-93;

Count 4: Murder as a Crime Against Humanity pursuant to Articles 3(a), 6(1) and 6(3) of the Statute; charged on the basis of paragraphs 21-78, 80-87, 89-93;

Count 5: Rape as a Crime Against Humanity pursuant to Articles 3(g), 6(1) and 6(3) of the Statute; charged on the basis of paragraphs 94-109, 111, 113-115, 117-124, 126-130;

Count 6: Torture as a Crime Against Humanity pursuant to Articles 3(f), 6(1) and 6(3) of the Statute; charged on the basis of paragraphs 21-25, 27, 78, 80-87, 89-115, 117-124, 126-130;

Count 7: Other Inhumane Acts as a Crime Against Humanity pursuant to Articles 3(i), 6(1) and 6(3) of the Statute; charged on the basis of paragraphs 21-25, 27, 78, 80-87, 89-115, 117-124, 126-130;

Count 8: Persecution as a Crime Against Humanity pursuant to Articles 3(h), 6(1) and 6(3) of the Statute; charged on the basis of paragraphs 21-78, 80-87, 89-115, 117-124, 126-130;

Count 9: Murder as a violation of Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 ("Common Article 3") and Additional Protocol II of 8 June 1977 relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts ("Protocol II"), pursuant to Articles 4(a), 6(1) and 6(3) of the Statute; charged on the basis of paragraphs 21-78, 80-87, 89-93;

Count 10: Torture as a violation of Common Article 3 and Protocol II pursuant to Articles 4(a), 6(1) and 6(3) of the Statute; charged on the basis of paragraphs 21-25, 27, 78, 80-87, 89-115, 117-124, 126-130;

Count 11: Rape as a violation of Common Article 3 and Protocol II pursuant to Articles 4(e), 6(1) and 6(3) of the Statute; charged on the basis of paragraphs 94-109, 111, 113-115, 117-124, 126-130;

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Count 12: Cruel Treatment as a violation of Common Article 3 and Protocol II pursuant to Articles 4(a), 6(1) and 6(3) of the Statute; charged on the basis of paragraphs 21-25, 27, 78, 80-87, 89-115, 117-124, 126-130; and

Count 13: Outrages Upon Personal Dignity as a violation of Common Article 3 and Protocol II pursuant to Articles 4(e), 6(1) and 6(3) of the Statute; charged on the basis of paragraphs 21-25, 27, 78, 80-87, 89-109, 111-115, 117-124, 126-130.

2. Paragraphs 3-20 apply to all charges.

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35**II. DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

3. In this indictment, the term "committed" refers to personal commission by a physical or principal perpetrator, the first and third categories of joint criminal enterprise ("JCE I" and "JCE III") or commission based on the fact that a person played an integral part in the commission of the crime.
4. The term "contribution," when used without qualification, refers to a mere, a significant or a substantial contribution.
5. The terms "aware" or "awareness," when used without qualification, include awareness of a certainty, awareness of a substantial likelihood, likelihood or probability, and awareness of a possibility.
6. The terms "harming" or "harm," when used without qualification, refer to the infliction of serious bodily or mental harm.
7. When carrying out the criminal conduct alleged in this indictment Augustin BIZIMANA had the intent to destroy in whole or in part the Tutsi group as such and acted in order to discriminate against Tutsis, political opponents, those protecting them and affiliated persons, on racial and political grounds.
8. The participants in the criminal conduct charged in this indictment possessed the intent to destroy in whole or in part the Tutsi group as such and acted in order to discriminate against Tutsis, political opponents, those protecting them and affiliated persons, on racial and political grounds. Augustin BIZIMANA was aware of this.
9. Acts of torture charged in this indictment were carried out in order to punish, intimidate and coerce the victims.
10. Augustin BIZIMANA's subordinates included: (i) all soldiers in the Rwandan Armed Forces ("FAR") which comprised the Rwandan army (including the Presidential Guard, Para-Commando Battalion and Reconnaissance Battalion), the *Gendarmerie Nationale* and the Civil Defence; and (ii) members of the *interahamwe*, *impuzamugambi* and other Hutu militia and civilians who were used to carry out or participate in the crimes charged.
11. Augustin BIZIMANA intended and was aware that his subordinates and others identified in the indictment participated in the crimes pleaded in this indictment because he participated in them. Further, as Minister of Defence he controlled and instructed the FAR. He frequently communicated with units of the FAR through the military operation communication system. He also received frequent military operational reports, intelligence reports and information relating to the general security in Rwanda including the massacres. He knew and had reason to know that his subordinates participated in the crimes.

12. As Minister of Defence and a member of the government, Augustin BIZIMANA had absolute authority, control and effective control over the FAR and members of the *interahamwe*, *impuzamugambi* and other Hutu militia and civilians who were used to carry out and participate in the crimes charged. He could *inter alia*: (i) order members of the FAR and its civilian employees to act and prevent them from acting including participating in crimes; (ii) take, authorize, trigger and recommend disciplinary action and criminal prosecutions with regard to criminal conduct; (iii) assign and re-assign members of the FAR to any unit or organization; (iv) import and control the distribution of arms, ammunition and other supplies to the FAR; and (v) issue weapons licences to individuals, including civilians.

III. AUGUSTIN BIZIMANA

13. Augustin BIZIMANA was born in 1954 in Gituza *commune*, Byumba *préfecture*, Republic of Rwanda. He was the *préfet* of Byumba *préfecture* between 1992 and July 1993.
14. Augustin BIZIMANA was a member of the *Mouvement Républicain National pour la Démocratie et le Développement* ("MRND") and from July 1993 until 17 July 1994 he was Minister of Defence of the Republic of Rwanda. In this capacity, he exercised authority over all soldiers in the FAR which comprised: the Rwandan army (including the Presidential Guard, Para-Commando Battalion and Reconnaissance Battalion); the *Gendarmerie Nationale*; and the Civil Defence.
15. Between 6-9 April 1994, Augustin BIZIMANA was on official duty in Cameroon. Augustin BIZIMANA returned to Rwanda in the evening of 9 April 1994 and joined the newly established Interim Government as Minister of Defence of the Republic of Rwanda.

IV. CONTEXT OF THE CRIMES

16. Between 6 April and 17 July 1994, citizens of Rwanda were identified according to ethnic classifications as: Hutu, Tutsi and Twa. These were protected groups falling within the scope of the Genocide Convention of 1948.
17. The following state of affairs existed in Rwanda between 6 April 1994 and 17 July 1994: there were throughout Rwanda widespread and/or systematic attacks against a civilian population based on Tutsi ethnic identification and political grounds. During the attacks, some Rwandan citizens killed or caused harm to persons perceived to be Tutsi, political opponents, affiliated persons and persons protecting them. As a result of the attacks, there was a large number of deaths.
18. Between 6 April and 17 July 1994, there was a genocide in Rwanda against the Tutsi ethnic group.

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19. The crimes alleged in this indictment formed part of the widespread or systematic attacks directed against a civilian population. Augustin BIZIMANA was aware of the attacks and the fact that the crimes formed part of them because: (i) by his acts and omissions he participated in the crimes; (ii) the crimes were public knowledge; (iii) he was informed as pleaded in paragraph 11 above; (iv) from 6-9 April 1994, whilst in Cameroon, he kept himself closely informed of the situation in Rwanda; (v) from 9 April 1994 he was in Rwanda; and (vi) the majority of crimes were carried out by his subordinates.
20. Between 6 April and 17 July 1994, there was a non-international armed conflict in Rwanda. Augustin BIZIMANA was aware of this and acted in furtherance or under the guise of this armed conflict. The existence of the armed conflict, at a minimum, played a substantial part in Augustin BIZIMANA's ability to commit murder, torture, rape, cruel treatment and outrages upon personal dignity as violations of Common Article 3 and Additional Protocol II, his decision to commit them, the manner in which they were committed and the purpose for which they were committed. The victims of these crimes were persons taking no active part in the hostilities.

V. AUGUSTIN BIZIMANA'S CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR KILLINGS

Narrative

21. Augustin BIZIMANA ordered the following criminal conduct, gave instructions to, and by his acts and omissions, prompted the perpetrators to carry out conduct during the course of which the following criminal conduct was carried out. Augustin BIZIMANA intended, or was at least aware of the substantial likelihood, that the crimes would occur in the execution of his orders and instigation.
22. Augustin BIZIMANA assisted in and encouraged the carrying out of the following criminal conduct, including by providing leadership, logistical support and controlling the importation and distribution of arms, ammunition and other supplies to the FAR, and was at least aware of the probability that the crimes would occur and his conduct would substantially contribute to them.
23. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above to take steps to prevent his subordinates from carrying out the following criminal conduct.
24. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above to take steps to punish or have punished the following criminal conduct carried out by his subordinates.
25. Despite being aware that crimes were being committed throughout Rwanda, Augustin BIZIMANA failed to criticize, publicly condemn or discourage his subordinates or others from perpetrating such crimes. Instead, he concealed, mischaracterized and condoned these crimes. For example on or about 16 May 1994 he gave a radio

interview where he falsely asserted that the massacres had stopped. Augustin BIZIMANA thereby prompted and encouraged the perpetrators to carry out and participate in the crimes.

Kigali Ville Préfecture and Kigali Rural Préfecture

26. A few hours after the announcement by RTL and Radio Rwanda on 6 April 1994 that the plane in which President HABYARIMANA was traveling had been shot down, roadblocks were set up by members of the FAR, *interahamwe*, other militia and demobilized soldiers in most parts of Kigali including Kiyovu. The roadblocks were set up following the instructions of government officials including Tharcisse RENZAHU, the *préfet* of Kigali Ville *préfecture*. The roadblocks were used for the purpose of identifying and killing Tutsi civilians.
27. In the early morning of 7 April 1994, members of the Presidential Guard and Reconnaissance Battalion arrested Agathe UWILINGIYIMANA, the Prime Minister, forced her to undress and then killed her. After killing her, they thrust a bottle of soda into her vagina. Members of the FAR also killed her husband, private secretary, Ignace MAGORANE, and a domestic worker.
28. In the early morning of 7 April 1994, members of the FAR disarmed and arrested ten UNAMIR Belgian peacekeepers and five Ghanaian soldiers who were guarding the Prime Minister's residence and took them to Camp Kigali. When the UNAMIR soldiers arrived at the camp, the Ghanaian soldiers were freed and the ten Belgian soldiers were killed by soldiers at the camp.
29. In the early morning of 7 April 1994, members of the Presidential Guard and Reconnaissance Battalion attacked the house of Landoald (Lando) NDASINGWA, the Minister of Labour and a Tutsi. Members of the FAR killed a gendarme and disarmed and detained around five UNAMIR soldiers who tried to escape from NDASINGWA's house. Members of the FAR then killed NDASINGWA, his wife, mother, two children and a domestic worker.
30. In the early morning of 7 April 1994, around ten members of the Presidential Guard and Para-Commando Battalion attacked the residence of Joseph KAVARUGANDA, the President of the Constitutional Court. The soldiers arrested and escorted KAVARUGANDA to the Presidential Guard camp in Kimihurura where they killed him.
31. In the early morning of 7 April 1994, members of the Presidential Guard arrested Faustin RUCOGOZA, the Minister of Information, and his family and took them to the Presidential Guard Camp in Kimihurura where they were killed.
32. In the early morning of 7 April 1994, members of the Presidential Guard killed Frederique NZAMURAMBAHO, the Minister of Agriculture, and about eight members of his family, including his wife, at his residence at Kimihurura.

33. On the morning of 7 April 1994, members of the Presidential Guard and Para-Commando Battalion, went to the house of Félicien NGANGO, Vice President of the *Parti-Social Democrat*, and killed his wife and two daughters.
34. Between 15-20 April 1994, Félicien NGANGO, Vice President of the *Parti-Social Democrat*, was captured by members of the *interahamwe* in Kimuhurura and taken to Protais MPIRANYA, the commander of the Presidential Guard. MPIRANYA gave orders that NGANGO should be killed. Following these orders, members of the Presidential Guard and Para-Commando Battalion, as well as members of the *interahamwe*, killed NGANGO.
35. From 7 April to June 1994, members of the FAR controlled the *Centre Hospitalier de Kigali* ("CHK") where both civilian patients and injured soldiers were housed and treated. Between 9-11 April 1994, Augustin BIZIMANA and other members of the Interim Government stayed at *Hotel des Diplomates* which is separated from CHK by a road. During this period, frequent massacres of Tutsis were committed by members of the FAR and *interahamwe* at CHK.
36. Between 10-17 April 1994, members of the FAR and *interahamwe* attacked Tutsis who had taken refuge at Ruhanga Church in Bicumbi *commune*.
37. On or about 11 April 1994, immediately following the retreat of the UNAMIR Belgian contingent, members of the FAR and *interahamwe* surrounded the compound of the *Ecole Technique Officielle* ("ETO") and attacked the Tutsis, throwing grenades, firing shots and killing people with machetes and cudgels. The attack resulted in the deaths of a large number of Tutsis. Georges RUTAGANDA, the leader of the *interahamwe*, was present at the ETO and participated in the attack against the Tutsis.
38. On or about 13 April 1994, members of the FAR and *interahamwe* killed Tutsis at the Islamic Cultural Centre (Kadhafi mosque) in Nyamirambo, Kigali.
39. On or about 7 June 1994, members of the FAR and *interahamwe* killed around 100 Tutsis who had taken refuge at the *Sainte Josephite* Centre in Kigali.
40. Augustin BIZIMANA intended and was aware of the criminal conduct pleaded in paragraphs 26-39 above because of: (i) the facts set out in paragraphs 7-25 above; (ii) the fact that he closely followed the crimes carried out in Rwanda through the media whilst in Cameroon from 6-9 April 1994; (iii) the close proximity of *Hotel des Diplomates*, where he and other members of the Interim Government were living, to CHK where some of the crimes occurred; and (iv) his presence in Kigali between 9-12 April 1994 during the same period when the Tutsis were massacred by members of the FAR at various locations in Kigali *Ville préfecture* and Kigali *Rural préfecture*. Augustin BIZIMANA knew and had reason to know that his subordinates participated in the crimes.

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41. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such crimes or to punish his subordinates because he failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above.

Gitarama Préfecture

42. Between 7 April and 30 June 1994, thousands of Tutsi civilians took refuge at Kabgayi parish in Gitarama *préfecture*. In June 1994, Augustin BIZIMANA ordered members of the FAR to search for "intellectuals" among the Tutsis and take them to the "location," which was understood to be the place of execution. Among the victims taken to the "location" was a Tutsi teacher who was killed by members of the FAR.
43. Between 14-18 May 1994, members of the FAR and *interahamwe* massacred hundreds of Tutsis at Kabgayi church.
44. Augustin BIZIMANA intended and was aware of the criminal conduct pleaded in paragraphs 42-43 above because of: (i) the facts set out in paragraphs 7-25 above; and (ii) his presence in Kabgayi when Tutsis were killed by members of the FAR and *interahamwe*. Augustin BIZIMANA knew and had reason to know that his subordinates participated in the crimes.
45. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such crimes or to punish his subordinates because he failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above.

Gisenyi Préfecture

46. Between April and July 1994, members of the FAR gave orders for roadblocks to be set up in every *cellule* in Gisenyi and on some of the main roads in Gisenyi town including at the Corniche, close to the border with Goma, Zaire. The roadblocks were manned by members of the FAR and *interahamwe* who identified and killed Tutsis at roadblocks in Gisenyi. On 18 or 19 April 1994, Augustin BIZIMANA was in Gisenyi with Edouard KAREMERA and between 1 May and 30 June 1994, Augustin BIZIMANA attended a meeting at the Meridien Hotel in Gisenyi.
47. Between April and July 1994, members of the FAR including the Gisenyi Operations *Secteur* Commander, Anatole NSENGIYUMVA, Captain BIZIMUREMYE and members of the *interahamwe* killed thousands of Tutsi civilians in Gisenyi *préfecture*. In April 1994, most of the victims were killed in their houses by soldiers from the Gisenyi military camp.
48. From 7 April 1994, Colonel NSENGIYUMVA, Commander of Gisenyi military camp, and Captain BIZIMUREMYE held a meeting with leaders of the *interahamwe* at Gisenyi military camp. After the meeting, NSENGIYUMVA and BIZIMUREMYE gave the *interahamwe* leaders weapons which they used to kill Tutsis at various locations in Gisenyi.

49. On 13 April 1994, Colonel NSENGIYUMVA, Commander of the Gisenyi military camp, distributed weapons to *interahamwe* leaders in Gisenyi. The *interahamwe* leaders distributed these weapons to other members of the *interahamwe* who then used them to kill Tutsis at the Gendarmerie Brigade camp.
50. Between 3 May and June 1994, when Augustin BIZIMANA was traveling between Gisenyi and Ruhengeri, one of his escorts, MURWANASHYAKA, got out of the car in which Augustin BIZIMANA was traveling and killed two Tutsis who had been arrested at a roadblock in Bazirete.
51. Towards the end of June 1994, at a meeting in the Meridien Hotel in Gisenyi, Augustin BIZIMANA ordered that certain Tutsi nuns be handed over to the *interahamwe* and members of the FAR. The nuns were killed after having been handed over. Those who attended the meeting included the Prime Minister Jean KAMBANDA, Colonel NSENGIYUMVA and the *préfet* of Gisenyi, Charles ZILIMWABAGABO.
52. Augustin BIZIMANA intended and was aware of the criminal conduct pleaded in paragraphs 46-51 above because of: (i) the facts set out in paragraphs 7-25 above; (ii) the systematic nature of the attacks carried out by members of the FAR, *interahamwe*, militia and civilians in Gisenyi *préfecture*; and (iii) his presence at the crime scene when his escort killed two Tutsis. Augustin BIZIMANA knew and had reason to know that his subordinates participated in the crimes.
53. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such crimes or to punish his subordinates because he failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above.

Ruhengeri Préfecture

54. Between 7-15 April 1994, Captain HASENGINEZA distributed weapons to members of the *interahamwe* which they used to kill Tutsis at Busogo parish in the presence of General Augustin BIZIMUNGU.
55. Between 7 April and July 1994, members of the FAR including General Augustin BIZIMUNGU, local administrators including Juvenal KAJELIJELI and local *interahamwe* including their leaders perpetrated widespread and systematic killings of Tutsis in Ruhengeri *préfecture*. Tutsis were killed in various locations within Ruhengeri town, including Ruhengeri Court of Appeal in Kigombe *commune*.
56. Between 10-15 April 1994, members of the FAR and *interahamwe* killed Tutsis at the Ruhengeri Court of Appeal.
57. Augustin BIZIMANA intended and was aware of the criminal conduct pleaded in paragraphs 54-56 above because of: (i) the facts set out in paragraphs 7-25 above; and (ii) his presence in Ruhengeri on 18 April 1994, a few days after members of the FAR and *interahamwe* had massacred Tutsis at the Court of Appeal. Augustin BIZIMANA knew and had reason to know that his subordinates participated in the crimes.

58. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such crimes or to punish his subordinates because he failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above.

Butare Préfecture

59. In April 1994, Arsène Shalom NTAHOBALI manned a roadblock in front of Hotel Ihuliro and used this roadblock, with the assistance of members of the FAR and other unknown persons, to abduct and kill members of the Tutsi population.
60. Between 7 April and 17 July 1994, members of the FAR and *interahamwe* set up and manned roadblocks in Butare for the purpose of identifying and killing Tutsis. One particular roadblock was set up in front of Credo Hotel, opposite Minister Pauline NYIRAMASUHUKO's house in Butare. Members of the FAR and *interahamwe* identified and killed Tutsis at these roadblocks.
61. Around 19 April 1994, the Interim Government ordered the removal of the only Tutsi *préfet*, Jean Baptiste HABYALIMANA, from his position as *préfet* of Butare *préfecture*. On 19 April 1994, at the swearing-in ceremony for the new *préfet* of Butare *préfecture* Sylvan NSABIMANA, President SINDIKUBWABO made an inflammatory speech inciting the people of Butare to start massacring Tutsis. On or around 19 April 1994, following the removal of HABYALIMANA, members of the FAR and *interahamwe*, started killing Tutsi civilians in Butare *préfecture* including at the Butare University Hospital.
62. On 20 April 1994, wounded soldiers from the *Ecole de Sous Officiers* ("ESO") in collaboration with *interahamwe* and civilians abducted between 20-30 Tutsis from Butare University Hospital and killed them.
63. Augustin BIZIMANA intended and was aware of the criminal conduct pleaded in paragraphs 59-62 above because of: (i) the facts set out in paragraphs 7-25 above; (ii) the public broadcast of the President's inflammatory speech; (iii) the large number of Tutsis at the Butare University Hospital; (iv) the presence of wounded ESO soldiers at the hospital; and (v) his prior knowledge of the killings perpetrated by his subordinates at roadblocks in Kigali. Augustin BIZIMANA knew and had reason to know that his subordinates participated in the crimes.
64. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such crimes or to punish his subordinates because he failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above.

Kibuye Préfecture

65. From 8 April to June 1994, members of the FAR and *interahamwe* carried out large-scale massacres of Tutsis in Kibuye *préfecture*. On 20 April 1994, members of the

FAR (in particular the *Gendarmerie Nationale*) and *interahamwe*, together with Hutu militia, participated in massacring Tutsis who had sought refuge on Bisesero hill.

66. Augustin BIZIMANA intended and was aware of the criminal conduct pleaded in paragraph 65 above because of: (i) the facts set out in paragraphs 7-25 above; and (ii) on 9 and 12 June 1994, the *préfet* of Kibuye *préfecture* sent two telegrams to Augustin BIZIMANA requesting weapons and ammunition to carry out "search operations" in Bisesero *secteur*. Augustin BIZIMANA knew and had reason to know that his subordinates participated in the crimes.
67. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such crimes or to punish his subordinates because he failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above.

Cyangugu Préfecture

68. Between 6 April 1994 and June 1994, members of the FAR killed Tutsis in various locations in Cyangugu *préfecture* including at the Karambo military camp. The crimes were committed by members of the FAR including Lt. Samuel IMANISHIMWE, the commander of the Karambo camp.
69. Between 6 April 1994 and June 1994, roadblocks were set up in Cyangugu town; one such roadblock was set up at the entrance to the Karambo military camp. Members of the FAR from Karambo military camp who were manning this roadblock killed Tutsi civilians.
70. On 11 April 1994, members of the FAR from the Karambo military camp participated in the arrest, detention and mistreatment of Tutsis at the Karambo military camp in the presence and with the participation of Lt. Samuel IMANISHIMWE.
71. Between 11-12 April 1994, members of the FAR from the Karambo military camp participated in killing Tutsis at Gashirabwoba football field.
72. Between 13-17 April 1994, thousands of Tutsis took refuge at the Cyangugu sports stadium. Emmanuel BAGAMBIKI and Lt. Samuel IMANISHIMWE led members of the FAR in the killing of male Tutsis.
73. Between 15 April and May 1994, Tutsis at Cyangugu sports stadium attempted to flee from members of the FAR who were attacking them. In the process, members of the FAR shot and killed several Tutsis.
74. In April or May 1994, Tutsis at the Kamarapaka stadium were killed by members of the FAR.
75. Between late May and June 1994, members of the FAR and *interahamwe* searched houses belonging to Tutsis and took Tutsis to the Karambo military camp. During the night these Tutsis were taken out and killed by members of the FAR.

76. Augustin BIZIMANA intended and was aware of the criminal conduct pleaded in paragraphs 68-75 above because of: (i) the facts set out in paragraphs 7-25 above; (ii) the widespread killings perpetrated by members of the FAR and *interahamwe*, who were Augustin BIZIMANA's subordinates, in Cyangugu *préfecture*; (iii) the widespread attacks carried out by members of the FAR and *interahamwe*, who were Augustin BIZIMANA's subordinates, against Tutsis at roadblocks set up at multiple locations throughout Rwanda; (iv) it was public knowledge that a large number of Tutsis had been massacred; and (v) the distance traveled by members of the FAR and *interahamwe* who were his subordinates in order to perpetrate such crimes. Augustin BIZIMANA knew and had reason to know that his subordinates participated in the crimes.
77. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such crimes or to punish his subordinates because he failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above.

Responsibility

78. On the basis of the facts alleged in the paragraphs 21-77 above, Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible for: genocide for the killing and harming of persons identified as Tutsi alleged in paragraphs 21-26, 29, 35-77 above; extermination and murder as crimes against humanity and murder as a violation of Common Article 3 and Additional Protocol II for the killings alleged in paragraphs 21-77 above; persecution as a crime against humanity for killing, causing suffering and forcing Agathe UWILINGIYIMANA to undress and inserting a bottle into her vagina alleged in paragraphs 21-77 above; and torture and other inhumane acts as crimes against humanity and torture, cruel treatment and outrages upon personal dignity as violations of Common Article 3 and Additional Protocol II for forcing Agathe UWILINGIYIMANA to undress and inserting a bottle into her vagina as alleged in paragraphs 21-25, 27.
79. On the basis of the facts alleged in paragraphs 21-26, 29, 35-77 above, Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible for complicity in genocide.

a) Responsibility under Article 6(1) of the Statute

80. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible for committing the crimes charged in paragraph 78 above because his acts and omissions were as much an integral part of these crimes as the carrying out of their *actus reus*. Augustin BIZIMANA intended that the crimes should occur and was aware of their occurrence.
81. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible under JCE I for the crimes charged in paragraph 78 above (the "First JCE"). The common purpose of the First JCE was to commit the crimes charged in paragraph 78 above. Augustin BIZIMANA intended that the crimes should be carried out. The JCE existed as of 6 April or 9 April until 17 July 1994. Its members were Augustin BIZIMANA, Arsène Shalom NTAHOBALI, General

Augustin BIZIMUNGU, Gratien KABILIGI, Anatole NSENGIYUMVA, Emmanuel BAGAMBIKI, Captain BIZIMUREMYE, Captain HASENGINEZA and Lt. Samuel IMANISHIMWE who were leaders of the FAR, Juvenal KAJELIJELI, *bourgmestre* of Mukingo *commune*, Tharcisse RENZAHU, *préfet* of Kigali *Ville préfecture* and Georges RUTAGANDA, the leader of the *interahamwe*. These individuals shared the common purpose and by their acts or omissions, contributed to it. Thus, at a minimum, Augustin BIZIMANA significantly contributed to these killings.

82. Members of the First JCE including Augustin BIZIMANA, Arsène Shalom NTAHOBALI, Anatole NSENGIYUMVA, General Augustin BIZIMUNGU, Gratien KABILIGI, Captain BIZIMUREMYE, Emmanuel BAGAMBIKI, Captain HASENGINEZA, Lt. Samuel IMANISHIMWE, Juvenal KAJELIJELI, Tharcisse RENZAHU and Georges RUTAGANDA were the principal perpetrators of the crimes because they personally carried out or played an integral role in carrying out the crimes charged in paragraph 78 above.
83. In addition, members of the First JCE including Augustin BIZIMANA, Anatole NSENGIYUMVA, General Augustin BIZIMUNGU, Gratien KABILIGI, Lt. Samuel IMANISHIMWE, Emmanuel BAGAMBIKI, Captain BIZIMUREMYE, Captain HASENGINEZA, Juvenal KAJELIJELI, Tharcisse RENZAHU and Georges RUTAGANDA committed the crimes charged in paragraph 78 above because they used members of the FAR and *interahamwe* and other principal perpetrators. These principal perpetrators physically carried out and participated in the crimes charged in paragraph 78 above.
84. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible under JCE III for the crimes of murder, persecution, torture and other inhumane acts as crimes against humanity, and murder, cruel treatment and outrages upon personal dignity as violations of Common Article 3 and Additional Protocol II charged in paragraph 78 above which were carried out by members of the JCE to commit crimes against political opponents, or by persons used by Augustin BIZIMANA or by other members of that JCE in the execution of the common purpose of that JCE (see paragraph 81 above). Augustin BIZIMANA was aware of the possibility that members of the JCE to commit crimes against political opponents or persons used by him or by other members of that JCE would also carry out or participate in the crimes against the political opponents' families, domestic workers and people protecting them, personally or by conduct that was an integral part of the commission of the aforementioned crimes. With this awareness Augustin BIZIMANA decided to participate in the JCE to commit crimes against political opponents.
85. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible under the mode of liability of ordering for the crimes charged in paragraph 78 above. As Minister of Defence, Augustin BIZIMANA had a position of authority that would compel members of the FAR and *interahamwe*, *impumuzamugambi*, other Hutu militia and civilians who were used to carry out or participate in the crimes to follow his orders. Augustin BIZIMANA ordered these persons to carry out conduct in the course of which they carried out and participated in the crimes. His orders had a direct and substantial effect on the commission of the

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crimes. Augustin BIZIMANA also ordered the *préfet* of Gisenyi, Charles ZILIMWABAGABO, who would be compelled to follow his orders, to hand over Tutsi nuns who he had been protecting to the *interahamwe* and members of the FAR so that they could be killed. The nuns were killed after having been handed over. Augustin BIZIMANA's orders had a direct and substantial effect on the commission of this crime. Augustin BIZIMANA intended or was aware of the substantial likelihood that in the course of the execution of his orders the crimes charged in paragraph 78 above would be committed.

86. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible under the mode of liability of instigating for the crimes charged in paragraph 78 above. By his acts and omissions Augustin BIZIMANA instigated members of the FAR and *interahamwe*, *impumuzamugambi*, other Hutu militia and civilians who were used to carry out or participate in the crimes to carry out conduct in the course of which they carried out and participated in the crimes. Augustin BIZIMANA's conduct represents a substantial contribution to the carrying out of the crimes. He intended or was aware of the substantial likelihood that in the course of the execution of this instigation the crimes would be committed.
87. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible under the mode of liability of aiding and abetting the crimes charged in paragraph 78 above. By his acts and omissions Augustin BIZIMANA assisted, furthered and lent moral support to the crimes committed and participated in by members of the FAR and *interahamwe*, *impumuzamugambi*, other Hutu militia and civilians who were used to carry out or participate in the crimes. Augustin BIZIMANA's conduct substantially contributed to the commission of the crimes. He was at least aware of the likelihood that the crimes would occur and that his conduct would assist the crimes.
88. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible for complicity in genocide as charged in paragraph 79 above. By his acts and omissions Augustin BIZIMANA assisted, furthered and lent moral support to the killing and harming of Tutsis. His conduct represents a contribution to the carrying out of genocide. He was aware that genocide would occur and that his conduct would assist in its commission.
89. Augustin BIZIMANA was under a legal duty to act regarding the crimes charged in paragraphs 78 and 79 above because: (i) pursuant to the Rwandan Penal Code Augustin BIZIMANA had a criminally sanctioned legal duty to provide assistance to persons in danger where it would not cause risk to himself; (ii) as Minister of Defence, Augustin BIZIMANA had a legal duty pursuant to the Rules of Discipline for the Rwandan Armed Forces to prevent and punish his subordinates for committing illegal acts; (iii) as a Minister of the Republic of Rwanda, Augustin BIZIMANA had a legal duty pursuant to the Rwandan Constitution to ensure the rights and security of all Rwandans without discrimination; (iv) as a Minister of the Republic of Rwanda, Augustin BIZIMANA knew or had reason to know that Rwanda was a signatory to the Genocide Convention. He therefore had a legal duty to prevent and punish genocide; (v) he was the superior of the perpetrators who carried out and participated in the crimes; (vi) the FAR, *interahamwe*, *impumuzamugambi*, and other Hutu militia who were used to carry out or

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participate in the crimes were dangerous organizations and Augustin BIZIMANA had to control them in order to prevent the rights of third parties from being negatively affected; and (vii) by concealing, mischaracterizing, condoning and failing to oppose the first crimes, when as minister of Defence he could have intervened, Augustin BIZIMANA created the risk of enticing the perpetrators to engage in the crimes charged in paragraph 78 above. Augustin BIZIMANA had the ability to take steps to comply with his duty because of his powers set out in paragraph 12 above.

b) Responsibility under Article 6(3) of the Statute

90. Augustin BIZIMANA incurred superior responsibility for his subordinates' commission of and participation in the crimes charged in paragraph 78 above.
91. As Minister of Defence, Augustin BIZIMANA had effective control over his subordinates who were carrying out and participating in the crimes in the sense that he had a material ability to prevent or punish criminal conduct.
92. Augustin BIZIMANA knew and had reason to know of his subordinates' criminal conduct because of the facts pleaded in paragraphs 7-25, 40, 44, 52, 57, 63, 66, 76 above.
93. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above to prevent his subordinates' commission of or participation in the crimes or to investigate or punish the subordinates who had committed and participated in these crimes.

VI. AUGUSTIN BIZIMANA'S CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR RAPES, TORTURE AND OTHER INHUMANE ACTS

94. Augustin BIZIMANA ordered the following criminal conduct, gave instructions to, and by his acts and omissions, prompted the perpetrators to carry out conduct during the course of which the following criminal conduct was carried out. Augustin BIZIMANA intended or was at least aware of the substantial likelihood that the crimes would occur in the execution of his orders and instigation.
95. Augustin BIZIMANA assisted and encouraged the carrying out of the following criminal conduct, including by providing leadership, logistical support and controlling the importation and distribution of arms, ammunition and other supplies to the FAR, and was at least aware of the probability that the crimes would occur and that his conduct would substantially contribute to them.
96. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above to take steps to prevent his subordinates from carrying out the following criminal conduct.
97. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above to take steps to punish or have punished the following criminal conduct carried out by his subordinates.

98. Despite being aware that crimes were being committed throughout Rwanda, Augustin BIZIMANA failed to criticize, publicly condemn or discourage his subordinates or others from perpetrating such crimes. Instead, he concealed, mischaracterized and condoned these crimes. This prompted and encouraged the perpetrators to carry out and participate in the following criminal conduct.

Narrative

99. Between 6 April and 17 June 1994, many Tutsi women were raped and mistreated, often in public, by members of the FAR and *interahamwe* on various dates and at multiple locations in Gitarama, Kigali Ville, Butare and Cyangugu *préfectures*.
100. Between April and June 1994, members of the FAR, *interahamwe* and civilians kept Tutsi women and girls at *Sainte Famille* Church and raped them in exchange for their safety.
101. Between 7 April 1994 and June 1994, members of the FAR raped Tutsis at the Karambo military camp in Cyangugu *préfecture*.
102. Between 9-10 April 1994, members of the FAR and *interahamwe* raped Tutsis in the vicinity of the Musambira dispensary, Gitarama *préfecture*. Members of the FAR and *interahamwe* also mutilated the sexual organ of a girl called MUKAMANZI.
103. Around 10 and 16 April 1994, members of the FAR raped Tutsis who sought refuge at the Musambira dispensary in Gitarama *préfecture*.
104. Between 14 April 1994 and the end of May 1994, Tutsis who sought refuge at TRAFIPRO in Kabgayi, Gitarama *préfecture*, were raped in a nearby forest by members of the FAR.
105. From around 20 April 1994 until the end of May 1994, Tutsis at the *Ecole des Sciences Infirmière* nursing school in Kabgayi, Gitarama *préfecture* were raped several times during the day and night by members of the FAR and *interahamwe*. Women who refused to go with members of the FAR were beaten and killed.
106. In April and May 1994, members of the FAR and *interahamwe* raped Tutsis at the *Sainte Josephite* Centre in Kigali Ville *préfecture*.
107. Between April and May 1994, members of the FAR and *interahamwe* raped Tutsis at TRAFPIRO, Gitarama *préfecture*, and told them that they only had the chance to survive because they could be raped.
108. Between 21-25 April 1994, members of the FAR and Arsène Shalom NTAHOBALI raped Tutsis who they imprisoned in a house in Butare *préfecture*.
109. Towards the end of April 1994, members of the FAR raped Tutsis who sought refuge at the Kamarampaka stadium in Cyangugu *préfecture*.

110. Between 1-30 May 1994, at a place near *Kabgayi* printing press, in Gitarama *préfecture*, Augustin BIZIMANA watched as his escort beat up and harmed a youth who was Tutsi or perceived to be Tutsi.
111. Between 14-16 May 1994, members of the FAR supervised the killing and raping of Tutsis by the *interahamwe* in Musambira parish, Gitarama *préfecture*. The *interahamwe* also forced Tutsi women to remove all their clothes and march naked for several kilometers.
112. In June 1994, members of the FAR under the control of Lt. Samuel IMANISHIMWE mistreated Tutsis at the Karambo military barracks in Gitarama *préfecture* by beating them and hammering long nails into their soles and feet.
113. Augustin BIZIMANA intended and was aware of the criminal conduct pleaded in paragraphs 94-112 above because of: (i) the facts set out in paragraph 7-25 above; and (ii) the large number of Tutsis raped and tortured by members of the FAR and *interahamwe*, *impuzamugambi* and other Hutu militia and civilians who were used to carry out or participate in the crimes in multiple, and often public, locations throughout Rwanda. Augustin BIZIMANA knew and had reason to know that his subordinates participated in the crimes.
114. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such crimes or to punish his subordinates because he failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above.

Responsibility

115. On the basis of the facts alleged in the paragraphs 94-114 above, Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible for: genocide by causing harm by raping and mistreating Tutsis as alleged in paragraphs 94-114 above; persecution as a crime against humanity by raping, inflicting physical and mental suffering and humiliation, thus depriving the victims of their rights not to be subjected to rape, torture, and cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment and punishment as alleged in paragraphs 94-114 above; rape as a crime against humanity and violation of Common Article 3 and Additional Protocol II as alleged in paragraphs 94-109, 111, 113-114 above; other inhumane acts and torture as crimes against humanity and cruel treatment and torture as violations of Common Article 3 and Additional Protocol II by causing serious mental and physical suffering and injury and carrying out serious attacks on human dignity as alleged in paragraphs 94-114 above; outrages upon personal dignity as a violation of Common Article 3 and Additional Protocol II by acts and omissions which would be generally considered to cause serious humiliation, degradation or otherwise be a serious attack on human dignity as alleged in paragraphs 94-109, 111-114 above.
116. On the basis of the facts alleged in the paragraphs 94-114 above, Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible for complicity in genocide.

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20**(a) Responsibility under Article 6(1) of the Statute**

117. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible for committing the crimes charged in paragraph 115 because his acts and omissions were as much an integral part of these crimes as the carrying out of the *actus reus* of these crimes. Augustin BIZIMANA intended that these crimes should occur and was aware of their occurrence.
118. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible under JCE I for the crimes charged in paragraph 115 (the "Second JCE"). The common purpose of the Second JCE was the crimes charged in paragraph 115. Augustin BIZIMANA intended that the crimes should be carried out. The JCE existed as of 6 April or 9 April through 17 July 1994. Its members were Arsène Shalom NTAHOBALI, Georges RUTAGANDA, leader of the *interahamwe*, and Lt. Samuel IMANISHIMWE, a leader of the FAR. These individuals shared the common purpose and, by their acts or omissions, contributed to it. By his acts and omissions Augustin BIZIMANA, at a minimum, significantly contributed to the crimes.
119. Members of the Second JCE including Augustin BIZIMANA, Arsène Shalom NTAHOBALI, Lt. Samuel IMANISHIMWE and Georges RUTAGANDA were the principal perpetrators of the crimes because they personally carried out, or played an integral role in the carrying out of such crimes alleged in paragraph 115 above.
120. In addition, members of the Second JCE including Augustin BIZIMANA, Arsène Shalom NTAHOBALI, Lt. Samuel IMANISHIMWE and Georges RUTAGANDA are responsible for committing genocide, rape and torture as crimes against humanity and violations of Common Article 3 and Additional Protocol II and inhumane acts as a crime against humanity because they used members of the FAR and *interahamwe* who were the principal perpetrators. These principal perpetrators physically carried out the crimes and participated in them.
121. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible under JCE III for the crimes charged in paragraph 115 which were carried out by members of the First JCE or by persons used by Augustin BIZIMANA or by other members of that JCE in the execution of the common purpose of the First JCE (see paragraphs 81-83 above). Augustin BIZIMANA was aware of the possibility that other members of the First JCE would carry out or participate in the crimes charged in paragraph 115, personally, by conduct that was an integral part of the carrying out of the crimes and by using the principal perpetrators. With this awareness Augustin BIZIMANA decided to participate in the First JCE.
122. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible under the mode of liability of ordering for the crimes charged in paragraph 115. Augustin BIZIMANA had the power to order and control members of the FAR and *interahamwe*, *impumuzamugambi*, other Hutu militia and civilians who were used to carry out or participate in the crimes who would be compelled to follow Augustin BIZIMANA's orders. Augustin BIZIMANA ordered these persons to carry out conduct in the course of which they carried out and participated in the crimes. His orders had a direct and substantial effect on the commission of the crimes. Augustin BIZIMANA intended or was aware of the

substantial likelihood that in the course of the execution of his orders the crimes would be committed.

123. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible under the mode of liability of instigating for the crimes charged in paragraph 115. By his acts and omissions Augustin BIZIMANA instigated members of the FAR and *interahamwe*, *impumuzamugambi*, other Hutu militia and civilians who were used to carry out or participate in the crimes to carry out conduct in the course of which they carried out and participated in the crimes. Augustin BIZIMANA's conduct represents a substantial contribution to the carrying out of the crimes. He intended or was aware of the substantial likelihood that in the course of the execution of this instigation the crimes would be committed.
124. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible under the mode of liability of aiding and abetting the crimes charged in paragraph 115. By his acts and omissions he assisted, furthered and lent moral support to the crimes committed and participated in by members of the FAR and *interahamwe*, *impumuzamugambi*, other Hutu militia and civilians who were used to carry out or participate in the crimes. His conduct substantially contributed to the commission of the crimes. He was at least aware of the likelihood that the crimes would occur and that his conduct would assist the crimes.
125. Augustin BIZIMANA is responsible for complicity in genocide as charged in paragraph 116 above. By his acts and omissions Augustin BIZIMANA assisted, furthered and lent moral support to the crimes committed and participated in by members of the FAR and *interahamwe*, *impumuzamugambi*, other Hutu militia and civilians who were used to carry out or participate in the crimes. Augustin BIZIMANA's conduct represents a contribution to the crimes. He was aware that the crimes would occur and that his conduct would assist in their commission.
126. Augustin BIZIMANA was under a legal duty to act regarding the crimes charged in paragraphs 115 and 116 above because: (i) pursuant to the Rwandan Penal Code Augustin BIZIMANA had a criminally sanctioned legal duty to provide assistance to persons in danger where it would not cause risk to himself; (ii) as Minister of Defence, Augustin BIZIMANA had a legal duty pursuant to the Rules of Discipline for the Rwandan Armed Forces to prevent and punish his subordinates for committing illegal acts; (iii) as a Minister of the Republic of Rwanda, Augustin BIZIMANA had a legal duty pursuant to the Rwandan Constitution to ensure the rights and security of all Rwandans without discrimination; (iv) as a Minister of the Republic of Rwanda, Augustin BIZIMANA knew or had reason to know that Rwanda was a signatory to the Genocide Convention. He therefore had a legal duty to prevent and punish genocide; (v) he was the superior of the perpetrators who carried out and participated in the crimes; (vi) the FAR and *interahamwe*, *impumuzamugambi* and other Hutu militia who were used to carry out or participate in the crimes were dangerous organizations and Augustin BIZIMANA had to control them in order to prevent the rights of third parties from being negatively affected; and (vii) by concealing, mischaracterizing, condoning and failing to oppose the first crimes, when as minister of Defence he could have intervened, Augustin BIZIMANA created the risk of enticing the perpetrators to engage

in the crimes charged in paragraph 115 above. Augustin BIZIMANA had the ability to take steps to comply with his duty because of his powers set out in paragraph 12 above.

b) Responsibility under Article 6(3) of the Statute

127. Augustin BIZIMANA incurred superior responsibility for his subordinates' commission of and participation in the crimes charged in paragraph 115.
128. As Minister of Defence, Augustin BIZIMANA had effective control over his subordinates who were carrying out and participating in the crimes in the sense that he had a material ability to prevent or punish criminal conduct.
129. Augustin BIZIMANA knew and had reason to know of his subordinates' criminal conduct because of the facts pleaded in paragraphs 7-25, 113 above.
130. Augustin BIZIMANA failed to use his powers set out in paragraph 12 above to prevent his subordinates' commission of or participation in the crimes or to investigate or punish the subordinates who had committed and participated in these crimes.

VII. AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES

131. All facts stated in this indictment are also alleged as aggravating circumstances.
132. Other aggravating circumstances against Augustin BIZIMANA include: i) his position and breach of trust; ii) his pre-mediation; iii) the violent and humiliating treatment endured by his victims; iv) the duration of the offences and the suffering of his victims; and v) his protracted evasion of arrest and prosecution for the crimes he is accused of.

The acts and omissions of Augustin BIZIMANA detailed herein are punishable under Articles 22 and 23 of the Statute.

Dated and signed at Arusha this 17th day of October 2011.



Hassan Bubacar JALLOW
Prosecutor



TRANSMISSION SHEET FOR FILING OF DOCUMENTS WITH CMS

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Case Name:	The Prosecutor vs. Augustin Bizimana		Case Number: ICTR-98-44F-I
Dates:	Transmitted: 17 October 2011		Document's date: 17 October 2011
No. of Pages:	22	Original Language:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English <input type="checkbox"/> French <input type="checkbox"/> Kinyarwanda
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