

ICTR-07-90-R77-I
30-11-2007
(774-764)

THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL
FOR RWANDA

774
8

THE PROSECUTOR

against

GAA

Case No. ICTR-2007-90-R77-I

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AMENDED INDICTMENT

1. The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (hereinafter, "the Tribunal"), pursuant to his authority under Article 17 of the Statute of the Tribunal and Rules 77 and 91 of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Tribunal (hereinafter, "the Rules"), charges

GAA¹

with **GIVING FALSE TESTIMONY UNDER SOLEMN DECLARATION**,
contrary to Rule 91 of the Rules;

and with **CONTEMPT OF THE TRIBUNAL**, contrary to Rule 77 (A) and (G)
of the Rules,

on the basis of the concise statement of facts hereto, all of the facts being relevant
to each of the Counts herein.

¹ The **Accused** is a protected witness who testified in the Kamuhanda trial under the pseudonym GAA. It should be noted that all of the other prosecution witnesses mentioned in this Indictment have been assigned pseudonyms or are subject of an existing Trial Chamber witness protection order which applies mutatis mutandis to this case. The public version of this Indictment has been edited to protect the identities of the **Accused** and the witnesses from disclosure.

FACTS IDENTIFYING THE ACCUSED

2. The Accused, GAA (hereinafter, “the Accused”), is a Rwandan national born in 1965 in Kigali-Rural Prefecture, Rwanda.

3. On 19 and 20 September 2001, the Accused testified as a witness for the Prosecution under the pseudonym of GAA in the trial of *The Prosecutor v. Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda*, Case No. ICTR-99-54A-T. His testimony was before Trial Chamber II of the Tribunal in Arusha, Tanzania.

COUNTS AND CONCISE STATEMENT OF FURTHER FACTS

COUNT ONE—GIVING FALSE TESTIMONY UNDER SOLEMN DECLARATION:

4. The Accused is charged with personally committing the offence of **giving false testimony under solemn declaration**, contrary to Rule 91 of the Rules. On 18 May 2005, the Accused knowingly and willfully gave false testimony at an evidentiary hearing before the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal, in relation to the appeal against conviction and sentence of Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda, Case No. ICTR-99-54A-A, in Arusha, Tanzania.

5. The Accused provided a recantation statement to Counsel for Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda and gave false testimony, supporting that recantation, at a Rule 115 evidentiary hearing before the Appeals Chamber, on 18 May 2005. On that occasion, he testified that he was not present at Gikomero Parish and therefore did not witness the Kamuhanda’s actions during the massacre of 12 April 1994. The false testimony is contrary to the Accused’s written statements given to the Rwandan authorities, on 20 July 1995, and to the Office of the Prosecutor, on 6 July 1999. It is also contrary to the Accused’s testimony, given under solemn declaration, before Trial Chamber II, on 19 and 20 September 2001. The false testimony is further contradicted by the evidence of eyewitnesses who place the Accused at Gikomero Parish at the time of the massacre, on 12 April 1994, and by the evidence of other witnesses whom the Accused informed, shortly after the events, of his presence at Gikomero Parish at the time of the massacre, on 12 April 1994.

6. The false testimony that is relied upon in support of Count One, knowingly and willfully given by the Accused under solemn declaration, is the testimony the Accused gave, in open session, before the Appeals Chamber on 18 May 2005, in Arusha, Tanzania. The specific passages from the transcript of his testimony that are relied upon, for both substance and context, in support of Count One, are particularized, as follows:

BY MS. CONDÉ [Defence Counsel for Kamuhanda]:

A. In September 2001, I stated that I was at the Gikomero parish and that I saw Kamuhanda, but I am asking for forgiveness because I lied.

Q. Mr. Witness, can you tell me how you lied?

A. I lied by stating that I was at Gikomero, whereas I had sought refuge in Kibara. I said I saw Kamuhanda in Gikomero, whereas I had not seen him since I was not in Gikomero.

Q. Can you tell us why you stated before this Chamber that you were in Gikomero, whereas you were not?

A. The reason why I said that was because I lost many members of my family in the Gikomero parish and a woman whose husband was related to Kamuhanda told me subsequently that she knew very well the persons who killed the refugees who were at the parish, so I decided to do everything in my power to have that person prosecuted. Subsequently, I got to know that was a lie and I decided to change my testimony.²

[...]

A. I wasn't too sure that they were not there or that they were there. That's why I'm seeking forgiveness from Kamuhanda and from the Court, because, today, we have the gacaca courts which enable us to know the truth about what actually happened and now we are able to know the entire truth as to what happened. It is in that context -- it is in those circumstances that I sought information, adequate information, and when I got to know that Kamuhanda did not go to that site, that created problems of conscience for me and I decided to be humble, to seek forgiveness, by altering the content -- or changing the content of my testimony.

Q. Now, since you've dwelt on this matter, we'll move on. Now, when you felt that there was need for you to change your testimony, did you discuss it with somebody?

A. No, I met no one; however, I did discuss with a lady who told me that if I had a problem, she could put me in touch with someone who could assist me in changing -- or recanting my testimony. So that's what happened.

Q. Let's stay on this one. And without providing the name of the lady, are you able to tell this Court why you told him that -- or told her that; why did you chose [sic] to go to that lady, that woman?

A. Well, that was a lady with whom I had good relations and who used to pray with me and she asked me whether, "You are still saying that Kamuhanda got to Gikomero." Then I told her, "Well, in actual fact, I was not at Gikomero." Because she had believed that I was in Gikomero. That's when she told me, "Well, if you want to seek forgiveness, I could indicate to you what path to follow and seek forgiveness", and that's when she put me in touch with someone who revealed that secret. And then after that, I met you and I told you what I had in mind.³

² *Kamuhanda* appeal, Evidentiary Hearing Transcript [English, Open Session], Examination-in-chief, 18 May 2005, page 3, line 33 page 4, line 6.

³ *Kamuhanda* appeal, Evidentiary Hearing Transcript [English, Open Session], Examination-in-chief, 18 May 2005, page 7, lines 4-23. [The reference to "you" in the Transcript is a reference to counsel for the appellant Kamuhanda.]

[...]

BY MR. STEWART [Prosecution Counsel]:

And for the assistance of the Chamber, I am referring to a document that has been labelled GAA-2. And it's in the binder of documents that has been provided to the Defence, or should I say appellant's counsel, the registry and the members of the Appeals Chamber just to assist in following the evidence. And you should find a document marked with the number 2. It is a document in French, and you will also see another document also marked number 2 which is, obviously, in Kinyarwanda.

Could I ask the registry please to present both documents, I suppose would be the best, to the witness.

[...]

BY MR. STEWART:

Q. And I will ask you, GAA, please, just to examine the statement and tell me whether this is, indeed, the statement that you spoke about earlier?

Can you confirm, Witness that I have produced a photocopy of the statement that you provided in July 1995?

A. Yes, that is the case, yes.

MR. STEWART:

Mr. President, I will ask at some point that this statement, together with the translation in French, and I apologise to those members of the Bench that are not conversant in French, we don't have one in English, be marked as an exhibit in the hearing. But I will [sic] very brief, as brief as I can be in my questions.

BY MR. STEWART:

Q. GAA, this statement relates to Charles Mugombwa [sic—Nkuranga], the pastor at Gikomero; is that correct?

A. That is correct, yes.

Q. And you held him responsible, in part, for what happened at the parish on 12th April 1994; I'm talking about the massacre?

A. That is correct, yes.

Q. And according to what you told the Rwanda authorities, you felt the pastor had betrayed you?

A. That was my testimony, yes.

Q. He had not warned you. The Interahamwe found you at the pastor's place and you had not been warned?

A. That is correct.

Q. And you also mentioned that he found some of you listening to Radio Muhabura which we know is the -- or was the RPF radio?

A. When I gave that testimony, I was referring to what I was told by the survivors. I wasn't there, I wasn't present there. I presented it as if I was there but the reality is different. It was the survivors who told me so.

Q. Well, you say in your statement, "I was at the school in Gikomero when -- in French I have (French spoken)?

A. Yes, that is what is contained in my statement, but it is not the truth. And that is why I was withdrawing that statement which was a lie. Now, in regard to Pastor Mugombwa [sic—Nkuranga], I still stand by my statement; in other words, that he had the power, he had the means to alert or warn those who were at the place. And I still maintain my statement that he played a role in the killing, or the massacre of those who were there; but I personally was not present.

Q. But you told the Rwanda authorities that you were present; didn't you?

A. In my statement I said I was present.

Q. And you said that you ran to Gabiro [sic—Kibara] after you saw that someone had killed an individual who you named in the statement?

A. That is correct. I ran to Gabiro [sic—Kibara], I went across the Muhazi Lake, but I didn't go back to Gikomero.

Q. The person that you name as having been killed was your father, isn't that right?

A. No, he was my uncle. He was the very first victim.

Q. And he was killed at Gikomero parish?

A. That is correct.

Q. GAA, please listen to me for a moment. From 1995 through 1999 until 2001, you have always been consistent about being present at the massacre at Gikomero Protestant parish on 12th April 1994; is that not true?

A. You are right.

Q. And it is only last year in March that you have said that were you not present at the massacre?

A. That is correct, yes.

Q. When you spoke to the Rwandan authorities in July of 1995, you swore in the name of God that you had come to tell the truth.

A. I did not quite understand you, Counsel. Can you please repeat your question?

Q. If you can see the bottom of your statement you should see a statement in Kinyarwanda, which in French reads, "I swear in the name of God that I have just told the truth."

A. I can see that portion.

Q. When you spoke to the investigators from the Office of the Prosecutor in July of 1999 --

THE ENGLISH INTERPRETER:

Your microphone, sir.

MR. STEWART:

My microphone is on.

BY MR. STEWART:

Q. Sorry, Witness GAA, I will repeat my question. When you spoke to the investigators of the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal in July 1999, you knew how important it was to be truthful and accurate in the information that you gave, didn't you?

A. And that is why at the beginning of my testimony I asked for forgiveness, because I told lies. And I claimed that these -- that was the truth, and I gave quite a number of reasons which pointed to the fact that I was concerned about the death of members of my family, and I wasn't aware of the circumstances that led to their death.

And, as I have told you, with the Gacaca courts the truth is now emerging, is now coming out. There are people who have been in detention and they are now providing information. And this doesn't apply only to Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda. There are a lot of people who have been wrongly Accused and whose forgiveness was sought. I can provide you with a lengthy narration of the events. And, subsequently, when you carry out your investigations you will know that the information provided was wrong, was false. And after conducting my own investigation I decided to seek forgiveness, to ask for forgiveness from the Court. And I continued to ask for such forgiveness because I told lies and I did so intentionally.

Q. GAA, do you, therefore, consider yourself to be a liar?

A. I do admit that at some point in time I told lies, but what I'm saying today is the truth because I have understood that truth must emerge in broad daylight.

Q. GAA, do you realise that testifying falsely before this Tribunal is a criminal offence?

A. Yes, I am aware of that. That is why I am asking for forgiveness today before this Court, I am telling the truth. And anyone who would carry out an in-depth investigation would note that today I am telling the truth.

Q. So GAA, you are prepared to lie and you are prepared to testify falsely when it suits you?

A. No, it is not at every opportunity. Today, before you, I am telling the truth. And in answer to your questions, I'm going to tell the truth.

Q. GAA, I take it that you are not a rich man?

A. Well, but, you know, one can be rich because one has amassed a fortune, but in moral terms one might have a large heart. And at this point in time I feel no guilt in my conscience.

Q. I take it you do not have a lot of money?

A. That has never been the case.

Q. Kamuhanda's family, would you say that it was an important family, a respected family?

A. I don't know Kamuhanda's family, and I have already said that I have never spoken to Kamuhanda. So, it was of no purpose, per se. I have no business with him. Whether he is in detention or he is released, that would not change anything in regard to my status. But then, let me stand by what I said, that today I am telling the truth.

Q. What about the family of Kamuhanda's wife, is it an important family, a respected family?

A. I neither know his wife or his wife's family.

Q. GAA, you never went to the Office of the Prosecutor to say that you had given false testimony against Kamuhanda, did you?

A. When I went to the office of the notary there were documents but I did not personally appear at the Office of the Prosecutor to make any such statement but I was ready to do so. But today I am ready to do so.

Q. You never told anybody that you had given false testimony, anybody in an official position, until the person you mentioned in closed session brought you to Kamuhanda's counsel, his lawyer; isn't that right?

A. Yes, that is the first time, yes.

Q. Apart from what you have told us about your religious convictions, have you received any financial support from people you understand to be assisting Kamuhanda?

A. Devine word thus says that the path that leads to heaven is straight and narrow; no member of Kamuhanda's Defence team, to those whom I spoke, it is a matter of my own conscience. And I noted that I had given false testimony and I decided to change and tell the truth.

Q. Have you held the religious beliefs you hold now for many years, GAA, since before the war, to be precise, or is this something very recent?

A. Today I'm sitting here before the Chamber and I feel calm because I have nothing on my conscience.

Q. But you haven't answered my question, and I would be grateful for an answer?

A. Faith can change; it can become stronger or weaker. I was born into a family which believes in God, but somehow I lost my faith. And it was only of late that I went back into religious practice. And when one has to follow one's faith, one has to deny one's life and this is somehow what I have done. If you have to follow Jesus, you have to sacrifice your life.

Q. GAA, I really have only one more thing to put to you: I suggest to you that you told the truth to the Rwandan authorities, you told the truth to the Office of the Prosecutor and you told the truth about Kamuhanda to the Judges of the Trial Chamber, and what you are now saying is not true?

A. What I have said, be it before the investigators, before the Rwanda authorities, all of that was lies; to the contrary, what I am saying today is the truth.⁴

7. The false testimony particularized above, which is relied upon in support of Count One, was also given in substance by the Accused, knowingly and willfully, in closed session, under solemn declaration, during the testimony of the Accused before the Appeals Chamber on 18 May 2005, in Arusha, Tanzania. The specific passages of the closed session testimony are not reproduced herein, but reference is made to the relevant closed session transcript in the footnote below.⁵

8. The false testimony particularized above, which is relied upon in support of Count One, was also restated in substance by the Accused, knowingly and willfully, in closed session, under solemn declaration, in response to questions put to him by an Honorable Judge of the Appeals Chamber, during the testimony of the Accused before the Appeals Chamber on 18 May 2005, in Arusha, Tanzania. The specific passages of the closed session testimony are not reproduced herein, but reference is made to the relevant closed session transcript in the footnote below.⁶

9. The Accused was present at Gikomero Protestant Parish, Gikomero Commune, Kigali-Rural Prefecture, Rwanda, and survived the massacre that occurred there on 12 April 1994, as he told the Rwandan authorities, in a written statement dated 20 July 1995. The Accused also saw Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda at the massacre site, as he subsequently testified at the latter's trial before the Tribunal. In particular, the Accused:

⁴ *Kamuhanda* appeal, Evidentiary Hearing Transcript [English, Open Session], Cross-examination, 18 May 2005, page 25, line 2 to page 28, line 24.

⁵ *Kamuhanda* appeal, Evidentiary Hearing Transcript [English, Closed Session], 18 May 2005, Examination-in-chief, page 11, lines 19-28; Cross-examination, page 19, lines 9-31; page 19, lines 37; page 20, lines 1-8.

⁶ *Kamuhanda* appeal, Evidentiary Hearing Transcript [English, Closed Session], Examination by the Panel, 18 May 2005, page 33, lines 9-33.

- a) was seen by other witnesses at Gikomero on the day of the massacre, on 12 April 1994, namely, **GEI, GEH, GEV, SP-001, GEM, GEC and GEP**
- b) spoke to other witnesses, namely, **GEL, GAG and GAB** in the aftermath of the massacre, about his experience at Gikomero, including, on occasion, the role of Kamuhanda in the events;
- c) provided to the Rwandan judicial authorities a deposition, dated 20 July 1995, against Charles Nkuranga, Pastor at Gikomero, clearly indicating that the **Accused** was present at Gikomero on the day of the massacre to witness the events;
- d) provided a statement, dated 6 July 1999, to the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal, in which he gave an eyewitness account of the massacre that occurred at Gikomero on 12 April 1994 and identified Kamuhanda; and
- e) testified as a witness for the Prosecution accordingly, under the pseudonym GAA, on 19 and 20 September 2001, in the trial of *The Prosecutor v. Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda*, Case No. ICTR-99-54A-T, before Trial Chamber II of the Tribunal, in Arusha, Tanzania, identifying Kamuhanda as being involved in the massacre at Gikomero Protestant Parish on 12 April 1994.

10. It was SP-003 who referred investigators from the Office of the Prosecutor of the Tribunal to the Accused because being a genocide survivor like GAA, the latter had related to him his experience of seeking refuge at Gikomero and seeing Kamuhanda taking part in the massacres there.

11. SP-003 was not at Gikomero at the time of 12 April 1994 massacre because he had left two days before the massacre began. He had, however, seen the Accused going in the direction of Gikomero.

12. The Accused signed a notarized statement, on 17 March 2004, in Kigali, Rwanda, in Kinyarwanda and in French, in which he recanted his trial testimony implicating the appellant, Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda, in the massacre at the Gikomero Protestant Parish.

13. Counsel for the appellant filed the statement of the Accused in the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal, in support of a confidential motion, dated 20 September 2004, and presented on behalf of the appellant Kamuhanda, for the admission of additional evidence on the latter's appeal against his conviction and sentence.

14. The Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal admitted the statement of the **Accused** as additional evidence on the appeal, in a decision dated 12 April 2005, and ordered an evidentiary hearing of his testimony under Rule 115 of the Rules.

15. The Accused testified on behalf of the appellant Kamuhanda, under the pseudonym GAA, on 18 May 2005, at the evidentiary hearing before the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal in Arusha, Tanzania. In so doing, he knowingly and willfully gave the false testimony specified in paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8 above.

COUNT TWO—CONTEMPT OF THE TRIBUNAL

16. The Accused is further charged with personally committing the offence of **Contempt of the Tribunal**, contrary to Rule 77 (A) and (G) of the Rules, for knowingly and willfully interfering with its administration of justice, in the period from on or about 1 March 2004 up to and including on or about 31 May 2005, **in diverse locations** in Kigali-Rural and Kigali-Ville Prefectures, Rwanda; and in Arusha, Tanzania, by accepting **inducements and the promise of a bribe or reward in the form of a substantial amount of money**; for knowingly and wilfully providing a false statement, on 17 March 2004, for use in the appeal against conviction and sentence of Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda, Case No. ICTR-99-54A-A; and knowingly and willfully giving false testimony under solemn declaration, on 18 May 2005, at an evidentiary hearing before the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal, in connection with that appeal, in Arusha, Tanzania, as specified in paragraph 5, 6, and 7 above.

17. The Accused rendered false testimony, as particularized in paragraphs 5 to 15 above. Prior to giving the false testimony the Accused received and accepted **inducements, from one Léonidas Nshogoza, a defence investigator during the trial of Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda. The Accused also accepted from Léonidas Nshogoza the promise of a bribe or reward of 1,000,000 Rwandan Francs, which was to be paid to him after giving the false testimony before the Appeals Chamber.**

18. The Accused was introduced to Léonidas Nshogoza, sometime in early March 2004, by a woman known to the Tribunal as witness GEX, who only testified as defence witness at the Rule 115 evidentiary hearing before the Appeals Chamber of the Tribunal, in relation to the appeal against conviction and sentence of Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda, Case No. ICTR-99-54A-A, in Arusha, Tanzania. The Accused met with Léonidas Nshogoza, in the presence of GEX, on five (5) or six (6) occasions, in the period from on or about 1 March 2004 up to and including on or about 31 May 2005. GEX would inform the Accused about the scheduled meetings with Léonidas Nshogoza and they would travel together from Gikomero to Kigali. The meetings were usually held at Stella Bar, in Remera, Kigali, Rwanda.

19. Léonidas Nshogoza initially told the Accused that he was writing a book about the acts and conduct of Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda during the 1994 events in Gikomero. He told the Accused that he was interested in him because he had had access to his file and knew that the Accused had testified at the Tribunal against Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda. He told the Accused that he needed a statement from him relevant to the events in Gikomero of April 1994 for use in his forthcoming book.

20. In the course of their second and third meetings, in early to mid-March 2004, Léonidas Nshogoza showed the Accused a statement which he wanted the Accused to sign. The statement was a recantation of the testimony the Accused had given during the trial of Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda.

21. On 17 March 2004, in Kigali Rwanda, Léonidas Nshogoza took the Accused to a Notary and asked the Accused to sign a statement in Kinyarwanda and a copy in French, in which the Accused rendered false testimony, recanting the evidence he had given in the trial of Jean de Dieu Kamuhanda. The Accused knowingly and willfully signed the said statements, knowing them to be false.

22. During each of the said meetings with Léonidas Nshogoza, the Accused received and accepted from Léonidas Nshogoza inducements comprising of 10,000 Rwandan Francs together with a meal and drinks.

23. On one occasion, when the Accused was being prepared for his impending testimony before the Appeals Chamber, sometime between April and early May 2005, in Kimihurura, Kigali, the Accused received and accepted further inducements from Léonidas Nshogoza comprising of 20,000 Rwandan Francs, a meal and drinks.

24. On another occasion, between April and early May 2005 at the ICTR offices in Kigali, after being informed that he would be required to render his false testimony, on 18 May 2005, at an evidentiary hearing before the Appeals Chamber in Arusha, the Accused accepted the promise of a bribe or reward of 1,000,000 Rwandan Francs, from Léonidas Nshogoza. The said amount was to be paid to the Accused by Léonidas Nshogoza after the Accused's testimony.

25. In anticipation of the promised bribe or reward of 1,000,000 Rwandan francs, the Accused knowingly and willfully rendered false *viva voce* evidence on 18 May 2005 before the Appeals Chamber, in Arusha, Tanzania as particularized in paragraphs 5 through 15 above.

26. The Accused personally committed the above offences of false testimony under solemn declaration and contempt of the Tribunal, which are punishable under Article 14 of the Statute of the Tribunal and Rules 91 (G) and 77 (B) and (G) of the Rules, respectively.

Dated at Arusha this 28th day of November 2007



Hassan Bubacar Jallow
The Prosecutor

TRANSMISSION SHEET FOR FILING OF DOCUMENTS WITH CMS

COURT MANAGEMENT SECTION
(Art. 27 of the Directive for the Registry)

I - GENERAL INFORMATION (To be completed by the Chambers / Filing Party)

To:	☐ Trial Chamber I N. M. Diallo	☐ Trial Chamber II R. N. Kouambo	☒ Trial Chamber III C. K. Hometowu	☐ Appeals Chamber / Arusha F. A. Talon
	☒ Chief, CMS J.-P. Fomété	☐ Deputy Chief, CMS M. Diop	☐ Chief, JPU, CMS K. K. A. Afande	☐ Appeals Chamber / The Hague R. Burriss
From:	☐ Chamber (names)	☐ Defence (names)	☒ Prosecutor's Office Abdoulaye Seye (names)	☐ Other: OTP - (names)
Case Name:	The Prosecutor vs. GAA			Case Number: ICTR-07-90-R77-I
Dates:	Transmitted: 30 November 2007		Document's date: 30 November 2007	
No. of Pages:	12	Original Language:	☒ English	☐ French ☐ Kinyarwanda
Title of Document:	Amended Indictment			
Classification Level:		TRIM Document Type:		
☐ Strictly Confidential / Under Seal		☐ Indictment ☐ Warrant ☐ Correspondence ☐ Submission from non-parties		
☐ Confidential		☐ Decision ☐ Affidavit ☐ Notice of Appeal ☐ Submission from parties		
☒ Public		☐ Disclosure ☐ Order ☐ Appeal Book ☐ Accused particulars		
		☐ Judgement ☒ Motion ☐ Book of Authorities		

II - TRANSLATION STATUS ON THE FILING DATE (To be completed by the Chambers / Filing Party)

CMS SHALL take necessary action regarding translation.

☒ Filing Party hereby submits only the original, and **will not submit** any translated version.

☐ Reference material is provided in annex to facilitate translation.

Target Language(s):

☒ English ☒ French ☐ Kinyarwanda

CMS SHALL NOT take any action regarding translation.

☐ Filing Party hereby submits **BOTH the original and the translated version** for filing, as follows:

Original	in	☐ English	☐ French	☐ Kinyarwanda
Translation	in	☐ English	☐ French	☐ Kinyarwanda

CMS SHALL NOT take any action regarding translation.

☐ Filing Party **will be submitting the translated version(s)** in due course in the following language(s):

☐ English ☐ French ☐ Kinyarwanda

KINDLY FILL IN THE BOXES BELOW

☐ The OTP is over-seeing translation. The document is submitted for translation to: ☐ The Language Services Section of the ICTR / Arusha. ☐ The Language Services Section of the ICTR / The Hague. ☐ An accredited service for translation; see details below: Name of contact person: Name of service: Address: E-mail / Tel. / Fax:	☐ DEFENCE is over-seeing translation. The document is submitted to an accredited service for translation (fees will be submitted to DCDMS): Name of contact person: Name of service: Address: E-mail / Tel. / Fax:
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III - TRANSLATION PRIORITISATION (For Official use ONLY)

☐ Top priority	COMMENTS	☐ Required date:
☐ Urgent		☐ Hearing date:
☐ Normal		☐ Other deadlines: