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**UNITED
NATIONS**



Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals

Case No: MICT-12-25

Date: 4 July 2014

Original: English

Before: Judge Theodor Meron, President

Registrar: Mr John Hocking

PROSECUTOR

v.

JEAN UWINKINDI

PUBLIC

MONITORING REPORT FOR MAY 2014

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CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION.....	3
II.	DETAILED REPORT	3
	<i>A. Judicial Activity</i>	3
	<u>Court Hearings</u>	3
	<u>Court Filings</u>	7
	<i>B. Meetings with Mr Uwinkindi</i>	8
	<i>D. Meetings with the Head of the Witness Protection Unit</i>	10
	<i>E. Meeting with the Deputy Prison Director</i>	10
	<i>F. Visit to the Special Enclosure</i>	11
	<i>G. Meeting with the Registrar</i>	11
	<i>H. Meeting with the Prison Director</i>	11
	<i>H. Meeting with the Lead Counsel</i>	13
III.	CONCLUSION	15

I. INTRODUCTION

1. This monitoring report pertains to the activities in the *Uwinkindi* case before the Rwandan judiciary and the interactions of the monitors appointed by the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (“Mechanism”) with various stakeholders during the month of May 2014 (“Reporting Period”).
2. During the Reporting Period, the appointed monitors Mr Anees Ahmed and Ms Jelena Gudurić made one visit to Rwanda. Aside from monitoring the two cases referred to Rwandan judiciary – *Uwinkindi* and *Munyagishari* – the purpose of the visit was for Mr Ahmed to introduce Ms Gudurić (“Reporting Monitor”) as a new interim monitor to various stakeholders.¹
3. The Reporting Monitor met with Mr Uwinkindi and his Lead Counsel as well as with the Head of the Witness Protection Unit of the Supreme Court, the Deputy Prison Director, the Registrar in the *Uwinkindi* and *Munyagishari* cases and the Prison Director. The Reporting Monitor also visited the Special Enclosure, a separate section of the Kigali Central Prison (Nyarugenge Prison) (“Special Enclosure” and “Prison”, respectively) where Mr Uwinkindi and Mr Munyagishari are held.
4. Two court hearings were held during the Reporting Period: the trial commenced on 14 May 2014 with the Prosecution’s opening statement, which continued at the hearing the following day. The court will resume on 4 June 2014, when the Prosecution is expected to continue with its opening statement.
5. A detailed report on all activities during the Reporting Period is provided below.

II. DETAILED REPORT

A. Judicial Activity

Court Hearings

6. There have been two court hearings during the Reporting Period, on 14 and 15 May 2014.² Both hearings were held before the full Chamber. At both hearings, the

¹ See *In the Matters of Jean Bosco [sic] Uwinkindi and Bernard Munyagishari*, Case Nos. MICT-12-25 and MICT-12-20, “Order Appointing a Monitor” (public), filed on 4 April 2014.

² The Reporting Monitor followed the hearings with the assistance of an interpreter.

Prosecution was represented by Mr Jean-Bosco Mutangana and Mr Bonaventure Ruberwa (“Prosecution”); Mr Uwinkindi, also in attendance, was represented by his Lead Counsel Mr Gatera Gashabana and Co-Counsel Mr Jean-Baptiste Niyibizi (“Defence”).

7. At the hearing of 14 May 2014, the Defence expressed concern that they have to stand at the central lectern while the court is in session.³ The Presiding Judge granted the Defence request to be seated when not pleading, and to address the Chamber standing from its bench, rather than from the central lectern.⁴
8. The Chamber asked the Prosecution how it intends to present its case, the identities and the number of witnesses it will call, where the witnesses are residing and if there are any witnesses who do not want their identity to be revealed.
9. The Prosecution responded that they will start with the opening statement which consists of three parts. The Prosecution will first provide background information explaining the historical roots of the crimes charged and information on the accused and his identity. For this part, they will use a visual presentation with photographs. The second part concerns the applicable national and international law. The third part relates to the evidence to be provided by the witnesses. In total, the Prosecution estimated that, if the court is to sit from 8 am until 1 pm, it will need four days to complete its opening statement.
10. The Prosecution indicated that, during the presentation of its case, they will call four new witnesses in addition to the twenty-two witnesses whose statements had been transmitted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (“ICTR”). The Prosecution stated that some witnesses have passed away but that in such cases they will present their depositions.

³ The Reporting Monitor notes that the Prosecution and the Defence have their benches in front of the Chamber, on the Chamber’s right and left side, respectively. However, the Monitor understood that, when the Court is in session, the Defence needs to stand through the hearing, at the central lectern, directly in front of the Chamber (away from its bench). The Prosecution, on the other hand, is allowed to be seated at its bench and stand only when addressing the court and do so from its bench, not from the central lectern.

⁴ With the assistance of an interpreter, the Reporting Monitor examined the official case file (Case No. RP0012/13/HCCI) during her visit to Rwanda in June 2014. The Reporting Monitor notes that, on 30 April 2014, the Defence filed a written submission, dated 28 April 2014, concerning equality of arms wherein it raised two matters: equality of parties when addressing the court and the time available to both parties. In their submission, the Defence, *inter alia*, sought to be excused from standing when not addressing the court.

11. The Prosecution was unable to predict the time it will need to present its case as that will depend not only upon the length of time they will use to examine witnesses but also upon the time the Defence will take to cross-examine witnesses.
12. The Prosecution added that, with regards to protective measures, certain witnesses will testify under a pseudonym and with the protection of their visual identity. The Prosecution indicated that they had submitted the names of those witnesses to the court.
13. The Chamber invited submissions from the Defence. Mr Uwinkindi indicated he had nothing to add apart from expressing concern about the protected witnesses. He questioned why certain witnesses will testify under protective measures and expressed concern that the witnesses will not be truthful unless they testify publicly.
14. The Chamber indicated that they will deal with the matter of protective measures at an appropriate time, once witnesses start appearing before the court. The Chamber specified that the purpose of the day's hearing is only to hear opening statements and the parties' submissions as to how much time they will require for that purpose.
15. The Defence indicated that they will raise preliminary matters concerning the indictment and intend to ask the court to examine the indictment and revisit their previously expressed objections. They will also raise the issue of the context in which some of the witnesses gave their statements, some of whom were interrogated back in 1998. The Defence indicated that they will need seven working days for preliminary matters, if the court sits from 8 am until 1 pm. After those preliminary questions, they will present their opening statement, for which they will need up to 14 days. The Defence case will depend on evidence adduced by the Prosecution. The Defence will ask for time to visit defence witnesses. The Defence underscored the necessity that both Prosecution and Defence witnesses be heard. In their view, the question of defence witnesses residing outside Rwanda is central. The Defence sought leave from the Chamber to file a written submission on the presentation of the defence case, and on how much time they will need. The Defence further asked for an explanation from the Prosecution concerning the additional four witnesses and indicated that they do not have declarations of those four witnesses.
16. The Defence further informed the court that they are not aware of the photographs that the Prosecution indicated they will show on the screen during the opening statement.

The Defence referred to a previous decision of the court according to which the Prosecution is required to provide in advance all written documents which they will use in court so that the Defence can prepare and respond, and stressed that the Chamber must adhere to that decision. The Prosecution responded that the photographs will be used in support of their opening statement. They specified that the photographs are only depicting crime scenes and are not evidence as such, and added that the Prosecution can print the photographs and disclose them to the Defence. The Chamber asked the Prosecution to provide the photographs to the Defence in advance of their presentation in court. The Chamber indicated that the Defence will have an opportunity to respond upon the conclusion of the Prosecution's opening statement.

17. The Chamber conferred and delivered its oral ruling on the court schedule: the Prosecution will start with the presentation of its opening statement at 10.30 am that day. The Chamber asked if there were any objections. None were voiced. The Chamber also indicated that if any party wishes to address the court from the central lectern, they may do so. The Chamber further ruled that the hearing will continue until 1 pm that day and that the hearing on the day after will have the same schedule. The Chamber indicated it will rule on the schedule of further hearings at the hearing on the day after.
18. The hearing adjourned for a break during which the Prosecution disclosed the photographs.
19. When the hearing resumed, the Chamber read out identifying information regarding the accused, including his name, year of birth, place of birth, marital status and profession. The Chamber noted that the accused is charged with genocide and with extermination as a crime against humanity. The Chamber asked the accused to plead. Mr Uwinkindi pleaded not guilty.
20. The Prosecution proceeded to present its opening statement. The Prosecution briefly mentioned historical background, from the mid-20th century onwards, before describing the crimes charged and Mr Uwinkindi's alleged role in the crimes. The Prosecution addressed the jurisprudence of the ICTR and ICTY and noted they do not need to prove that there was a genocide in Rwanda, as that has been established by the ICTR, but only the acts of the accused in that global plan. The Prosecution then continued with summaries of witnesses' evidence until the court adjourned for the day.

21. At the hearing of 15 May 2014, the Prosecution continued with the presentation of its opening statement, in particular summaries of witnesses' evidence.
22. During its submissions, the Prosecution referred, *inter alia*, to a judgement in the *Bagasora* case before the ICTR. In response, the Defence asked the Chamber to order the Prosecution to disclose all documents it intends to cite as the Defence does not want to be surprised with any new documents during the hearings. They underscored that all materials need to be communicated in advance so that the defence can prepare to plead. The Defence also referred to the Chamber's previous ruling instructing each party to give notice of documents it will use.
23. The Prosecution responded that they were quoting jurisprudence from the ICTR which is public and stated that the Prosecution is not required to disclose such documents.
24. The Chamber ruled that the Prosecution is required to communicate any jurisprudence in advance. They need not provide a copy. It will suffice that they notify the Defence of its intention to cite to a certain decision. The Chamber warned both parties to observe the rule, and asked the Prosecution to give a copy of the cited jurisprudence to the Defence. The Chamber indicated that it will not accept documents that have not been communicated in advance.
25. The Chamber adjourned for a break. During the break, the Prosecution provided a copy of the cited jurisprudence to the Defence.
26. Once the hearing resumed, the Chamber ruled that it will not hear arguments on the jurisprudence that day and that the Prosecution should continue with its opening statement.
27. The Defence asked for a Kinyarwanda translation of the jurisprudence for the accused but added that since the court will not hear arguments on the jurisprudence that day the translation need not be provided immediately.
28. The Prosecution continued with the presentation of its opening statement until the hearing adjourned. The Chamber indicated that the trial will resume on 4 June 2014 at 11 am and that the hearing will be preceded by a hearing in *Munyagishari* at 8 am.

Court Filings

29. No documents have been filed on the case record during the Reporting Period.

B. Meetings with Mr Uwinkindi

30. The Reporting Monitor met Mr Uwinkindi on 14 and 15 May 2014.

31. On 14 May 2014, the Reporting Monitor visited Mr Uwinkindi together with Mr Ahmed. The meeting was conducted with the assistance of an interpreter. Mr Ahmed introduced the Reporting Monitor and informed Mr Uwinkindi that he is leaving the ICTR and will no longer serve as a monitor.

32. Mr Uwinkindi expressed concern over the course of the trial. He referred to one count that was removed from the ICTR indictment – complicity – but the High Court reinstated it. He then appealed this decision and the Supreme Court declared the appeal admissible. The Prosecution then argued for rejection of the appeal and the Supreme Court decided not to hear the appeal on its merits. Mr Uwinkindi believed that this rejection is not in line with the applicable law and that it violates sections 17 and 18 of the Law on the Transfer of Cases to the Republic of Rwanda (“Transfer Law”) which provides that any matter can be appealed. The decision, according to Mr Uwinkindi, also contravenes section 16 of the Constitution and section 27 of the Transfer Law.

33. Mr Uwinkindi also objected to the inclusion of the crime of extermination in the Indictment. He stated that this crime is not prescribed under the national laws, in particular in the Rwandan Penal Code. Mr Uwinkindi opined that elements of the crime of extermination are the same as that of the crime of genocide and the same witnesses would speak to both crimes. Thus, the inclusion of the extermination count is double jeopardy.

34. Mr Uwinkindi expressed concern that if the Prosecution and the court do not respect the law he cannot have a fair trial.

35. Mr Uwinkindi also raised the issue of payment of his defence team, who have not been paid since May 2013. He has also seen lawyers only four times since January and believes this is a result of them not being paid. He was further concerned that the lack of payment affects his ability to call defence witnesses as well as access documents of the Gacaca courts and the ICTR which he has requested through counsel.

36. As for the conditions of detention, Mr Uwinkindi noted that ever since the new Prison Director has been appointed, everything has been running smoothly.
37. On 15 May 2014, the Reporting Monitor met with Mr Uwinkindi again. The meeting was conducted with the assistance of an interpreter. During the meeting, Mr Uwinkindi raised several issues concerning his conditions of detention and fair trial rights.
38. As a preliminary matter, Mr Uwinkindi enquired about the Reporting Monitor's knowledge of the case. The Reporting Monitor assured him that she is familiar with all relevant decisions and filings, including those concerning Mr Uwinkindi's referral and the terms of monitoring, as well as all previous monitoring reports and relevant national legislation.
39. Mr Uwinkindi explained that as he does not understand English, he does not understand the reports. He received only two reports in Kinyarwanda. All other documents, not only reports, are in English. Mr Uwinkindi asked to be provided with all documents in Kinyarwanda.
40. Mr Uwinkindi stated that pressure is being put on his lawyers. With reference to the Monitoring Report for October and November 2013, he reiterated that one Prosecution representative said that the defence lawyers are thieves as they are paid with public funds to defend criminals. Another example that Mr Uwinkindi gave is an incident when a lawyer of another accused was fined because he missed a hearing due to a meeting with the authorities regarding legal aid. In addition, one of Mr Uwinkindi's lawyers confirmed to him that they have not been paid since May 2013 and that they have stopped looking for witnesses abroad because of financial problems.
41. Mr Uwinkindi noted that he cannot have a fair trial if he cannot have lawyers committed to his case, and continued that lawyers cannot be committed if they are not paid. Another fair trial right concern, according to Mr Uwinkindi, is that he has no resources to undertake an investigation. He added that the lack of financial resources affects his ability to meet his lawyers frequently and prepare for his trial.
42. Mr Uwinkindi also raised the issue of the meeting room for legal visits which has not been addressed yet. He noted that he and his lawyers cannot access the meeting room if there is another meeting going on. In such situations they have an alternative to use

another room but they are not comfortable using that room because it is just outside the Director's office and offers no privacy.

43. Another concern of Mr Uwinkindi is that the secret police are not allowing him to greet other detainees within the Prison compound.
44. Mr Uwinkindi further complained that prisoners are not allowed to have conjugal visits. He opined that he should have the same conditions as at the ICTR detention facility which allows conjugal visits. He expressed his wish for the Mechanism to negotiate with the Government of Rwanda for the right to such visits.

D. Meetings with the Head of the Witness Protection Unit

45. The Reporting Monitor, together with Mr Ahmed, met Mr Janvier Bayingana, Head of the Witness Protection Unit ("WPU") of the Supreme Court on 13 May 2014. The purpose of the meeting was for Mr Ahmed to introduce the Reporting Monitor as the new monitor. No substantive matters were discussed.
46. On 16 May 2014, the Reporting Monitor had a second meeting with Mr Bayingana. Mr Bayingana indicated that the WPU stands ready to provide all arrangements necessary for the testimony of witnesses, no matter how many are called. The WPU has put in place safe houses and other arrangements for accommodation of witnesses. Mr Bayingana stated that the parties will be required to provide information for their witnesses so that the WPU can contact them and arrange for all movements once the presentation of evidence starts.
47. Mr Bayingana noted that, at present, it is not known how many witnesses will appear before the court. A tentative number of witnesses for both the Prosecution and the Defence is, at present, 70. The Prosecution will call around 30 to 35 witnesses, and the Defence the remaining number. Mr Bayingana noted that, subject to any court order, the Prosecution witnesses will be heard first.

E. Meeting with the Deputy Prison Director

48. The Reporting Monitor met with Ms Janet Bugingo, Deputy Prison Director, on 15 May 2014. The purpose of this informal meeting was to allow the Reporting Monitor to introduce herself. The Reporting Monitor took the opportunity to ask if she could see

the Special Enclosure, for orientation purposes. Ms Bugingo organised an impromptu tour of this separate section of the Prison where Mr Uwinkindi and Mr Munyagishari, along with two other accused referred by national courts of other states, are held.

F. Visit to the Special Enclosure

49. The Reporting Monitor observed that the Special Enclosure includes a small building, consisting of several individual cells and a bathroom, as well as a separate adjacent yard to which only detainees of the Special Enclosure have access. The Reporting Monitor also accessed cells of Mr Uwinkindi and Mr Munyagishari. Each cell included a bed with a mosquito net, a working desk and storage space for the detainee's personal belongings. The Reporting Monitor observed that, while in the Special Enclosure, the detainees can wear their personal clothes whereas they are required to wear a prison uniform at all times outside the Special Enclosure.⁵

G. Meeting with the Registrar

50. On 16 May 2014, in the presence of Mr Janvier Bayingana, Head of the WPU, the Reporting Monitor met Mr Hypax Nyamutama, Registrar in the *Uwinkindi* and *Munyagishari* cases. The purpose of the meeting was for the Reporting Monitor to introduce herself. No substantive matters were discussed.

51. Mr Nyamutama noted that the next hearing in both cases – *Munyagishari* and *Uwinkindi* – has been scheduled for 4 June 2014 and that the same Chamber is assigned to both cases. Accordingly, there can be no conflict of schedule in the two cases.

H. Meeting with the Prison Director

52. The Reporting Monitor met with Mr Alex Murenzi, Prison Director on 16 May 2014. Mr Murenzi addressed several issues that had been previously raised by Mr Uwinkindi and Mr Munyagishari.

53. Mr Murenzi explained that there is only one type of guard in the prison and that there are no secret police officers. Mr Murenzi added that he gives daily orders to prison

⁵ Remandees, including Mr Munyagishari and Mr Uwinkindi, wear light pink uniforms. Convicts at the Prison wear orange uniforms.

guards, including orders for prison guards to wear civilian clothes. According to Mr Murenzi, such orders are issued exclusively for security reasons.

54. Mr Murenzi noted that Mr Uwinkindi and Mr Munyagishari reside in the Special Enclosure where other prisoners (excluding two other transferred detainees) are not allowed access to. Mr Uwinkindi and Mr Munyagishari are allowed to have visitors and can socialise with other detainees during sport activities and religious services. Mr Uwinkindi and Mr Munyagishari, unlike other detainees for whom Friday is a general visitors day, can receive legal visits every working day. Exceptionally, they are also allowed family visits on working days other than Fridays if the family is travelling from abroad and the detainee has made a request to that effect. They can also have access to the open space on designated days.
55. Mr Murenzi confirmed that there are plans to build two additional rooms for meetings between lawyers and the detainees of the Special Enclosure.
56. Mr Murenzi reiterated that new prison regulations are being developed. He specified that the regulations concern the disciplinary regime and the "house rules". They do not prescribe or amend rights of detainees or conditions of detention.
57. In relation to conjugal visits, Mr Murenzi noted that such visits are not a right and that it is within the Commissioner-General's authority to decide on those matters.
58. Mr Murenzi also noted that the television has been loaded with a voucher so that the detainees can watch different channels.
59. The detainees, according to Mr Murenzi, can also attend various activities, including religious services, sport, meetings and open debates. In relation to open debates, Mr Murenzi explained that he occasionally invites the Commissioner-General to call an official of the Ministry of Justice or local Government or another institution to lead a discussion on a certain topic with prisoners. All prisoners and prison staff gather in the main hall and then discuss issues such as justice, reconciliation and Gacaca courts. Both Mr Uwinkindi and Mr Munyagishari can attend these discussions.
60. Mr Murenzi stated that Mr Uwinkindi and Mr Munyagishari have access to a computer (without access to internet) and printer at the Special Enclosure.

61. Lastly, Mr Murenzi noted that Mr Uwinkindi and Mr Munyagishari have three meals a day, in accordance with the menu developed in cooperation with a nutritionist, whereas all other detainees (excluding two other transferred detainees) have two meals a day.

H. Meeting with the Lead Counsel

62. The Reporting Monitor met Mr Gatera Gashabana, Mr Uwinkindi's Lead Counsel, on 17 May 2014.

63. Regarding the Defence's request to be allowed to sit when not addressing the Chamber during hearings,⁶ Mr Gashabana explained that the Defence made that request in writing, prior to the court hearing. He noted that on 14 May 2014, the Chamber granted the request orally.

64. Mr Gashabana raised the issue of remuneration of counsel. He said that the Defence had explained that issue in their request filed before the MICT.⁷ He noted that conditions of remuneration must accord to international standards. The Defence made a proposal regarding remuneration to the Ministry of Justice ("MoJ") taking account of the international standards and the ICTR remuneration schemes. The MoJ refused the proposal and indicated that it was too expensive. The MoJ then made a counterproposal and indicated that if the defence counsel did not accept it, they would be replaced with other counsel. The MoJ proposed 30,000 Rwandan Francs ("Rwf") per hour for all defence related work, including visits to client, preparation of requests, submissions, and court attendance. The MoJ, however, included certain limitations. For example, each visit to the client was limited to four hours even when they had to prepare submissions or analyse files. In addition, counsel could only visit their client up to twice a week. The MoJ also indicated they will retain the right to reduce the number of visits and their duration as well as time for other tasks the lawyers are required to undertake. The MoJ proposal did not account for time that lawyers spend meeting with Mechanism monitors.

⁶ See para. 7 *supra*.

⁷ See Case No. MICT-12-25, "Request to Remove *The Public Prosecutor v. Jean Uwinkindi* Case, RP 0002/12/HCCI, from the High /Court's/ Extraterritorial Chamber Responsible for International and Cross-border Offences" (public), filed on 16 September 2013, English translation filed on 11 October 2013 ("Defence Request").

65. According to Mr Gashabana, the MoJ also visited the client to check the times the lawyers spent in meetings with him in order to verify the information in the invoices. The MoJ thought the lawyers spent too much time visiting their client.
66. Mr Gashabana asked the Bar to explore the possibility of a new contract which would establish a monthly allotment of time. The proposal for 30,000 Rwf per hour was abandoned and instead a proposal was made for counsel to receive 15,000,000 Rwf for the entire duration of the case. Following that, a new proposal - to pay the defence 1,000,000 per month - was considered and adopted. Mr Gashabana opined, however, that this was not enough and added that the remuneration for investigative purposes, especially for defence witnesses who live outside Rwanda, is still pending resolution. The Defence gave a budget estimate for investigative costs but the MoJ did not agree. Mr Gashabana informed that the Defence and the MoJ have to meet again to discuss the latest proposal regarding financing defence investigations.
67. Mr Gashabana noted that when he was appointed as the Lead Counsel, he requested to be assisted by a defence team. His proposal was refused. The MoJ agreed only to the assignment of a Co-Counsel. They refused to agree to the assignment of an investigator as, in their view, Lead Counsel and Co-Counsel are required to undertake all investigations.
68. Mr Gashabana indicated that, in order to resolve the issue of legal aid, their only resort was to address the Mechanism through the Defence Request. In response, the Prosecution argued that the matter is still being negotiated, therefore the Mechanism decided that the Defence Request was premature.⁸
69. Mr Gashabana informed the Reporting Monitor that the Bar filed a disciplinary complaint against him when he filed the Defence Request. This is because his Letter of Assignment requires him to inform the Bar in case of any application he makes. Mr Gashabana submitted, however that his mandate requires him to file any application that is in the client's interest, even without informing the Bar.

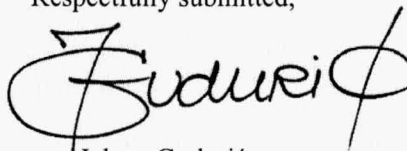
⁸ *Prosecutor v. Jean Uwinkindi*, Case No. MICT-12-25, "Decision on Request for Revocation of an Order Referring a Case to the Republic of Rwanda" (public), filed on 12 March 2014.

70. Mr Gashabana also noted that Mr Uwinkindi is being prosecuted for complicity in genocide, which is not a crime under the Rwandan law. Article 18 of the Transfer Law allows the Defence to appeal all decisions of the High Court and Article 27 of the Transfer Law provides that if there is a conflict of laws, the Transfer Law will prevail. Nonetheless, the Supreme Court rejected these arguments and ruled that the matter can be appealed only in the appeal from the judgement. Mr Gashabana concluded that this is a violation of fair trial rights.
71. Mr Gashabana stated that whenever the Defence asks for more time to prepare, the Prosecution accuses them of making such requests to make more money. These claims are then carried by various media, including radio and television. According to Mr Gashabana, the Bar took no position to protect them from these false accusations.
72. Mr Gashabana reiterated that he has not been paid since May 2013 although the MoJ indicated that they are preparing the payment.
73. Mr Gashabana indicated that the Defence has already started its investigation for witnesses who reside in Rwanda. For witnesses outside Rwanda, Mr Gashabana explained that only those who are imprisoned are willing to testify. Those who are free are afraid to tell the truth. Mr Gashabana concluded that it will be difficult to secure their testimony. Witnesses who reside in Rwanda have been under a lot of pressure.

III. CONCLUSION

74. The Reporting Monitor remains available to provide any additional information, at the President's direction.

Respectfully submitted,



Jelena Gudurić
Monitor for the *Uwinkindi* case

Dated this 4th day of July 2014
The Hague,
The Netherlands.



TRANSMISSION SHEET FOR FILING OF DOCUMENTS WITH THE
MECHANISM FOR INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS/
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I - FILING INFORMATION / INFORMATIONS GÉNÉRALES

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Case Name/ Affaire :	Prosecutor v. Uwinkindi		Case Number/ Affaire n° :	MICT-12-25	
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Document type/ Type de document :	<input type="checkbox"/> Motion/ Requête	<input type="checkbox"/> Submission from parties/ Écritures déposées par des parties	<input type="checkbox"/> Indictment/ Acte d'accusation		
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II - TRANSLATION STATUS ON THE FILING DATE/ ÉTAT DE LA TRADUCTION AU JOUR DU DÉPÔT

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Filing Party hereby submits only the original, and requests the Registry to translate/ La partie déposante ne soumet que l'original et sollicite que le Greffe prenne en charge la traduction : (Word version of the document is attached/ La version Word est jointe)					
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