

ICTR-2001-70-I
5-7-2001
(146-143)

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UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

TRIAL CHAMBER III

OR: ENG

Before: Judge Pavel Dolenc

Registrar: Adama Dieng

Date: July 5 2001

THE PROSECUTOR

v.

Emmanuel RUKUNDO

Case No. ICTR-2001- 70 -I

JUDICIAL RECORDS ARCHIVES
RECEIVED
ICTR
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Adama Dieng

CONFIRMATION OF THE INDICTMENT

The Office of the Prosecutor:

Silvana Arbia

1. **THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA** (Tribunal),

Sitting as Judge Pavel Dolenc, designated by the President of the Tribunal pursuant to Rule 28 of the Tribunal's Rules of Procedure and Evidence (Rules);

HAVING RECEIVED an indictment (the indictment) against Emmanuel Rukundo (the accused) dated 22 June 2001 and filed with the Registry in English on 25 June 2001 for review and confirmation pursuant to Articles 17(4) and 18(1) of the Statute of the Tribunal (Statute) and Rules 47(a)(b) and (e);

HAVING RECEIVED the supporting materials comprised of twenty witness statements without biographical details, proposed pseudonyms, and portions of expert and legal documents supporting respective parts of the indictment;

HAVING HEARD the Prosecutor during an *Ex parte* hearing on 4 July 2001 pursuant to Rule 47(D);

HAVING REVIEWED the indictment and accompanying materials;

NOW CONSIDERS the matter:

FINDINGS

2. Pursuant to Articles 17(4) and 18(1) of the Statute and Rule 47(A)–(F), the Prosecutor shall, if satisfied that the investigation reveals sufficient evidence to provide reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed a crime within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal, file an indictment together with supporting materials. The indictment shall set forth the particulars of the accused and a concise statement of facts of the crimes within jurisdiction of the Tribunal with which the accused is charged. The reviewing judge shall confirm the indictment if satisfied that the Prosecutor has established a *prima facie* case. If not so satisfied, the reviewing judge shall dismiss all or some counts, adjourn the review and request the Prosecutor to present additional supporting material or modify the indictment or take any other appropriate measures.
3. An indictment must allege all of the material facts that constitute the elements of a given crime. An indictment must contain sufficient particulars to identify, without ambiguity, in time and location, the acts or omissions of the accused which constitute the crime. The indictment must also demonstrate a causal link between the alleged conduct and criminal consequences. An indictment should allege grounds for individual responsibility of the accused as principal perpetrator, or as an accomplice or as a superior with command responsibility for acts of his subordinates. Supporting material is not permitted to fill in any gaps in the material facts pleaded in the indictment. Rather, supporting material is used to ensure that there is sufficient evidence to support the material facts as they are set out in the indictment. The joint operation of Article 18 and Rule 47 is that the reviewing judge must be satisfied that

the material facts pleaded in the indictment establish a *prima facie* case and that there is evidence available which supports these material facts. (*Decision of the ICTY on Review of Indictment against Slobodan Milosevic et al.*).

4. In the present case, the indictment charges Emmanuel Rukundo with genocide or alternatively with complicity in genocide and with two crimes against humanity committed by murder and extermination. For each of these alleged crimes he is charged alternatively as a principal perpetrator and as a superior for acts of his subordinates.
5. The Tribunal finds that the indictment sets forth the name and attainable particulars of the accused, a concise statement of the facts of the case and of the crimes of genocide and two crimes against humanity as a principal perpetrator. Supporting materials give sufficient grounds to establish *prima facie* case in respect of these alleged crimes.
6. However, with respect to the alternative charges for complicity in genocide and for superior responsibility for each count, the Tribunal finds no basis for confirmation.
7. The Rules contain no specific provisions for alternative charges. Therefore, the Tribunal must apply the test as set out in Rule 47 which requires that an indictment shall set forth a concise statement of facts "of the crime with which the suspect is charged." This statement of facts is required in order to raise a *prima facie* case for any allegations of alternative crimes or alternative modes of responsibility. The simple recitation of a legal text of alternative mode of responsibility or of the legal elements of alternative crimes is insufficient. This is particularly important when the alleged alternatives do not correspond to the allegations as set forth in the general statement of facts or where the alternatives contradict or mutually exclude each other.
8. The concise statement of facts and respective alternative counts for superior responsibility of the accused in the present case do not demonstrate a superior-subordinate relationship between the accused and "among others" Interahamwe and soldiers, whose names are not known. These "subordinates" allegedly acted under the Accused's *de jure* or *de facto* authority, but the indictment does not present either a legal or factual basis for such an allegation. Moreover, the indictment does not allege any grounds for specific kinds of omissions (i.e. to prevent the crimes of subordinates or to punish them) of the accused which raise his superior responsibility. In order to establish *prima facie* case in respect of the charges of command responsibility, the Prosecutor will need to amend the concise statement of facts in the Indictment accordingly.
9. In Counts 1 and 2 the accused is alternatively charged with genocide and with complicity in genocide. The Indictment alleges that the accused was an accomplice to the killing or causing of serious bodily or mental harm with intent to destroy the Tutsi as a racial or ethnic group. The count of complicity in genocide is founded on the same facts as are used to support the Accused's responsibility as a principal

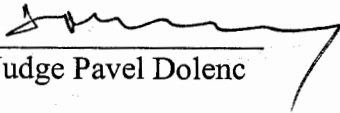
perpetrator of genocide in Count 1. The indictment merely recites Article 6(1) of the Statute, which enumerates all possible modes of involvement in a crime as an actual perpetrator or as an accomplice. In this respect the indictment is contradictory since the identical conduct of the accused cannot constitute his responsibility as principal perpetrator and as accomplice. In order to establish a *prima facie* case for complicity in genocide, the Prosecutor must amend the indictment by clearly indicating the concise facts that would support this crime.

10. The Tribunal also finds that other parts of the indictment are vague. In particular, the time frame of the events in paragraphs 5, 13, 14 and 18 is either not indicated or is insufficiently precise (i.e. "since 1990...") to enable confirmation regarding the temporal jurisdiction of the Tribunal. The Prosecutor should amend these paragraphs accordingly.

11. Consequently, for the above reasons, the Tribunal:

1. **CONFIRMS** counts 1, 3, and 4 of the indictment with regard to the responsibility pursuant Article 6(1) of the Statute only;
2. **ORDERS** the Prosecutor to amend within 15 days after receiving this decision:
 - paragraph 5, 13, 14 and 18 indicating the time frame during which the events were alleged to have occurred,
 - paragraph 13 indicating to whom the accused allegedly denounced his colleague priests;
 - all the statements of facts relating to superior responsibility to include information about the actual perpetrators, a factual or legal foundation for a superior-subordinate relationship and allegations of omissions of the accused pursuant to Article 6(3) of the Statute;
 - all the statements of facts relating to the alternative charge of complicity in genocide, to specify which mode of complicity applies and what are the acts of the accused that constitute the complicity.

Arusha, 5 July 2001-07-05


Judge Pavel Dolenc

Seal of the Tribunal