



UNITED NATIONS  
NATIONS UNIES

**International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda  
Tribunal pénal international pour le Rwanda**

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OR: ENG

**TRIAL CHAMBER II**

**Before:** Judge Asoka de Silva, presiding  
Judge Flavia Lattanzi  
Judge Florence Rita Arrey

**Registrar:** Mr Adama Dieng

**Date:** 12 September 2006

**PROSECUTOR**

v.

**Tharcisse MUVUNYI**

**Case No. ICTR-2000-55A-T**

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**SUMMARY OF JUDGEMENT**

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**Office of the Prosecutor**

Mr Charles Adeogun-Phillips  
Ms Adesola Adeboyejo  
Ms Renifa Madenga  
Ms Memory Maposa  
Mr Dennis Mabura

**Defence Counsel**

Mr William E. Taylor  
Ms Cynthia Cline

## SUMMARY OF JUDGEMENT

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Judgement in the case of **The Prosecutor v. Tharcisse Muvunyi** is delivered by Trial Chamber II, composed of Judge Asoka de Silva, presiding, Judge Flavia Lattanzi, and Judge Florence Rita Arrey. The full text of the Judgement, which is the only authoritative version, will be available in English and French at a later date.
2. The Accused, Tharcisse Muvunyi, was born on 19 August 1953 in Mukarange *Commune*, Byumba *Préfecture*, Republic of Rwanda. He served in the Rwandan Army for many years, and as for 1 March 1994, was Lieutenant-Colonel stationed at the Non-Commissioned Officers School, otherwise known as the *École des sous-officiers* (ESO), in Butare.
3. The Prosecutor charged Tharcisse Muvunyi with five counts including Genocide, or in the alternative, Complicity in Genocide, Direct and Public Incitement to Commit Genocide, and Rape and Other Inhumane Acts as Crimes Against Humanity.
4. The Accused was arrested in the United Kingdom on 5 February 2000. His trial commenced on 28 February 2005 and closed on 23 June 2006. Over a period of seventy-eight trial days, the Chamber heard a total of forty-seven witnesses.

## II. OVERVIEW OF THE CASE

5. The Chamber has heard evidence that immediately after the death of Rwandan President Juvénal Habyarimana on 6 April 1994, thousands of Tutsi civilians in many locations across the country were attacked and killed by Hutu militiamen and soldiers. By contrast, Butare *Préfecture* remained relatively calm until 19 April 1994 when President Théodore Sindikubwabo visited Butare town to attend the investiture of a new *préfet*. The Prosecution alleges that during his speech, the President incited the public to join in the massacres. Thereafter, large numbers of Tutsi civilians residing in Butare, as well as others who had fled from other locations to seek refuge there, were massacred by soldiers working in collaboration with members of the Hutu *Interahamwe* militia.
6. The Prosecution alleges in the Indictment that the Accused, by virtue of the fact that he was the most senior military officer in Butare *Préfecture*, became the Interim Commander of the ESO Camp from 7 April 1994, and had authority over the activities of all the military personnel in the area. During the course of the trial the Prosecutor maintained the position that Muvunyi was responsible for security operations in Butare and Gikongoro *Préfectures* as *Commandant de place*. However, instead of protecting the public, soldiers under Muvunyi's command committed various serious violations of international humanitarian law. It is also alleged that the Accused directly and publicly incited members of the Hutu civilian population to eliminate their Tutsi neighbours.

7. The Defence, on its part, maintains that the Accused was never formally appointed to any position of authority over the military personnel either at the ESO or in Butare *Préfecture* and therefore does not bear superior responsibility for the actions of the soldiers. The Defence also argues that there is no evidence that the Accused either directly participated in, or ordered the commission of, any of the crimes charged in the Indictment.

### III. FACTUAL AND LEGAL FINDINGS

8. Before summarising its findings on the allegations made against **Muvunyi**, the Chamber wishes to recall the Appeals Chamber's holding that the following are all facts of common knowledge, not subject to reasonable dispute and therefore qualify for judicial notice under Rule 94(A):

- genocide took place in Rwanda between 6 April and 17 July 1994;
- there were widespread or systematic attacks against a civilian population based on Tutsi ethnic identification during the said period;
- there was a non-international armed conflict in Rwanda; and
- the Tutsi, Hutu, and Twa existed as ethnic groups in Rwanda in 1994.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Prosecutor v. Karemera et al*, "Decision on Prosecutor's Interlocutory Appeal of Decision on Judicial Notice", paras. 22-37.

9. The Chamber therefore takes judicial notice of these facts. However, this does not relieve the Prosecution of its burden to lead evidence to prove beyond reasonable doubt that the conduct and mental state of the Accused rendered him individually responsible for genocide and crimes against humanity as charged in the Indictment.
10. The Chamber will first summarise its factual findings on the allegations that Muvunyi was ESO Commander, and that he had authority for security in Butare and Gikongoro *Préfectures* as *Commandant de place*. The Chamber will thereafter present its factual and legal findings on each of the counts in the Indictment based on its consideration of the totality of the evidence presented at trial.
11. With respect to the position of ESO Commander, the Chamber has received evidence that Muvunyi was second-in-command at ESO prior to 7 April 1994 when his superior officer, Colonel Marcel Gatsinzi, was appointed Interim Chief of Staff of the Rwandan Army. From that date until sometime in mid-June 1994, the Accused effectively remained the most senior officer and commander on the ground with power and authority to make day-to-day operational decisions at ESO. This implied that the Accused had authority over ESO Camp. He therefore had responsibility for the actions of ESO soldiers within the central sector of Butare *Prefecture*, including Butare town. His assumption of the post of Interim ESO Commander was based, *inter alia*, on the provisions of Law No. 23/1986 on the Establishment and Organization of

ESO, which provides that in the absence of the Commander, the Deputy Commander shall assume his responsibilities.

12. However, the Chamber finds that the Prosecution has failed to prove beyond reasonable doubt that Muvunyi exercised the functions of *Commandant de place* with responsibility for security in all of Butare and Gikongoro *Préfectures*. Indeed, it has not been proved that the office of *Commandant de place* existed in Rwandan military hierarchy in 1994, whether it was merely an administrative position, or if it entailed both administrative and operational duties.
13. Nevertheless, the Chamber has heard evidence establishing beyond reasonable doubt that in 1994, Butare *Prefecture* was divided into three security sectors, with the central sector including Butare town falling under the authority of ESO Camp. Muvunyi's responsibility for the actions of ESO soldiers derives from the fact that ESO was entrusted with the security of the central sector. His responsibility for the criminal actions of ESO soldiers outside the central sector either on their own or in collaboration with others, has to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
14. In Count 1 of the Indictment, the Prosecution alleged that the Accused bears individual responsibility for Genocide due to attacks on Tutsi civilians by ESO soldiers at various locations in Butare in the months of April, May and June 1994. The Prosecution alleged that the Accused either directly participated in these attacks by ordering, instigating, or otherwise aiding and abetting the principal perpetrators, or that he bears superior responsibility for the actions of his subordinates because he knew

or had reason to know of their criminal conduct but failed to prevent or punish it. According to the Prosecution, such attacks took place at Beneberika Convent, Butare University Hospital, University of Butare, Ngoma Parish, Nyumba Parish, Matyazo Dispensary, *Groupe scolaire*, the *Economat général*, Gihindamuyaua Monastery, and at various roadblocks in Butare.

15. The Chamber notes that it has not heard any reliable or credible evidence to establish beyond reasonable doubt that the Accused was directly or indirectly responsible for the attacks on Ngoma and Nyumba Parishes and at Matyazo, or that two Tutsi priests were arrested and killed at Gihindamuyaua Monastery.
16. The Chamber has considered all the evidence adduced by the Prosecution with respect to the alleged attack on Tutsi refugees at Butare University Hospital on or about 15 April 1994. The Prosecution has proved beyond reasonable doubt that sometime after 20 April 1994, ESO soldiers, in collaboration with *Interahamwe* and civilians, abducted about 20 to 30 refugees from the University Hospital and killed them. However, the Chamber has not received any reliable or credible evidence to suggest that the Accused participated in this attack.
17. Considering the proximity of ESO to the University Hospital, the large number of Tutsi refugees present there, as well as the presence of ESO soldiers on the hospital premises, the Chamber is satisfied beyond reasonable that the Accused had reason to know about the attack. Despite his superior military position over the said soldiers, he failed to do anything to prevent the attack or punish the soldiers' murderous conduct.

18. The Chamber is equally satisfied that on 30 April 1994, a group of soldiers and civilians under the leadership of Lieutenant Hategekimana of Ngoma Camp attacked Beneberika Convent from where they abducted and subsequently killed a large number of unarmed Tutsi civilians. Although the Chamber has not received any reliable or credible evidence that Muvunyi ordered the said attack as alleged in the Indictment, it is satisfied that ESO soldiers were involved in the attack.
19. The Chamber observes that the attack on Beneberika Convent was highly organized and targeted to the specific location of the Convent and the Tutsi refugees living there, and that Hategekimana was acting in concert with soldiers from ESO and the *Interahamwe*. There is evidence before the Chamber that Hategekimana collaborated with ESO soldiers such as Captain Nizeyimana, Lieutenant Modeste Gatsinzi and Lieutenant Gakwerere to attack civilian refugees at the *Groupe scolaire* and other locations. These circumstances support the conclusion that such high-level co-ordination of military operations could not have taken place without the knowledge of the Accused, who was the most senior military officer in Butare at the time. In light of the circumstantial evidence, the Chamber is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the Accused had reason to know about the attack on Tutsi refugees at Beneberika Convent by soldiers from Ngoma and ESO Camps, together with the *Interahamwe*. Despite his superior military position over the said soldiers, he failed to take necessary and reasonable measures to prevent the attack and to punish the perpetrators.



20. Based on the evidence before it, the Chamber concludes that from April to June 1994, ESO soldiers systematically sought out and killed Tutsi lecturers and students from the University of Butare. Due to the widespread nature of these attacks, the Accused had reason to know that the attacks were taking place. However, he failed to do anything to stop the killing or to punish his subordinates for their illegal behaviour.
21. On 29 April 1994, a group of ESO soldiers under the leadership of Lieutenant Modeste Gatsinzi, with the active participation of other soldiers from Ngoma Camp and *Interahamwe* militia, attacked and killed over 140 unarmed Tutsi refugees, including at least 18 orphans and some Red Cross employees, at the *Groupe scolaire* in Butare. The assailants separated the Tutsis from the Hutus, forced them to lie down on the floor, trampled upon, kicked, and beat them with rifle butts. They then loaded the refugees onto two vehicles and carried them away to their death. Despite a direct telephone request made by Witness QBE to the ESO Camp to send help to protect the refugees, no help was sent. Even if the Accused did not personally receive the call for help, Bicunda's family was spared because of an order from the Accused. Therefore, it is clear that he knew about the attack and had the material ability to stop it, but did nothing. The Chamber therefore finds that the Prosecution has proved beyond reasonable doubt that soldiers from ESO in collaboration with men from Ngoma Camp and *Interahamwe* militia, attacked and killed a group of Tutsi civilians at the *Groupe scolaire* on 29 April 1994. As interim Commander of ESO and the most senior military officer in Butare, the Accused knew about this

attack by his subordinates, but failed to take measures to prevent its occurrence or to punish the perpetrators in its aftermath.

22. The Chamber has heard evidence that sometime after 21 April 1994, between 800 and 5000 Tutsi refugees who had sought shelter in Mukura forest were attacked by *Interahamwe* and soldiers from ESO. Shortly after the refugees repelled an initial attack by *Interahamwe*, a group of about 100 ESO soldiers arrived to reinforce the *Interahamwe* attackers. The soldiers threw grenades into the crowd, and opened fire on them, thereby killing and wounding several hundred refugees. The Chamber believes that due to the large number of refugees at Mukura forest and the repeated nature of the attacks on them, the Accused had reason to know of their situation. He failed to do anything to prevent the attacks by his subordinates from ESO or to punish their illegal conduct.

23. Shortly after the death of President Habyarimana, Muvunyi ordered ESO soldiers to set up and man roadblocks at various locations throughout Butare town. While the official rhetoric was that the roadblocks were to prevent infiltration by enemy forces, they were in fact used to identify Tutsi civilians for the purpose of eliminating them. The evidence before the Chamber establishes that many Tutsi civilians were deliberately targeted and killed at various roadblocks by ESO soldiers. Due to the large number of roadblocks set up in Butare, the widespread nature of killings at these roadblocks, the proximity of some of the roadblocks to the ESO Camp, and the fact that ESO soldiers were routinely deployed to man the roadblocks, the Chamber concludes that Muvunyi had

reason to know about them. His failure to do anything to stop the killings facilitated the criminal actions of the ESO soldiers.

24. For all the above reasons, the Chamber finds the Accused, **Tharcisse Muvunyi GUILTY OF GENOCIDE**, under Count 1 of the Indictment.

25. In Count 2, the Prosecution charged the Accused with Complicity in Genocide as an alternative to Count 1. Having found the Accused guilty of Genocide under Count 1, the Chamber will not make a finding on the alternative Count of Complicity in Genocide. Count 2 is therefore **DISMISSED**.

26. In Count 3, the Prosecution charged the Accused with Direct and Public Incitement to commit genocide on the basis of the allegation that during the months of April and May 1994, Muvunyi participated in several public meetings in Butare *Préfecture* during which he and local government officials called upon the Hutu majority population to kill Tutsi civilians.

27. The Chamber has considered all the evidence in support of this allegation and finds that the Prosecution has not proved beyond reasonable doubt the allegations relating to public meetings at the Nyantanga Trade Centre, Nyakizu Communal Office and a roadblock in Rumba *Cellule* in April 1994.

28. The Chamber is, however, satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that sometime in April or May 1994, Muvunyi addressed members of the Hutu population in Gikongo during which he blamed the then *bourgmestre* of Gikongo, Charles Kabeza, for hiding a Tutsi man and instructed him to deliver the said man to the killers. Vincent Nkurikiyinka, the Tutsi man, was subsequently brought out of his

hiding place and killed by the armed mob. During his speech, Muvunyi also used a Rwandan proverb stating that, “when a snake is near a calabash, it is necessary to break that calabash in order to get the snake”, which the population understood as a call to kill Tutsis. Similarly, the Chamber is satisfied that Muvunyi knew that his audience would understand his words as a general call to kill Tutsis, and in particular, the Tutsi man Vincent Nkurikiyinka.

29. Furthermore, the Chamber believes that the Prosecution has proved beyond reasonable doubt that in May 1994, Muvunyi addressed a public meeting at Gikore Trade Centre attended by about one thousand mainly Hutu people from Nyaruhengeri, Kegembe and Muganza *Communes*. During his speech, the Accused called for the killing of Tutsis, the destruction of Tutsi property, associated Tutsis with the enemy, and denigrated Tutsi people by referring to them as snakes. He also told his audience that Tutsi women were poisonous agents who could kill their husbands and asked that they should be “sent away”. The Chamber is satisfied that Muvunyi’s audience understood his words as a call to kill members of the Tutsi ethnic group, and that the Accused knew that this would be the effect of his words on those listening to him.

30. In light of the findings that the Accused made speeches at Gikongo and Gikore *secteur* during which he called on Hutu people to kill Tutsis, the Chamber finds the Accused, **Tharcisse Muvunyi, GUILTY of DIRECT AND PUBLIC INCITEMENT TO COMMIT GENOCIDE** under Count 3 of the Indictment.

31. In Count 4 of the Indictment, it is alleged that during several attacks on civilians in Butare *Préfecture*, many women and girls

were raped and sexually assaulted by *Interahamwe* and soldiers from the Ngoma Camp. The Chamber notes that both in its Pre-Trial Brief and during its Opening Statement, the Prosecution indicated that it intended to prove that the rapes alleged in the Indictment were committed by soldiers from both ESO and Ngoma Camps, as well as by members of the *Interahamwe* militia.

32. To support the charge of rape, the Prosecution brought three witnesses, two of whom testified that they were raped by ESO soldiers, while the third said she was raped by a soldier in Gikongoro. The Chamber notes that the evidence of these Prosecution Witnesses does not support the very clear and specific allegation in the Indictment that soldiers from Ngoma Camp and *Interahamwe* were responsible for the said rapes. In the Chamber's view, the allegation that ESO soldiers committed rape in Butare in 1994, is a material fact that should have been pleaded in the Indictment, not a mere evidential detail that could be introduced at a later stage.

33. The Chamber recalls that pursuant to Article 20(4)(a) of the Statute, an accused has the right to be informed of the nature and cause of the charges against him. According to the Appeals Chamber, when considered in light of Rule 47(C) of the Rules of Procedure and Evidence, this provision translates into a prosecutorial obligation "to state the material facts underpinning the charges in the indictment, but not the evidence by which such material facts are to be proven."<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> *Semanza* Judgment (AC), para 85; *Ntakirutimana* Judgment (AC), para 25; *Gacumbitsi* Judgment (AC), para. 49; *Kupreskic* Judgment (AC), para. 88.

34. While the Chamber recognises that a defective indictment could in certain limited circumstances be cured by timely, clear and consistent communications from the Prosecution after the Indictment has been filed, it is the Chamber's view that the present situation raises a very different problem. With respect to the rape charge, the Chamber is of the view that the Indictment is not vague. On the contrary, the Indictment clearly states that soldiers from Ngoma Camp committed rape. This is a clear and straightforward charge. There is no ambiguity in it. It follows that if the Prosecution wanted to rely on evidence of rape committed by soldiers from ESO or any Camp other than Ngoma, the appropriate thing to do would have been to amend the Indictment pursuant to Rule 50 so as to include a specific pleading to that effect. The Prosecution having failed to do so, the Chamber considers that it would be prejudicial to the Accused to consider the evidence of rape adduced in this Trial. It is the Chamber's considered view that where the evidence adduced at trial does not support the allegation in the Indictment, it is in the interests of justice and a fair trial to acquit the Accused in respect of the unproven allegation.

35. For the above reasons, the Chamber finds the Accused, **Tharcisse Muvunyi NOT GUILTY of RAPE as a CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY** under Count 4 of the Indictment.

36. Under Count 5, the Prosecution charged the Accused with Other Inhumane Acts as a Crime Against Humanity. In support of this Count, the Prosecutor alleged that soldiers from ESO Camp meted out cruel treatment to Tutsi civilians by beating them with sticks, tree saplings, and rifle butts. In its Closing Brief, the Prosecution

argued that such mistreatment of Tutsi civilians took place at various places throughout Butare *Préfecture*, including the Butare Cathedral, ESO Camp, Beneberika Convent, *Groupe scolaire*, and at various roadblocks manned by ESO soldiers.

37. The Chamber has considered the totality of the evidence adduced in support of Count 5 and is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that on or about 17 May 1994, Prosecution Witnesses YAO and YAN were arrested by ESO soldiers under the leadership of Lieutenant Gakwerere and severely beaten with rifle butts and other implements. As a result, Witness YAN sustained severe injuries to his head and abdomen. The soldiers asked Witness YAO, a woman, to roll in mud, beat her and called her *Inyenzi*.

38. Similarly, the Chamber is satisfied that the Prosecution has proved beyond reasonable doubt that on 30 April 1994, soldiers under the leadership of Lieutenant Modeste Gatsinzi of ESO launched a large-scale attack on Tutsi refugees, including orphans, at *Groupe scolaire*. The soldiers separated the Tutsi refugees including at least 18 orphans from the other refugees, forced them to lie down on the floor of a volleyball court, and proceeded to severely beat them and subsequently shoot them to death.

39. In addition to the above incidents, the Chamber has heard evidence, which it believes, that ESO soldiers stopped, searched and beat many Tutsi civilians at various roadblocks throughout Butare from April to June 1994. Prosecution Witnesses AFV and QY were among the victims of such attacks. Witness QY was stopped and undressed by ESO soldiers at a roadblock in the Arab neighborhood of Butare. They proceeded to mock various parts of

her anatomy. At the University Laboratory roadblock, ESO soldiers stopped, searched and beat up Witness AFV. The soldiers openly expressed their wish to “look at this Tutsi’s sexual organs”, dragged her into the bush and hit her head against the ground. She lost consciousness. When she woke up, her assailants had disappeared, but she realized that she had been raped. Witness AFV, who was a nun at the time of this incident, told the Chamber that as a result of what happened to her, she could no longer be a nun.

40. The Chamber finds that the ESO soldiers were responsible for the mistreatment of Tutsi civilians. Taking all necessary factors into consideration, the Chamber is satisfied beyond reasonable doubt that the Accused had reason to know about these attacks and mistreatment of Tutsi civilians by his subordinates and that he failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent or punish their conduct.

41. For all the above reasons, the Chamber finds the Accused, **Tharcisse Muvunyi GUILTY** of **OTHER INHUMANE ACTS** as a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY** under Count 5 of the Indictment.

**WILL THE ACCUSED PLEASE STAND UP.**

#### **IV. VERDICT**

42. For the reasons set out above, having considered all the evidence and the arguments of the Parties,



43. THE TRIAL CHAMBER unanimously finds you, Tharcisse Muvunyi,

Count 1: Genocide: **GUILTY**

Count 2: Complicity in Genocide: **DISMISSED**

Count 3: Direct and Public Incitement to Commit Genocide: **GUILTY**

Count 4: Crime Against Humanity (Rape): **NOT GUILTY**

Count 5: Crimes against Humanity (Other Inhumane Acts): **GUILTY**

## **V. SENTENCING**

44. Having found Tharcisse Muvunyi guilty on Counts 1, 3, and 5, the Chamber must now determine the appropriate sentence.

45. The Prosecution urges the Chamber to impose the maximum sentence of life imprisonment. The Defence did not make any submissions on sentence, but instead called for the acquittal of the Accused on all counts.

46. Having examined the sentencing practice of this Tribunal and of Rwanda, the Chamber notes that the maximum penalty of life imprisonment is usually reserved for those who held positions of authority and planned or ordered atrocities, as well as for those who committed crimes with particular zeal or sadism.

47. While Tharcisse Muvunyi occupied a senior military position in Rwanda in 1994, the Chamber did not find any evidence that he planned, ordered, or directly committed any of the crimes for which he has been found guilty. His responsibility for most of the killings in Butare arose from his failure to control the actions of his subordinates, in circumstances where he knew or had reason to know that they were involved in the systematic targeting and killing of Tutsi civilians.

48. Having considered all the evidence, the Chamber is satisfied that the following constitute aggravating circumstances:

- the ethnic separation and subsequent killing of orphan children at the *Groupe scolaire* by soldiers under the command of the Accused in collaboration with civilian militia;
- the fact that the Accused chastised the *bourgmestre* of Nyakizu *Commune* for hiding a Tutsi man and that pursuant to his instructions, the said man was produced and killed by an armed Hutu mob.

49. The Chamber has also considered evidence from several Defence Witnesses to the effect that the Accused protected and therefore saved the lives of some Tutsi civilians including the former Bishop of Butare, Witness MO73 and his family, the Bicunda family, and the children of Witness MO69's sister. However, the Chamber believes that such selective exercise by the Accused of his power to save individuals based on friendship or family ties, is not a mitigating circumstance. The Chamber considers that the Accused

was one of the people entrusted with responsibility for the security of the civilian population in Butare. By using his power, influence and official resources to protect his friends and family while leaving the vast majority of Tutsi civilians at the mercy of the genocidal killers, the Accused abused the trust and confidence placed in him by members of his society.

50. The Chamber considers that the good character of the Accused prior to 1994, his position as a husband and father of three children, and the fact that he spent most of his life working for the defence of his country are mitigating factors. Moreover, many Defence witnesses portrayed the Accused as a highly respected individual and devoted worshipper, an avid sportsman and basketball player who actively participated in the life of his community alongside his military colleagues as well as members of the civilian population. Furthermore, the Chamber has heard evidence indicating that prior to 1994 the Accused never discriminated against anyone on the basis of ethnicity.

51. Having considered all the evidence and weighing the aggravating and mitigating circumstances, the Chamber is convinced that some mitigation is warranted.

52. The Chamber hereby sentences Tharcisse Muvunyi to...

53. Tharcisse Muvunyi shall receive credit for time served since his arrest on 5 February 2000 which the Chamber has calculated as 6 years, 7 months and 6 days.

54. In accordance with Rule 102(A) and 103, Tharcisse Muvunyi shall remain in the custody of the Tribunal pending transfer to the State where he shall serve his sentence.

55. The Trial of Tharcisse Muvunyi has now come to an end. The Chamber would like to thank the Defence and Prosecution Counsel for the assistance they have provided throughout the proceedings. The Chamber would also like to thank all other staff of the Tribunal who, in various ways, contributed to the effective conduct of this Trial since February 2005. Finally, the Chamber wishes to thank all the Prosecution and Defence Witnesses, many of whom had to travel for very long distances in order to testify and help the Chamber determine the truth about the allegations in the Indictment.

I THANK YOU ALL.