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Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Second performance report on the budget of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for the biennium 2012-2013

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The second performance report on the budget of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for the biennium 2012-2013 is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution [67/242](#). It provides an estimate of the final level of expenditure anticipated for the biennium 2012-2013, taking into account changes in parameters for inflation and exchange rates and cost-of-living adjustments compared with the assumptions made in the first performance report ([A/67/594](#)), which was reviewed by the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session and which formed the basis for the revised appropriation for the biennium.

The revised requirements reflect a decrease of \$1,756,300 gross (\$2,586,800 net) compared with the revised appropriation for the biennium 2012-2013. The reduction is the result of decreases in the effect of exchange rates (\$3,077,200 gross (\$2,916,300 net)) and in post incumbency and other changes (\$6,105,400 gross (\$6,666,300 net)), partially offset by additional requirements for changes with respect to the effect of inflation (\$7,426,300 gross (\$6,995,800 net)).

The General Assembly is requested to revise the appropriation for 2012-2013 to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to \$180,407,300 gross (\$166,921,200 net).



I. Introduction

1. The purpose of the second performance report on the budget of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda is to provide an estimate of the final level of resources required for the biennium 2012-2013. The estimate is based on actual expenditures for the first 19 months of the biennium, projected requirements for the last 5 months and changes in inflation and exchange rates and cost-of-living adjustments compared with the assumptions made in the first performance report (A/67/594), which was reviewed by the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session and which formed the basis for the revised appropriation for the biennium 2012-2013.

2. The activities of the Tribunal are predominantly trial-based and most of the requirements are therefore linked to the pace of trial activities.

II. Explanation of the changes in expenditure requirements

3. The estimates in the present report reflect a decrease of \$1,756,300 gross (\$2,586,800 net) compared with the revised appropriation approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 67/242. The distribution of the projected changes and the proposed final appropriation for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for the biennium 2012-2013 are set out in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1
Projected changes and proposed final appropriation by component
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Component	Revised appropriation for 2012-2013	Projected changes			Total	Proposed final appropriation for 2012-2013
		Rate of exchange	Inflation	Post incumbency and other changes		
Expenditure						
Chambers	8 865.8	(32.4)	(24.0)	(813.6)	(870.0)	7 995.8
Office of the Prosecutor	38 697.7	(759.4)	2 012.8	(5 575.0)	(4 321.6)	34 376.1
Registry	119 213.9	(2 100.8)	5 163.2	4 367.2	7 429.6	126 643.5
Records management and archives	15 386.2	(184.6)	274.3	(4 084.0)	(3 994.3)	11 391.9
Total expenditure (gross)	182 163.6	(3 077.2)	7 426.3	(6 105.4)	(1 756.3)	180 407.3
Income						
Staff assessment	12 655.6	(160.9)	430.5	560.9	830.5	13 486.1
Total requirements (net)	169 508.0	(2 916.3)	6 995.8	(6 666.3)	(2 586.8)	166 921.2

Table 2

Projected changes and proposed final appropriation, by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	Revised appropriation for 2012-2013	Projected changes			Total	Proposed final appropriation for 2012-2013
		Rate of exchange	Inflation	Post incumbency and other changes		
Expenditure						
Posts	103 407.0	(2 537.1)	6 728.0	1 161.5	5 352.4	108 759.4
Other staff costs	28 298.5	(185.6)	169.3	(3 189.4)	(3 205.7)	25 092.8
Salaries and allowances of judges	8 144.5	(32.4)	(20.9)	(710.2)	(763.5)	7 381.0
Consultants and experts	282.0	(1.3)	1.7	(110.4)	(110.0)	172.0
Travel of representatives	721.3	–	(3.1)	(103.4)	(106.5)	614.8
Travel of staff	3 714.5	–	(6.6)	(1 531.5)	(1 538.1)	2 176.4
Contractual services	11 344.0	(45.4)	69.8	(452.8)	(428.4)	10 915.6
General operating expenses	7 740.3	(68.7)	29.9	(1 113.7)	(1 152.5)	6 587.8
Hospitality	8.9	–	–	–	–	8.9
Supplies and materials	2 213.6	(18.7)	13.3	(702.6)	(708.0)	1 505.6
Furniture and equipment	1 823.9	(21.6)	10.7	(108.0)	(118.9)	1 705.0
Improvement of premises	609.5	(5.5)	3.7	(386.0)	(387.8)	221.7
Grants and contributions	1 200.0	–	–	580.2	580.2	1 780.2
Staff assessment	12 655.6	(160.9)	430.5	560.9	830.5	13 486.1
Total expenditure (gross)	182 163.6	(3 077.2)	7 426.3	(6 105.4)	(1 756.3)	180 407.3
Income						
Staff assessment	12 655.6	(160.9)	430.5	560.9	830.5	13 486.1
Total requirements (net)	169 508.0	(2 916.3)	6 995.8	(6 666.3)	(2 586.8)	166 921.2

A. Variations in budgetary assumptions*Rates of exchange and inflation (increase: \$4,349,100)*

4. The net increase in this category is attributable to the impact of changes in the rate of inflation (\$7,426,300), partially offset by reduced requirements owing to changes in the rate of exchange (\$3,077,200). Adjustments for post resources for 2013 are based on actual experience in 2013 compared with the rates of exchange and inflation approved in the revised appropriation for 2010-2011. For 2012, the adjustments are based on actual experience in 2012 compared with the rates of exchange and inflation approved in the revised appropriation for 2012-2013, which include projections for the last two months of 2012. For non-post requirements, adjustments are based on actual experience thus far in the biennium compared with the requirements approved in the revised appropriation for 2012-2013.

5. In estimating the effect of exchange rate fluctuations experienced in 2013, in the present report the exchange rates realized from January to October were used

and the exchange rate for October 2013 was applied to November and December. The reduced requirements under exchange rates reflect the strengthening of the United States dollar against the Tanzanian shilling and the Rwanda franc. Details of the assumptions are reflected in annex I to the present report.

6. With regard to inflation, the adjustments are based on the latest information available on consumer price indices, as well as adjustments resulting from differences in actual post adjustment indices for staff in the Professional and higher categories and in the actual cost-of-living adjustments made to the salary scales of staff in the General Service and related categories compared with the assumptions made in the revised appropriations.

B. Post incumbency and other changes

7. The changes reflected under the column “post incumbency and other changes” in tables 3 to 6 are explained below.

Chambers

Table 3

Projected changes and proposed final appropriation by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	Revised appropriation for 2012-2013	Projected changes			Total	Proposed final appropriation for 2012-2013
		Rate of exchange	Inflation	Post incumbency and other changes		
Salaries and allowances of judges	8 144.5	(32.4)	(20.9)	(710.2)	(763.5)	7 381.0
Travel of representatives	721.3	–	(3.1)	(103.4)	(106.5)	614.8
Total requirements	8 865.8	(32.4)	(24.0)	(813.6)	(870.0)	7 995.8

Salaries and allowances of judges (decrease: \$710,200)

8. The decrease under salaries and allowances of judges is the net effect of reduced requirements under common costs (\$528,700) and pension of judges (\$397,900), partly offset by increased requirements for honoraria (\$216,400). The reduction under common costs for judges is due to the reduced cost of relocation of ad litem judges at the end of their periods of service and to the delayed separation of one ad litem judge. The reduction under pension of judges is based on the pattern of expenditures. The increase under honoraria is mainly due to the delayed separation of one ad litem judge.

Travel of representatives (decrease: \$103,400)

9. The decrease under travel of representatives is attributable to operational efficiencies in the scheduling of appeals activities achieved by combining the hearing of appeals cases with the delivery of appeals judgements by judges based in The Hague, which has resulted in a reduction in the number of trips between The Hague and Arusha.

Office of the Prosecutor

Table 4

Projected changes and proposed final appropriation by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	Revised appropriation for 2012-2013	Projected changes			Total	Proposed final appropriation for 2012-2013
		Rate of exchange	Inflation	Post incumbency and other changes		
Expenditure						
Posts	27 541.5	(725.2)	1 946.3	(788.3)	432.8	27 974.3
Other staff costs	5 674.1	(11.5)	34.5	(3 623.6)	(3 600.6)	2 073.5
Consultants	130.2	(0.2)	0.8	(68.3)	(67.7)	62.5
Travel of staff	1 491.1	–	(1.8)	(693.5)	(695.3)	795.8
General operating expenses	555.8	(5.4)	(13.0)	(401.3)	(419.7)	136.1
Staff assessment	3 305.0	(17.1)	46.0	–	28.9	3 333.9
Total expenditure (gross)	38 697.7	(759.4)	2 012.8	(5 575.0)	(4 321.6)	34 376.1
Income						
Staff assessment	3 305.0	(17.1)	46.0	–	28.9	3 333.9
Total requirements (net)	35 392.7	(742.3)	1 966.8	(5 575.0)	(4 350.5)	31 042.2

Posts (decrease: \$788,300)

10. The decrease under posts reflects the net effect of decreased requirements under salaries (\$1,292,600) and increased requirements under common staff costs (\$504,300). The decreased requirements under salaries are due to the higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate in 2013. The vacancy rates used in the revised appropriation are 15.7 per cent in 2012 and 15.1 per cent in 2013 for the Professional and higher categories and 4.6 per cent in 2012 and 8.9 per cent in 2013 for the General Service and related categories. During 2012, the average vacancy rates were 15.2 per cent for Professional posts and 5.3 per cent for General Service posts. For the period from January to September 2013, the average vacancy rates were 25.8 per cent for Professional posts and 32.7 per cent for General Service posts. At the end of September 2013, a total of 24 posts (17 Professional and 7 General Service) remained unencumbered, reflecting actual vacancy rates of 27.9 per cent for Professional posts and 41.2 per cent for General Service posts. The increased requirements under common staff costs are attributable to a higher-than-normal staff turnover and to a reduction in staffing, which has resulted in higher payments for repatriation-related travel and allowances, generating a higher-than-budgeted rate of actual common staff costs.

Other staff costs (decrease: \$3,623,600)

11. The decrease under other staff costs is due to the inability of the Tribunal to retain staff on positions funded through general temporary assistance, coupled with the difficulty and inability to attract and bring on board suitable and

eligible candidates, many of whom declined offers of contracts that were of short or limited duration.

Consultants (decrease: \$68,300)

12. The decrease under consultants is due to a reduced need for consultancies to monitor the progress of trials in respect of cases transferred to the national jurisdiction of Rwanda because six of the eight accused whose cases were transferred pursuant to rule 11 bis of the rules of procedure and evidence have not yet been arrested.

Travel (decrease: \$693,500)

13. The decrease under travel is due to a reduction in travel related to the investigation and trial preparation of eight cases referred to Rwanda. Had these cases been prosecuted by the Tribunal, additional travel would have been required to carry out consultations with investigators in Kigali and proof witnesses and experts and to meet prosecution witnesses to prepare them for giving testimony in court. The decrease is also due to the consolidation, wherever possible, of missions by the Prosecutor so that multiple meetings or programmes could take place during a single mission and to the combination of missions related to the Tribunal and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals. It is also due to the sharing of costs between the Tribunal and the Residual Mechanism.

General operating expenses (decrease: \$401,300)

14. The decrease under general operating expenses is due to reduced requirements for the investigation and trial preparation of eight cases referred to Rwanda. Had these cases been prosecuted by the Tribunal, additional costs would have been incurred to cover the operational expenses of the Intelligence Tracking Unit, which deals with agents, sources, informants and prosecution witnesses who need special protective measures.

Registry

Table 5

Projected changes and proposed final appropriation by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	Revised appropriation for 2012-2013	Projected changes			Total	Proposed final appropriation for 2012-2013
		Rate of exchange	Inflation	Post incumbency and other changes		
Expenditure						
Posts	75 865.5	(1 811.9)	4 781.7	1 949.8	4 919.6	80 785.1
Other staff costs	9 172.4	(41.9)	56.0	4 507.7	4 521.8	13 694.2
Consultants	110.3	(0.6)	0.7	(26.9)	(26.8)	83.5
Travel of staff	2 142.9	–	(4.4)	(770.5)	(774.9)	1 368.0
Contractual services	11 272.8	(44.7)	69.4	(452.8)	(428.1)	10 844.7
General operating expenses	7 184.5	(63.3)	42.9	(712.4)	(732.8)	6 451.7
Hospitality	8.9	–	–	–	–	8.9
Supplies and materials	2 150.9	(18.1)	12.9	(684.8)	(690.0)	1 460.9
Furniture and equipment	1 243.6	(15.8)	7.3	(198.0)	(206.5)	1 037.1
Improvement of premises	609.5	(5.5)	3.7	(386.0)	(387.8)	221.7
Grants and contributions	1 200.0	–	–	580.2	580.2	1 780.2
Staff assessment	8 252.6	(99.0)	193.0	560.9	654.9	8 907.5
Total expenditure (gross)	119 213.9	(2 100.8)	5 163.2	4 367.2	7 429.6	126 643.5
Income						
Staff assessment	8 252.6	(99.0)	193.0	560.9	654.9	8 907.5
Total requirements (net)	110 961.3	(2 001.8)	4 970.2	3 806.3	6 774.7	117 736.0

Posts (increase: \$1,949,800)

15. The increase under posts reflects the net effect of decreased requirements under salaries (\$634,600) and increased requirements under common staff costs (\$2,584,400). The decreased requirements under salaries are due to the slightly higher-than-budgeted vacancy rate during the biennium 2012-2013. The vacancy rates used in the revised appropriation are 15.7 per cent in 2012 and 15.1 per cent in 2013 for the Professional and higher categories and 4.6 per cent in 2012 and 8.9 per cent in 2013 for the General Service and related categories. During 2012, the average vacancy rates were 17.2 per cent for Professional posts and 5.1 per cent for General Service posts. For the period from January to September 2013, the average vacancy rates were 13.7 per cent for Professional posts and 12.0 per cent for General Service posts. At the end of September 2013, a total of 58 posts (18 Professional and 40 General Service) remained unencumbered, reflecting actual vacancy rates of 17.5 per cent for Professional posts and 17.1 per cent for General Service posts. The increased requirements under common staff costs relate to a higher-than-normal staff turnover and to a reduction in staffing, which has resulted in higher payments for

repatriation-related travel and allowances, generating a higher-than-budgeted rate of actual common staff costs.

Other staff costs (increase: \$4,507,700)

16. The increase under other staff costs is due to the extension of contracts of staff charged against general temporary assistance positions, whose services were required for the provision of uninterrupted judicial, legal and administrative services because of changes in the judicial calendar until the end of the current biennium.

Consultants (decrease: \$26,900)

17. The decrease under consultants is due to a reduced need for expert witnesses after two accused persons were referred to Rwanda pursuant to rule 11 bis and to the postponement of the project on legacy and residual issues to 2014.

Travel (decrease: \$770,500)

18. The decrease under travel is due to the fact that some evidence was received by video, to the referral to Rwanda of two accused persons and to reduced requirements for the medical evacuation of detainees to Nairobi and South Africa during the biennium.

Contractual services (decrease: \$452,800)

19. The decrease under contractual services reflects the net effect of reduced requirements under other contractual services (\$611,700), partly offset by increased requirements for defence counsel (\$164,400). The decrease under other contractual services is mainly due to a greater-than-planned reduction in the vehicle fleet, leading to decreased requirements for maintenance services, to a greater-than-planned reduction in the number of photocopiers leased and to lower requirements for cleaning, laundry and medical services at the United Nations detention facility following the referral to Rwanda of two accused persons. The increase under defence counsel is due to delays in the filing of appeals while waiting for the issuance of translations of judgements and to delays in the appeals trials.

General operating expenses (decrease: \$712,400)

20. The decrease under general operating expenses is mainly attributable to reduced requirements under miscellaneous services (\$312,500), freight (\$120,100), communications (\$68,100), bank charges (\$64,900) and rental of premises (\$61,400). The decrease under miscellaneous services is mainly due to a reduced need for support and protection of witnesses after two accused persons were referred to Rwanda. The decrease under freight is due to a greater-than-anticipated reduction in the procurement of furniture and supplies, to an increased focus on local rather than international procurement and to a greater use of systems contracts for which the freight charges tend to be lower. The decrease under communications is due to the continued streamlining of telephone and telecommunications usage and to the effective operation of the electronic telephone billing system. The decrease under bank charges is mainly due to the increased automation of payments by using electronic banking platforms. The decrease under rental of premises is mainly due to the earlier-than-anticipated relocation of the Kigali office to a smaller and cheaper

location and the closure of the safe houses at the beginning rather than in the middle of 2012.

Supplies and materials (decrease: \$684,800)

21. The decrease under supplies and materials is based on the pattern of expenditures and is mainly due to a reduced use of petrol, oil and lubricant due to a greater-than-planned reduction in the vehicle fleet.

Furniture and equipment (decrease: \$198,000)

22. The decrease under furniture and equipment is mainly due to reduced requirements for the acquisition of security and safety equipment in view of the early dismantling of one of the courthouses, the early handover of the Kigali compound and the relocation of the offices of the East African Community from the building shared with the Tribunal, which led to the closure of one of the entrances to the building.

Improvement of premises (decrease: \$386,000)

23. The decrease under improvement of premises is due to the fact that the Tribunal was able, through negotiations with the landlord, to return the premises no longer in use without having to carry out the major repairs that had been originally planned and to the fact that the containers in Kigali, which were supposed to be brought back to Arusha, were instead disposed of locally.

Grants and contributions (increase: \$580,200)

24. The increase under grants and contributions is due to an increase in the contribution of the Tribunal to the costs of coordinating United Nations security measures, including charges for malicious act insurance based on the pattern of expenditures.

Staff assessment (increase: \$560,900)

25. The increase under staff assessment is due to actual expenditures that are higher than the projected standard salary costs.

Records management and archives

Table 6

Projected changes and proposed final appropriation by object of expenditure

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Object of expenditure	Revised appropriation for 2012-2013	Projected changes			Total	Proposed final appropriation for 2012-2013
		Rate of exchange	Inflation	Post incumbency and other changes		
Expenditure						
Other staff costs	13 452.0	(132.2)	78.8	(4 073.5)	(4 126.9)	9 325.1
Consultants	41.5	(0.5)	0.2	(15.2)	(15.5)	26.0
Travel of staff	80.5	–	(0.4)	(67.5)	(67.9)	12.6
Contractual services	71.2	(0.7)	0.4	–	(0.3)	70.9
Supplies and materials	62.7	(0.6)	0.4	(17.8)	(18.0)	44.7
Furniture and equipment	580.3	(5.8)	3.4	90.0	87.6	667.9
Staff assessment	1 098.0	(44.8)	191.5	–	146.7	1 244.7
Total expenditure (gross)	15 386.2	(184.6)	274.3	(4 084.0)	(3 994.3)	11 391.9
Income						
Staff assessment	1 098.0	(44.8)	191.5	–	146.7	1 244.7
Total requirements (net)	14 288.2	(139.8)	82.8	(4 084.0)	(4 141.0)	10 147.2

Other staff costs (decrease: \$4,073,500)

26. The decrease under other staff costs is mainly attributable to delays in the recruitment of staff for the archiving project due to the specific technical nature of the expertise required, which was difficult to find locally, and to the short duration of contracts, which made it difficult to attract qualified and experienced candidates.

Consultants (decrease: \$15,200)

27. The decrease under consultants is due to the backlog in the archiving project, as a result of which priority was given to the preparation of paper records and to the completion of temporary facilities for archiving the records. This, in turn, led to the cancellation of the recruitment of a web specialist to develop and implement a strategy to enhance the accessibility of the public records through the Internet.

Travel of staff (decrease: \$67,500)

28. The decrease under travel of staff is due to the reduced need for staff of the Tribunal to travel to The Hague and New York for coordination purposes following the establishment of the Residual Mechanism. The delayed recruitment of staff also reduced the requirements for travel.

Supplies and materials (decrease: \$17,800)

29. The decrease under supplies and materials is due to the lower-than-budgeted use of data tapes for the migration of digital records.

Furniture and equipment (increase: \$90,000)

30. The increase under furniture and equipment is due to the need to purchase back-up storage equipment in order to protect the digital files, as the server used by the archiving team became unstable because of power fluctuations.

III. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

31. **The General Assembly is requested to take note of the present report and to approve a final appropriation for the biennium 2012-2013 of \$180,407,300 gross (\$166,921,200 net) to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.**

Annex I

Budgetary assumptions

The following parameters were used in formulating the present proposed estimates for the final appropriation:

	Duty station											
	The Hague (Euro to US\$ 1)				Arusha (Tanzania shilling to US\$ 1)				Kigali (Rwanda franc to US\$ 1)			
	Estimates reflected in the first performance report		Proposed estimates for the final appropriation		Estimates reflected in the first performance report		Proposed estimates for the final appropriation		Estimates reflected in the first performance report		Proposed estimates for the final appropriation	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Budget parameters												
Rate of exchange	0.779	0.779 ^a	0.778	0.755	1 579.417	1 579.417 ^a	1 583.583	1 615.083	610.453	621.394 ^a	611.456	642.227
Inflation rate (percentage)	2.6	2.0	2.8	2.8	15.3	7.6	16.0	8.0	8.5	6.7	6.3	5.9
Post adjustment multiplier (percentage)	49.58	52.20 ^b	49.76	55.42	50.37	55.77 ^b	50.12	52.61	52.05	53.38 ^b	51.93	52.49

^a For 2013, estimates for posts were deferred, which is why the revised appropriation for posts for 2013 reflects the rates approved in the revised appropriation for 2010-2011, which are 0.753 for The Hague, 1,517.000 for Arusha and 588.000 for Kigali.

^b For 2013, estimates for posts were deferred, which is why the revised appropriation for 2013 reflects the rates approved in the revised appropriation for 2010-2011, which are 52.00 for The Hague, 39.93 for Arusha and 46.62 for Kigali.

Annex II

Trial activities during the biennium 2012-2013

1. During the biennium 2012-2013, Trial Chamber II and Trial Chamber III of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda delivered judgements in three cases involving three individuals. Trial Chamber III delivered its judgement in the case of Callixte Nzabonimana on 31 May 2012 and its judgement in the case of Idelphonse Nizeyimana on 19 June 2012. Trial Chamber II delivered its judgement in the case of Augustin Ndirabatware on 20 December 2012. At present, there are no cases or other matters before the trial chambers.

2. The Referral Chamber issued seven referral decisions involving seven individuals for further proceedings in Rwanda under rule 11 bis of the rules of procedure and evidence. The case against Fulgence Kayishema was referred on 22 February 2012, the case against Charles Sikubwabo on 26 March 2012, the case against Ladislav Ntaganzwa on 8 May 2012, the case against Bernard Munyagishari on 6 June 2012, the case against Charles Ryandikayo on 20 June 2012, the case against Aloys Ndimbati on 25 June 2012 and the case against Pheneas Munyarugarama on 28 June 2012. The Appeals Chamber affirmed the referral order in the case against Munyagishari on 3 May 2013. Kayishema, Ryandikayo, Sikubwabo, Munyarugarama, Ndimbati and Ntaganzwa are still at large and accordingly did not appeal the referral order.

3. Proceedings against three individuals were closed after the completion of special deposition proceedings pursuant to rule 71 bis of the rules of procedure and evidence. The proceedings against Protais Mpiranya were closed on 25 April 2012 and the proceedings against Félicien Kabuga and Augustin Bizimana were closed in June 2012.

4. The Appeals Chamber delivered judgements in five cases involving six individuals. It issued its judgement in the case of Anatole Ntabakuze on 8 May 2012, in the case of Gaspard Kanyarukiga on 8 May 2012, in the case of Idelphonse Hategekimana on 8 May 2012, in the case of Jean Baptiste Gatete on 9 October 2012 and in the case of Justin Mugenzi and Prosper Mugiraneza on 4 February 2013. Six cases involving 14 individuals are before the Appeals Chamber, namely the *Butare* case, involving Joseph Kanyabashi, Élie Ndayambaje, Sylvain Nsabimana, Arsène Shalom Ntahobali, Alphonse Nteziryayo and Pauline Nyiramasuhuko; the *Gregoire Ndahimana* case; the *Édouard Karemera* case; the *Military Two* case, involving Augustin Bizimungu, Augustin Ndindiliyimana, François-Xavier Nzuwonemeye and Innocent Sagahutu; the *Callixte Nzabonimana* case; and the *Idelphonse Nizeyimana* case.