



The Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (“MICT” or “Mechanism”) was established on 22 December 2010 by the United Nations Security Council to continue the jurisdiction, rights, obligations and essential functions of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (“ICTR”) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (“ICTY”) after the completion of their respective mandates.

## CASE INFORMATION SHEET

At present, eight accused indicted by the ICTR for their participation in the genocide in Rwanda in 1994 remain at large. The Mechanism has jurisdiction over the following three accused: Augustin Bizimana, Félicien Kabuga and Protais Mpiranya. The remaining five cases have been referred to Rwandan authorities: Fulgence Kayishema, Charles Sikubwabo, Aloys Ndimbati, Ryandikayo and Phénéas Munyarugarama. Another fugitive whose case was referred to Rwanda, Ladislav Ntaganzwa, was arrested in Congo on 9 December 2015.

### MICT-12-02

## FUGITIVE - PROTAIS MPIRANYA



Protais Mpiranya was the Commander of the Presidential Guard Battalion of the Rwandan Armed Forces (“FAR”) from January to July 1994

<b>Year and place of birth</b>	1960, Giciye commune, Gisenyi préfecture, Rwanda
<b>Indictment</b>	Operational indictment filed on 4 June 2013
<b>Status of the Case</b>	At large since 28 January 2000

## CASE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### INDICTMENT

The indictment charges Protais Mpiranya with genocide, or, alternatively, with complicity in genocide, as well as crimes against humanity and murder as a violation of Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions and Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions, committed in Rwanda between 6 April and 17 July 1994. During this period Mpiranya was the Commander of the Presidential Guard Battalion of the FAR.

The indictment alleges that Mpiranya is responsible for ordering the killing and or causing of serious bodily harm to persons identified as Tutsi, including the killing of the Prime Minister of the Transitional Government, Agathe Uwilingiyimana, the President of the Constitutional Court, Joseph Kavaruganda, the Minister of Agriculture, Frédérique Nzamurambaho, the Minister of Information, Faustin Rucogoza and the Vice-President of the *Parti-Sociale Démocrate* and potential candidate for the Presidency of the Transitional Assembly under the Arusha Accords, Félicien Ngango. The indictment further alleges that Mpiranya is responsible for the killing by the FAR of ten Belgian UN peacekeepers at Camp Kigali.

The indictment states that during this period, there were widespread and/or systematic attacks throughout Rwanda against the civilian population based on Tutsi ethnic identification and political grounds. During the attacks, some Rwandan citizens killed or caused harm to persons perceived to be Tutsi, political opponents and their affiliates, and peacekeepers.



The charges in the indictment are the following:

**One count of Genocide** (Count 1)

**One count of Complicity in Genocide** (Count 2)

**Five counts of Crimes against Humanity**

- Murder (Count 3)
- Extermination (Count 4)
- Rape (Count 5)
- Persecution (Count 6)
- Other inhumane acts (Count 7)

**One count of violations of Common Article 3 and Additional Protocol II**

- Murder (Count 8)

## HANDOVER OF CASE TO THE MICT

On 1 August 2012, Protais Mpiranya's file was handed over to the MICT Prosecutor.

On 29 April 2013, a MICT Single Judge, Judge Vagn Joensen, issued a warrant of arrest and an order for transfer requesting all Member States of the UN to search for, arrest and transfer Mpiranya to the custody of the Arusha Branch of the MICT, where Mpiranya will be detained at the UN Detention Facility.

According to UN Security Council resolution 1966 (2010), all States have an obligation to cooperate with the MICT in the location, arrest, detention, surrender and transfer of accused persons still at large.