



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-12-22

FUGITIVE - RYANDIKAYO



Ryandikayo was a businessman in Mubuga secteur, Gishyita commune, in the Kibuye préfecture, Rwanda, during the time of the crimes pleaded in the indictment

Year and place of birth Around 1961, Gishyita commune, Kibuye préfecture, Rwanda

Indictment Operational indictment filed on 8 May 2012

Status of the Case At large since 28 November 1995

CASE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

INDICTMENT

Ryandikayo was charged before the ICTR with genocide, complicity in genocide, direct and public incitement to commit genocide and crimes against humanity, committed in Kibuye préfecture in Rwanda during the period of April-July 1994, when he was a rich, powerful and influential businessman in Mubuga secteur, Gishyita commune, in this préfecture.

According to the indictment, after the death of President Habyarimana, there was much insecurity in Gishyita commune and many other communes in Kibuye préfecture. As a result, Tutsis fled to different parts of the Bisesero area and also took shelter in places considered safe havens, including Murangara Adventist Church and Mubuga Catholic Church. It is alleged that, between 12 and 20 April 1994, Ryandikayo together with, *inter alia*, *interahamwe*, and other armed Hutu civilians repeatedly attacked these churches and killed Tutsis taking shelter there. The attackers, acting in accordance with the instructions received by a number of persons, including Ryandikayo, allegedly killed thousands of the Tutsi refugees at Murangara Adventist Church and Mubuga Catholic Church and harmed many others.

The indictment further alleges that between 8 April 1994 and 14 May 1994, Ryandikayo, *interahamwe* and other Hutu militias, acting in accordance with the instructions, prompting, and plan of persons identified in the indictment, attacked Tutsis who had taken refuge in the Bisesero hills, including on Karurizo Hill in Rwamiko



cellule, Gititi Hill, Muyira Hill and Nyiramurego Hill in Gitwa cellule of Bisesero secteur. During these attacks, thousands of Tutsis were killed and harmed.

The charges in the indictment are the following:

One count of Genocide (Count 1)

One count of Complicity in Genocide (Count 2)

One count of Direct and Public Incitement to Commit Genocide (Count 3)

Four counts of Crimes against Humanity

- Murder (Count 4)
- Extermination (Count 5)
- Rape (Count 6)
- Persecution (Count 7)

REFERRAL OF CASE TO RWANDA

On 20 June 2012, the ICTR Referral Chamber ordered that the case of Ryandikayo be transferred to the authorities of the Republic of Rwanda.

On 7 May 2014, a 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 Ryandikayo to the custody of the National Public Prosecution authority of the Republic of Rwanda.

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.