

# ICTR RULES OF PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE RÈGLEMENT DE PROCÉDURE ET DE PREUVE

Adopted on 29 June 1995; as amended on:      Adopté le 29 juin 1995 et modifié  
successivement les :

12 January 1996	12 janvier 1996
15 May 1996	15 mai 1996
4 July 1996	4 juillet 1996
5 June 1997	5 juin 1997
8 June 1998	8 juin 1998
1 July 1999	1 juillet 1999
21 February 2000	21 février 2000
26 June 2000	26 juin 2000
3 November 2000	3 novembre 2000
31 May 2001	31 mai 2001
6 July 2002	6 juillet 2002
27 May 2003	27 mai 2003
15 May 2004	15 mai 2004
7 June 2005	7 juin 2005
10 November 2006	10 novembre 2006
15 June 2007	15 juin 2007
14 March 2008	14 mars 2008
2 February 2009	2 février 2009
1 October 2009	1 octobre 2009
9 February 2010	9 février 2010
1 April 2011	1 avril 2011
10 April 2013	10 avril 2013
13 May 2015	13 mai 2015

**Part Seven**  
**APPELLATE PROCEEDINGS**

**Rule 107: General Provision**

The Rules of Procedure and Evidence that govern proceedings in the Trial Chambers shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to proceedings in the Appeals Chamber.

**Rule 107 bis: Practice Directions for the Appeals Chamber**

The Presiding Judge of the Appeals Chamber may issue Practice Directions, in consultation with the President of the Tribunal, addressing detailed aspects of the conduct of proceedings before the Appeals Chamber.

**Rule 108: Notice of Appeal**

A party seeking to appeal a judgement or sentence shall, not more than thirty days from the date on which the judgement or the sentence was pronounced, file a notice of appeal, setting forth the grounds. The Appellant should also identify the order, decision or ruling challenged with specific reference to the date of its filing, and/or the transcript page, and indicate the substance of the alleged errors and the relief sought. The Appeals Chamber may, on good cause being shown by motion, authorise a variation of the grounds of appeal.

**Rule 108 bis: Pre-Appeal Judge**

- (A) The Presiding Judge of the Appeals Chamber may designate from among its members a Judge responsible for the pre-hearing proceedings (the “Pre-Appeal Judge”).
- (B) The Pre-Appeal Judge shall ensure that the proceedings are not unduly delayed and shall take any measures related to procedural matters, including the issuing of decisions, orders and directions with a view to preparing the case for a fair and expeditious hearing.
- (C) The Pre-Appeal Judge shall record the points of agreement and disagreement between the parties on matters of law and fact. In this connection, he or she may order the parties to file further written submissions with the Pre-Appeal Judge or the Appeals Chamber.
- (D) In order to perform his or her functions, the Pre-Appeal Judge may *proprio motu*, where appropriate, hear the parties without the convicted or acquitted person being present. The Pre-Appeal Judge may hear the parties in his or her office, in which case minutes of the meeting shall be taken by a representative of the Registry.