

[4 CONFIDENTIAL]

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES	<u>51062</u>
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UNITED NATIONS

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES

MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - RWANDA

KMS / 1237 / OPS

KIGALI, 10 JUN 95

TO : MILOB GR HQ (OPS BR)

FROM: SECTOR 6 HQ

SUBJECT: SITREP NO 383 PERIOD COVERED 090600 - 101800

1. GENERAL SITUATION: CALM AND QUIET BUT WITH TENSE SECURITY SITUATION FOR UNAMIR STAFF IN KIGALI AT NIGHT.
2. POLITICAL ACTIVITY: NTR
3. FACTIONAL ACTIVITY: NTR
 - a. RPA: PERFORMS RANDOM PTLs AND ROADBLOCKS AT THE USUAL EXTEND.
 - b. FRGF: NTR
 - c. MILITIA: NTR
4. OWN MILITARY ACTIVITY:
 - a. KM-2 PERFORMED A ROUTINE PTL IN KACYIRU COMMUNE. THEY FOUND THE AREA CALM AND QUIET.
 - b. KM-4 PERFORMED A ROUTINE PTL IN KICUKIRO COMMUNE. THEY FOUND THE AREA CALM AND QUIET.
5. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY: NTR
6. CIVILIAN AFFAIRS: NTR
7. LOGISTIC:

VEHICLE STATE:

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| a. On Strength | : | 9 | |
| b. Off Road | : | 4 | (UNAMIR 1060, 1040; accident)
(UNAMIR 1254 robbed)
(UNAMIR 1121, 100695, ACCIDENT) |
| c. Maintenance | : | 0 | |
| d. On Road | : | 5 | |

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8. MILOB STATE:

PERSONNEL STATE:

a. Posted Strength	- 32
b. Attached Strength	- 0
c. Detached Strength	- 2
d. Leave/CTO	- 4
e. Total Absent	- 6
e. Total Present Strength	- 26

9. MISC:

ON 09 JUN 95 UNAMIR 1121 WAS ATTACKED BY A RPA MINIVAN WHO TRIED TO STOP IT AND ROB IT. IN THE CAUSE OF THIS ACTIVITY UNAMIR 1121 ENDED UP IN A DITCH AND WAS DAMAGED AT THE FRONT AXEL. FOR FURTHER DETAILS SEE MP REPORT.

KM-2 REPORTS THAT LOCALS ARE AFRAID AND DISCUSS THE ISSUE OF NEW ID CARDS IN RWANDA. THIS SYSTEM WILL IMPLEMENT NEW REGULATIONS FOR THE ALLOCATION OF THE POPULATION. RETURNERS HAVE NO PROBLEM TO GET NEW ID, BUT THOSE WHO WERE HERE THROUGH OUT THE WAR HAVE TO GO BACK TO THEIR HOME COMMUNES TO GET IT. ALL JOBLESS PEOPLE HAVE TO LEAVE KIGALI. A CONFIRMATION OF THIS INFORMATION BY OFFICIALS WAS NOT POSSIBLE AS IT IS SATURDAY TODAY AND OFFICIALS WERE NOT AVAILABLE.

DR
V RATH
MAJ
FOR SEC COMDR

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UNAMIR - KIGALI

KMS / 1219 / OPS

KIGALI, 23 MAY 95

TO : MILOB GR HQ (OPS BR)

FROM: SECTOR 6 HQ

SUBJECT: SITREP NO 367 PERIOD COVERED 220600 - 231800

1. GENERAL SITUATION: CALM AND QUIET BUT WITH TENSE SECURITY SITUATION FOR UNAMIR STAFF IN KIGALI.

2. POLITICAL ACTIVITY: NTR

3. FACTIONAL ACTIVITY: NTR

a. RPA: PERFORMS RANDOM PTLs AND ROADBLOCKS AT THE USUAL EXTEND.

A NEW ROADBLOCK WAS FOUND AT GR 146804 WITH TWO ARMED SOLDIERS. THEY WERE FRIENDLY BUT LOOKED INTO REAR OF UN VEHICLE FROM OUTSIDE.

b. FRGF: NTR

c. MILITIA: NTR

4. OWN MILITARY ACTIVITY:

a. KM-3 PERFORMED A ROUTINE PTL IN KACYIRU COMMUNE. THEY FOUND THE AREA CALM AND QUIET. PTL MET WITH A SOCIAL WORKER AND WERE SHOWN UNATTENDED ORPHANS IN DIFFERENT HOUSES AND 2 MASS GRAVES.

b. KM-5 PERFORMED A ROUTINE PTL IN KANOMBE COMMUNE. THEY FOUND THE AREA CALM AND QUIET. THE PATROL HAD THE TASK TO FAMILIARIZE OPSO WITH THE AREA. KANOMBE IS A RURAL COMMUNE WITH INTENSIVE FARMING NO SPECIAL INFO COULD BE COLLECTED.

5. HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITY:

KM-3 WAS SHOWN BY A SOCIAL WORKER OF NYARUGENGE 3 HOUSES WHERE UNATTENDED ORPHANS LIVE AND ORGANISE THEMSELVES. THESE KIDS DO NOT GET ANY ASSISTANCE FROM ANY ORGANISATION. WATER, FOOD, BLANKETS AND CLOTH ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED.

6. CIVILIAN AFFAIRS:

KM-3 WAS INFORMED ABOUT TWO MASS GRAVES AT GR 052822 NEXT TO EACH OTHER, WHERE APPROX 8 AND 20 BODIES WERE DUMPED IN FORMER TOILETS.

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7. LOGISTIC:

VEHICLE STATE:

a. On Strength	:	9	
b. Off Road	:	3	(UNAMIR 1060,1040; accident)
			(UNAMIR 1254 robbed)
c. Maintenance	:	1	(UNAMIR 800 C)
d. On Road	:	5	

8. MILOB STATE:

PERSONNEL STATE:

a. Posted Strength	-	33
b. Attached Strength	-	0
c. Detached Strength	-	2
d. Leave/CTO	-	6
e. Total Present Strength	-	27

9. MISC: NTR

V RATH
V RATH
MAJ
FOR SEC COMDR

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

To: FC, DFC and COS through SO1 G3 Plans

Info: DCOS Ops
DCOS Sp

CO AUSMED
UN HRFOR (Mr Maurice Nyberg)

From: Force PM/SO2 G1 Discipline

Date: 20 Apr 95

Subject: REPORT ON THE SHOOTING OF LOCALS
IN NYABISHINGU ON 14 APR 95

INTRODUCTION

1. It was learnt at HQ UNAMIR on Mon 17 Apr that a shooting had taken place in the area of Nyabishingu on Fri 14 Apr. Subsequently, a team comprising Lt Col Dunn, Lt Col Yella, Maj Pitrie, Capt East, Lt Page, Cpl Lyons (AUSMED Mil Info NCO), Maurice Nyberg (HRFOR Special Investigator) and myself were taken to the scene by a Francophone MILOB from Mali who wore no identification and whose name we did not learn. Some difficulty in collecting evidence was experienced throughout our visit - partly exacerbated by the MILOB's enthusiasm for interpreting French into French for the benefit of the French speakers in our group; the Anglophones, therefore, had extreme difficulty in working out what was being said; for this reason, reliance is placed on the G2 Summary (attached, including the text of the initial MILOB report) for the facts surrounding the case.

AIM

2. The aim of this report is to cover some immediate findings, to consider future action required and to make recommendations; it is not intended to provide G2 analysis of the incident or to repeat the accurate detail of the MILOB report.

THE RESULT OF INVESTIGATIONS

3. We visited the scene of the shooting where we found that the MILOBs' report was broadly accurate. Additionally, we found:

a. That the bodies had been removed from the river bed (where they had lain for nearly 3 days) only hours earlier. Locals had buried 3 bodies on the bank of the river close by; the remainder had been taken for burial by their families.

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b. Including those found earlier by MILOBs, about 20 expended and unexpended rounds (17 x short 7.62mm of which 7 had not been struck, 2 x 5.56mm and 1 x 9mm). They were collected from the side of a track along the far bank (ie., away from Nyabishingu) where we found blood stains and a sandal that had apparently been penetrated by a bullet; this appeared to be the site of the killing.

Local people joined us in our inspection of the site and were cooperative, helpful and curious throughout our visit.

4. We visited Mashasha Hospital to which MILOBs had reported that the survivor had been taken suffering bullet wounds in his arms. We learnt that he had subsequently fled when, about 0400 hrs Sat 15 Apr, 4 members of the RPA raided the hospital, apparently seeking him. Hospital staff were cooperative (doctors described the survivor's injuries) but clearly frightened and believed that they were in need of protection.

5. The father of the survivor approached us to let us know that his son was in hiding and in need of medical attention. Our attention was diverted towards this humanitarian issue and, having confirmed with doctors that in their opinion, the boy would be fit to travel, arranged his evacuation through a very difficult landing site, the only one available nearby. He was taken, thereafter, to AUSMED for treatment (to both arms, one of which is broken and both of which had suffered straight through bullet wounds). Surgeons set the broken bone and debrided the bullet tracks - which had simply been closed by the Rwandan doctors, leaving a great risk of complications from infection.

6. The survivor has been interviewed by a joint MP, G2 and HRFOR team; his story will be the subject of a separate report still in production by G2 staff but it is apparent that:

a. He can identify several of his assailants - between 15 and 20 local RPA soldiers whom he already knew by sight as based in the former cement factory in Nyabishingu.

b. The RPA group was led by at least 2 uniformed officers; a Captain and, apparently, a Lieutenant Colonel plus another wearing no rank but who appeared to be in command.

THE FUTURE

7. Action is now required to:

a. Ensure that the RPA brings the culprits to justice. RPA judicial procedures - which seem to have been effective and swift following the Busanze incident - will depend on their interviewing of the witness. Consideration should be given to assisting and encouraging their investigation, as with Busanze, perhaps taking senior RPA and ministerial representatives to the scene.

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b. Decide how to protect the witness. Obviously, the survivor cannot return to his home safely until the culprits are detained; even with this action, he will almost certainly remain at risk.

8. Photographs of the victims (taken during the initial MILOB visit to the scene) have been produced and are now being further copied; although they are of limited forensic value and do not clearly show the number of victims or their injuries, they will be of importance to any RPA investigation. One important point that emerged from the photographs is that many of the victims died with their arms bound behind their backs. The photographs have been seen by Lt Joseph who has indicated that the RPA COS has ordered an inquiry and dispatched officers to the area of the incident.

RECOMMENDATIONS

9. It is recommended that:

- a. Discussion is initiated with the RPA at an appropriate level.
- b. Arrangements are made for the survivor to be interviewed by RPA representatives
- c. Further support is given to RPA investigations.
- d. Urgent consideration is given to the protection of the witness following the completion of his medical treatment.
- e. Consideration is given to increasing the level of patrolling in the Nyabishingu area and the provision of a temporary security presence at Mashasha hospital.

It is further recommended that the DCMO issues instructions on the prompt notification of incidents such as this in order that investigative teams can be formed and dispatched in a very much more timely fashion than was possible on this occasion.

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To: PM

From: SO3 G2

20 Apr 95

REPORT: MASS KILLING
NYABISHINGU 14 APR 95

1. The following paragraphs are taken from my intsums over past three days. Our foci (yours, mine, Human Rights) differ. Be liberal in wordsmithing it to your own requirements.

2. SECTOR 4C: REPORTS OF A MASS KILLING WERE INVESTIGATED: INITIAL INVESTIGATION INDICATES THE FOLLOWING. ON 14 APR, BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 1300-1530, A GROUP OF APPROXIMATELY 20 RPA SOLDIERS TOOK 17-19 LOCAL MEN FROM THE NYABISHUNGU AREA, MARCHED THEM DOWN A TRAIL TO THE BANK OF THE RUBYIRO RIVER UNDER THE PRETEXT OF QUESTIONING THEM ON A BANDIT RAID, THEN ORDERED THEM TO LIE DOWN ON THE SIDE OF THE TRAIL AND SHOT THEM. THEY THEN THREW THE BODIES OVER THE EMBANKMENT INTO THE RIVER. THE RIVER WAS TOO SHALLOW AND THE BODIES WERE NOT CARRIED AWAY. THIS INCIDENT IS APPARENTLY A RETRIBUTION EXECUTION IN RESPONSE TO A REPORTED INCIDENT EARLIER THAT DAY IN WHICH IT WAS REPORTED THAT, BETWEEN 1100 AND 1230B, EIGHT BANDITS ATTACKED 2 RPA SOLDIERS. ONE DIED, ONE WAS WOUNDED. THE SURVIVOR INFORMED HIS COMRADES (PROBABLY THE 15 STRONG RPA SECURITY PLATOON AT THE SIRWA CEMENT FACTORY AT BUGERAMA). SOME OF THE LOCALS WHO INFORMED UNAMIR OF THIS INCIDENT WERE ARRESTED THE NEXT DAY. LOCAL RPA AND THE BOURGEMESTRE OF BUGERAMA HAD PROBABLY INVESTIGATED THE SCENE AS LOCALS WERE ALLOWED TO BURY THE DEAD. COMMENT: THE MILOB REPORT ON THIS INCIDENT WAS A VERY GOOD PIECE OF INVESTIGATIVE WORK HOWEVER IT DID NOT REACH STAFF PRINCIPALS AT THIS HQ UNTIL 17 APRIL. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT TIMELINESS OF REPORTING AT ALL LEVELS BE ADDRESSED

3. SECTOR 4C: THE INCIDENT OF AN RPA SOLDIER BEING KILLED WHICH MAY HAVE PROMPTED THE MASS KILLING AT NYABISHUNGU WAS INVESTIGATED ON 18 APRIL BY A HUMAN RIGHTS TEAM (MILOB SECTOR 4C). THE FINDINGS: 141100B, THE GENDARMERIE AT NYABISHUNGU WAS INFORMED BY LOCALS OF SUSPICIOUS PERSONS GATHERED AT A HOUSE NEARBY. GENDARMERIE AND RPA RESPONDED. TWO GENDARMES APPROACHED THE HOUSE ORDERING THE OCCUPANTS OUTSIDE. THE OCCUPANTS OPENED FIRE AND ATTEMPTED TO FLEE. RPA AND GENDARMES RETURNED FIRE. ONE GENDARME WAS KILLED, ONE INJURED. THREE OF THE OCCUPANTS WERE KILLED, TWO WOUNDED AND CAPTURED, FOUR ESCAPED INTO THE

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NEARBY FOREST. THE OCCUPANTS WERE RWANDESE, ZAIRAN AND BURUNDIAN, LIKELY INTERAHAMWE. TWO AUTOMATIC RIFLES WITH AMMUNITION, SIX GRENADES, A MACHETE AND UNIFORM ITEMS WERE FOUND IN THE HOUSE.

4. SECTOR 4C: NYAMBISHUNGU: FURTHER TO THE MASS KILLING INCIDENT OF 14 APR. G2 IS RECEIVING INCREASED INDICATORS TO SUGGEST THAT THE KILLING WAS NOT THE EMOTIONAL REACTION OF A LOCAL FEW, BUT A CALCULATED INTERNAL SECURITY MEASURE TO DETER LOCALS FROM FUTURE FRGF/INTERAHAMWE ACTIVITY. A SEPARATE BRIEFING NOTE WILL BE FORTHCOMING.

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

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[Signature]

To: FC, DFC and COS through SO1 G3 Plans

Info: DCOS Ops
DCOS Sp
DCMO
CO AUSMED
UN HRFOR (Mr Maurice Nyberg)

From: Force PM/SO2 G1 Discipline

[Handwritten signature]

Date: 20 Apr 95

Subject: REPORT ON THE SHOOTING OF LOCALS
IN NYABISHINGU ON 14 APR 95

Further to my earlier report on the Nyabishingu incident, I attach a copy of the G2 Interview report for your information.

② Ops Clerk
a. file 4C.
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INTERVIEW REPORT - YOHANI NTAUNEMYAUMUNSI

General

1. On 17 and 18 Apr 95, Yohani NTAUNEMYAUMUNSI was interviewed by 555491 CPL L.C. LYONS, AUSMED Intelligence Section, at AUSMED Hospital, KIGALI. Mr Maurice NYBERG, a representative of International Human Rights, was present and participated in the interviews. The duration of the interviews was 45 minutes and 90 minutes respectively.

2. The subject was the lone survivor of a massacre in which 17 people were shot. The massacre took place vicinity Nyabishungu (GR 9012). Initial reports indicated that RPA were responsible for the massacre. A UNAMIR team was sent from Kigali to investigate. The subject was identified by the investigation team as a probable survivor, and brought back to the AUSMED Hospital for medical care and detailed interview. The subject had been shot three times: once in the right knee, once in the left forearm and once in the right forearm.

Aim

3. The aims of the interviews was to obtain information of interest to UNAMIR and identify the perpetrators of the massacre.

Assessment of Interviewee

4. The subject is a nineteen year old farmers son. It was obvious he had been through what is considered to be a very traumatic experience. The subject appeared to be in a great deal of pain and very scared of the RPA. The subject was extremely worried that the RPA were out to get him. He appeared to be an honest and forthright individual who answered all questions directed at him.

Information Gained

5. Background. The subject is of Hutu ethnic background, and lives with his father, younger brothers and sisters. He used to work at the local cement factory until it was taken over by Chinese. He claims his family have no relationship with the Former Government or the FRGF. When asked of his involvement during the war and the genocide he stated that he was not involved in either.

6. The subject's older brother, who worked as an accounts clerk at the local rice exporting business, was killed by RPA on 13 Apr 95. The RPA came to the door of his house and told everybody to put their hands in the air. The soldiers singled out his older brother and shot him.

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7. The subject offered two options of motivation for the killing of his brother. Firstly, his brother was earning a great deal of money in Rwandan terms. The brother had attended school with local RPA, and they may have been jealous because he, as a Hutu, was earning more money than them. Secondly, a group of people who his brother had attended school with may have been jealous that a Hutu was earning more money than them. They had heard that the RPA were offering money as a bounty for Hutu bandits and subsequently told the RPA that he was such.

8. Situation in Nyambishungu. The subject stated the had war barely touched his part of the country and many people were not aware of the goings on elsewhere in Rwanda. When asked about tensions in the area, he stated not many people had been arrested on accusations of involvement in genocide. He explained there are two hills in the area in which he lives. A massacre had taken place on one of the hills during the period of genocide. People that lived on the same hill as him were suspected of perpetrating the massacre.

9. The subject claimed infiltrators from Zaire had recently killed three people in the local area.

10. Massacre. The subject stated he was about to travel to his brothers burial. He was travelling on a bus when it was stopped by the RPA. The RPA asked him what he was doing. Despite his protest, the RPA made him go with them at gunpoint.

11. The subject walked a short distance with the RPA. During this walk the RPA collected another sixteen people. COMMENT. The entire group is believed to be Hutu males from the age of 13 upwards. COMMENT ENDS. The subject stated the RPA led the group to the Rubyiro River area. Once in the area, an RPA officer told the men to lie down, and their hands were tied behind their backs. COMMENT. Photographic evidence held by UNAMIR Force Provost Marshall shows the victims had their hands tied behind their backs with either their belts or a piece of clothing. COMMENT ENDS.

12. The subject stated there appeared to be two officers amongst the group. One had two markings on his shoulder. He stated that the marking closest to the neck appeared to be larger than the other and appeared to contain some sort of insignia within the confines of a circle. The two markings appeared to be a different colour from each other. The other possible officer had three markings on his shoulder. COMMENT. These markings appear to be consistent with those of an RPA LTCOL and CAPT. COMMENT END.

13. However, he went on to state that the neither of these people were the ones giving orders. The person giving orders was wearing a different uniform from everyone else and was not wearing any rank insignia. The uniform he was wearing was patchy, not stripped, and he appeared to be carrying a pistol which had something printed in white paint on the hand grip. The subject claimed he was the one who told them to lie down, and was quoted as saying "you will never work with us". COMMENT: This is a tribal saying when one tribe is referring to another inferior class. It means they will never be on the same level as they are. COMMENT ENDS. It was after this quote that the shooting began.

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14. The subject claims the RPA stood back approximately 3 - 5 metres and opened fire. The fire was fully automatic. COMMENT. Evidence gathered at the massacre sight included some live and expended ammunition, including 7.62mm x 39mm, 5.56mm x 45mm and 9mm x 13mm. All are common ammunition types known to be used by the RPA, FRGF/Interahamwe, and bandits. COMMENT ENDS.

15. Initially the subject stated that he was the first to be shot. However, he later stated that this was not the case, and he may have been seventh. COMMENT. It is difficult to ascertain how the subject could know when he was shot in relation to other victims, for, according to his own claims, the victims were shot en masse. COMMENT ENDS.

16. The subject stated that he fell unconscious when he was shot, and when he came too he was covered with bodies. COMMENT. The bodies were removed from the banana plantation and placed on a small delta in the river. The photographs support this. COMMENT ENDS. His first impression was that they were wounded as he was. After removing the bodies on top of him he realised they were all dead. COMMENT: The RPA appear to have believed that all the men were dead. It could have been the amount of blood covering the subjects body that disguised the fact he was alive when they dumped him on the river bed. COMMENT ENDS.

17. The subject stated that he tried his best to get out of the river bed and head for his home. He only made it a short distance before he collapsed. He believes that some locals may have taken him to his home. He stated that he feared for his life and the RPA would come and find him there. His father took him to the local hospital where he was admitted. He stated that he remained at the hospital until 8pm on the Saturday night, 15 Apr 95.

18. The subject claims the RPA did come looking for him, and his father threw him out of the window to escape them. His father then went around and picked him up. As they were running away the RPA were shouting and fired a shot into the air. His father took him into the bushes where they hid for some time. His father took him back to his house where they hid until a helicopter was heard approaching the town site.

19. The subject stated that he would be able to identify any of the people who conducted the massacre if he ever saw them again. He would only be able to identify them by face as he did not know their names. He claimed he had seen them before at the cement factory. The subject stated that they were definitely RPA Soldiers. COMMENT. The cement factory is located close to the town and is currently operated by the Chinese. The RPA provide security there. COMMENT ENDS. The people were wearing a uniform he described as a light khaki with small brown streaks on them. COMMENT. This pattern of uniform is consistent with East German style uniforms worn by RPA. COMMENT ENDS. The soldiers did not appear to be wearing head dress at the time. He stated that there was a total of between twenty and twenty three soldiers.

20. The subject believes this incident was a revenge killing of Hutu males as a result of earlier attacks from Hutu militia from across the border (see Para 9 above).

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Conclusions

21. Conclusions are as follows:
- a. The subject was a survivor of a massacre that occurred at Nyabishungu (GR 9012), on 14 Apr 95.
 - b. It is most probable that RPA perpetrated the massacre.
 - c. It is possible that the massacre was overseen by senior RPA officers and/or officials.
 - d. The subject, and those who assisted him, are likely to be at risk from the RPA.

Recommendations

22. Recommendations are as follows:
- a. A formal criminal investigation should be conducted to verify the claims made by the subject in these interviews.
 - b. The subject should be provided with the protection.
 - c. Protection should be provided to the hospital staff who originally treated the subject in his local area, and to the subject's family who remain in the area.

L.C. Lyons

L.C. LYONS
CPL
OP INT

20 Apr 95

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