

Trial Hearing  
WITNESS: CAR-OTP-P-0884

(Open Session)

ICC-01/14-01/18

1 International Criminal Court  
2 Trial Chamber V  
3 Situation: Central African Republic II  
4 In the case of The Prosecutor v. Alfred Rombhot Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard  
5 Ngaiissona - ICC-01/14-01/18  
6 Presiding Judge Bertram Schmitt, Judge Péter Kovács and  
7 Judge Chang-ho Chung  
8 Trial Hearing - Courtroom 1  
9 Wednesday, 21 July 2021  
10 (The hearing starts in open session at 9.30 a.m.)  
11 THE COURT USHER: [9:30:58] All rise.  
12 The International Criminal Court is now in session.  
13 Please be seated.  
14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:31:30] Good morning, everyone.  
15 Could the court officer please call the case.  
16 THE COURT OFFICER: [9:31:43] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours.  
17 Situation in the Central African Republic II, in the case of The Prosecutor versus  
18 Alfred Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaiissona, case reference ICC-01/14-01/18.  
19 And for the record, we are in open session.  
20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:31:58] Thank you.  
21 The appearances of the parties.  
22 We start with the Prosecution, as always.  
23 MR VANDERPUYE: [9:32:04] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours. Good  
24 morning, everyone. The Prosecution is represented today by Pierre Belbenoit-Avich,  
25 to my left. Behind him, Yassin Mostfa. And myself, Kweku Vanderpuye.

- 1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:32:17] Thank you.
- 2 Ms Rabesandratana.
- 3 MS RABESANDRATANA: [9:32:25](Interpretation) Good morning, Mr President.
- 4 Good morning, everybody. Mr Enrique Carnero Rojo and myself, Elizabeth
- 5 Rabesandratana.
- 6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:32:33] So I got the name right, obviously.
- 7 Mr Suprun.
- 8 MR SUPRUN: [9:32:38] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours. The former
- 9 child soldiers are represented by myself, Dmytro Suprun, counsel at the Office of
- 10 Public Counsel for Victims. Thank you.
- 11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:32:47] Thank you.
- 12 I turn to the Defence, Ms Dimitri.
- 13 MS DIMITRI: [9:32:52] Good morning, Mr President. Good morning,
- 14 your Honours. Good morning, everyone. Mr Yekatom, who's present in
- 15 the courtroom today, is represented by Mr Thomas Hannis, Mr Florent Pages-Granier,
- 16 Ms Sabine Bayssat, Mr Jean Michel Kola, and Ms Yousra Lamqaddam. As well as
- 17 myself, Mylène Dimitri.
- 18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:33:11] Thank you.
- 19 And I turn to Mr Knoops.
- 20 MR KNOOPS: [9:33:15] Yes, good morning, Mr President, your Honours, everyone
- 21 in the courtroom. Defence team of Mr Ngaïssona is today comprised of
- 22 Ms Sara Pedroso and Barbara Szmatala and myself. Thank you.
- 23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:33:27] Thank you very much.
- 24 And again, good morning, Mr Witness.
- 25 And, also, welcome to Ms Mbida at the video-link location, the counsel for

1 the witness. Good morning.

2 We turn now to the examination by the Defence. And there are signs in the room, if

3 I take them correctly, Ms Dimitri will start.

4 MS DIMITRI: [9:34:00] You're right, Mr President. Thank you.

5 WITNESS: CAR-OTP-P-0884 (On former oath)

6 (The witness speaks Sango)

7 QUESTIONED BY MS DIMITRI: (Interpretation)

8 Q. [9:34:20] Good morning, Mr Witness.

9 A. [9:34:25] Good morning.

10 Q. [9:34:27] We met last week. I introduce myself again, Mylène Dimitri, one of  
11 the Defence counsel for Mr Yekatom.

12 I'm going to ask you some questions; is that all right?

13 A. [9:34:44] Yes, I have understood.

14 Q. [9:34:48] You're going to have the impression that you will repeat some of your  
15 answers which you've already given to the Prosecution when you met them in 2018.  
16 But let me explain. There are certain aspects of what you said to the Prosecution of  
17 2018 which aren't put down as evidence, so I'm going to ask you for confirmation to  
18 make sure that's what you said at that time.

19 A. [9:35:23] Yes, I understand.

20 Q. [9:35:27] I'm going to start with my first question. Could you confirm that  
21 when you met the Prosecution when you had a recorded interview, you described  
22 the Anti-Balaka at the beginning as several groups who came from the provinces.  
23 You said it was a revolution of the population and not a group that belonged to  
24 a single individual; is that correct?

25 A. [9:36:00] Yes, that is what I said in 2018. And I repeated it last week before

1 the Court.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:36:15] (Microphone not activated) Actually, the  
3 witness is right because the Prosecutor, Mr Vanderpuye, asked him if he still -- but  
4 since it is not a Rule 68(3) witness, it's -- your approach is absolutely, not only  
5 understandable, even I think advised, so to speak.

6 MS DIMITRI: [9:36:36] Thank you, Mr President.

7 Q. [9:36:48](Interpretation) I would like to show you a video, and then I'm going to  
8 ask you some questions on the video. It is tab 1 of the Defence, 29-0028-0002 (sic).  
9 The transcription is tab 2, and it is CAR-D29-0006-0226. It is a video of  
10 16 January 2014, an interview broadcast by Reuters. We're going to look at the  
11 extract which starts at 1:19 to 1:43 in the minutes.

12 For the interpreters, in your binder, it's tab 2, and it starts on line 15 until the line 19.

13 (Viewing of the video excerpt)

14 THE INTERPRETER: [9:37:58](Interpretation of the video excerpt)

15 "It is the single only chance of the Central African Republic, I repeat that because ...  
16 because the number of Anti-Balaka, is the number of the people. Those who dare to  
17 fight the Anti-Balaka, they fight the people. You know, here -- where I'm here, we  
18 are more than 15,000 people."

19 MS DIMITRI: [9:38:32](Interpretation)

20 Q. [9:38:33] Mr Witness, the person who's talking, (Redacted), says  
21 that the Anti-Balaka are the population, are the people, and where the people find  
22 themselves, they are more than 15,000.

23 Am I correct in saying that the Anti-Balaka, at least at -- until the -- the resignation of  
24 Djotodia was a popular movement and was caused by the abuses carried out by  
25 the Séléka?

1 A. [9:39:10] As I said last week, the movement was made up of different  
2 individuals coming from different areas, Bossangoa, Bouar, Mbaïki, Pissa, and  
3 all -- they all converged and made part of the population and reacted to the abuses of  
4 the Séléka. What I said is true. There was a moment too difficult to count  
5 the numbers. There were even more than 15,000, if I remember correctly. They  
6 came from everywhere.

7 There was a moment where the prisons were destroyed and all the prisoners escaped  
8 from the prison and committed abuses everywhere in the town. Amongst them,  
9 amongst the Anti-Balaka, there were also those who were imprisoned and escaped  
10 and organised actions to settle accounts. So this group was made up of various  
11 elements. This is how I can answer your question. There were many. That is true.

12 Q. [9:40:30] And what you see in the video and what the person is saying, is saying  
13 it is the people and that, just there, there are 15,000 individuals. It's like that in all  
14 the prefectures. The people raised up against the movement in all the prefectures.

15 A. [9:40:55] In reality, the children of the 13 prefectures, Bria, Daone (phon), who  
16 were occupied by the Séléka, we can put them aside. But the other prefectures,  
17 Berbérati, Bossangoa, Bossembélé, Mbaïki, Bouar, and also at the last moment you can  
18 also include Bambari. Grimari can also be included. These areas were generally  
19 occupied by Christians. And the three prefectures occupied by Muslims were -- on  
20 one side were not included. It's true there could be Christians there, but they were  
21 divided. For example, in Bambari you could find Christians and Muslims in  
22 Bambari. That was a district which was called Bornu (phon) where there were  
23 Muslims and Christians. They -- they lived there. That's sure.

24 Q. [9:42:11] And you talked about prisoners who left the prison and organised  
25 the settling of accounts. What I understand from your interview with

1 the Prosecution in 2018, unless I'm mistaken, is they self-proclaimed themselves  
2 Anti-Balaka and settled accounts and tarnished the name of the Anti-Balaka and said  
3 they were acting on behalf of Anti-Balaka; is that correct?

4 A. [9:42:46] Yes, that's right. After they left prison, they broke out of prison and  
5 they entered the Anti-Balaka. They also had *gris-gris* just like the true Anti-Balaka,  
6 whereas they really were bandits and thieves. They took benefit of the movement  
7 and the crisis to pillage and loot. In some way, they wanted to seek revenge against  
8 those who put them into prison.

9 It is not only in the Anti-Balaka movement. Even in the Séléka movement, there  
10 were false, fake Séléka. You have to recognise that amongst the Séléka not  
11 everybody was bad, not everybody committed abuses. Everything that was done in  
12 the Séléka movement they say had the same sort of behaviour, and this is also  
13 reflected in the behaviour of some of the Anti-Balaka.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:43:53] May I shortly, because I think it fits here.  
15 Mr Witness, did the Anti-Balaka movement, to your knowledge, make any attempts  
16 to distinguish between the real Anti-Balaka and the false Anti-Balaka to distinguish  
17 themselves?

18 THE WITNESS: [9:44:26](Interpretation) Yeah, there was an attempt made. I know  
19 that I was asked this question and in my statement I said something about it.  
20 Emotion Namsio (Redacted), and also Sylvestre Yagouzou, (Redacted) that there  
21 were irregularities, (Redacted) to see what could be done to check with the bases that  
22 they really belonged to the movement. If they were not in the movement, (Redacted)  
23 them in a taxi to take them to the gendarmerie. And then also we (Redacted)  
24 (Redacted)  
25 We weren't supported by the authorities in this. We -- it overwhelmed it.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:45:23] Mr Witness, does -- in this picture, does fit  
2 in the -- we have heard some evidence here in this courtroom before, the fabrication  
3 of ID cards. Does that have anything to do with this trying to distinguish between  
4 the two groups?

5 THE WITNESS: [9:46:00](Interpretation) Yes, indeed. These were actions that we  
6 introduced. We had badges for each base. We sent photos so that they could issue  
7 and make badges. So the people who were there, we checked their badges, and if we  
8 didn't recognise them we took them to the gendarmerie. So these are actions that we  
9 did take. But, however, the government didn't give us the necessary support. If we  
10 had had that, we could have done better.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:46:39] Thank you, Mr Witness.  
12 I hope you excuse me for interjecting here.

13 MS DIMITRI: [9:46:46] Thank you, Mr President.

14 Q. [9:46:52](Interpretation) I'm going to show you another video. It's tab 3,  
15 D29-0008-0003. We're going to look at minute 43 to the end of the video.  
16 The transcript is in tab 4, CAR-D29-0006-0227.

17 For the interpreters, in your binder, it is binder 4. It is line 21 to 24.

18 (Viewing of the video excerpt)

19 THE INTERPRETER: [9:47:40](Interpretation of the video excerpt)

20 "There are Muslims who grew up with us, so we don't have to chase away all  
21 the Muslims. There are also mercenaries from Chad who has done a lot of damage,  
22 and we are against that. But we are not against all the Muslims."

23 MS DIMITRI: [9:48:16](Interpretation)

24 Q. [9:48:16] Once again, Mr Witness, the person who's talking on the video,  
25 (Redacted), suggests that there are Muslims who grew up together with

1 us. It's not a question of sending all the Muslims away to their homes, but there are  
2 Chadian Muslims, mercenaries who've done a lot of harm, and we are against those,  
3 but we are not against all Muslims.

4 So my question is simple: Am I correct in saying that the statements on the video  
5 means that there were Muslims in the Anti-Balaka groups and the aim of  
6 the Anti-Balaka was not to chase away all the Séléka but to chase away  
7 the mercenaries?

8 A. [9:49:13] Yes, that is correct. We were -- wanted to chase away the Sudanese  
9 and Chadian mercenaries who came from Darfur. They came and entered  
10 the Anti-Balaka and committed a lot of harm, a lot of abuses. Let me give you  
11 the example of General Dhaffane. He's a hundred per cent Muslim and also Séléka.  
12 At a given point in time, when the mercenaries committed abuses, he imposed his  
13 will and intervened. Djotodia in fact put him in prison because of his way of  
14 behaving and because he was against the Chadian people. There were Chad  
15 mercenaries who tarnished the image of the Séléka.

16 MS DIMITRI: [9:50:13] Mr President, with your leave, for my next series of question  
17 I'd like to go in private session.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:50:19] Of course, when you say so.

19 MS DIMITRI: [9:50:22] Thank you.

20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:50:22] Private session.

21 (Private session at 9.50 a.m.)

22 THE COURT OFFICER: [9:50:29] We are in private session, Mr President.

23 (Redacted)

24 (Redacted)

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11 (Open session at 9.55 a.m.)

12 THE COURT OFFICER: [9:55:26] We are back in open session, Mr President.

13 MS DIMITRI: [9:55:41](Interpretation)

14 Q. [9:55:42] If I understand, with your interview with the Prosecution and what  
15 you said this morning, there were three or four groups of Anti-Balaka coming from  
16 the provinces to fight for their fatherland. The fake Anti-Balaka used the movement  
17 to thieve and settle accounts, the bandits who fled prison and said they were part of  
18 the Anti-Balaka. My question just needs a yes or a no.

19 Do we understand that the Anti-Balaka - and this is my last question on this  
20 point - was an addition of small movements all joining together, of small groups  
21 coming together?

22 A. [9:56:39] Yes, it was a multitude of groups that came together a little bit from  
23 everywhere.

24 Q. [9:56:46] Before asking the next question, I just want to reflect your memory.  
25 The Prosecution showed you two documents last week where there were Xs

1 alongside some names, do you remember that?

2 A. [9:57:05] Yes, I remember.

3 Q. [9:57:10] For the minutes, it's tab 27 (sic) of the Prosecution binder,  
4 CAR-OTP-27-0590 (sic), and the second document is 26th tab of the Prosecution,  
5 CAR-OTP-2060-0596. If we can go back to them, but if you remember them, my  
6 question is just a yes and a no answer.

7 Did you notice, neither in the one or the other document, there is any mention of  
8 the name Yekatom in either document? His name nor his signature appears.

9 A. [9:58:06] I would like to see the documents.

10 Q. [9:58:12] Of course we will do that.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:58:13] I would have said that too if I were  
12 the witness, frankly speaking. But this is -- actually, if something -- I'm not -- we can  
13 do that now, yeah. But, in principle, it's a document, and what is written down in  
14 this document is to see for everybody, so what the witness says we see or don't see we  
15 also see. So the -- so you can -- you can do it, but please keep it in mind, so  
16 simply -- and you can really be sure that it does not - I always say that, but it's true - it  
17 does not escape the attention of the Chamber what -- what names are entailed in such  
18 documents and which are not.

19 MS DIMITRI: [9:58:53] Thank you, Mr President. Just a clarification, because of  
20 course I took that in mind, that's why I didn't want to put them back on the screen.

21 It's because I have a follow-up question. But in fairness to the witness, I just wanted  
22 to give him an opportunity to look before he answers my next question, but  
23 I -- I didn't want to make an argument because I know that the Chamber can -- can see  
24 for itself.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:59:14] Okay. So we can do that now and

1 perhaps quickly.

2 Mr Witness, have a quick look through it, and if you -- if the name that you have been  
3 asked appears there or not.

4 MS DIMITRI: [9:59:34] I think it's because I want him to notice that there is not  
5 Mr Yekatom's name, I think you need to show him both page -- all the pages of each  
6 document. Thank you.

7 If we can scroll down where there's a list of names, please.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:00:13] And we are not speaking I think about  
9 the signatures here, or do we?

10 MS DIMITRI: [10:00:19] Well, the signatures I think are on the second page as well.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:00:22] Yeah, but do we -- it's difficult to identify  
12 them.

13 MS DIMITRI: [10:00:25] Yeah, of course.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:00:27] I think -- I think we can ask the witness  
15 about the text. And actually I -- okay. I could give the answer, but you have asked  
16 the witness.

17 MS DIMITRI: [10:00:34] If we can go to the last page.

18 And can we show the page just before so he can see that the names ...

19 Q. [10:01:20](Interpretation) Can we show you the second document? Thank you.

20 (Speaks English) Could we have the second document. Thank you.

21 We can scroll down.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:01:54] Scroll down, yeah, where the names  
23 appear. Can already go to the next page.

24 I think you can be quite quick. We have -- we have a witness who also quickly  
25 grasps things, so I think we can finish this here.

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(Open Session)

ICC-01/14-01/18

1 I think you can continue under the assumption that a certain name does not appear in  
2 this document.

3 MS DIMITRI: [10:02:32](Interpretation)

4 Q. [10:02:33] As you can see, Mr Yekatom's name is on neither the first nor the  
5 second document. And I would suggest that the reason that his name is not there,  
6 neither in the January 2014 or in the March 2014 documents, is precisely because, as  
7 you said last week, Mr Yekatom evolved in a different way and, to begin with, he  
8 wasn't with them.

9 Would you agree with me?

10 A. [10:03:04] Yes. To begin with, he was not with the others. I've already said  
11 that the people were coming from different directions and origins. He was in Pissa  
12 and he came down to Bangui. It was right about 5 December that I saw him. And  
13 that's why his name is not there.

14 Q. [10:03:32] The Prosecutor showed you a document that I'm going to show you  
15 once again. It's tab 14 of the Prosecutor's file, CAR-OTP-2030-0280. It's going to  
16 show up on your screen.

17 I'm sorry, I'm going to have to ask my next question in private session, Mr President.  
18 Apologies for that.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:04:21] And I'm informed that unfortunately I  
20 think nearly all the ERNs are not reflected correctly - you said them correctly - in  
21 the French -- in the English transcript. So perhaps we could repeat it in English, is  
22 this possible, for tab 1, 3 and 4. And for tab 25 in the English transcript, it says 27  
23 also the ERN. So from 1, 3, 4 and 25, please. I apologise for that.

24 MS DIMITRI: [10:04:56] No worries.

25 So tab 1 is CAR-D29-0008-0002. Tab 3, CAR-D29-0008-0003. Tab 25 of

1 the Prosecution binder, CAR-OTP-2060-0590. And tab 26 of the OTP binder is  
2 CAR-OTP-2060-0596.

3 Did I cover them all, Mr President, or I'm missing tab 4?

4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:05:56] I think you missed tab 4, yes.

5 MS DIMITRI: [10:06:02] Tab 4 is CAR-D29-0006-0227.

6 And I'm now addressing tab 14 of the OTP binder, and it's CAR-OTP-2030-0280.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:06:24] Thank you.

8 And for that we go to private session, if I've understood it.

9 MS DIMITRI: [10:06:31] Yes, please. Thank you very much.

10 (Private session at 10.06 a.m.)

11 THE COURT OFFICER: [10:06:39] We are in private session, Mr President.

12 (Redacted)

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- 15 (Open session at 10.16 a.m.)
- 16 THE COURT OFFICER: [10:16:28] We are back in open session, Mr President.
- 17 MS DIMITRI: [10:16:36](Interpretation)
- 18 Q. [10:16:37] We're now in open session. If ever in any of your answers you might
- 19 risk identifying yourself, please don't hesitate to tell me and we'll go back into private
- 20 session.
- 21 A. [10:16:53] Very well.
- 22 Q. [10:16:56] And as you know, well, you've been testifying for a few days now, so
- 23 some of the upcoming questions you can give me a yes or no answer. If ever you
- 24 feel the need to give further explanations, please do, but sometimes it's not necessary.
- 25 It's enough sometimes just to say yes or no.

1 A. [10:17:20] Yes.

2 Q. [10:17:23] I understand from your recorded interview with the Prosecutor  
3 the government wanted an Anti-Balaka representative because there were several  
4 leaders, no clear communication, no organisation; is that correct?

5 A. [10:17:50] That is correct, yes. The government wanted to bring them together  
6 to give them positions for people who were in the movement. It's true that there  
7 were several people, so the government was looking for contact points or  
8 intermediaries. That was what the government was trying to do.

9 Q. [10:18:19] And that was the objective because it was disorganised and there was  
10 no clear communication, there was no clear structure; is that correct?

11 A. [10:18:35] That is correct. At the beginning, as I've already said, people were  
12 coming from pretty well everywhere. And then coordination was established.  
13 That's how things happened.

14 Q. [10:18:54] In the prefectures, in the zones, in the sectors, well, we've spoken  
15 about the fact that there were a number of people in the CAR population that rose up  
16 against the Séléka, it was a people's movement. We're not going to go into that again,  
17 it's already been dealt with.

18 But would you agree when I say that in certain zones, certain sectors, there were  
19 people who said they were Anti-Balaka because it was a popular movement, without  
20 the ComZone or the Anti-Balaka leader of that zone necessarily knowing about  
21 the existence of those people in the population who were self-proclaiming themselves  
22 to be Anti-Balaka? Would you agree with what I say?

23 A. [10:19:49] As I said, there were fakes, certain people who were self-proclaimed  
24 Anti-Balaka but who were not known. I've already said that. I even alluded to  
25 the fake Anti-Balaka.

1 Q. [10:20:11] During your testimony you spoke about several different leaders in  
2 the Boeing zone, Clément Bama, Dieudonné Houronti, Sylvestre Yagouzou, with their  
3 men, you estimated a number. My question is very specific once again. Am I right  
4 in saying that these leaders that you've named who were in the Boeing zone, is it  
5 correct that they established their base in Boeing before the 5 December attack and  
6 that they stayed in Boeing at least until February 2014?

7 Would you agree with this?

8 A. [10:21:02] No, that's not what I said. I said that there were many of them, very  
9 many of them from different origins and they established a base in Boeing. At their  
10 base there was a leader, for example, from Bossembélé, one from Bossangoa. I gave  
11 the name of Modibo. Bama had his men as well. Houronti had his men. But it  
12 was a large base, that's true. And the leaders controlled their men, and every  
13 morning there was an assembly and they checked the numbers of the men. That's  
14 how things occurred in Boeing.

15 Q. [10:21:53] I'll put my question again. Perhaps it was a problem of  
16 interpretation. I understood that, but what I want to ask you is the following:  
17 Would you agree, in terms of the time, that those leaders arrived in Boeing before  
18 5 December and that they remained at Boeing at least until February 2014?

19 A. [10:22:25] Yes, they arrived in Boeing, and they even stayed beyond February.  
20 In March they were still in Boeing waiting for the DDR process. Thank you.

21 Q. [10:22:43] Just one thing on Modibo. Once again, listen to my question. It's  
22 just a clarification I want. You said in your recorded interview with the Prosecutor  
23 that he led a group on 5 December and that his group left -- came from the other side  
24 to go to Boeing. So my question is as follows: As far as you know, Modibo and his  
25 group, they attacked from Boeing on 5 December; is that correct?

1 A. [10:23:28] No, Modibo came from Bossangoa. He was based with his men in  
2 Boeing. He did not leave Boeing to go to fight. He came from Bossangoa to be  
3 based in Boeing. That's what I said to the Prosecutor this week and I'm repeating it  
4 once again.

5 Q. [10:23:51] I'm going to repeat my question. I've understood that on  
6 5 December, Modibo and his group -- for the attack of 5 December, Modibo and his  
7 group, did they attack from Boeing?

8 A. [10:24:15] No. On 5 December, first of all, they came from Bossangoa on foot  
9 and they arrived before the 5th. They were in the area of PK26 and on the 5th they  
10 attacked. They arrived first of all in Boeing and, in arriving in Bangui -- in fact, they  
11 had arrived in Bangui when we saw them on 5 December.

12 Q. [10:24:47] I'll try one last time. I understand that they came from Bossangoa on  
13 the 5th. Modibo's group, when they carried out the attack on 5 December, they  
14 attacked from Boeing, through Boeing?

15 A. [10:25:11] No, I only saw them on 5 December. He came on foot, whether in  
16 Boeing or not. But I saw them on 5 December. I saw them on 5 December.

17 Q. [10:25:29] So you don't know where they attacked on 5 December; is that correct?  
18 Or you know that they attacked Boeing or through or from Boeing? If you don't  
19 know, then you don't know.

20 A. [10:25:46] He was in the group that carried out the attack on 5 December. But  
21 to say that he left from Boeing to fight, no. He came from Bossangoa on foot and on  
22 5 December he arrived in Bangui. To say that he was in Boeing well before that in  
23 order to fight, no. He wasn't in Boeing well before that. I don't know if you're  
24 following me now. If you don't understand I can give you an explanation.

25 Q. [10:26:21] On 5 December Modibo, which sector did he attack? Boeing or

- 1 a different sector? Or you don't know?
- 2 A. [10:26:37] No. They weren't attacking Boeing. It was the National Assembly,  
3 Mamika, sectors that were occupied by Séléka. But in Boeing there were no Séléka.
- 4 Q. [10:27:02] Do you know Lieutenant Wangai?
- 5 A. [10:27:11] Yes, I know Lieutenant Wangai.
- 6 Q. [10:27:15] Did he have a group in Boeing on 5 December?
- 7 A. [10:27:24] He did not have a group. He was the deputy to  
8 Captain Ngremangou.
- 9 Q. [10:27:35] And Captain Ngremangou was in Boeing with his men before  
10 5 December?
- 11 A. [10:27:45] He was in Bangui -- he was in Boeing.
- 12 THE INTERPRETER: [10:27:47] Interpreter's correction.
- 13 THE WITNESS: [10:27:51](Interpretation) But his group was made up of military  
14 men.
- 15 MS DIMITRI: [10:27:57](Interpretation)
- 16 Q. [10:27:57] And Ngremangou's group remained in Boeing with his men at least  
17 until the departure of Djotodia; is that correct?
- 18 A. [10:28:15] That is correct. His group remained until Djotodia left. He was  
19 even appointed *chef de cabinet* of the minister of defence, and even after  
20 the appointment he remained in Boeing.
- 21 Q. [10:28:41] During your recorded interview with the Prosecutor you spoke about  
22 Yvon Donoh and you said he was also in Boeing. Can you confirm to me that Yvon  
23 Donoh and his group were in Boeing in December 2013 up until -- up through until  
24 2014 at least?
- 25 A. [10:29:09] Yes. Yes, Lieutenant Donoh was in Boeing from December through

1 to 2014, and then he returned to his service.

2 Q. [10:29:29] Thank you. We'll now change subject. I'd like to talk about Séléka  
3 and the exactions they committed when they came to power in 2013. Once again,  
4 my first question requires a simple yes or no answer.

5 In your statement when you talk about *seigneur de guerre*, warlord, you would agree  
6 when we're talking about a warlord, at the time we're referring to the Séléka?

7 A. [10:29:59] Yes. That term was used for the Séléka.

8 Q. [10:30:07] Thank you. I'm going to show you another video. This is tab 6 of  
9 the Defence, CAR-OTP-2012-0424. Transcription is at tab 7, CAR-D29-0006-0223.

10 We're going to take a look at 1:13 to 4:15.

11 For the interpreters, in your file it's at tab 7, page 2, line 3, over to page 3, line 7. This  
12 is from a Vice News video.

13 (Speaks English) Mr President, it's dated 19 December 2013. The video can be  
14 broadcasted publicly, but I just want to warn that the images of the video are a bit  
15 violent.

16 (Viewing of the video excerpt)

17 THE INTERPRETER: [10:32:50](Interpretation of the video excerpt)

18 "They say that we in Gobongo will kill everyone in Gobongo. The FOMAC from  
19 Chad are the ones who shot this person. This will not end well.

20 Stop. Stop. Stop. Come. Come. Okay, follow me. ...

21 No, when you go from Gobongo, they -- they shot us. These, they say they're

22 FOMAC. So they're Séléka who are wearing FOMAC uniforms in order to shoot  
23 the civilian population. So the population is in danger at the moment. The soldiers  
24 were going to PK12.

25 My father, my father, my father."

1 MS DIMITRI: [10:35:07](Interpretation)

2 Q. [10:35:11] Did you follow the video? Is this something that you were aware of  
3 at that time, that the FOMAC did this to civilians?

4 A. [10:35:38] What the Séléka did, but in this video, this reminds us of the very  
5 painful events that took place. So ask me questions directly rather than let me relive  
6 these experiences. During those events, the Séléka, when they committed abuses,  
7 and the Sangaris and the French forces barred the roads. And they were very afraid  
8 of the Sangaris, which meant, when they came to kilometre 5, they put on FOMAC  
9 uniforms in order to cheat people, and the French authorities didn't understand that  
10 in time. And when they had the FOMAC uniform, they carried out a lot of abuses.  
11 It was only afterwards that the French understood that.

12 Those images which I saw that make me feel unwell, because it brings back very  
13 painful memories.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:37:01] I think you have an answer. I think you  
15 can move on. I think -- I think the witness has given you the answer to your  
16 question and I think you can move on.

17 MS DIMITRI: [10:37:16](Interpretation)

18 Q. [10:37:17] I'm sorry to make you feel so uncomfortable. That wasn't my  
19 intention. I'll try and change the subject now.

20 If you talk about Séléka, when you had your interview with the Prosecution and  
21 during your testimony, you said that there were Séléka vehicles who entered into  
22 Boeing and committed to shoot the population. Do you recall that?

23 A. [10:37:54] Yes, that was in the beginning of August. After they shot in  
24 Boy-Rabe, they went to Boeing and did the same thing. They were preparing  
25 themselves for the inauguration of Djotodia. Sometimes they shot in the air. One

1 day they shot on the population in Boy-Rabe and then they went -- went down to  
2 Boeing and did the same thing.

3 Q. [10:38:33] And you also said in your testimony that at a certain point in time  
4 Séléka shot every day, looting, collect all the personal belongings of the Boeing  
5 population, and everybody fled, men, women. You don't have to repeat that, but I  
6 want some clarification.

7 Am I correct in saying that these acts by the Séléka which we saw with the FOMAC,  
8 these acts in Boeing which the Séléka -- where the Séléka shot the population, did  
9 the effect of this be -- make the situation worse and exacerbate the feelings of the  
10 Christians in that area vis-à-vis the Séléka, and also in the other districts?

11 A. [10:39:31] Yes, and that is what pushed the population to set up the Anti-Balaka  
12 movement, in order to express their dissatisfaction. And in particular the Sudanese  
13 and Chad mercenaries who were in that movement, they carried out a lot of abuses.  
14 Of course there were also other elements of the Séléka, but in particular Sudanese and  
15 Chadian individuals in the Séléka movement.

16 Q. [10:40:07] And if you talk about the Boeing population after these abuses, am I  
17 correct in saying that they left their district, some fled and were scared to come back  
18 and live in Boeing?

19 A. [10:40:30] Yes, that's true. Many fled, including me. We fled from that area.  
20 Sometimes we fled at night and only came back the next morning.

21 Q. [10:40:47] When you said they fled at night to come back the next morning, are  
22 you talking about the population who fled at night and came back the next morning  
23 to eat and then return to the bush? Am I correct in that?

24 A. [10:41:08] Yes, especially the night, the night. They sought refuge in the bush  
25 and came back in the morning, looked for some of their belongings very quickly and



1 then went back to the bush.

2 Q. [10:41:34] Can you confirm, and I'm still talking about Boeing in particular, each  
3 morning there were Séléka patrols with about 20 vehicles and arms who were  
4 hunting down the men in that area?

5 A. [10:42:04] They didn't come every day. They could come today, perhaps they  
6 didn't come tomorrow, then they came two or three days later. Sometimes there  
7 were two vehicles, three vehicles, not always 20 vehicles. Sometimes there's only  
8 one vehicle. And when they entered into the area, they shot to make the population  
9 flee. That's what they usually did almost every day. I can say that.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:42:38] Mr Witness, when exactly did that  
11 happen? In what time frame? Do you recall that? And for how long did it  
12 happen?

13 THE WITNESS: [10:43:04](Interpretation) 2013 after they entered the town. At that  
14 time, there wasn't Anti-Balaka in Bangui. It was in 2013, until September, or August,  
15 September, where they carried out these abuses.

16 MS DIMITRI: [10:43:34](Interpretation)

17 Q. [10:43:37] So I understand Boeing was heavily targeted by Séléka. Now we -- if  
18 we talk about Cattin, because I think you know Cattin quite well. When you met  
19 the Prosecution in 2018, you spoke about some of the abuses carried out by Séléka.  
20 You also said and also today you said this. Was the behaviour of the Séléka which  
21 you described, those abuses, these rapes, this shooting on the population, did that  
22 also happen in the Cattin area?

23 A. [10:44:27] It wasn't only in Cattin, it was also in Boy-Rabe, Gobongo,  
24 everywhere. There was no district that wasn't hit or affected. They carried out  
25 the abuses more in Boeing and Boy-Rabe, not only in Cattin.

1 Q. [10:44:52] And like in the other districts - and here I'm talking about the civilian  
2 population - I suppose that the Cattin population also reacted with anger because of  
3 the Muslims, because of the abuses carried out by the Séléka?

4 A. [10:45:16] Yes, indeed, because the behaviour of the Séléka led to hatred against  
5 the other Muslims who were innocent. But because of the actions of the Séléka,  
6 the others, the other Muslims, were paying the costs of those acts, if I can put it in  
7 those terms.

8 Q. [10:45:47] What we've just been talking about also equally applies to the area  
9 around PK5. Do you agree with that?

10 A. [10:46:07] Yes, indeed. The same actions occurred in the other districts.

11 Q. [10:46:20] You told the Prosecution that in December 2013 and January 2014  
12 violence was uncontrollable. Now I'm talking about the civilian population.  
13 The violence couldn't be controlled. And you said that it was because of the facts.  
14 Was it because the civilian life and the civilian population was so angry that they  
15 sought revenge against the Muslims, and so it became extremely difficult to control  
16 the situation?

17 A. [10:47:09] Yes, they were settling accounts, settling scores. As I said last week,  
18 there was the expression *lawwa* (phon), so actions, abuses committed by the Séléka. It  
19 was a type of revenge vis-à-vis the Muslim civilian population.

20 Q. [10:47:40] And these violent incidents by the Christian civilians against  
21 the Muslim civilians, that was something that was daily in -- in December 2013 in  
22 the districts around PK5?

23 A. [10:48:10] Yes. Absolutely. At that time it wasn't easy for the Muslims in  
24 PK -- in kilometre 5. They couldn't leave until February. It wasn't easy for them at  
25 all. They didn't go out. They were caught. They were trapped. Even to get food.

1 FOMAC soldiers gave them something to eat. And that's how things unfolded.

2 Q. [10:48:48] A witness who came and gave his public testimony as somebody who  
3 had a position which is high ranking in the government, and said the situation was  
4 such that, at that moment, the history of Central African Republic and the population  
5 in its entirety was -- wanted to put an end to all this hostility and repression. Could  
6 you agree with that as regards the Christian civilian population?

7 A. [10:49:39] Yes, I agree. That's what happened at that time. The abuses  
8 committed by Séléka pushed the dissatisfied population to commit those actions.  
9 That's how things unfolded.

10 Q. [10:50:07] We'll change the subject. We'll talk about the convoys now and  
11 the reaction of the Christian civilian population. During your recorded interview  
12 with the Prosecution, you said that, after 5 December, violence was daily and there  
13 were a lot of clashes between the Muslims and the Christians.  
14 You also said that, in the beginning, the convoys were attacked because  
15 the population had enough of Séléka. They were fed up. Can you confirm that?  
16 You don't have to repeat. I just want to remind you what you said and I would like  
17 you to confirm that you said that to the Prosecution, that that really reflected  
18 the situation, that everybody had enough of the Séléka. And then I'll ask you  
19 another question.

20 A. [10:51:11] Yes, the events unfolded like that. But you can't ask me to answer by  
21 a yes or a no. The convoys were civilian convoys of Muslims in kilometre 5, and  
22 OIM left and they took the decision that they should leave the country. And during  
23 their flight to Gobongo -- you showed us a video about that in Gobongo where there  
24 were Christians who had been killed, and those individuals where their parents had  
25 been killed, and seeing the Muslim civilians in the convoys, they started to throw

1 stones on the convoys and attack the convoys. That's a bit what happened.

2 Q. [10:52:21] You've anticipated my next question. During your interview you say  
3 that the children, the women threw stones. Are you referring to the civilian  
4 population who are throwing stones on Muslim civilians in the convoy; is that  
5 correct?

6 A. [10:52:48] Yes, that's correct.

7 Q. [10:52:52] As far as you know, is it correct that the civilian Muslim convoys who  
8 were leaving PK5 were leaving because the Christian civilian population were  
9 uncontrollable, and the Muslim civilians were so frightened of the Christian civilians  
10 who wanted to have their revenge that they decided to leave the country?

11 A. [10:53:37] Yes, that's correct. The population reached their tether and decided  
12 to leave the country. Some took the decision, others did not. They said, "We are  
13 Central Africans. We were born here and this is our country." And therefore they  
14 didn't want to leave to go anywhere else.

15 Q. [10:54:11] Thank you. You said -- I know it's very difficult, particularly with  
16 the video that I showed you, but you said that when they left PK5 they were escorted  
17 by FOMAC. But you also specified in your interview in 2018 with the Prosecution  
18 that FOMAC shot civilians. You even said that they shot on everything to -- that  
19 moved in order to open the pathway. Is that correct, according to your recollection?

20 A. [10:54:48] Yes. It was another FOMAC contingent. It was the Chadian  
21 FOMACs. Because they knew it was their Chadian countrymen and they were  
22 escorting their own fellow men, and they were escorting them, and therefore they  
23 started to shoot along the convoy until PK12 so that they would be able to let their  
24 compatriots leave. But it wasn't all the contingents. It was mainly the Chadian  
25 contingent that did that.

1 Q. [10:55:27] The video that we saw is, if I am correct, is 19 December 2013. Now  
2 that behaviour of the Chadian FOMAC continued until when?

3 I don't know if you understand my question. Did this continue in January 2014?

4 A. [10:56:01] Yes, it went even beyond January 2014, these evacuations, it wasn't  
5 only limited to the month of December. The Chadian nationals started in January,  
6 February and lasted until Samba-Panza put an end because she believed that not  
7 everyone could leave like that. They were also Central Africans and, therefore, they  
8 should not necessarily leave the country.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:56:39] May I shortly.

10 Mr Witness, I would like to ask you for a clarification. It might very well be that I  
11 have misunderstood what you said before. But was it that these soldiers wore  
12 uniforms from FOMAC? Meaning that Séléka, let's say, disguised as FOMAC  
13 soldiers? Or were these indeed Chadian soldiers who were incorporated into  
14 FOMAC? If you know of course only.

15 THE WITNESS: [10:57:31](Interpretation) Let me give you an example. There were  
16 abuses carried out by the Séléka on the population. And if the FOMAC reacted, they  
17 disguised themselves as Chadian FOMAC to carry out the acts.

18 And also as regards the evacuation of Muslim civilians, they were Chadian FOMAC,  
19 so they were military people. It was the Chadian contingent of FOMAC who  
20 escorted the Muslim population. But the Séléka, when they committed abuses, they  
21 disguised themselves as FOMAC.

22 As regards the evacuation, the convoys, it was the Chadian FOMAC, the regular  
23 forces, who escorted and shot to make sure the local population wouldn't attack  
24 the convoys. If they didn't carry out shots, they would throw stones and others.  
25 But when FOMAC escorted the people, they did it in this way.

- 1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:58:38] Thank you.
- 2 I think we'll have the break now.
- 3 Before we do that, I have to say that you have another member in your team today
- 4 which you have not introduced. It seems to be Michel Kola, if I'm right; is this
- 5 correct?
- 6 MS DIMITRI: It is, but I'm absolutely certain that I introduced him, unless ...
- 7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:59:02] I have been told he has not been
- 8 introduced. That's my fault then. But if not, then good morning.
- 9 MS DIMITRI: [10:59:10] But it's indeed Mr Jean Michel Kola.
- 10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:59:15] Either way, it doesn't -- it doesn't
- 11 matter -- so, it doesn't really matter.
- 12 So we have now the break until 11.30.
- 13 MS DIMITRI: [10:59:26] Thank you.
- 14 THE COURT USHER: [10:59:27] All rise.
- 15 (Recess taken at 10.59 a.m.)
- 16 (Upon resuming in open session at 11.34 a.m.)
- 17 THE COURT USHER: [11:34:01] All rise.
- 18 Please be seated.
- 19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:34:29] Ms Dimitri, you still have the floor. And
- 20 I think it has already been communicated to you that we will shorten the lunch break
- 21 so that it -- so you might be able to finish today. Yeah. And we have three full days,
- 22 that should -- should be -- for everyone should be enough, indeed. So please
- 23 continue.
- 24 MS DIMITRI: [11:34:53] Thank you, Mr President.
- 25 Q. [11:35:01](Interpretation) Hello, again. I'd now like to talk about

1 5 December 2013, the attack on 5 December 2013. You spoke about this in  
2 the context of your recorded interview with the Prosecutor. And here I'm not talking  
3 about the Anti-Balaka or the FACA. When the Prosecutor asked you who was  
4 fighting in Boeing, you answered it was the whole population.  
5 Could you explain to me what you mean by "the whole population". You're talking  
6 about the population of Boeing?

7 A. [11:35:47] I didn't speak about a specific population. I was talking about  
8 a mixture among the Balaka -- Anti-Balaka and the population.

9 Q. [11:36:03] Thank you. I understand that you know a place called Dameca. I'm  
10 not going to ask you to explain to me why for the moment, but would you agree with  
11 me when I say that it's very close to a place that is called R Cattin?

12 A. [11:36:26] Yes, indeed.

13 THE INTERPRETER: [11:36:31] The witness answers in French.

14 MS DIMITRI: [11:36:33](Interpretation)

15 Q. [11:36:34] R Cattin, for our personal information, this is a company that  
16 manufactures coffee; is that correct?

17 A. [11:36:50] Yes, it's a company that is involved in the early stages of production  
18 of coffee.

19 Q. [11:37:00] I'll show you another video now, and I would ask you to focus  
20 particularly on this because I want you to confirm to me that the video was shot very  
21 close to, in fact, just a few metres away from Dameca and R Cattin.

22 For the record, it's tab 30 in the Defence file, CAR-OTP-2065-1320.

23 And this is at tab 31, your Honour, CAR-OTP-2065-6214. Transcription, tab 32 of  
24 Defence, CAR-D29-0006-0228.

25 It's a 45-second -- 44-second video filmed on 5 December at 8.25, according to

1 the information provided by the Prosecutor.

2 (Viewing of the video excerpt)

3 THE INTERPRETER: [11:39:05] The Sango interpreters point out that the video is in  
4 Arabic.

5 MS DIMITRI: [11:39:16] Mr President, I just had a message from the Sango booth  
6 saying that the video is in Arabic. Unless I'm mistaken, they received a special  
7 binder for the interpreter booth with the translation, so they should be able to, unless  
8 I'm mistaken, follow the transcript and interpret in Sango.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:39:37] I'm not sure if we -- if we -- so this is  
10 already an information, saying that the original is in Arabic. It -- do we need for  
11 the further questioning the exact words that have been said?

12 MS DIMITRI: [11:39:51] No. But I just (Overlapping speakers)

13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:39:53] Yeah, yeah, no, no --

14 MS DIMITRI: [11:39:53] I just (Overlapping speakers)

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:39:54] -- it's okay.

16 MS DIMITRI: [11:39:54] Because the conduct of the proceeding indicated that when  
17 we play a video --

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:39:55] Yeah.

19 MS DIMITRI: [11:39:55] -- we have to produce a transcript, so I went through  
20 the lens of getting a transcript.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:40:01] So you did not forget it, of course not.

22 So please continue.

23 MS DIMITRI: [11:40:04] Thank you. But can the Sango -- because the next videos  
24 I might use the --

25 THE FRENCH INTERPRETER: [11:40:10] Excuse, Mr President, can the interpreter



1 in the French booth answer for this?

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: Yes, of course.

3 THE FRENCH INTERPRETER: [11:40:15] This is me. Yes, hi, I'm *chef d'équipe* and

4 we are not -- as interpreters, we do not interpret a language we do not understand.

5 We just don't do it. It's impossible. It's under -- it's against our ethics. We cannot

6 do it. We don't know whether the translation is right or not. We don't understand

7 that language.

8 I'm sorry, it's absolutely off limits for us. Thank you.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:40:41] So no further discussion. We simply

10 continue from here. We know it was in Arabic and you are referring to the location,

11 as I have understood it, and perhaps what's going on there. And, actually, what has

12 been said might not have been so revealing.

13 So please continue.

14 MS DIMITRI: [11:40:55] Thank you, Mr President.

15 Q. [11:40:59](Interpretation) Did you recognise the place in the video? I'll start

16 again.

17 We're just a few metres away from Dameca and I think we saw R Cattin on the video.

18 Would you agree with me?

19 A. [11:41:18] Yes, indeed. It is R Cattin.

20 Q. [11:41:24] And just a few metres away from Dameca?

21 A. [11:41:31] Yes, it's close to Dameca. Less than 500 metres from the intersection  
22 with Dameca.

23 Q. [11:41:49] So just a few metres from what is referred to as the Cattin crossroads.

24 In fact, the soldiers that we see shooting on the video are shooting at the roundabout  
25 or the intersection and they've got PK5 behind them; is that correct?

1 A. [11:42:12] Yes, they were firing in the direction of the Dameca crossroads. They  
2 were in Cattin and they were firing in the direction of the Dameca crossroads.

3 Q. [11:42:30] And just to make sure it's clear for everybody, because you're more  
4 familiar with the Central African Republic than we are, the Dameca intersection and  
5 the Cattin intersection, it's the same place?

6 A. [11:42:46] Yes, it's the same place. But this film was shot from within Cattin.  
7 They were firing towards the Dameca intersection.

8 Q. [11:43:03] Thank you. Before I show you the next video, out of curiosity, did  
9 you recognise any of the people on the video?

10 A. [11:43:20] No, I don't recognise anyone. But I think they were Séléka elements.

11 Q. [11:43:27] Thank you. I'm going to show you a second video which lasts 1:25  
12 seconds. It's tab 9 of the Defence binder, CAR-OTP-2065-1300.

13 For the interpreters, the transcription is at tab 10, CAR-D29-0006-0087. The metadata  
14 is CAR-OTP-2065-6204. It was filmed, once again, on 5 December at 8.15, according  
15 to the metadata.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:44:18](Overlapping speakers) And just a  
17 clarification with regard to the last instance, if in this video the people that are  
18 speaking are speaking in a language that the interpreters do not know, it is clear that  
19 they cannot interpret and they are not here as readers of any transcript that might be  
20 right or wrong.

21 But I simply assume, like with the last one, it's about what is shown and about  
22 location, so we can show it now.

23 (Viewing of the video excerpt)

24 THE INTERPRETER: [11:45:18](Interpretation of the video excerpt)

25 "Take a photo of him. He's filming. He's filming."

1 MS DIMITRI: [11:46:19](Interpretation)

2 Q. [11:46:23] This time did you recognise anyone on the film, on the video?

3 A. [11:46:32] No, I didn't recognise anyone. But I think they're all Séléka elements.

4 Q. [11:46:40] And on this footage would you agree with me that we're even closer  
5 to the Dameca crossroads? We've moved closer to the Cattin-Dameca intersection?

6 A. [11:46:56] It's the same location where they were firing from. It's the same  
7 place in the second video.

8 Q. [11:47:09] As far as you know, to your knowledge at the time and according to  
9 what you can see on the footage, would you agree with me when I say that the Séléka  
10 had taken control of the PK road up to Cattin at the level of Dameca?

11 A. [11:47:36] Yes, they have taken control of the full sector, Dameca up to AVICOM.  
12 They had control over that sector.

13 MS DIMITRI: [11:47:58] For the next video, Mr President, with your leave, I'd like to  
14 go in private session.

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:48:01] Yes, we do that.

16 Private session.

17 (Private session at 11.48 a.m.)

18 THE COURT OFFICER: [11:48:11] We are in private session, Mr President.

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10 (Open session at 12.00 p.m.)  
11 THE COURT OFFICER: [12:00:38] We are back in open session, Mr President.  
12 MS DIMITRI: [12:00:45](Interpretation)  
13 Q. [12:00:45] I'm going to show you another, it's number 12, CAR-OTP-2065-1396.  
14 It's 22 seconds and the metadata of the Prosecution says that it was done on  
15 5 December 2013 at 8.51. And the metadata is tab 39 in the Defence binder,  
16 CAR-OTP-2065-6250 (sic).  
17 Just before we start the video, I'm going to ask you to pay particular attention as  
18 regards the Dameca building. We're going to see it very briefly and I would like you  
19 to confirm if that's the building.  
20 (Viewing of the video excerpt)  
21 THE WITNESS: [12:01:50](Interpretation) I don't see the thing.  
22 (Viewing of the video excerpt)  
23 MS DIMITRI: [12:02:10](Interpretation)  
24 Q. [12:02:10] Do you agree that, if the camera would have moved a bit more to  
25 the right, we would have seen the Dameca building?



1 A. [12:02:23] Yes, this is the building adjacent to Dameca.

2 Q. [12:02:30] If you want to look at the video again, but I would like you to confirm,  
3 because perhaps you know the individual who you see in the image. Is it really  
4 Mani, a salesperson who lived in Cattin or did live there? Do you know him?

5 A. [12:03:00] I don't recognise him. Without a face -- his face seems a bit familiar,  
6 but I don't recognise him. He's wearing a military uniform and I haven't got enough  
7 to identify him properly.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:03:19] In the meantime, the correct ERN for  
9 tab 39 is CAR-OTP-2065-6252.

10 Doesn't matter why or how. Simply continue, Ms Dimitri.

11 MS DIMITRI: [12:03:42] Thank you, Mr President.

12 Q. [12:03:43](Interpretation) Do you remember in your testimony you spoke about  
13 a head of the Séléka who was a sewer who committed abuses. I think his name  
14 might be Aba Tom and he was based in Cattin with his men. Am I right in saying  
15 that?

16 A. [12:04:14] I didn't see his face. Aba Tom did do a lot of abuses, but I don't  
17 recognise this person a hundred per cent.

18 Q. [12:04:26] He is not on the video, perhaps that's a misunderstanding. I'm just  
19 referring to what you said last week. You spoke about a *couturier*, you said there  
20 was a *couturier* who became a head of Séléka and he carried out abuses. Could you  
21 confirm that the name of the *couturier* was Aba Tom and he was based in Cattin or  
22 near Kina.

23 Do you understand my question?

24 A. [12:05:01] I understand your question, but the *couturier* whom I talked about  
25 came from Ndélé. He was linked to Djotodia. So that gentleman I know well.

1 Séléka arrived and he became a head, a chief. As I said in the beginning, there were  
2 people who we knew quite well in kilometre 5 who became military after Séléka  
3 arrived.

4 Q. [12:05:40] Now I'm going to speak about Bichara. You spoke about him during  
5 your interview with the Prosecution. It's Bichara, he was at Cattin, he was  
6 a commissioner there and he joined the Séléka. It's Bichar or Bichara?

7 A. [12:06:12] Bichar did not live in Cattin, but in Kina. It was a trader as well,  
8 and when the Séléka came he became a soldier, a Séléka soldier. And he did quite  
9 a lot of abuses and damage to some individuals.

10 Q. [12:06:34] And Kina is around Cattin?

11 A. [12:06:44] Yes, when you go by -- when you pass Cattin, you come to Kina.  
12 You pass Cattin to go to Kina. Kina is between kilometre 5 and Cattin.

13 Q. [12:06:58] Thank you. I'm going to show you another video and I'm going to  
14 ask you to carefully look at it because I'm going to ask you to -- whether those Séléka  
15 are at the intersection in Cattin. It's tab 33, CAR-OTP-2065-1428. The metadata is  
16 tab 34, CAR-OTP-2065-6568 (sic). The video is 44 seconds and it was filmed on  
17 5 December, according to metadata, at about 9 o'clock, 9.11.

18 (Viewing of the video excerpt)

19 MS DIMITRI: [12:08:45](Interpretation)

20 Q. [12:08:47] Did you recognise the intersection Cattin-Dameca?

21 A. [12:09:00] That's not the intersection of Dameca. It's the road that leads to  
22 Cattin, but that's not the intersection of Cattin.

23 THE INTERPRETER: [12:09:13] Sorry, says the interpreter: Dameca, not Cattin.

24 MS DIMITRI: [12:09:19](Interpretation)

25 Q. [12:09:19] And we're some kilometres from Cattin. Are we close to Cattin?

1 A. [12:09:32] Yes, they are close to the intersection. It's very near. When  
2 you -- you are there, you cross Kina before arriving at that point. This sector goes  
3 towards Dameca, but they haven't reached the intersection yet.

4 Q. [12:09:58] Aba Tom and the others you mentioned, in 2013 were there many  
5 Séléka? How many Séléka were there in Cattin? Traders who became Séléka, who  
6 became soldiers, who installed themselves there with their soldiers? Were there  
7 many of them in 2013?

8 A. [12:10:30] There were many, but there were also traders who didn't agree with  
9 this. There were some, yes. And when they started these abuses, there were other  
10 Muslims who didn't agree with that and told them to stop. But they didn't listen.  
11 So some were in and some were not.

12 Q. [12:10:59] Thank you.

13 (Speaks English) Mr President, I'm sorry for going in and out, but because of the  
14 circumstance I want to be extra careful. Could we just go back to private session for  
15 three questions, with your leave, please.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:11:10] Of course.

17 (Private session at 12.11 p.m.)

18 THE COURT OFFICER: [12:11:25] We are in private session, Mr President.

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17 (Open session at 12.29 p.m.)

18 THE COURT OFFICER: [12:29:06] We are back in open session, Mr President.

19 MS DIMITRI: [12:29:13](Interpretation)

20 Q. [12:29:15] I'm going to repeat the question. Could you confirm

21 the statement -- the recorded statement you made in 2018 when you said that you saw

22 caches of weapons in the shops in Boeing -- in the Boeing market on 5 December.

23 A. [12:29:44] I didn't see the arms myself. These arms belonged to the Séléka

24 elements in Boeing. Those people grew up in that area. When the Séléka arrived,

25 they took the weapons and kept them in the shops. But I didn't see it myself. But



1 indeed they did have arms, which they kept in the shops and which they used to  
2 shoot. And these people also acted like that, and Aba Tom and Bichar.

3 Q. [12:30:42] On Monday, you said that these individuals - we're talking about  
4 the traders of the Boeing market - you said that after the arrival of the Séléka one of  
5 the things that they did was to point out where the Christian soldiers were, the FACA,  
6 I presume, so that they could be stopped. That's what you said on Monday.

7 I would like a clarification. Could you tell me what happened to those Christian  
8 FACA soldiers who were stopped by the Séléka. Were they tortured, for example?  
9 Were they executed?

10 A. [12:31:30] Last week I explained it. When the FACA soldiers were stopped  
11 they were tied up, and some lost their lives. When they were stopped, they were  
12 tortured. We (sic) didn't only do that to the FACA soldiers, they also did that to  
13 the civilians who they took for supporters of Bozizé. They did that to everyone.

14 Q. [12:32:00] So they also did it to the Anti-Balaka or those who they thought were  
15 Anti-Balaka?

16 A. [12:32:13] Well, at that time the Anti-Balaka weren't yet in the town. They did  
17 that to the civilians. And when the Anti-Balaka arrived, if they could catch one, they  
18 would do the same thing.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:32:29] Mr Vanderpuye.

20 MR VANDERPUYE: [12:32:30] Thank you, Mr President.

21 It's just not clear in the record who we're talking about when he says "they". Is he  
22 talking about the traders or he's talking about the Séléka or he's talking about  
23 anybody else?

24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:32:45] That's correct.

25 So you have heard it, Mr Witness, I think, so we can put -- put it to you. When

- 1 you are speaking of "they", whom do you mean exactly?
- 2 THE WITNESS: [12:33:18](Interpretation) I will answer counsel. She asked me  
3 questions as regards the Séléka and that's why I gave that answer. She asked me  
4 the question on what the Séléka were doing when they stopped the civilians, stopped  
5 the FACA, and I answered accordingly. So the Séléka.
- 6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:33:39](Overlapping speakers) Okay.
- 7 MS DIMITRI: [12:33:40] I'll repeat my -- I'll go backwards.
- 8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:33:41] (Overlapping speakers) I think that was  
9 clear then.
- 10 Ms Dimitri.
- 11 MS DIMITRI: [12:33:47] I'm sorry, Mr President, I didn't hear you and you don't  
12 appear in the transcript.
- 13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:33:54] That is unfortunate if the Presiding Judge  
14 does not appear in the transcript. So I asked -- but I think it should be in  
15 the transcript that I asked the witness the question what he meant by "they".
- 16 MS DIMITRI: [12:34:09] Yes, this I saw.
- 17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:34:11] He has answered what he meant by  
18 "they", referring to your question.
- 19 MS DIMITRI: [12:34:17] Yeah.
- 20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:34:18] And then I said "I think we have here an  
21 answer" and Mr Vanderpuye was nodding. He seems to -- seems to indicate that we  
22 can continue. And I also said perhaps we can move on from there.
- 23 MS DIMITRI: [12:34:31] Can I move backwards if -- with your leave?
- 24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:34:34] Of course, of course, if you have -- yeah,  
25 no, no, that makes sense perhaps for you. Moving on sometimes is -- you know, if

1 you word -- if you understand it in a very general way it could also entail moving  
2 a little bit backwards.

3 MS DIMITRI: [12:34:49] Thank you, Mr President.

4 Q. [12:34:58](Interpretation) I have a somewhat more specific question. I don't  
5 know whether you fully understood me. I understood everything you said about  
6 the Séléka, but now I want to talk specifically about the traders in Boeing that you  
7 described last Monday. You said that after the Séléka arrived, you said that  
8 the market traders at Boeing indicated where to find the Christian soldiers, the FACA,  
9 so that they, the latter, the soldiers, could be arrested.

10 Now I'm asking whether you can tell me what happened to those Christian soldiers  
11 who were, in inverted commas, "denounced" by the traders at the market in Boeing.  
12 What happened after their arrest? Were they also tied up and tortured and killed?

13 A. [12:36:20] You asked me and I gave you the following answer. I said that when  
14 they were arrested, they were tortured and some died. Sometimes they were taken  
15 to some unknown destination. I think that that's what I said last week, that's what  
16 they did to those that they arrested after they were betrayed.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:36:45] Mr Witness, did that happen on  
18 5 December 2013?

19 THE WITNESS: [12:37:04](Interpretation) Are you talking about their capture?  
20 Could you specify your question, please.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:37:13](Overlapping speakers) Yes, yeah, yeah.  
22 I have to apologise, I was not specific enough.

23 THE WITNESS: [12:37:23](Interpretation) That was before December 2005. At that  
24 moment, those who were in -- leading the country were the strongest. It was before  
25 2005 that this happened. No, sorry, let me correct myself. Before 5 December 2013.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:37:51](Overlapping speakers) Okay. Thank  
2 you.

3 MS DIMITRI: [12:37:55] Thank you, Mr President.

4 Q. [12:38:01](Interpretation) I'm still at the market in Boeing. Among the traders  
5 at the Boeing market, the former soldiers of Hissène Habré that you described. In  
6 your recorded interview with the Prosecutor in 2018 you said that one of them was  
7 called Mahamat and you explained that he was -- he had the rank of colonel.  
8 I just want a clarification because you didn't mention his name last Monday. Are we  
9 talking about Hassan Mahamat?

10 A. [12:38:53] Yes, Mahamat Hassan, that's his name and I know these people. You  
11 know, the matters that I was asked questions of by the Prosecutor are to do with  
12 events that occurred a long time ago, more than 9 years ago, so I can't always give  
13 you a precise accurate answer, but I know that his name was Mahamat Hassan.

14 Q. [12:39:24] (Overlapping speakers)

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: Shortly --

16 MS DIMITRI: [12:39:19] Sorry.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:39:27] -- I want to tell the witness something.  
18 That's perfectly clear that after such a long time no witness on earth, I would even say,  
19 has everything present. So it's even remarkable how much you recall. And when  
20 there are a little bit of problems, it's exactly what's happening now, then the counsel  
21 or the judges or the Prosecutor go back to your statement which was, I think, 2018,  
22 a little bit closer to the events. So this is the reason why, why this is done this way,  
23 yeah.

24 Ms Dimitri.

25 MS DIMITRI: [12:40:01] Thank you, Mr President.

- 1 THE WITNESS: [12:40:08](Interpretation) Thank you, your Honour.
- 2 MS DIMITRI: [12:40:12](Interpretation)
- 3 Q. [12:40:14] We're going to go even further back in your memory, Witness.
- 4 Hassan Mahamat, was he also a delegate for the Boeing market traders?
- 5 A. [12:40:32] Yes, he was the traders' delegate at the Boeing market.
- 6 Q. [12:40:44] You explained that the traders at the Boeing market, amongst other
- 7 things, denounced the Christian soldiers, the FACA, who were arrested. As far as
- 8 you know, before 5 December, what other actions were perpetrated by the traders at
- 9 the market for the Séléka, as far as you know? Did they distribute weapons, did they
- 10 do anything else? If you know, that is.
- 11 A. [12:41:32] Are you -- are you talking about the Séléka or the population?
- 12 Q. [12:41:40] No and no. I'll be very precise. I'm talking about the Muslim
- 13 traders at the Boeing market.
- 14 A. [12:41:54] Okay. The Muslim traders in the Boeing district were those who
- 15 betrayed the FACA and certain civilians. What is more, sometimes they were
- 16 capable of just standing up one day and firing shots into the air. The population has
- 17 recalled all of these events, these exactions, and promised that they would take
- 18 revenge one day. Let me say that it's the Muslim traders at the Boeing market.
- 19 Q. [12:42:41] To your knowledge -- if you don't know, just say so - were they also
- 20 implicated or involved in the distribution of weapons?
- 21 A. [12:42:59] Yes, when they arrived, the traders who didn't have weapons
- 22 received weapons from the others. They shared them out among themselves.
- 23 What is more, one individual might have three or four weapons. If someone took
- 24 one from him, he could go back home and come back with another.
- 25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:43:26] Mr Vanderpuye.

- 1 MR VANDERPUYE: [12:43:29] Again, Mr President, it's very unclear what time  
2 period we're talking about now. The witness has referred to "when they arrived"  
3 and it's unclear what he's talking about.
- 4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:43:39] Yeah, but --
- 5 MR VANDERPUYE: [12:43:40] Years or weeks (Overlapping speakers)
- 6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:43:42] No, no, a little bit unclear, so -- but I  
7 understand your point. This was also the reason why I asked a couple of minutes  
8 before. So perhaps simply to -- to ...
- 9 MS DIMITRI: [12:43:52] I'll clarify, Mr President.
- 10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:43:53] Yeah, yeah.
- 11 Mr Witness, do we understand it -- or, do I understand it correctly that, when you  
12 refer to "when they arrived", that you mean the arrival of the Séléka in, let's say, early  
13 2013?
- 14 Is that the correct understanding?
- 15 THE WITNESS: [12:44:21](Interpretation) Yes, when they arrived in 2013, it's as of  
16 then that the market traders in Boeing joined them. They distributed weapons to  
17 the Muslim traders. And I'm not talking about 5 December, I'm talking about when  
18 they arrived, as soon as they arrived and once Bozizé had been chased out.
- 19 Counsel is not clearly putting the questions to me. I'd like her to be more clear in her  
20 questions so that I can answer. The answer that I gave was to do with the time when  
21 the Séléka were in charge of the town.
- 22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:45:07] You hear it, but -- no, but it was  
23 relatively -- now it's absolutely, I think for everyone, it's clarified and from thereon  
24 when you -- your line of questioning, it is clear what the time period -- I think it's now  
25 clear what time period we are referring to in your questions and also in the answers

1 that might come out of it.

2 MS DIMITRI: [12:45:34](Interpretation)

3 Q. [12:45:35] One last thing on this subject because you've asked me to be clearer.

4 This behaviour or these actions by the market traders in Boeing, was that after  
5 the Séléka came to power in March 2013 up to at least 5 December 2013; is that  
6 correct?

7 A. [12:46:02] That is correct. That's the clarification that I have just given to  
8 the Presiding Judge. It's when they arrived, as soon as they came to power, that they  
9 behaved in this way.

10 Q. [12:46:18] Thank you. We're now going to change subject completely and talk  
11 about the mosques.

12 During your 2018 interview with the Prosecutor you said that, "Let me explain  
13 the system to you" - I'm referring to your interview - "the Christians are burning  
14 the mosques down, the Muslims burn the churches down."

15 So my question is very specific, would you agree when I say that during the events,  
16 because of the feeling of revenge, certain civilian Christian parts of the population  
17 unfortunately destroyed or burnt down mosques?

18 A. [12:47:12] Yes, indeed, in 2013 when the Séléka arrived, they destroyed  
19 the churches. And after that, when they lost power, the Anti-Balaka started to burn  
20 down the mosques. That was happening on both sides.

21 Q. [12:47:37] You said the Anti-Balaka burnt the mosques. What about  
22 the Christian civilians who did not -- were not part of the Anti-Balaka?  
23 The Christian civilians, did they also destroy and burn down mosques?

24 A. [12:47:57] There was a lot of confusion. The Anti-Balaka burnt the mosques  
25 down, the civilians did the same thing as well. The Séléka burnt the churches down

1 as well.

2 Q. [12:48:21] Now I'm not going to talk about all of the mosques, but one in  
3 particular, and I think you know it very well, the mosque in Boeing. The imam of  
4 that mosque is called Salihu Ndiaye.

5 Now before I put my questions, can you confirm to me that you know to which  
6 mosque I'm referring?

7 A. [12:48:48] Yes, I know the mosque, the Boeing mosque. And the imam as well,  
8 I know him.

9 Q. [12:48:58] Okay, just to make sure that things are clear between us, because  
10 you've asked me to be clear, my next set of questions are specifically to do with  
11 the Boeing mosque. Are you with me?

12 A. [12:49:15] Yes. Yes, I'm with you.

13 Q. [12:49:20] There's a witness who came to testify before you and who explained  
14 that, two days after 5 December, the Boeing mosque was destroyed and  
15 the population looted the bricks of the mosque. I would ask you to confirm whether  
16 you can agree with me that the Boeing mosque was destroyed one or two days after  
17 5 December?

18 A. [12:49:59] Yes, as of 5 December, they started destroying the mosque. They  
19 took the bricks away. The date, I don't know whether that's the precise date. But I  
20 know that the Anti-Balaka, the Christians, the civilian population, all of them got  
21 together to destroy the mosque.

22 Q. [12:50:29] Can you, if you remember this, can you tell me -- I mean, I know you  
23 don't know the precise date, but would you agree with me that it's less than one week  
24 after 5 December?

25 A. [12:50:58] Yes, it was in the course of the month of December, after 5 December.



1 But I don't remember exactly which date.

2 Q. [12:51:13] According to your knowledge, the population completely destroyed  
3 the mosque, removing the -- the bricks, the roof, that was how it was brought down  
4 and destroyed; is that correct?

5 A. [12:51:37] Yes, they removed the bricks and the tin roof. The mosque  
6 disappeared.

7 Q. [12:51:51] And when you say "they", because I'm going to ask you now to be  
8 more clear, when you say "they" removed the bricks and the tin roof, are we talking  
9 primarily of Christian civilians in the -- of the population?

10 A. [12:52:13] I'm referring to the Christian civilians and the Anti-Balaka. Because  
11 the Anti-Balaka went, first of all, to destroy the mosque and the civilians followed  
12 them in order to loot. So both were doing the same thing.

13 Q. [12:52:43] As far as you know, the mosque was destroyed by hand. I don't  
14 know if you've got my question. In other words, using -- people used their hands or  
15 very rudimentary tools to destroy it?

16 A. [12:53:04] Yes, they came along with pliers and they removed the tin roof using  
17 pliers and, as far as the bricks are concerned, they just used their bare hands to  
18 remove them.

19 Q. [12:53:27] To your knowledge, there were no FACA involved in the destruction  
20 of the mosque; is that correct?

21 A. [12:53:40] I don't know. I have no information about that.

22 Q. [12:53:49] I'm going to change subject once again and I'd like to thank you for  
23 your answers.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:53:54](Overlapping speakers) May I shortly.  
25 We have only a couple of minutes until 1 o'clock. May I suggest that we have

- 1 the -- we have anyway a shortened lunch break, that we go until -- have the lunch  
2 break until 2 o'clock. Because when you say you change subject, I think it might be  
3 better to continue at 2 then. Is that okay? Okay.  
4 Then we have now the lunch break until 2 o'clock.
- 5 THE COURT USHER: [12:54:20] All rise.  
6 (Recess taken at 12.54 p.m.)  
7 (Upon resuming in open session at 2.00 p.m.)
- 8 THE COURT USHER: [14:00:35] All rise.  
9 Please be seated.
- 10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:01:06] Ms Dimitri, you still have the floor.  
11 MS DIMITRI: [14:01:09] Thank you, Mr President.
- 12 Q. [14:01:21](Interpretation) Very well, Mr Witness. Are you ready to continue?  
13 A. [14:01:30] Yes.
- 14 Q. [14:01:33] I'm going to change subject yet again. Do you remember of  
15 Lieutenant Giska (phon)?  
16 A. [14:01:51] Giska, I don't know which Giska you're referring to.
- 17 Q. [14:01:58] I hadn't more information. He's a lieutenant though.  
18 A. [14:02:07] Yes. Yes, I remember. There was someone who was called Giska,  
19 but perhaps you could give me more information about his name, to refresh my  
20 memory, so I can be more specific.
- 21 Q. [14:02:23] The military Giska that you know, was he a ComZone and, if yes, in  
22 which zone in 2013, 2014?  
23 A. [14:02:46] I don't know exactly which zone he was leading. He was ComZone  
24 somewhere, but I don't know where.
- 25 Q. [14:03:05] Samedi Gervil, is that someone you know and, if yes, was he

1 ComZone in Castor?

2 A. [14:03:15] Yes, I know Samedi Gervil.

3 Q. [14:03:28] Yes, I'm going to change subject again.

4 (Speaks English) Mr President, with your leave, my next subject is something that I  
5 touched upon several times, but I reassure you I only have about eight questions  
6 specifically on documents provided by the witness so I -- I will try to move on quite  
7 swiftly. And unfortunately it's going to have to be in private session, with your  
8 leave.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:03:50] Then we go to private session.

10 (Private session at 2.04 p.m.)

11 THE COURT OFFICER: [14:04:05] We are in private session, Mr President.

12 (Redacted)

13 (Redacted)

14 (Redacted)

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Trial Hearing  
WITNESS: CAR-OTP-P-0884

(Open Session)

ICC-01/14-01/18

1 (Redacted)

2 (Redacted)

3 (Open session at 3.19 p.m.)

4 THE COURT OFFICER: [15:19:53] We are back in open session, Mr President.

5 MS DIMITRI: [15:19:59](Interpretation)

6 Q. [15:20:02] We're going to change subject. Last Monday you said that you heard  
7 it said that a boy of Petevo was kidnapped by Mr Yekatom and that the parents of the  
8 boy looked for him everywhere and never found him.

9 My question is very specific: Do you remember his name? Is it Takaramo  
10 Bienvenu (phon) alias Raman (phon).

11 A. [15:20:54] I received the information that he had been -- that a young person had  
12 been abducted, but I don't know the name of the young person. I heard that type of  
13 name but I cannot confirm with certainty.

14 Q. [15:21:12] Thank you. Could you confirm that he was a Christian, this young  
15 person. Was it a Christian?

16 A. [15:21:26] I don't know whether he was Christian, whether he wasn't. I just  
17 don't know.

18 Q. [15:21:34] Could you confirm that the incident when the parents of the young  
19 boy accused Mr Yekatom to have kidnapped and killed the son happened two or  
20 three weeks -- just two or three weeks before the Brazzaville forum, or some months  
21 after the departure of Djotodia?

22 A. [15:22:09] The information that I received was as such, but I can't check its  
23 veracity. All the people of Central Africa knew that about it and received that  
24 information. But I didn't see it with my own eyes. I learned that a person was  
25 kidnapped but I didn't see it myself.

1 Q. [15:22:31] I understand that very well, Mr Witness. I just want to find out  
2 the precise moment. Am I right in saying that it was some months after Djotodia left?  
3 The first time you heard about this incident, was it then, was it some months after  
4 Djotodia left, or even two or three weeks before the Brazzaville forum?

5 A. [15:23:00] I learnt this after the departure of Mr Djotodia.

6 Q. [15:23:10] Could you be more specific, one month, two months, three months  
7 after Djotodia left? After the Omnisport?

8 A. [15:23:26] I don't know, I don't know. I got the information but I can't give you  
9 a very clear date.

10 Q. [15:23:39] I know that you said that Mr Yekatom always denied responsibility  
11 for this incident. My question has another aspect, because you said several times  
12 that everybody was talking about this. Am I correct in saying that, despite the fact  
13 that Mr Yekatom always denied that he was involved in this incident, the parents of  
14 the young boy accused openly Mr Yekatom on the radio?

15 A. [15:24:17] I repeat, I can't really know what's going on in that incident. It's true  
16 I heard about it on the 6th arrondissement, even the mayor talked about it. But I  
17 myself, I don't master all the information. I don't know how the things evolved.

18 Q. [15:24:41] Thank you.

19 (Speaks English) Mr President, for my next subject we need to go back (Overlapping  
20 speakers)

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:24:48] We go back to private session.

22 MS DIMITRI: [15:24:51] Thank you.

23 (Private session at 3.24 p.m.)

24 THE COURT OFFICER: [15:25:02] We are in private session, Mr President.

25 (Redacted)

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17 (Open session at 3.54 p.m.)

18 THE COURT OFFICER: [15:54:08] We are back in open session, Mr President.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:54:09] Thank you very much.

20 So this concludes the hearing for today. We reconvene tomorrow at 9.30.

21 Perhaps why not, we have 5 minutes, I can ask Mr Knoops, do you have an estimate?

22 MR KNOOPS: [15:54:21] Yes, Mr President, we will try to finish tomorrow.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:54:24] Okay. Fine.

24 So then we meet tomorrow at 9.30.

25 MR KNOOPS: [15:54:31] Yes.



Trial Hearing  
WITNESS: CAR-OTP-P-0884

(Open Session)

ICC-01/14-01/18

- 1 THE COURT USHER: [15:54:32] All rise.
- 2 (The hearing ends in open session at 3.54 p.m.)