

Trial Hearing
WITNESS: CAR-OTP-P-2843

(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 Tuesday, 9 November 2021
10 (The hearing starts in open session at 9.33 a.m.)
11 THE COURT USHER: [9:33:55] All rise.
12 The International Criminal Court is now in session.
13 Please be seated.
14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:34:21] Good morning, everyone.
15 Could the court officer please call the case.
16 THE COURT OFFICER: [9:34:29] 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: [9:34:44] I ask for the appearances of the parties.
21 Mr Vanderpuye first.
22 MR VANDERPUYE: [9:34:48] Good morning, Mr President. Good morning,
23 your Honours. Good morning, everyone. Today the Prosecution is represented by
24 Manochitra Prathaban, Yassin Mostfa and myself Kweku Vanderpuye.
25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:34:58] Thank you.

1 The victims' representatives, please.

2 MR SUPRUN: [9:35:04] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours. The former
3 child soldiers are represented by myself, Dmytro Suprun, counsel at the Office of
4 Public Counsel for Victims. Thank you.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:35:11] Thank you.

6 MR DANGABO MOUSSA: [9:35:14](Interpretation) Good morning, Mr President.
7 Good morning to everyone in the courtroom. I represent the Legal Representative of
8 Victims and my team is made up of Anne Grabowski and Ombeni. Thank you.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:35:29] Thank you.

10 Ms Dimitri.

11 MS DIMITRI: [9:35:30] Good morning, Mr President. Good morning,
12 your Honours. This morning -- good morning, everyone. This morning
13 Mr Yekatom, who is present in the courtroom, is represented by Dr Lena Casiez,
14 Mr Victor-Louis Lapointe Saint-Pierre, our new associate counsel, Ms Anta Guissé,
15 and myself.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:35:47] Thank you.

17 Mr Knoops.

18 MR KNOOPS: [9:35:50] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours. Good
19 morning everyone in the courtroom.

20 Mr Ngaissona today is represented, apart from myself, by Ms Sara Pedroso,
21 Mathilde Couloigner, and Despoina Eleftheriou. Thank you.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:36:09] Thank you.

23 And also good morning to our witness and to Mr Aouini, the counsel of the witness.
24 Before we start, a brief scheduling matter. The Chamber has taken note of the
25 Prosecution's email yesterday at 17:23 to start with the testimony of the next

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1 Witness P-2232 one day later. The Chamber understands that this proposal is
2 intended to facilitate the preparation of the Defence and that it was discussed
3 inter partes.

4 In light of this, the Chamber agrees with this course of action. We will therefore
5 finish P-2843's testimony today and then reconvene on Thursday at 9.30.

6 So I don't assume that the representatives of the victims have any questions for
7 the witness.

8 MR SUPRUN: [9:37:01] No questions, Mr President.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:37:04] Yes.

10 So then I assume again that I will give the floor to Mr Knoops.

11 MR KNOOPS: [9:37:10] Again, good morning, Mr President, your Honours.

12 The Defence team of Mr Ngaissona will today, in maximum three sessions, address
13 the witness with some questions. Excuse me. Ms Sara Pedroso, legal assistant, will
14 take the first half hour in public session with the general topic, after which I will
15 mainly deal with separate topics in mostly probably private session.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:37:38] Thank you for this information.

17 So I understand that we are in open session at the moment.

18 MR KNOOPS: [9:37:44] Yes.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:37:45] Yes, so then we can start with Ms Pedroso.
20 You have the floor.

21 MR KNOOPS: [9:37:50] Thank you, Mr President.

22 MS PEDROSO: (Interpretation) Good morning to everybody.

23 WITNESS: CAR-OTP-P-2843 (On former oath)

24 (The witness speaks French)

25 QUESTIONED BY MS PEDROSO: (Interpretation)

1 Q. [9:37:57] Good morning, Mr Witness.

2 A. [9:38:01] Good morning.

3 Q. [9:38:03] I have a few questions for you today on a very specific topic and then
4 I'll leave the floor to my learned colleague Mr Knoops who will also have some
5 further questions for you.

6 I want to remind you that we are in open session and if at any time whatsoever you
7 feel like providing us with information that might identify you, please point that out
8 to me and I will ask for us to go into private session.

9 A. [9:38:34] Okay.

10 Q. [9:38:39] My first question, were you in Bangui when the Seleka arrived in
11 the capital and at the time when Djotodia took power in March 2013?

12 A. [9:38:56] Yes, I was in Bangui.

13 Q. [9:39:03] You experienced the Seleka's march on the capital. Are you able to
14 describe to us the atmosphere in Bangui at that time or during that period?

15 A. [9:39:20] During that period the situation in Bangui was out of control. When
16 the Seleka rebels were moving on the capital, there was general panic in Bangui.
17 Now, when the Seleka entered Bangui, the president -- former President Bozizé fled
18 the country, so it was a general catastrophe across the country. There was no state.
19 The state no longer existed and there were killings everywhere. There was looting
20 and pillaging. And so Seleka did whatever it thought it could do. You see,
21 the Seleka movement was not really a well-organised movement. There were many
22 elements in their ranks who neither spoke French nor Sango. So there was total lack
23 of communication between the Seleka elements and the population.
24 So it was extremely difficult times. Acts of violence were committed in
25 the neighbourhoods, houses were pillaged, and there were killings. And this was

1 extremely difficult for the population.

2 Q. [9:41:04] Let me revisit a few points that you already mentioned. But first of all
3 let me ask you whether there were several foreign mercenaries within the Seleka who
4 came from Chad and from Sudan; is that correct?

5 A. [9:41:26] I am not able to identify those mercenaries, but everybody knew it and
6 I knew it myself that there were many mercenaries, there were many mercenaries.
7 Because if an individual is Central African, they must at least speak one of the
8 languages of the country, French or Sango or some other dialect. But these were
9 people who came and all they spoke was Arabic. They spoke no other language
10 apart from Arabic. So they are mercenaries, they were mercenaries. Some came,
11 they did all types of things, they looted, they pillaged the vehicles and all types of
12 items and took them back to Chad or to Sudan. So one can say that they were
13 mercenaries because even up to this day some armed groups are led by mercenaries
14 who are not Central Africans and everybody knows about that.

15 Q. [9:42:33] Did you hear mention of, or do you know, whether there were any
16 Janjaweed militia within the Seleka, to be specific?

17 A. [9:42:48] Yes, I heard mention of that, but I don't have any evidence to
18 substantiate it.

19 Q. [9:42:56] The presence of foreigners within Seleka, those mercenaries, was that
20 a point of concern for the population during that period?

21 A. [9:43:08] Obviously, because it was these mercenaries who committed several
22 acts of violence, several acts of violence. Even the president who came to power
23 could not control them. He did not have power to control them. So each leader of
24 the various groups did whatever they thought they wanted to do and even
25 the president who had taken over power had no control over them.

1 Q. [9:43:42] You have mentioned the acts of violence and exactions committed by
2 Seleka, such as killings, pillaging, and last week you also mentioned the fact that
3 the federation had been pillaged or ransacked, so to speak. Can you give us a little
4 more detail on conditions of life, your conditions of life during that period, please?

5 A. [9:44:10] During that period, as I said a short while ago, life in the Central
6 African Republic was extremely difficult, extremely difficult. Many Central Africans
7 fled the country. Some crossed the river to the DRC or to Congo-Brazzaville, others
8 were able to go to Cameroon, some went towards Chad.
9 And then in Bangui many Central Africans sought refuge in churches, in churches.
10 In Fatima church, for example, the Catholic Church at Fatima, for example. At the
11 monastery, at the cathedral, at Saint Paul. It was extremely difficult times. Very,
12 very difficult times.

13 Q. [9:45:06] I would like to show you a Facebook conversation of August 2013,
14 a conversation you had with someone else whose name I will not mention here
15 because we are in open session.
16 So I would ask the court officer not to display this document to the public because it is
17 a confidential document, document number 36 on our amended list of materials.
18 Reference CAR-OTP-2132-3712 at page 3764.

19 I would like to draw your attention to the third line. And here you say to your
20 interlocutor that it's a general psychosis in Bangui. What do you mean by general
21 psychosis? Can you give us a few more details on what you meant by general
22 psychosis.

23 A. [9:46:58] When I said there was general psychosis in Bangui, what I meant or
24 what I wanted to say was that the situation in Bangui was catastrophic and that
25 people were in a state of panic, that the entire population, especially women and

1 children, that there were cases of rape. So a state of general psychosis in Bangui, and
2 this affected everybody in Bangui. Everybody in Bangui was in a state of panic.

3 Q. [9:47:32] Let me draw your attention to the fourth line. And you say -- where
4 you say Boy-Rabe has been invaded since this morning and since this afternoon there
5 have been cannon shots being fired. And then we go further on and the question is
6 "Has there been a riposte?" And the answer is "No." That is your answer.

7 So when you say that Boy-Rabe was invaded, what do you mean by that?

8 A. [9:48:10] When Boy-Rabe (sic) took over Bangui, they targeted Boy-Rabe, they
9 identified Boy-Rabe as a target neighbourhood, so they entered Boy-Rabe. And I
10 want to point out that there were several or many soldiers in Boy-Rabe at the time, so
11 they identified Boy-Rabe as one of their target neighbourhoods. So they attacked
12 Boy-Rabe and they started firing, they started pillaging Boy-Rabe before moving to
13 the other neighbourhoods in Bangui.

14 Q. [9:48:52] So you say that Boy-Rabe -- rather, that Seleka targeted soldiers
15 specifically; is that the case?

16 A. [9:49:01] Yes, yes, of course. Yes.

17 Q. [9:49:08] When you say that cannon shots were fired, was Seleka firing cannon
18 shots on the civilian population?

19 A. [9:49:25] Yes, of course. They fired on the population. First of all, there were
20 some soldiers in the neighbourhood who fired back, but they -- they fired on
21 the population, on the people and they fired on people. They had weapons.

22 Q. [9:49:46] Can we go to the next page, page 3765, please. At the top of the
23 page you're asked whether it was only Seleka that was shooting, and you said yes,
24 that you couldn't go out.

25 Now let's go to the next page, please, page 3766. In the fourth line, this is what you

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1 say: "Even in Miskine it's terrible. Cannon shots are being fired by them into
2 the neighbourhoods."

3 When you say they -- fired by them, are you referring to the Seleka?

4 A. [9:50:41] Yes, it is the Seleka. (Redacted)
5 (Redacted).

6 Q. [9:50:50] So you confirm that Seleka was also targeting the civilian population in
7 these neighbourhoods?

8 A. [9:50:57] Yes.

9 THE INTERPRETER: [9:50:59] Mr President, could the witness be advised to
10 observe a pause before answering.

11 MS PEDROSO: [9:51:10](Interpretation)

12 Q. [9:51:11] This document can be taken down now, thank you.

13 Were you yourself a victim of threats or violence by Seleka -- from Seleka?

14 A. [9:51:22] I was a victim several times over. I was threatened at my home and I
15 was forced to ask my wife and my children to leave the house, and they fled,
16 and -- but I had to remain at home because during that time the thieves in
17 the neighbourhood also took advantage of the situation. That is why I was forced to
18 stay at home. (Redacted)

19 (Redacted)

20 (Redacted). So I came under threats. You see, Seleka, for example, I had two taxis
21 and -- and they took one of them, Seleka took one of them.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:52:12] When something, such an issue arises, it
23 is -- if it is not extremely evident, I think we should not mention it, Mr Aouini. We
24 do -- we deal with it, you know, in a way that does not cause any attention.

25 Ms Pedroso, please continue.

1 MS PEDROSO: [9:52:38](Interpretation)

2 Q. [9:52:38] I want to remind you that we are in open session. If you want to
3 move into private session where you want to provide a few more details on your
4 personal situation, please tell me. Let me know.

5 So now I have another question which is quite general. Did you say that the FACA
6 were specifically targeted? Since you said so, what about the Gbaya? People of
7 Gbaya ethnicity, were they also specifically targeted by Seleka?

8 A. [9:53:10] Yes, the Seleka targeted the Gbaya because they thought that the Gbaya,
9 all the Gbayas were close to or were relatives of former President Bozizé. So
10 the Gbaya were the first people to be targeted by the Seleka.

11 Q. [9:53:38] So you said that Seleka somehow confused or mixed up the Gbaya and
12 potential supporters of President Bozizé?

13 A. [9:53:46] Yes, there was a total confusion.

14 Q. [9:53:50] Were there any other segments of the population that were specifically
15 targeted by Seleka?

16 A. [9:53:59] I am not able to demonstrate that, but there was general confusion.

17 You see, Seleka was a group of very, very disorganised people, so there was disorder,
18 a lot of disorder.

19 Q. [9:54:20] Last week you said, and you said so again today, that everybody
20 wanted Seleka to leave. Do you think that this feeling was shared among the various
21 communities, ethnic communities, religious communities and the population at large?
22 Was this a feeling that was generally shared?

23 A. [9:54:48] Yes, it was a feeling that was generally shared, because there came
24 a time when the youth had to organise themselves into self-defence groups in order to
25 protect the population, the civilian population. So at that time the entire population

1 was in favour of Seleka leaving.

2 Q. [9:55:16] Without delving into any details in order to avoid identifying yourself,
3 can you give us a general reason why you were motivated to remain in Bangui during
4 that period?

5 A. [9:55:33] During that period I had no possibility of leaving. You see, if I were
6 alone I would have left, but I have a family, I have a wife, I have children, I have my
7 junior siblings, I have my grandfather and my grandmother and they are all under
8 my care, so it was not possible for me to leave.

9 Q. [9:56:00] So you had no other reason, apart from reasons pertaining to your
10 family's presence in Bangui, you had no other reason for remaining in Bangui during
11 that period?

12 A. [9:56:10] No.

13 Q. [9:56:17] Last week you mentioned, and you said so again today, that after
14 the arrival of Seleka, the country was uncontrollable and that there was chaos and
15 that the state did not exist. Can you give us more details as to what you meant by
16 the state did -- no longer existed?

17 A. [9:56:45] When I say the state did not exist, it is because the state did not control
18 anything whatsoever. Even the head of state did not control or did not have control
19 over anything. Each Seleka group did as they wanted. So there was no state
20 authority in place. People were being killed and the state couldn't do anything.
21 First of all, the police did not exist, people fled. The soldiers -- it was even worse for
22 the soldiers because the -- it was the civilian population that was protecting soldiers.
23 Some soldiers had to dress up like women in order to be able to flee. So this is how
24 things were. And the population was abandoned.

25 Q. [9:57:32] Now, in the absence of the security forces, that is you mentioned

1 the police and soldiers, how did the population manage to protect themselves?

2 A. [9:57:54] At the beginning it was difficult. At the beginning it was difficult.

3 But over time the young people were forced to organise themselves into self-defence
4 groups in order to provide protection for the neighbourhoods.

5 Q. [9:58:11] On Friday you testified that during that period even civilians were
6 armed. And I'm referring here to transcript -- real-time French transcript, page 67,
7 line 18.

8 Now, were you yourself a witness of this phenomenon of armed civilians?

9 A. [9:58:37] During that period many civilians had weapons in the neighbourhoods.
10 Many civilians had weapons, arms in the neighbourhoods. Even to this day there
11 are civilians who still possess weapons or arms in the neighbourhoods.

12 Q. [9:58:57] According to you, this situation in which civilians were armed, did that
13 also contribute to the chaos and confusion and acts of violence that were committed
14 during that period in 2013?

15 A. [9:59:17] Please can you repeat your question. I did not quite understand it.

16 Q. [9:59:23] Let me rephrase. During that period, were civilians also participating
17 in the acts of violence or crimes or pillaging, were they also sometimes involved in
18 those types of actions?

19 A. [9:59:40] Yes, yes. There were people of bad conduct who had weapons in
20 the neighbourhoods and they took advantage of that period to commit some acts of
21 pillaging and armed robbery in the neighbourhoods.

22 Q. [10:00:00] Was it sometimes difficult to distinguish between those civilians who
23 were opportunistic and who committed a number of crimes, to distinguish them from
24 the members of various armed groups? Was it -- did it happen that there was
25 confusion between those various persons?

1 A. [10:00:24] Yes, because sometimes some Seleka elements would be dressed in
2 civilian attire while bearing their arms. So if in the neighbourhood there were
3 civilians who had weapons or arms, it was difficult to distinguish between who was
4 what.

5 Q. [10:00:49] You also mentioned that sometimes you had to work from home
6 because of the situation of insecurity. I would like to know that during this period
7 your salary, without saying where you worked, but did your salary continue to be
8 paid during that period?

9 A. [10:01:15] During that period, when the Seleka entered Bangui, it was difficult,
10 because the situation wasn't stable, (Redacted)

11 (Redacted)

12 (Redacted)

13 (Redacted)

14 (Redacted)

15 (Redacted).

16 Q. [10:02:11] We are now in public session, so I would like to remind you. Could
17 you tell us when started to become more stable as regards your salary?

18 A. [10:02:27] I can't remember exactly, Madam. But it was when the situation
19 started (Redacted)

20 (Redacted)

21 (Redacted)

22 (Redacted).

23 Q. [10:03:10] Can you remember whether it was before or after 5 December? Was
24 it in 2013 or 2014? Can you remember?

25 A. [10:03:21] No, it's before. Before.

1 Q. [10:03:27] So what did you do in order to live during that time, if you had
2 difficulties in receiving your salary?

3 A. [10:03:38] Personally, (Redacted) I have other activities which would
4 generate some income. Also, during this period I had the possibility of travelling. I
5 want to tell you that (Redacted).

6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:04:09] (Overlapping speakers) I think we go to
7 private session here and ...

8 (Private session at 10.04 a.m.)

9 THE COURT OFFICER: [10:04:25] We are in private session, Mr President.

10 (Redacted)

11 (Redacted)

12 (Redacted)

13 (Redacted)

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- 13 (Redacted)
- 14 (Open session at 10.07 a.m.)
- 15 THE COURT OFFICER: [10:07:32] We are back in open session, Mr President.
- 16 MS PEDROSO: [10:07:40]
- 17 Q. [10:07:42](Interpretation) I have a final question as regards the finances, but it's
- 18 of a general nature. We are in public session, I'd like to remind you.
- 19 During the crisis in 2013, during the Seleka government, was this chaos, chaotic
- 20 situation, did it affect the price of basic necessities and daily life?
- 21 A. [10:08:07] Yes, that situation affected everything, almost everything in
- 22 the country. The Central African Republic was in a difficult position because all
- 23 the basic products come from Cameroon, so during this period the vehicles didn't
- 24 operate and so it was really difficult. Even to find bread was really difficult.
- 25 The prices doubled, even tripled, so it was really difficult.

1 Q. [10:08:56] Last week you mentioned that you took actions in a political field, for
2 example, demonstrations, casserole orchestra, going on the radio. Page 55, line 18 to
3 25 in the French version of real-time. You said these actions were taken to draw
4 the attention of the international community on the situation which you were
5 experiencing at that time.

6 My question is as follows: These actions, these political and civilian actions, were
7 they organised spontaneously by the population?

8 A. [10:09:45] Yes, and sometimes it's the political parties, it's the political parties
9 that organised in order to react. Others who had the courage and others who
10 couldn't leave the country were forced to speak out on the radio. For example,
11 the radio, the national radio was censored, but there are also private radios,
12 Ndeke Luka, for example, and they interviewed people in the neighbourhoods, they
13 interviewed young people, politicians. And the religious community also became
14 involved. They took steps in order to speak out so that the international community
15 would take some action.

16 Q. [10:10:34] During this period, so before December 2013, did the international
17 community remain passive vis-à-vis the situation in CAR?

18 A. [10:10:50] Well, firstly, initially I think it was France who sent a mission, the
19 Sangaris, and when the Sangaris arrived in Bangui the situation calmed down,
20 nevertheless. When the Sangaris arrived in Bangui, the situation calmed down.

21 Q. [10:11:15] And before the Sangaris arrival, was there political and civilian
22 actions that resulted in drawing the attention of the international community?

23 A. [10:11:30] No, before the Sangaris arrived it was very difficult.

24 Q. [10:11:39] So despite all the efforts, and I'm talking before the Sangaris arrived,
25 the actions of the citizens was not enough to trigger an action from the international

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1 community?

2 A. [10:11:52] No, no, it was difficult.

3 Q. [10:11:58] Do you think that a purely political civilian action would have been
4 enough to make Djotodia leave?

5 A. [10:12:11] I don't think so.

6 Q. [10:12:18] Do I understand correctly that because of the situation that was
7 disastrous, as you said, and because of the fact that you didn't have any external
8 support in 2013, the population didn't have an alternative but to try and resist, to
9 make the Seleka fall?

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:12:40] Before you answer, please,
11 Mr Vanderpuye.

12 MR VANDERPUYE: [10:12:43] Thank you. I don't have a problem with
13 the question as such, but the reference to the population in general seems to me to be
14 obtuse and not specific enough to -- to ...

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:13:01] Yeah, I agree with you. Can you
16 reformulate it, please.

17 MS PEDROSO: [10:13:06] Of course. Of course.

18 Q. [10:13:07](Interpretation) I'm going to rephrase. In your opinion, because of
19 the situation, the catastrophic situation, people who led these political and civilian
20 actions which you mentioned, do you think there was no alternative, no other choice
21 than to do something so that they could cause the Seleka regime to fall?

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:13:38] Again, Mr Vanderpuye has an issue.

23 MR VANDERPUYE: [10:13:41] I do. This time it -- it seems to call rankly for
24 speculation.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:13:47] Yeah, that's true, and I have to -- I would

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1 have to say, yeah. So it's -- indeed, that's really a call for speculation. Yeah, I agree
2 with Mr Vanderpuye.

3 MS PEDROSO: [10:13:55](Interpretation) So it's the end of my questions for you and
4 I now -- Mr Knoops will continue with the investigation and questioning.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:14:06] Thank you very much, Madam Pedroso.
6 And, Mr Knoops, you have the floor.

7 QUESTIONED BY MR KNOOPS:

8 Q. [10:14:24] Good morning, sir. We didn't meet at the familiarisation meeting, so
9 my apologies. I was not able to meet you there because of my other obligations.

10 My name is Alexander Knoops. I'm counsel here in the Netherlands, in Amsterdam,
11 and I'm one of the lawyers of Mr Patrice Ngaïssona. I have several topics to address
12 and the first one will be a topic which have to be dealt with in private session.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:14:59] Then we go to private session, please.
14 (Private session at 10.15 a.m.)

15 THE COURT OFFICER: [10:15:12] We are in private session, Mr President.

16 (Redacted)

17 (Redacted)

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- 16 (Open session at 12.42 p.m.)
- 17 THE COURT OFFICER: [12:42:37] We are in open session, Mr President.
- 18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:42:39] Thank you, Madam.
- 19 So, Mr Knoops, please, your question.
- 20 MR KNOOPS: [12:42:42]
- 21 Q. [12:42:43] Mr Witness, you just explained to us the decree issued by
- 22 Mrs Samba-Panza which didn't properly reflect the representation of the Anti-Balaka.
- 23 Do you know whether Mr Ngaïssona at that time, as being general coordinator, did
- 24 do anything to change this, as far as you know? Did he make any proposals to make
- 25 Mrs Samba-Panza change her position?

1 A. [12:43:33] I cannot answer exactly. But I do know that during this period
2 the Anti-Balaka were dissatisfied and they reacted. After the decree was published
3 they were not happy and they reacted.

4 There was a communiqué published by the Anti-Balaka, if I remember correctly.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:44:05] Mr Knoops, I think with this witness we
6 don't get more information on that.

7 Back to private session.

8 MR KNOOPS: [12:44:11] Two final questions in private session.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:44:14] Okay. Fine. No, no, we discussed that.
10 Private session.

11 (Private session at 12.44 p.m.)

12 THE COURT OFFICER: [12:44:26] We are back in private session, Mr President.

13 (Redacted)

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- 1 (Redacted)
- 2 (The hearing ends in private session at 2.42 p.m.)