

Trial Hearing  
WITNESS: CAR-OTP-P-0446

(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 Ngaïssona - ICC-01/14-01/18  
6 Presiding Judge Bertram Schmitt, Judge Péter Kovács and Judge Chang-ho Chung  
7 Trial Hearing - Courtroom 1  
8 Wednesday, 23 February 2022  
9 (The hearing starts in open session at 9.33 a.m.)  
10 THE COURT USHER: [9:33:39] All rise.  
11 The International Criminal Court is now in session.  
12 Please be seated.  
13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:34:00] Good morning, everyone.  
14 Could the court officer please call the case.  
15 THE COURT OFFICER: [9:34:08] Good morning, Mr President. Good morning,  
16 your Honours.  
17 This is the situation in the Central African Republic II, in the case of The Prosecutor  
18 versus Alfred Rombhot Yekatom and Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona, case reference  
19 ICC-01/14-01/18.  
20 And for the record, we are in open session.  
21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:34:32] Thank you.  
22 The appearance of the parties.  
23 Prosecution first, please.  
24 MR VANDERPUYE: [9:34:38] Good morning, Mr President. Good morning,  
25 your Honours. Good morning, everyone. Today the Prosecution is represented by

1 Nicholas Leddy, Yassin Mostfa, and myself Kweku Vanderpuye.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:34:47] And now for the Representatives of the  
3 Victims.

4 MR FALL: [9:34:51](Interpretation) Good morning, your Honours. The Legal  
5 Representative for Victims are represented by Madam Mouhia Asso and myself.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:35:06] Thank you.

7 Mr Suprun.

8 MR SUPRUN: [9:35:07] 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: [9:35:18] I turn to the Defence.

12 We start with Ms Dimitri, please.

13 MS DIMITRI: [9:35:22] Good morning, Mr President. Good morning, your  
14 Honours. Good morning, everyone. Mr Yekatom is present in the courtroom this  
15 morning. He's represented by Mr Florent Pages-Granier, Mr Jeremy Pizzi,  
16 Ms Anta Guissé, and myself Mylène Dimitri.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:35:34] And Mr Knoops, please.

18 MR KNOOPS: [9:35:36] Good morning, Mr President, your Honours. Good  
19 morning everyone in the courtroom. The Defence of Mr Ngaïssona today appears  
20 before the Court with Ms Barbara Szmatula, Sara Pedroso, Elsa Bohne, *et* Ali Alabdali.  
21 And the defendant is present in the courtroom. And Mr Landry is following the  
22 hearing from the field office.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:36:04] Thank you, Mr Knoops.

24 And of course, good morning and welcome to our witness, Mr Namsio. Good  
25 morning again.

1 WITNESS: CAR-OTP-P-0446 (On former oath)  
2 (The witness speaks French)  
3 (The witness gives evidence via video link)  
4 THE WITNESS: [9:36:19](Interpretation) Good morning.  
5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:36:20] So we continue with your examination and  
6 it is still the turn of the Defence of Mr Ngaïssona. Mr Knoops has the floor.  
7 QUESTIONED BY MR KNOOPS: (Continuing)  
8 Q. [9:36:35] Yes. Good -- good morning, Mr Namsio. Welcome again in this  
9 courtroom. I'm hope -- I hope you feel well.  
10 A. [9:36:48] I'm well by the grace of God.  
11 Q. [9:36:53] I'm -- I'm very happy to hear this, sir.  
12 Mr Namsio, I try to finish my questions to you today before the lunch break at  
13 1 o'clock, and the purpose of my questions this morning to you is to go into more  
14 detail about your peace efforts in 2014 and the efforts of the National Coordination to  
15 install peace within the population of the Central African Republic in 2014. So that's  
16 my purpose of this morning.  
17 I want to follow up with where we left yesterday afternoon. And you told us  
18 yesterday, Mr Namsio - and that's for the Court the English real-time transcript  
19 page 102, line 17 - that Mr Ngaïssona signed a permanent mission that entrusted you  
20 so that we could track down the people who would indulge in unfortunate behaviour  
21 and mistakes.  
22 I want to show you now, Mr Namsio, first a document which is in our binder tab 27,  
23 that's CAR-OTP-2029-0175. I kindly ask you, Mr Namsio, to have a look at the  
24 document once it's on your screen.  
25 There you have it, Mr Namsio. Mr Namsio, my first question to you this morning is

1 whether this is the document you referred to yesterday in your evidence just before  
2 4 o'clock in the afternoon?

3 A. [9:40:08] Yes. This was given by the coordinator Patrice Ngaïssona. What's  
4 the date? Is that 17 February 2014?

5 Q. [9:40:27] Yes. My --

6 A. [9:40:29] There was actually a document on 17 February signed by P.O.

7 Q. [9:40:39] My -- my next question -- my next question to you would have been,  
8 indeed, can you recall whether Mr Ngaïssona gave you personally this document  
9 titled "*Titre de Reconnaissance*" in February 2014, therefore shortly after he arrived in  
10 Bangui?

11 A. [9:41:14] When the coordinator Ngaïssona came back to Bangui, and when he  
12 noticed that they were cases of looting by the real Balaka and also by the fake Balaka,  
13 he actually gave me a permanent mission order so that I can start restoring peace in  
14 the region and also track down people who were committing crimes against Muslims  
15 and Christians, and he did entrust me with the document.

16 Q. [9:42:03] Thank you. Mr Namsio, my next question is the following: This was  
17 a permanent mission order. Can you recall that for each separate mission you were  
18 asked to do to install peace, you were given a specific mission order which  
19 Mr Ngaïssona asked you to officially be stamped by the local police or gendarmerie?

20 A. [9:42:48] That was exactly it.

21 Q. [9:42:52] Thank you. Now I would -- would like you to look at (Overlapping  
22 speakers)

23 A. [9:43:00] Can I speak?

24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:43:03] Mr Knoops, I think you can continue. Do  
25 you have one -- one specific mission order? I think that that would make sense

1 to -- to show one to the witness and ask him if this is one of those specific orders.

2 MR KNOOPS: [9:43:16] Yeah.

3 Q. [9:43:17] Mr Namsio, apologies, you wanted to say something. But maybe if  
4 you agree I will show you first an example, as we believe, of such a mission order.  
5 It's tab 26 of the Defence binder, which is CAR-OTP-2029-0171.

6 And Mr Namsio, I kindly ask you again to look at the document once it's on your  
7 screen.

8 This is the cover document.

9 Maybe one can scroll down a little bit.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:44:13] Page 0 -- 0173 I think you're interested in  
11 (Overlapping speakers).

12 THE INTERPRETER: [9:44:19] Overlapping speakers.

13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:44:22] My fault. Excuse me to the -- to the  
14 interpreter. I should not interfere, but I was too fast. I think it's the important -- for  
15 you, the important point is then page 3 under number 9. Perhaps you can direct the  
16 witness there.

17 MR KNOOPS: [9:44:36] Yes. Of course, Mr President.

18 Q. [9:44:41] First of all, Mr Namsio, can you recall having received this mission  
19 order from Mr Ngaïssona in 2014?

20 A. [9:44:59] No. This mission order was signed and we put the name of  
21 Ngaïssona, but unfortunately he was not there in Bangui. He had gone abroad to  
22 meet the Central African Football Federation. It was Mr Yagouzou who had signed  
23 this -- no, I would actually like to talk to Mr Yagouzou, and this was actually signed  
24 by someone else. I can -- I remember very well it was when the -- I accompanied  
25 several Muslim subjects who were threatened by our Balaka patriots on the provincial

1 route. The national delegate of the Central African Republic syndicate spoke to me  
2 about this and in fact Mr Yagouzou had signed this order so that I could accompany  
3 the Muslims and they could get to the right destination in Bambari.  
4 And it was during this trip that I presented this mission order at the PK12 exit.  
5 And -- and this was signed by the gendarmeries as well. And after a few kilometres  
6 I actually met the Sangaris elements and I showed them this mission order, and I  
7 wished them well and both protected me during this mission.  
8 Now, I went on and I went to PK30, and when I arrived in Damara I showed the same  
9 document that was signed again. And this document was also signed at the  
10 gendarmerie because I entrusted all the documents to the gendarme -- the document  
11 to the gendarmerie. And then I went to Bossembele to basically escort the truck that  
12 was supposed to come, and then I was stopped at PK12. And the coordinator was  
13 not there to sign this order, he was outside the country, he was abroad. And it was  
14 his deputy who had signed this. The -- all the names you can see were Muslim  
15 names, but when we went to PK12 there were Christians out there who had problems  
16 related to the movement to get back to Sibut, Grimari and Bangui. And I was just  
17 wondering, we're all here for peace, and I asked the response -- the person in charge  
18 of the vehicle and they accepted to take the Christians with them and I was arrested  
19 this day when I returned to Bangui. I would like to thank you, your Honour.

20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:48:41] Mr Knoops, may I shortly. Perhaps when  
21 we scroll it down a little bit we see there might be, I don't know if it is a signature, but  
22 it looks like, and it seems to be clear that somebody else has signed it, but I don't think  
23 that this is a huge -- makes a huge difference. But interesting I think is that on the  
24 list of 20 names there, and also we all see that and we have also, let's say, an idea now  
25 what names with a Muslim background might be.

1 So you -- you already said, Mr Witness, that these -- with your exception, I think, and  
2 Mr Gustave Yadjoungou, if -- so with some exceptions, that these were  
3 predominantly people with a Muslim background.

4 Why was that so? What was the purpose of this mission? Were these people  
5 brought somewhere or what was -- what was the reason why -- why they were a part  
6 of the mission?

7 THE WITNESS: [9:49:47](Interpretation) Thank you.

8 There is the name of Gustave Yadjoungou. Gustave Yadjoungou is one of the chiefs  
9 of the military police in the Anti-Balaka movement. You can also see Feissona  
10 Olivier's name, who is the chief of staff of the Anti-Balaka movement. And you will  
11 agree -- and they've actually marked "P.O" somewhere and it's not the coordinator  
12 Ngaissona, but it's Mr Sylvestre. The coordinator was not there. He had actually  
13 left for a mission.

14 Now these Muslims, why am I accompanying them --

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:50:42] Okay. Okay. Yeah, we have -- we have  
16 understood that the coordinator was not there and -- and he has not signed it. We  
17 have understood that.

18 But now -- and also I should have been more precise. Of the 20 names, we recognise  
19 of course the three names that you mentioned. But the other 17 were these Muslims  
20 that were with you. What was the purpose of this mission? Excuse me that I  
21 interrupted you, but I told you yesterday and I think you have to be careful that I  
22 don't interrupt you more often because Mr Knoops has all these questions and he  
23 wants to ask them all, as I said. So, this is -- this the reason, this is only the reason.

24 No, we really very -- we appreciate very much the information that you gave us.

25 So why were these -- what was the purpose of this mission? Why were these 17

1 people with you?

2 THE WITNESS: [9:51:35](Interpretation) Indeed, when we left Brazzaville, the -- we  
3 signed the cessation of hostilities agreement. And if I hadn't arrived there, the -- our  
4 compatriots, the Anti -- the real Anti-Balaka were making some mistakes. Our  
5 objective was not to hurt the Muslims, but we wanted to put pressure on Djotodia.  
6 And we really wanted to live together, we can't continue killing each other. And  
7 these Muslims are all traders, they wanted to go to Bambari to sell their produce.  
8 And every time they wanted to go to Bambari there were some Anti-Balaka who  
9 would attack them on the way and would hurt them. And this was basically  
10 our -- in fact, our coordinator got -- was aware of this and this is why he gave me the  
11 permanent order mission.

12 And so these Muslims who wanted to go to Bambari approached Mr Abdoulaye Seye,  
13 who was in charge of transport - Abdoulaye Seye - he was the coordinator, he was the  
14 delegate of the Central African transporters. We had to protect everyone and this is  
15 precisely why we went along with them so that they will not fall into the hands of the  
16 Balaka who were committing exactions. So our -- my objective was to protect them  
17 so that they can get to Bambari to sell their produce and help the population that was  
18 in distress in Bambari. And that was basically the -- the objective of our mission.  
19 Thank you so much, your Honour.

20 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [9:53:55] Thank you, Mr Witness. Mr Knoops,  
21 please continue.

22 MR KNOOPS: [9:53:59] Yes.

23 Q. [9:54:02] Thank you, Mr Namsio. I have several questions on this document.  
24 The first question is, if you look at the first page, that's 0171, which describes the  
25 motive of that mission, it says that this mission was for (Interpretation) for the



1 well-being of the population.

2 (Speaks English) Prior to this mission order was issued, can you recall whether this  
3 mission or similar missions were discussed in the National Coordination meetings?

4 A. [9:55:02] You will agree with me that our coordinator Patrice Ngaïssona, it's not  
5 because he's with us or he's in front of me that I'm going to say good things about him.  
6 It's because at that point of time he realised that there were certain unfortunate  
7 incidents, he designated me and he made me aware. And I went on my first  
8 mission -- and I'm saying it's my first mission because you will see that in the mission  
9 order I seized the opportunity to create awareness amongst the residents in the road.  
10 I told them that they should give free passage to our Muslim compatriots because this  
11 country belongs to us all.

12 When I was arrested, I was arrested with a megaphone, and it's through this that I  
13 could basically create awareness amongst the population and free up the passage so  
14 that our Muslim compatriots can actually travel freely and pursue their activities. I  
15 hope I've addressed your concerns. If you've got any other questions, please do ask  
16 me. I will -- I said that I will stay cooperative. I agreed to help you because we're  
17 all looking for the truth, and only the truth, and I really hope that I can assist you in  
18 your endeavours. Thank you so much.

19 And I knew that we only get hungry as we eat. So, again, I'm really here to address  
20 all the concerns that you might have. Thank you so much, your Honour.

21 Q. [9:57:16] I'm not sure whether the document's still on the screen. I don't see it.  
22 I would like to show to you, Mr Namsio, from the same document, first, page 0172,  
23 and afterwards directly 0174.

24 These are two pages -- so, Mr Namsio, you see now the second page of the mission  
25 order and you will read with me that at, for instance, Sibut, 17 September 2014, there

1 is a signature (Interpretation) Sibut assigned to passage (Speaks English) with a  
2 signature.

3 And you see at the very end of this page a stamp from the gendarmerie with the date  
4 20 September 2014.

5 Now my question to you, Mr Namsio, could you explain to the judges what was the  
6 procedure based on those stamps when you went on this mission or any other  
7 mission?

8 A. [9:58:41] Our coordinator -- thank you so much. Our coordinator is Patrice  
9 Ngaïssona. The permanent mission order that was entrusted to me in -- he had  
10 asked the authorities, the competent authorities, the police or the gendarmerie, to  
11 assist us in the mission in everything that was done. When -- when Catherine  
12 Samba-Panza came to power, our coordinator said that we have to assist the  
13 transition government so that peace returns to the Central African Republic. And  
14 even at PK12, the gendarmes would sign and stamp the paper. And to confirm that,  
15 Emotion Namsio is going along, travelling along with the Muslim subjects.  
16 So once we reached Sibut, if I'm not mistaken, there were contingents that were there  
17 at 3 kilometres from Sibut, where I -- I stopped the Gabonese contingent and I  
18 present -- I introduced myself as the spokesperson of the Anti-Balaka movement. I  
19 told them that I'm basically looking for peace and peaceful cohabitation. I showed  
20 them this mission order and the MISCA elements saw this and they thanked me and  
21 they spoke to their commander. Their commander came and encouraged us and  
22 they -- and they said that if there are 10 people like you amongst the Balaka there will  
23 be peace restored to the Central African Republic. And it was him who freed us and  
24 who helped us enter the city.

25 Once I entered the city, we weren't going anywhere. I actually escorted the vehicle

1 and I gave the vehicle and the contents in the gendarmerie of Sibut. In fact, the -- the  
2 people were quite hospitable. They even gave food to the Muslims. Unfortunately,  
3 I explained that I'm not going to stay and this expedition should basically leave  
4 Douala to get to Bangui, and -- and I'm the one who -- that -- who is protecting the  
5 convoy and I was escorting the people to help the Central African population.  
6 But you will agree with me that during the expedition there was the city of Grimari  
7 and where the gendarmes signed and stamped. Even once we reached Bambari they  
8 signed and stamped the paper.

9 And how did I get this mission order? I -- when I went -- when I went to Bangui  
10 I was arrested, but I really could not bring the mission order with me because this  
11 mission order was to help me accompany the Muslim subjects to Bambari. I wanted  
12 to talk about Abdoulaye Seye, who is -- who works as a transport delegate in Bangui.  
13 You can actually ask him as well.

14 Now from -- in Bambari they learned that I was arrested and this -- and we really  
15 needed this mission order to prove that I had accompanied the Muslim subjects.

16 And this is how Mr Seye basically gave me this order and he brought it to me to the  
17 jail so that my trip from Bangui could be justified.

18 Thank you so much once again, your Honour.

19 Q. [10:03:28] Thank you very much, Mr Namsio. That's -- that's very interesting.  
20 Just to clarify things a little bit more. We see on page 0174 of the same document, at  
21 the top, also another stamp from the police. Do I take it that you had to give this  
22 mission order on several occasions to certain police stations, or roadblocks, or  
23 whatever, during your mission?

24 A. [10:04:23] That is it, exactly. During the mission, at the northern exit at PK12,  
25 that was seen by the gendarmerie. When I arrived in Guerengou, Damara, the same.

1 Sibut, the same. And I remained in Sibut to follow the same path and we did that  
2 and went on to Bambari. And when they went to Bambari, there was no  
3 disturbances on the road. Everybody was there. And if Mr Seye is there, you can  
4 contact him and he can confirm this to you. That was my mission.  
5 I didn't go for any other reason. It was only to make the population more aware. It  
6 was a question of free circulation and to be able to have the people of South African  
7 circulate freely everywhere, be it the Muslims or the Christians.  
8 I don't even want to talk about Muslims and Christians, but since we are in a court,  
9 I'm not talking about this, it's banished with me. We were all one and together. But  
10 since we are looking for the truth, that is why I'm talking about Muslims and  
11 Christians. Because I was -- our crisis was not based on religion, it was a political  
12 one. And they did things so that they would -- we would fight amongst each other.  
13 And that's why I don't want to talk about that. But everything that was done, you  
14 can ask the gendarmerie. Everything I've done can be checked and is true. You can  
15 check yourself. You can have more details about this.

16 Thank you once again, Mr President. I am here and I await your questions and I will  
17 try to answer them fully. I will answer all questions to the best of my ability.

18 Thank you very much, Mr President.

19 Q. [10:06:36] Thank you, Mr Namsio. That's very much appreciated, sir.

20 I have just one question on this document before I address you with this question,  
21 Mr Namsio.

22 Mr President, in the transcript of today in page 11, line 13, it's mentioned the month  
23 November, but the stamps are from September. Just for the transcript correction.

24 Mr Namsio, one last question on this very document, then we move to the next  
25 document. If you look at -- and maybe the court officer can go to page 0173, with the

1 numbers 1 and 2. The list of elements designated for this mission, you see under 1  
2 and 2 - Mr Namsio, maybe it can be enlarged. Well, it's been done already - two  
3 names, Mr Seye Abdoulaye and Adopiat Armand. And in brackets you see  
4 (Interpretation) National syndicate delegate of the Central African Republic.  
5 (Speaks English) Can you, Mr Namsio, enlighten us, who were these people?  
6 And I also see at number 4, Guy Bambet, aide-de-camp. But I'm very interested in  
7 the first two names and their positions within that organisation.

8 So my question to you, Mr Namsio, who were these people and what was their  
9 function in this organisation?

10 A. [10:08:26] Thank you. I said the following: Those two names are  
11 national -- national members of the transport company. Each time, as you can see, if  
12 there were trips, there were Anti-Balaka elements somewhere who attacked the  
13 convoys and that's why they decided to choose, or to come with us to help us because  
14 they knew there was a mission which was going to take place for Ngaïssona and they  
15 wanted to protect everyone, to protect the people of the Central African Republic, to  
16 protect the Muslim subjects. And that's why Mr Abdoulaye Seye, who was the  
17 national delegate of the drivers, the transporters of the Central African Republic, his  
18 office was in Barba (phon), he was responsible for freightage -- he was in BARC. He  
19 worked as a national delegate for transport. He did everything for those who were  
20 travelling and were going to be attacked. They wanted to confirm that if something  
21 happened during the travel, he personally came. He was part of the Anti-Balaka  
22 group. He was the national delegate of the union for Central African transporters.  
23 Mr Adopiat Armand was also a general delegate for the BARC. That's why those  
24 two individuals, those two leading figures of the forwarding agents were part of the  
25 mission, because they were those who was defending the interests of the transporters,

1 the drivers of these missions.

2 And there was also Mr Bambet Guy. He was -- he was the aide-de-camp of our -- the  
3 chef d'état of Feissona Olivier. It was his aide-de-camp.

4 Ibrahim Assan, he was responsible for communication in the -- in the BARC. He was  
5 not part of the Anti-Balaka group. But since this was a mission, it was necessary that  
6 all the names be listed, and that is why you see Mr Feissona who was the chief of staff  
7 *major*.

8 There is Gustave as well, who was commander for the military police of the  
9 Anti-Balaka.

10 And you see my name, Namsio Emotion Brice, the spokesman -- the national  
11 spokesperson of the Anti-Balaka.

12 And then there's Mahamat, there's Abdoulaye, et cetera. All those individuals are  
13 Muslims who felt uncomfortable when they were moving, and they turned to  
14 Mr Seye Abdoulaye, who asked the drivers so that we could make sure that we could  
15 accompany them to go to Bambari. That's how it was, if I'm not mistaken.

16 So Assan was not part of the team of the Anti-Balaka group. Those were delegations  
17 responsible for the forwarding or the transport agents in Central African Republic.

18 Thank you once again, Mr President.

19 Q. [10:12:35] Thank you, Mr Namsio. Just for our information, sir, was this  
20 transport organisation part of the ministry of transportation in the Central African  
21 Republic? In other words, was it a governmental institution?

22 A. [10:13:01] Of course. I'm talking about the union of transporters in the Central  
23 African Republic. That was a national delegate responsible for all the transporters,  
24 be it in the north, the south, the east, the west. It was their delegation and he  
25 continued to exercise that function.

1 You can see in my statement they have his phone number, and they will confirm that  
2 to you. Like Mr Adopiat, it is the BARC of the Central African Republic, which is  
3 led right now by Mr Sani Yalo, who is responsible right now for this. He's  
4 responsible for this office.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:13:52](Overlapping speakers) Thank you,  
6 Mr Witness.

7 MR KNOOPS: [10:13:54]

8 Q. [10:13:54] Thank you. Thank you, Mr Namsio.

9 Also in light of the time, Mr Namsio, I again ask you kindly to -- to be as concise as  
10 possible. Of course what you tell us is very important, but -- but still, we have to  
11 control the time in this court. Thank you, sir.

12 In the same context, I would like to show you another document, tab 25 of the  
13 Defence binder, which is CAR-OTP-2029-0169.

14 And my question to you, sir, after having -- maybe it can be enlarged. My question  
15 to you, Mr Namsio, is this a document you recall which pertained to the Bambari  
16 mission issued by this *Union Syndicale des Conducteurs de Centrafrique*?

17 A. [10:15:22] That is correct.

18 Q. [10:15:24] And you would agree with me, sir, that the motive which has been  
19 described by this union which is part of the government of Central African Republic  
20 is exactly matching the mission order which was issued by the coordination? You  
21 would agree that the purpose of the union for this mission on behalf of the  
22 government was the same as the mission order of the coordination?

23 A. [10:16:15] As you know, we have one mission and one mission which had the  
24 coordinator Ngaïssona, and we were there to bring peace to the people of CAR all  
25 together. And that's why we saw that even if the government didn't really have the

1 same reasons, they didn't start out with the same reasons, that they wanted to  
2 transport good. But the people there, we had to stress the importance of having this  
3 transport for a country like the Central African Republic. I said this in our statement.  
4 We are a landlocked country. If there's no transport, then that's (Overlapping  
5 speakers)

6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:17:09] (Overlapping speakers) Mr Namsio, we  
7 have your answer.

8 And I already -- I already said that every once in a while I will stop you. And this is  
9 really only because we -- we have this limited time, and I want to give the Defence  
10 really the chance to ask all questions they want to ask. Thank you.

11 Mr Knoops, please.

12 MR KNOOPS: [10:17:37] Mr President, I just get a note from one of my colleagues  
13 that the transcript didn't capture the words, the answer of the witness that  
14 (Interpretation) Of course (Overlapping speakers) (Speaks English) so therefore  
15 everyone was -- everything was done in coordination with the *bureau de transporteurs*.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:18:08] Okay. Thank you very much for this  
17 correction.

18 MR KNOOPS: [10:18:10] I'm not sure which line it is --

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: Yeah.

20 MR KNOOPS: -- but I'm sure that it will be corrected. Thank you.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:18:14] Yeah. Thank you very much.

22 MR KNOOPS: [10:18:15]

23 Q. [10:18:16] Mr Namsio, now this is just one example of a very specific mission  
24 order. I, by the way, come to the arrest of you in relation to Bambari with another  
25 question. So don't worry. I know that you want to speak about your arrest as well.



1 But before we go into your arrest following this trip, this mission order, my question  
2 to you, Mr Namsio, is the following: Can you recall whether the national  
3 coordinator issued similar types of mission orders akin to the Bambari mission within  
4 the time frame of February 2014 till September 2014, 17, when you were arrested?

5 Can you recall any other missions, maybe not missions you participated in, but  
6 maybe other ones you heard of which was similar to this mission to Bambari?

7 A. [10:19:42] I don't know, because I was not part of the secretariat. But I am only  
8 telling you what I saw. And how should I put it? What I saw. So as regards other  
9 mission orders, I don't know a lot. I don't know. Because this was the first mission,  
10 that was the first mission which I carried out before I was arrested. I don't know.

11 Q. [10:20:13] Mr Namsio, I ask you to again look at a document, actually at two  
12 documents. It's tab 19 of the Defence binder, and the first document is  
13 CAR-OTP-2025-0356. It mentions though your name under 1.

14 Just have a moment, sir. Yeah, here it is.

15 It's a document with under number 1 your name, and it mentions the (Interpretation)  
16 Means of transport: Nissan Sunny B14 (Speaks English) with a certain number plate,  
17 DE 585 BG.

18 It's not signed by the national coordinator.

19 My question to you now, Mr Namsio, is the following: Were you aware that certain  
20 orders were not signed by Mr Ngaissona (Overlapping speakers)?

21 A. [10:21:51] Who -- who was it signed by?

22 Q. [10:21:53] It's not signed.

23 A. [10:22:03] It's not signed?

24 Q. [10:22:05] No. Can you recall this -- this mission with the vehicle Nissan Sunny  
25 B14? I also don't have a reference in terms of time.

1 A. [10:22:20] No, there was a permanent mission order. There was a mission  
2 order that was issued and was signed by a coordinator. It was a permanent order.  
3 And we did this as a copy, as a double copy, a duplicate copy. There is a permanent  
4 mission order, and it is by our coordinator, and it's on the basis of that that I started to  
5 work and do my best to bring about peace. So if you have that document, that  
6 original was signed by the coordinator. The aim was to track all those who were  
7 committing barbarous actions. If you check, there is a mission order of a similar type  
8 like this one.

9 Q. [10:23:26] Yeah. Mr Namsio, thank you so much. My question to you is:  
10 Were you aware that mission orders were sometimes faked by other people, so they  
11 misused the name of the national coordinator? Because the -- the official missions  
12 you got from him was based on the permanent mission order and/or a specific  
13 mission order which had to be stamped by the gendarmerie. Isn't it?

14 A. [10:24:15] Thank you once again, Mr President.  
15 As regards the issuing of the mission orders, there was Mr Ngaïssona who did them.  
16 He did that two times. It is the secretariat team who did it. There were some  
17 people who benefited to do other things I don't know. But what I do know is that  
18 the mission order that was issued, and which was given to me personally by hand,  
19 was signed by our coordinator Ngaïssona. He knew me. He also knew how moral  
20 I was. And that's why he issued a mission order for me.  
21 But as regards other mission orders, I'm not God, so I don't know. There could be  
22 others. I don't know.

23 Q. [10:25:18] Thank you. Thank you, sir. Thank you, Mr Namsio.  
24 Now, we have gone through several of the examples of mission orders. Now  
25 I would like to show you, Mr Namsio, another document. It's tab 22 of the Defence

1 binder. That's CAR-OTP-2025 at -- no, it's page 0396, and I would like to pull up  
2 page 04 -- no, first the cover text, just to ask you whether you recall a document. I'm  
3 now going to show it to you on the screen. That's 0396 of tab 22 of the Defence  
4 binder.

5 If we go first to the cover page, please, at 0396 to ask the witness whether he recalls  
6 this document.

7 Mr Namsio, you see now on the screen a document which is from June 2014 issued by  
8 the national coordinator. This is the cover of this document. You recall having  
9 seen this document before?

10 A. [10:27:07] Thank you once again.

11 There were documents that were issued like this one that were issued. I told you  
12 just now that Mr Ngaya, who also was an advisor within the movement and also he  
13 was responsible for documents within the Anti-Balaka, if needed, if necessary. I  
14 remember the emblem, he was -- that he was initiated by Ngaya. The bird. I  
15 remember, I remember some documents like this. And I just said it was within the  
16 secretariat. They also were responsible for documents. That I do remember.

17 Q. [10:28:08] Thank you. Thank you, Mr Namsio.

18 Please have a look at page 0401, 0401. It's the last paragraph starting with "*Malgré*  
19 *l'engagement*". And I'm going to read a portion and ask you whether you recall that  
20 this was indeed in June already the incentive of the coordination.

21 So you see here, Mr Namsio, at page 0410 I read out a specific portion:

22 (Interpretation)

23 "Despite the commitment of the National Coordination of the Anti-Balaka patriots, to  
24 stop hostilities, since the election of Madam Catherine Samba-Panza, President of the  
25 Transition, the outstretched arm of Anti-Balaka did not interest anyone in the ranks of

1 the governmental bodies and also the international bodies. Cases of theft and  
2 robbery committed in the town are systematically attributed to the Anti-Balaka, and  
3 despite their obvious goodwill. All the world knows that the prisons of CAR were  
4 destroyed, and all the brigands and criminals were released into freedom. That's  
5 why the Anti-Balaka themselves, by substituting themselves for the Defence and  
6 security force, are carrying out police operations and are trying to catch the thugs  
7 who they then hand over to the gendarmerie of the OCRB. Profiting for this  
8 situation of general confusion, the bandits continue to organise themselves into  
9 armed groups, and unfortunately operate under the label or banner of the  
10 Anti-Balaka."

11 (Speaks English) End of quotation.

12 Now the portion I just read out, Mr Namsio, from the National Coordination  
13 June 2014, does this reflect your experience at that time? In other words, what's  
14 written down here, you agree with this analysis at that time and the role of the  
15 National Coordination to try to restore this situation in Bangui at that time?

16 A. [10:30:59] Yes, indeed, your Honour. As you said, the Anti-Balaka movement  
17 in reality did not come for power. It's the Seleka who gave birth to the Anti-Balaka  
18 movement. Everyone remembers that when the Anti-Balaka had attacked  
19 subsequently, we said we should restore peace. And since there was the presence of  
20 people and they were fighting, our coordinator said you really should create  
21 awareness amongst the people and do your best to restore peace. And our  
22 coordination even condemned certain acts and in the -- in the beginning we said if we  
23 had billeted our elements and -- we would actually have surrendered and put our  
24 weapons down at the point zero to show the national -- international community our  
25 objectives.

1 Now, I can't see the header of the document and the bottom of the document. I  
2 really cannot say anything more. But our objective was not to hurt anybody  
3 whatsoever. It was basically to save the entire Central African people, whether  
4 they're Muslims or Christians. Even Muslims were actually held hostage by their  
5 own brothers. The coordinator spoke about this on the radio and also he did so -- he  
6 did so in writing. The Muslims were basically held hostage by their own brothers.  
7 So this is why we did everything to restore peace, because the country belongs to all  
8 of us, and we did fight to save everybody because our country belongs to us. And  
9 I'm talking about both Christians and Muslims. And this is our objective. We did  
10 not have any other objective at hand. Thank you.

11 Q. [10:33:50] Thank you, Mr Namsio. Thank you, Mr Namsio.

12 Could it be right that Mr Ngaïssona, as national coordinator at that time, asked you  
13 and Mr Ngaya to be part of a steering committee within the National Coordination to  
14 have the elements reinstated as normal members of the society?

15 A. [10:34:28] Thank you. Do you have a document that you can show me? It  
16 might help jog my memory. Because I said that I have problems, I have suffered  
17 trauma, and it is quite possible that I forget certain things. Now I'm asking you to  
18 jog my memory so that I can help you seek truth. If you got any documents to show  
19 me, I -- please do so. And if I can remember anything I will tell you. Thank you,  
20 your Honour.

21 Q. [10:35:03] Mr Namsio, I will do so after the break with the other topic I have on  
22 my agenda on the *cantonnement*. So I will come back to this point.  
23 By the way, there is a Prosecution witness who actually said this.

24 A. (Overlapping speakers)

25 Q. [10:35:18] So I'm not inventing this steering committee. There is a Prosecution

1 witness who told the Prosecution that you and him were in a steering committee set  
2 up by Mr Ngaïssona to have the elements reinstated in society in the time frame of the  
3 beginning of 2014.

4 But I come back to the question of you, Mr Namsio.

5 Another question on this topic. Can you recall that Mr Ngaïssona, with your help,  
6 your assistance, brought back --

7 A. (Overlapping speakers)

8 Q. [10:35:53] -- brought back stolen cars from Muslims (Overlapping speakers)

9 THE INTERPRETER: [10:35:59] Overlapping speakers.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:36:02] Please, Mr Namsio, Mr Knoops is  
11 speaking.

12 Perhaps, Mr Knoops, you repeat, because he don't have it -- because of the  
13 overlapping speakers we don't have it on the record.

14 MR KNOOPS: [10:36:14]

15 Q. [10:36:14] Mr Namsio, can you recall that Mr Ngaïssona, with your help, and  
16 maybe others within the coordination, ensured the return of stolen cars from Muslims  
17 or Christians, whatever persons in the country, civilians, to their rightful owners?  
18 You have any information to the Chamber on this subject? And please be  
19 brief -- brief as possible, as brief as possible.

20 A. [10:37:02] Thank you, your Honour, once again. Now this was due to a  
21 mistake. With regards to the stolen vehicles, we had -- there were several instances  
22 where stolen vehicles were returned to their owners, and I actually did that  
23 personally several times. There was a certain Muslim called Nimaga, his father was  
24 a high -- a figure of high authority, and his car, his vehicle was stolen and the  
25 Anti-Balaka had taken it and the coordinator entrusted me with the job of returning

1 his vehicle. The coordinator said that this can no longer be. There have been  
2 incidents of theft, and I have been the victim of that, but I personally cannot allow  
3 it -- allow that it happens to others. And he actually took the case to the  
4 gendarmerie in Bangui and he returned it there. And I actually had gone to the  
5 gendarmerie, I had seen these stolen vehicles, and he actually said that these vehicles  
6 must be returned to their owners.

7 Let me take another case. There was the church, the Catholic church of  
8 Saint-Bernard that was in Boy-Rabe that was looted and the Balaka had taken their  
9 vehicle. The people were praying for us so that we could come back and -- and we  
10 did not have any weapons to defend us. And this is what I told Andjilo, these  
11 elements had taken the vehicle. And the cardinal in fact also spoke to me. I  
12 basically was on my knees in front of the cardinal, in front of God, for all these  
13 unfortunate incidents that took place, that were perpetrated by the Anti-Balaka.  
14 There were several examples. We have no time, I cannot dwell on this, but when the  
15 time comes, I can definitely address your concerns. Thank you.

16 Q. [10:39:57] Well, I will hope that it's not within this court that we speak again.  
17 No offence, but I hope it will be at another occasion, Mr Namsio.

18 Mr Namsio, thank you so much for your answer.

19 My next question is: Can you recall that sometimes weapons were being brought to  
20 Mr Ngaïssona's place which he, with your help or anyone of the coordination,  
21 ultimately surrendered to the gendarmerie? Can you have -- you have information  
22 of this and can -- can -- you can -- can you give us an example, if possible?

23 A. [10:40:51] At one point of time there were instances of theft in the district. And  
24 through the commission that was set up, I told Mr Yadjoungou, who is the chief of  
25 military police. I -- I had used my car and we went to each base and we

1 surprised -- we caught them by surprise. And I spoke to them and I said that we  
2 have weapons and, once these weapons were out, the military police basically took  
3 those weapons away. And then we would go to another base. We recovered so  
4 many weapons and we transported that in more than two vehicles and we brought  
5 that to our coordinator.

6 The coordinator said that it is with these weapons that they were committing  
7 exactions on the population and they were committing exactions on everybody. The  
8 coordinators would basically hand these weapons over to the gendarmerie. And  
9 subsequently I did take these weapons to the gendarmerie, and then I left to the  
10 Douala road to escort the vehicles, as I would do so usually within the framework of  
11 my training. And I was part of the people who disarmed some of the Anti-Balaka  
12 who held weapons. I remember this.

13 There were also cases when I directly surrendered the weapons to the gendarmerie.  
14 And there was a mission that was actually entrusted to me by another coordinator  
15 and I did that. And this is true and this can be cross-checked.

16 Thank you so much, your Honour. Time is of the essence, so I shall stop here.

17 Q. [10:43:07] So, Mr Namsio, when somebody would accuse the National  
18 Coordination in -- of -- in -- of distributing ammunition or weapons to other people to  
19 fight in 2014, what would you say to that allegation?

20 A. [10:43:36] I'm talking -- I speak for myself and I speak about my vision and my  
21 conception of things. When I said that we -- it is time that we stop these -- this  
22 division, theft and murder. I fought without weapons, but by the force and courage  
23 of God, I said no to people who were holding weapons, who were committing theft,  
24 and I almost died doing that. I said that when I was in jail, this was not out of pure  
25 chance. This was God's plan for me. God wanted me to be arrested so that I



1 do -- so that I wasn't killed. And this is why I was sent to prison by the hand of God.  
2 And once I was there, you see, 500 inmates found a kind of salvation. And I can  
3 confirm that with regards to the distribution of weapons and munition I wasn't aware.  
4 But when people were moving about with weapons, I did not agree. And sometimes  
5 the mayor would -- of the city of Bangui would tell me I -- you saw that I was  
6 working in close collaboration with many contingents like *burundais*, the Rwandese,  
7 and it's God who gave me this force  
8 And after that, the -- it was the ideology of our coordinator who did not want to use  
9 force, and I worked to bring peace and I was arrested. But this was not out of my  
10 own volition, but it was the plan of God. Thank you so much.

11 Q. [10:46:06] Simple question, Mr Namsio: Did you ever see Mr Ngaïssona, the  
12 national coordinator, giving ammunition or weapons to other people to fight in 2014,  
13 yes or no?

14 A. [10:46:25] I did not see that. I cannot talk just for the sake of talking. Perhaps  
15 it had occurred and I was unaware. Thank you.

16 Q. [10:46:39] Mr Namsio, were you involved in - directly in the middle of 2014 - in  
17 setting up with the Muslim community a movement towards a social cohesion, a  
18 project? You were involved in a project with an imam or somebody from the  
19 Muslim community to have a social cohesion project implemented in the society.  
20 Can you recall this project?

21 A. [10:47:24] Personally I worked with several Muslims who were in Bangui.  
22 There was Abdel Kader Khalil, who was a high official in the Seleka movement. I  
23 reached out to him, he came to me, and with him we met and we -- we met in the  
24 KM5 and we spoke about peace. There were also imam -- there were also imams,  
25 the religious Muslim heads, and I worked with them for a very long time. They

1 were Muslims in KM5. Mr Raptor (phon), who is working in the place of Imam  
2 Kobine, who's no longer there, who passed away. And I -- I told -- I said that this is  
3 no longer the time for -- and at a certain point of time there was a Muslim who had an  
4 accident at the Douala road behind, and in fact it was hundreds of kilometres from  
5 Bangui, and in my mission I had to go and protect their goods and I had to  
6 accompany him to Bangui.

7 So there were many initiatives like this and the coordinator had taken initiatives so  
8 that we could work hand in hand to bring back peace. And he also met some  
9 Muslims, if I'm not mistaken, with a view to speaking -- to talking about peace. And  
10 he did initiate something, but I really cannot tell you the date because it escapes my  
11 memory. Thank you so much.

12 Q. [10:49:45] Thank you, Mr Namsio. I take it this -- this all happened before your  
13 arrest on 17 September 2014? It's an obvious question, but I would like to have on  
14 the record, did these initiatives by the National Coordination, and you to have this  
15 social cohesion with the Muslim community, did they -- all those initiatives take place  
16 before your arrest on 17 September 2014?

17 Yes, is that correct?

18 Mr Namsio; is that correct? It happened before 17 September, before your arrest?

19 Okay. I -- confirmation.

20 A. [10:50:36] Yes, indeed.

21 Q. [10:50:38] Thank you. Thank you, Mr Namsio.

22 Did those initiatives also relate to the possibility of the Muslims to pray and to  
23 prevent the Anti-Balaka that the Muslims were not able to pray?

24 A. [10:51:13] I'm sorry, but I do not understand your question. Could you please  
25 ask me the question again.

1 Q. [10:51:18] Did -- did you intervene on behalf of the national coordinator to make  
2 sure that Muslims could pray in Boy-Rabe in 2014, yes or no?

3 A. [10:51:40] I remember that there were -- there was a time when some  
4 Anti-Balaka -- some Anti-Balaka -- some Balaka, sorry, did not want Muslims to pray.  
5 And I had a mission. The coordinator had given me a mission and the Muslims  
6 came to me and they spoke to me about this and I said, "Please go in peace." I went  
7 along with them and I asked people to let them pray. I can even quote a name like  
8 Mr Ali. The mosque also was destroyed, but the Muslims came and we came as well  
9 in order to rebuild the roof of the mosque so that the Muslims could go and  
10 pay -- and pray.

11 At a certain point of time in the Boeing district in Bangui, there was a case where a  
12 Muslim could not actually bury the body and I -- and we went there to say that this  
13 cannot be. I -- well, during this time, I was actually accompanied by the cardinal, by  
14 Layama, and the ambassador of France was also part of the team. We went there,  
15 we arrived, and I spoke to all the Balaka who were there and I told them it's no longer  
16 time to do all this. It's really time, high time, that we let Muslims continue with their  
17 lives. We have to stop this war and bring peace back. And Muslims continue to  
18 now bury their bodies in the dedicated site.

19 And since time is of the essence, I really cannot take much of it, and this is what I  
20 have to say for the moment. I'm sure we will have the opportunity to speak further  
21 at a later point of time. Thank you.

22 Q. [10:53:56] And to be perfectly clear, these missions were also given to you by  
23 Mr Ngaïssona at that time, and you assisted him in pursuing those missions towards  
24 the Muslim community, yes?

25 A. [10:54:19] You've seen that there's a permanent mission order, and this is for an

1 undetermined period of time, so I'm working on the basis of this permanent mission  
2 order in -- to help our Muslim relatives and -- and even the Christians.

3 Q. Thank you.

4 A. [10:54:47] Because at certain time even a simple phone was snatched by the  
5 elements. I say that it's the value of a man that makes his wealth. And all  
6 regrettable incidents are banned. Thank you.

7 Q. [10:55:16] (Overlapping speakers) Thank you, sir. Sorry to -- because I have  
8 five minutes before the coffee break, I want to finish this topic before the coffee break.  
9 Just, Mr President, for the record, at page 33, line 6 of the French transcript, we  
10 missed a word, the answer of the witness, again he said "*Bien sûr que oui*" at the  
11 beginning of the answer. It was not captured by the transcript. *Merci*.

12 Mr Namsio, now I come back to my promise. Lawyers always should keep their  
13 promises I'm told by my mentor. In any event - in theory - your arrest, I would like  
14 to show you before the break one document. It's tab 33 of the Defence binder, which  
15 is CAR-OTP-2032-1015. It's a procès-verbal of your arrest on 17 September 2014 with  
16 Mr Feissona, Mr Bambet, *et* Mr Gustave Yadjoungou. I'm sorry for the spelling -- my  
17 pronunciation. It's a very detailed procès-verbal. We will see it in a minute on the  
18 screen. Of course, I'm not going to dwell in to the details of the procès-verbal and  
19 your arrest, and the trial and your release, but I ask you kindly -- it's still not  
20 there -- yes, so this is the cover of the procès-verbal. You see your name under 02.  
21 It's your interview. And the interview itself is to be found on page -- at 1019,  
22 18 September 2014 you were being interviewed by the police.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:57:24] May I make a suggestion, Mr Knoops.  
24 Perhaps it's what you wanted to do, that the witness has the chance to -- to read  
25 that -- to reread that, so to speak, because it's testimonial in nature, so to -- yeah, and

1 that he can do that during the break and that the Registry please provides the witness  
2 with the document. What do you think? It might facilitate perhaps.

3 MR KNOOPS: [10:57:49] Yeah.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: I don't want to interfere.

5 MR KNOOPS: [10:57:49] No, it's fine. It's just these two pages, Mr President  
6 (Overlapping speakers).

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [10:57:52] (Overlapping speakers) Yeah, it's fine --

8 MR KNOOPS: (Overlapping speakers)

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: (Overlapping speakers) And I think we can  
10 give -- we can give -- Mr Namsio, you will be provided with the document, and you  
11 can read, and please read especially what your audition at the time was. Thank you  
12 very much.

13 So we have now the coffee break until 11.30.

14 THE COURT USHER: [10:58:13] All rise.

15 (Recess taken at 10.58 a.m.)

16 (Upon resuming in open session at 11.33 a.m.)

17 THE COURT USHER: [11:33:29] All rise.

18 Please be seated.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:33:56] So, Mr Knoops, you have still the floor.

20 MR KNOOPS: [11:34:00] Thank you.

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:34:01] And I think you can now go directly to  
22 what you want to know from the witness with regard to this document.

23 MR KNOOPS: [11:34:08] Yes.

24 Q. [11:34:10] Mr Namsio, welcome back, sir. You have seen the document during  
25 the break, the procès-verbal of your arrest on 17 September 2014.

1 My first question is: The Sangaris arrested you during the fact that you were having  
2 this mission to Bambari, and I've noticed in the procès-verbal on page 1016 that they  
3 accused you of illegal possession of arms: (Interpretation) for holding illegal weapons.  
4 (Speaks English) Now, based on your explanation today, and also in light of the  
5 explanation you gave in this procès-verbal, is it your view that this arrest was totally  
6 unjustified?

7 A. [11:35:33] As regards my arrest, I was in the process of travelling within the  
8 framework of peace and working together. And therefore I had a vehicle and I did  
9 this for the civilians. I followed this path from Sibut, I went from Bangui on the  
10 route to Douala.

11 What did I want to say? When I did this, I did have some weapon on me. I didn't  
12 work with a weapon, I worked through the powers that God gave me and through  
13 the courage that God gave me.

14 When I was in this vehicle, we left differently, that's to say, our chef d'état-major was  
15 accompanied by his aide-de-camp who did have a weapon. There was Gustave  
16 Yadjoungou, who also was armed. He had a weapon. We left. I did not bear any  
17 arms. And when we arrived so that I could leave again on the route from Douala the  
18 same evening, it is during that time that we were stopped. We were stopped by the  
19 Sangaris and, indeed, there were weapons which they did find. There were  
20 weapons that they found. But before that, before they stopped us, we returned to  
21 Bangui. And as the chef d'état-major left before me, and also Gustave Yadjoungou  
22 who was the head of the military police, they left before me and I found them at  
23 Damara. Their vehicle was empty. And they said this was during the time they  
24 went to Bangui. And since I was in my vehicle, they -- I said they could come with  
25 me.

1 And we went towards Damara and then you will send them some -- help them  
2 to -- so that they could go back home and then they would sort out the problems the  
3 next day. We went past Damara and during that time they said that by returning,  
4 they did find some Balaka on the route who were -- disarmed them and they talked  
5 about that, it's because they had a puncture. And they -- and I told them in this case  
6 you must take those weapons and the next day put them in the hands of the  
7 gendarmerie, as I normally do. That's what I told them.

8 When I went to -- arrived in PK12, I left. There was a roadblock. And when we left  
9 for the mission, the Sangaris team were aware of that, of what was happening. And  
10 our mission order was signed by the gendarmerie of PK12.

11 When they came, I was stopped, I got out of my car. I did this. And the Sangaris  
12 asked me, "Where are you coming from, sir?" I said my name is Namsio, the  
13 spokesperson of the Anti-Balaka movement. I was on a mission to accompany the  
14 Muslims and I have come here and this has enabled me to follow the route to Douala  
15 to bring back the vehicle, as I have the habit of doing.

16 They asked me questions. I said my chef d'état is right here. And they said to me  
17 they have disarmed some Balaka along the route and I will give these arms to  
18 the gendarmerie the next day as I normally do.

19 And then everything went downhill. They -- they took the chef de -- and with him  
20 there was a PA which I didn't see. I didn't see the PA. And it was during that time  
21 that the Sangaris, they had an argument amongst themselves, I was attacked and they  
22 started to beat me suddenly. They started to beat me, to attack me. And they put  
23 me against the wall and they beat me even on the head. And I was exhausted, I  
24 wanted to rest a bit, but they kicked me here and there, and I'm talking about my  
25 head. They started to beat me. And these -- this continued until 22 hours. I was

1 stopped. They tortured me. They beat me. And at 4 o'clock in the morning they  
2 put -- blindfolded me and took me to the gendarmerie. But since the law is the law,  
3 if I had done something, they would have to carry out their work. In the law  
4 injustice also exists, and that is what happened as regards the gendarmerie in PK12.  
5 And afterwards, I was taken to the prosecution and I was transferred to the detention  
6 house in Ngaragba, and there I was taken directly to the red door. And I couldn't  
7 even relieve -- before I even relieved myself, they said I couldn't go to the toilet to  
8 relieve myself for three or four days. I really wanted to have a cell so I could rest a  
9 bit, a bit more comfortably. That is what happened.

10 So this is what happened. Thank you.

11 MR KNOOPS: (Overlapping speakers)

12 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:43:12](Overlapping speakers) Mr Knoops, may I?  
13 I would like to ...

14 Thank you, Mr Witness. It's very important, and we understand that and we listen  
15 to you, very important that you can tell the story what -- what happened to you.

16 I think we should take this time.

17 Mr Knoops, please continue.

18 MR KNOOPS: [11:43:26] Yes.

19 Q. [11:43:29] Mr Namsio, I'm very sorry what happened to you.

20 The reason I'm asking you this question is, in your interview at the police station, you  
21 explained to the prosecutor and previously apparently also to the Sangaris forces, that  
22 the weapons they found within your team were retrieved from false Anti-Balaka.

23 And is it my understanding that the Sangaris, despite this explanation by you, did  
24 arrest you? So they didn't believe your narrative; is that -- is that correct? Despite  
25 the documents you had on you, despite your explanation, you were arrested by the



1 Sangaris?

2 And my question is why, why you think that, despite this explanation, all the  
3 documents you had on you, why were you still arrested and beaten up and tortured  
4 by the Sangaris?

5 A. [11:44:48] Okay. Thank you once again. When we were stopped and when I  
6 got down from the car to go to them, I didn't show them the mission order which  
7 I had. It generated afterwards. They surrounded the car to look about the arms  
8 and Gustave Yadjoungou and our chef d'état didn't want to be disarmed. That is  
9 what I witnessed. They didn't want to be disarmed. And it is during that time  
10 everything degenerated.

11 The mission order which I had, I hadn't shown it to them yet. Thank you.

12 Q. [11:45:41] Mr Namsio, in your statement given on 18 September on page 1019,  
13 you read it during the break, you say that: (Interpretation) "At the level of Sibut, the  
14 convoy was confined by my needs to lieutenant of the company of the gendarmerie."  
15 (Speaks English) So do we understand -- do I understand your statement at that time  
16 correctly, that within the team at that time there was somebody of the gendarmerie  
17 who was already there with you? And was this the person who was armed?

18 A. [11:46:42] I didn't quite understand your question. Could you repeat it, please.

19 Q. [11:46:45] You speak about lieutenant commandant of the company of the  
20 gendarmerie in your statement given on 18 September.

21 You can see it on the screen. You see in the third paragraph: (Interpretation) "The  
22 level of Sibut, the convoy was entrusted by -- to lieutenant commandant the company  
23 of the gendarmerie for the security for those goods and there was the Muslims that  
24 were five of them."

25 (Speaks English) My question to you is: Was the -- that individual of the

1 gendarmerie present when the Sangaris arrested you?

2 A. [11:47:51] No. I want to go -- I want to go a bit backwards. I talked about a  
3 lieutenant who was the commander of the gendarmerie of Sibut, who I entrusted the  
4 three vehicles which were escorted, they were entrusted in Sibut. I did not talk of  
5 the gendarmerie of PK12. I talked about the gendarmerie of Sibut who was a  
6 lieutenant, the commander of the company, he was Mr Wandé, the son of  
7 General Wandé, that's what I said.

8 Q. [11:48:35] Thank you. Thank you.

9 What also struck me, Mr Namsio, in -- in your statement given on 18 September 2014  
10 on page 1020, that's the next page of your interview, your last answer to the question:  
11 "Do you have anything to add to this statement?" You say: (Interpretation) "I also  
12 want to point out that the Sangaris elements who beat me are ..."  
13 (Speaks English) Have to scroll down a little bit, sorry.

14 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:49:24] We didn't get an interpretation for the last  
15 word.

16 THE INTERPRETER: [11:49:31] "Are drunk."

17 MR KNOOPS: [11:49:43] Were drunk.

18 Q. [11:49:44] So you were saying that you were arrested by Sangaris forces for  
19 illegal possession of arms, which was not true, by drunk Sangaris?

20 A. [11:50:05] I did not say that we didn't have any weapons amongst us. I didn't  
21 say that. I said that during our route, even when we left there were the chef d'état  
22 who had his weapon. But during my return, as they were ahead of me, they  
23 disarmed some Anti-Balaka along the roadside and they retrieved a gun. That's  
24 what I said. But when we were stopped, the Sangaris beat me. They approached to  
25 us, they smelt of beer, of alcohol. They approached me. They approached -- they

1 came towards me. And I'm explaining what I personally experienced, what I saw  
2 personally. Outside that, I can't say more.

3 Thank you, Mr President.

4 Q. [11:51:12] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

5 I want to go now to the arrest of an individual with the name Larmassoum,  
6 Mr Larmassoum. What can you tell us about Mr Larmassoum? First of all, was he  
7 a member of the Anti-Balaka? Was he an element of the Anti-Balaka?

8 A. [11:51:46] Once again, thank you very much, Mr President. I remember this  
9 gentleman, Mr Larmassoum, who was a FACA element, a captain, something like  
10 that. I met him in the detention house where I was taken afterwards. He was  
11 already there because he tried to protect me because -- and it's thanks to him that I'm  
12 here today.

13 At a certain point in time, with information that I have, you will see even in the  
14 coordination I didn't have the information that Mr Larmassoum did. But the  
15 population who were behind the base, I'm going to talk about the ITM, something like  
16 that, that environment had people who were supposedly Anti-Balaka. And the  
17 population felt bad. The robberies, et cetera, occurred. And therefore people, the  
18 elements and the military police went there to check what these people are doing on  
19 the other side. I wasn't there. I wasn't part of the team. They stopped and  
20 arrested Larmassou (phon) and took him.

21 I'm saying this in order to explain. At a certain moment also in my case, I talked  
22 about the convoy of something that had happened and I wasn't aware of them the  
23 same time. And it is only afterwards when I came back in Bangui that I became  
24 more aware of what was going on.

25 The coordinator, if I'm not mistaken -- or perhaps I mistake the person, but someone

1 of the coordination said "Ah, the people who come here are the Anti-Balaka, have  
2 been stopped, and one of them was Larmassoum." I never asked the question where  
3 this gentleman was. They told me it's -- this is towards Pougoulou. I'm talking  
4 about the house of our coordinator. Over there, you found 12 Puissances with his  
5 elements. I had left to see this with my own eyes. When I arrived they made me go  
6 out and they showed me this gentleman. He was tired, he was very tired.  
7 And the journalists came afterwards. The journalists. So they could also confirm  
8 whether -- whether he was Balaka or not Balaka. And afterwards the journalists  
9 asked questions, made an interview, and it is during that time that he was taken and  
10 transferred to the detention house, because he said to the 12 Puissances team that they  
11 mustn't harm anybody. Justice is there to do its proper work. You have to take him  
12 to justice so they can do their proper work.  
13 That is how I remember this gentleman. That's how I remember Mr Larmassou.  
14 Thank you, Mr President.

15 Q. [11:55:56] Yes. Mr Namsio, do you know -- Mr Namsio, do you know by  
16 whom Mr Larmassoum was arrested and for what reason he was arrested?

17 A. [11:56:06] As I just told you, the person who arrested him, I don't know him.  
18 I don't remember. I met Larmassou through our coordinator.

19 Q. [11:56:32] Mr Namsio, are you familiar with the fact that the national  
20 coordination was instrumental in the arrest of Mr Sayo?

21 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:56:52] Mr Knoops --

22 MR KNOOPS: Oh, sorry.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:56:50] Mr Vanderpuye.

24 No, no, it's always good that the question is fully on the table, then Mr Vanderpuye  
25 can -- or perhaps it is not an objection.

1 MR VANDERPUYE: [11:57:02] No, it's not. It's a transcription -- either a  
2 transcription or interpretation issue. But what I heard the witness --

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: Yeah, yeah, please proceed.

4 MR VANDERPUYE: [11:57:03] -- what I heard the witness say definitively Was that  
5 he met Mr Larmassou at the -- at Mr Ngaïssona's place.

6 What I see in the transcript is that he met Mr Larmassou "through our coordinator".

7 I don't think he said that at all. And that's at page 43, lines 7 through 9. That's  
8 where the answer is.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [11:57:36] I think you are right. But of course  
10 it's -- yeah, but thank you for making us aware of it. It's indeed not the same.  
11 Mr Knoops, so it was not an objection.

12 MR KNOOPS: [11:57:50] Thanks.

13 Q. [11:57:51] Mr Namsio, let me first ask you the question: Do you recall that in  
14 2014, the first few months of 2014, there were elements under the supervision of a  
15 gentleman with the name Sayo, and these individuals were allegedly committing  
16 crimes, putting this in the name of the Anti-Balaka?

17 A. [11:58:27] Yes, we were aware, because we said there would be elements of Sayo  
18 who were also towards the 8th arrondissement. I was aware of that. But to go  
19 beyond that, I don't really have much to say about that.

20 If there are any other questions, I can perhaps help answer those.

21 Q. [11:59:05] Can you recall, Mr Namsio, if the national coordinator Mr Ngaïssona  
22 tried to do something against those elements of Mr Sayo who were allegedly  
23 committing crimes in the name of the Anti-Balaka while they were not Anti-Balaka?

24 A. [11:59:40] Just now I spoke of this gentleman Mr Larmassou. He was -- he  
25 knew about them. He -- he had other information, so they were people who were

1 like that. And our group reached Larmassou.

2 But if you have any other documents about that, you can tell me and - how should I  
3 put it? - perhaps it would refresh my memory. If you have some documents about  
4 this, you could show them to me because it would jog my memory and then I could  
5 help in looking for truth.

6 Q. [12:00:34] We don't have a document on this. But my question is simply,  
7 Mr Namsio, can you recall that some of those individuals of the group of Sayo were  
8 also arrested due to the intervention of the national coordinator?

9 A. [12:01:03] Yes, there were acts like that when we set up the military police team.  
10 And I would like to reaffirm you that sometimes it's me who would track these  
11 people and sometimes it's the other team that would. So again, if there are any  
12 documents, I can really refresh my memory in order to give you more information.  
13 That was my statement. Thank you.

14 Q. [12:01:38] Now speaking about military police, can you recall whose idea it was  
15 to set up this military police unit, who exactly came up with this idea?

16 A. [12:01:59] As I said yesterday, and I'm going to reiterate this, this is a  
17 coordination and everyone saw what was -- the bad things that were happening.  
18 There was also a press committee -- sorry, there was a press release that was done by  
19 Mr Ngaya, so given these unfortunate incidents and mistakes, we really must act in  
20 order to prevent the image of our movement from being tarnished. I spoke about  
21 that and others did as well. And since we were a unit and a movement and this is  
22 how we took the decision and people basically saw that there were flaws and you  
23 really need this military police.

24 Q. [12:02:57] Mr Namsio, yesterday and the day before we asked you about you  
25 mentioned this Mr Junior you met after 5 December who had an amputated leg.

1 You remember this guy?

2 A. [12:03:23] I -- Mr Junior is someone that -- well, I don't remember the name you  
3 gave me, but I said that I know Mr Junior.

4 Q. [12:03:35] Yes, yes. Now please bear with me, just -- just a simple question.  
5 Was the person who you had in mind with Junior, was he in any way involved in the  
6 creation of the military police?

7 A. [12:03:56] I don't remember the person. How do you -- how can I speak about  
8 him? I don't have any recollection of him. I don't remember him.

9 And with regards to the military police, there was a list that was drawn up. And,  
10 personally, the -- in the mission that was entrusted to me there was a mission order  
11 with the names of some people who were part of my team so that we could help the  
12 population by restoring peace.

13 So with regards to Mr Junior, I do not remember him so I'm not going to dwell on that  
14 fact.

15 Q. [12:04:49] There was nobody in your team with an amputated leg, yes or no?

16 A. [12:05:04] Even -- but Junior, I -- his leg was amputated. I never saw him like  
17 that. I said that I heard that his leg was amputated. And if you actually can show  
18 me his photo, I will remember this Junior that you're talking about since day before  
19 yesterday. Thank you so much, your Honour.

20 Q. [12:05:46] Mr Namsio, thank you so much for your answer. Just one brief  
21 question on the subject of the elements of Mr Sayo. Can you recall that the -- these  
22 elements you mentioned of Sayo who were arrested, can you remember that they  
23 were first brought to the house of Mr Ngaïssona and there Mr Ngaïssona did contact  
24 the authorities, the gendarmerie, to pick them up?

25 A. [12:06:40] They were elements that were tracked down. I just said that. They

1 were elements that were tracked down and they were speaking on behalf of Mr Sayo  
2 because he was their chief. But since I wasn't part of the group at that point of time  
3 and I -- our coordination cooperated and worked in close collaboration with the  
4 police and the gendarmerie. And this was for each case. We took them to the  
5 gendarmerie so that justice be done. And I said that this is why I confirmed the  
6 arrest of Larmassou, because I went to see that with my own eyes, and this is how  
7 things panned out.

8 Q. [12:07:43] Can you remember, Mr Namsio, that this was broadcasted on the  
9 Radio Ndeke Luka by a journalist the name Ines (phon). You contact yourself the  
10 journalist in this regard, can you remember this?

11 A. [12:08:18] I said that all the people we tracked down, sometimes personally  
12 I would call the radio, the press, so that they could come and confirm this through  
13 interviews. And this is what was done very often. So if --

14 THE INTERPRETER: [12:08:38] Overlapping speakers.

15 THE WITNESS: [12:08:44](Interpretation) So if -- thank you so much.

16 THE INTERPRETER: [12:08:46] I'm sorry, I missed the last bit because there was an  
17 overlapping speakers.

18 MR KNOOPS: [12:08:52]

19 Q. [12:08:52] And this -- this also happened, this interview on the radio with -- after  
20 the arrest of the people of Sayo, correct? You -- you made it public through the  
21 radio?

22 A. [12:09:08] No idea. Because we have actually tracked down so many people  
23 who were committing exactions, so I really do not remember the date and  
24 (Overlapping speakers).

25 Q. [12:09:29] Mr Namsio, Mr Namsio, the reason that these type of acts on behalf of



1 the coordination and the military police were broadcasted with your assistance, is it  
2 correct to say that this was actually to make the people aware that nobody was above  
3 the law, and yet you were assisting with the National Coordination to restore peace  
4 and order? Was that the reason why you actively approached the radio to have this  
5 broadcasted, these actions of the National Coordination?

6 A. [12:10:30] Once again, thank you so much, your Honour. I'm going to say this:  
7 We are the fruit of Seleka and we are the deliverers from this murderous lot. How  
8 come that you came to free someone who is going to hurt you later on? This is why  
9 the coordination said this is not normal, you really need to act to help the government.  
10 You need to act to basically bring peace back in our world. And this is why the  
11 military police was set up and I had this permanent mission order to act on behalf of  
12 the movement to avoid these mistakes, errors and unfortunate incidents.  
13 Myself, as the spokesperson, when there was an incident like that, I would directly  
14 call the press and they would observe the facts. And the people, the culprits would  
15 be taken to the gendarmerie or the police. When the population was really ill at ease,  
16 they would call the Radio Ndeke Luka, and it's at the level of the radio that the  
17 population was given my phone number, so that I would be called to the field and  
18 talk to people. We haven't actually come to hurt anyone. We just have come to put  
19 pressure on the President Djotodia to quit his office. And if he does not want to  
20 relinquish his post, he should stop hurting everyone because the country belongs to  
21 us. And this was the entire idea in setting up this unit against people who were  
22 committing exactions. Thank you so much.

23 Q. [12:13:08] Yes. Thank you so much, Mr Namsio.  
24 My question is simply: Is it correct that the reason why the National Coordination,  
25 with your assistance, sometimes reached out to the press, the radio, to make public

1 that they did apprehend certain false Anti-Balaka was to raise awareness under the  
2 population that one should stop with those actions?

3 Can you answer this question with yes or no?

4 A. [12:13:58] Yes.

5 Q. [12:13:58] Thank you. Now going back to the military police, I have one  
6 question on this specific topic.

7 In your statement, your -- your statement given to the investigators of the Office of  
8 the Prosecution, you did say that Mr Andjilo was not part of the military police. Is  
9 that correct?

10 A. [12:14:33] In the beginning this is what was organised. But in -- so that he  
11 could do it. But in reality, he was not part of the military police. I can actually shed  
12 some more light on this and help the Court better understand, if you wish.  
13 Everything depends on you.

14 Q. [12:14:59] Yes, but before you give an explanation, maybe I will ask you first to  
15 give a comment on a document.

16 It's tab 19 of our Defence binder and it starts with CAR-OTP-2025-0356, and we go to  
17 page 0359 and 0360.

18 It's a - you see it here, Mr Namsio - a mission order to effectuate operation of the  
19 military police. And you see under number 1 the name of Mr Andjilo, but we also  
20 see that this mission order is not signed on page 0360. It's the next page. It's not  
21 signed.

22 My question to you, Mr Namsio, would you agree with me that this mission order  
23 was never put in place, never signed by the National Coordination, to have Andjilo  
24 given an official position in the military police?

25 A. [12:17:05] I told you shortly before that this mission order was not signed.

1 That's the first thing.

2 Now the second thing, the -- this page is not properly formatted. I think this could  
3 be a draft, if I'm not mistaken. You've seen that the name of our coordinator, Patrice  
4 Ngaiissona, is not below the name of the general coordinator, and this is why I said  
5 that the mission order was not signed. And this -- this coordination had started this  
6 but this was not implemented.

7 Q. [12:18:06] Mr Namsio, can you recall that the reason why the National  
8 Coordination did not involve Mr Andjilo in any official role within the coordination,  
9 either military police or otherwise, was because he was an uncontrollable and violent  
10 element which didn't belong in the coordination?

11 A. [12:18:38] I'm going to take the opportunity, your Honour, to address this  
12 concern and explain in detail what I wanted to say shortly before.

13 We are an entire organisation. There were theft here and there. And I'm going to  
14 tell you now, at a certain point of time when we set up this military police unit, there  
15 was a mother who called to complain. She called to complain and she was in tears.  
16 And when we wanted to know the reason why this mother, this lady is crying, it was  
17 because Andjilo's team basically plundered, in fact -- in fact, sorry, the Andjilo's team  
18 went to help. And what I said is basically true and can be cross-checked.

19 And the military police went to recover the goods that were stolen. They did  
20 recover the goods and Patrick -- and brought it back to a commander's place to show  
21 him. If he did something, it was in the interest of the population and not in the  
22 personal interest of someone.

23 We did our best. The Balaka came, and we actually did a very good job. But then  
24 everything went pear shaped. Even the population was complaining because of that.  
25 And we were -- this is why we would actually put some people in certain units

1 in -- or in a certain organisation and we wondered what would happen, perhaps he  
2 would do the same thing that he did above.

3 And this is my -- this is my experience and this is my whole understanding of the  
4 situation, your Honour.

5 Q. [12:21:27] Mr Namsio, so according to your knowledge, Mr Andjilo never  
6 fulfilled a role in the military police, correct?

7 A. [12:21:48] Let me come back. Your Honour, you have all the documents in  
8 front of you, if I'm not mistaken. There is a whole team that was set up. It was the  
9 military police team. There was a mission order that was drafted and given to  
10 Emotion, and you have all these documents, and you also have documents on  
11 Mr Andjilo. I'm only a human being and I could make mistakes, because it's seven  
12 years now, I'm not God to basically remember everything. If you have any facts,  
13 please pull them out and that will jog my memory and help you and shed more light  
14 on the case.

15 I'm here to help you. I'm cooperative, I shall remain cooperative, I shall cooperate  
16 with the Court for the sake of the Central African people, to change their destiny so  
17 that justice is done. Thank you so much.

18 Q. [12:23:07] Still on the subject --

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:23:10] Yeah, yeah, I think you can move on,  
20 I would say -- I would suggest.

21 MR KNOOPS: [12:23:15] Of course. Yes.

22 Q. [12:23:17] Mr Namsio, the National Coordination meetings at that time, apart  
23 from the mission orders, the project on social cohesion, can you remember that the  
24 coordination received requests from the population to receive food or money to buy  
25 food? And if so, how did the coordination deal with those requests from the

1 population? If any. Can you tell us a little bit more about how it worked in those  
2 meetings.

3 A. [12:24:12] Your Honour, at a certain point in time, as you will surely agree with  
4 me, the population was displaced. There were others who did not know where to go  
5 and there were people who were in a displaced site. And there were initiatives like  
6 that, if I am not mistaken. But was it done, I don't know. Well, the population was  
7 in distress because everything was plundered. No one had the means of subsistence.  
8 And there were things that happened and I don't remember everything. I really  
9 can't bet on that and I don't remember.

10 Thank you, your Honour.

11 Q. [12:25:11] Mr Namsio, can you remember at all that the National Coordination  
12 in the first months of 2014 sometimes received requests for social help from the  
13 population? And if so, what was the response of the coordination?

14 A. [12:25:45] As I do not have any written facts, I really cannot say anything on  
15 that.

16 Q. [12:25:56] There's a Prosecution witness who came before this Court and told us  
17 that the National Coordination also had a treasury which consists of several people  
18 within the coordination, and they could decide how to distribute any finances to the  
19 population.

20 That's, for the Prosecution, tab 107 of our Defence binder. P-992, transcript T-93,  
21 page 36, line 9 till page 37, line 13.

22 So actually that -- that person who was in the coordination as well, told us that the  
23 coordination had to deal sometimes with requests of the population for food and  
24 health issues. So my question to you is: Can you recall that the coordination also  
25 assisted the population with food and health issues?

1 A. [12:27:41] Your Honour, thank you again. I do not remember this any longer.  
2 Secondly, the person who told you this, if he could actually prove it, that would be  
3 good. I cannot actually put myself in his place.  
4 I have a little request. I really would request you a lot, from the bottom of my heart,  
5 to pray for me. Currently I'm basically struggling to help you. I have experienced  
6 trauma in this world. When I was arrested, my wife had a miscarriage and we  
7 basically lost our twins. And I actually had to go through all that. If I'm here, I am  
8 here to help you, not to hurt anyone. I've taken an oath to help you so that justice be  
9 done.  
10 You also know that when something happens, each person would like to profit from  
11 the situation. I'm not used to doing things like that. So again, I request you to pray  
12 for me for the time that I have so that I have the force, the strength, the inner strength  
13 to help you. I'm a human being, I can commit an error, but I am not someone who  
14 has transgressed the law and I am not above the law. And this is my humble  
15 request.  
16 Once again, your Honour, thank you so much.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:29:49] Shortly, Mr Knoops.  
18 Mr Witness, we -- we have said that in the past, and I reiterate that we appreciate it a  
19 lot that you make yourself available as a witness in this case, and we appreciate your  
20 forthcoming answers. So this is perfectly clear.  
21 We also have taken note what has happened to you, that is -- and we -- we feel with  
22 you, as far as we can do as outsiders. So please be assured that we perfectly  
23 understand what you went through and your situation. I just wanted to say that  
24 before we continue.  
25 Mr Knoops, in light of the answers, I don't know how much you have left.

1 MR KNOOPS: [12:30:35] I can -- I will definitely finish before 1, Mr President. Also  
2 in light of the -- the health condition of Mr Namsio.

3 I will of course, Mr Namsio, have taken note of your personal situation and I'm sorry  
4 to hear what happened with you and your family.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:30:55] Thank you, Mr Knoops, also for the  
6 understanding.

7 And also to the -- shortly to the interpreters, sometimes -- because sometimes we  
8 interrupt here the witness because we have this limited time and then there are  
9 overlapping speakers, we are aware of that, but somehow we must -- we must try to  
10 really concentrate the proceedings.

11 Mr Knoops, it's your turn still.

12 MR KNOOPS: [12:31:20]

13 Q. [12:31:22] Mr Namsio, again on the National Coordination and your role in  
14 installing peace within the population, as you very aptly described before this Court  
15 on 21 February, you worked hard to install peace, these were your words in the  
16 transcript, page 96.

17 Can you recall, Mr Namsio, that the national coordinator with your assistance, or  
18 anyone else in the coordination, was actually the first person upon his return to  
19 propose that also the elements of the Anti-Balaka should be billeted, should be  
20 subjected, to use the French word, *cantonnement*?

21 THE INTERPRETER: [12:32:20] *Cantonnement*, billeted.

22 THE WITNESS: [12:32:28](Interpretation) Once again, thank you, Mr President.

23 Our coordinator said we did not come here to do anything else but this. We came to  
24 put pressure on Djotodia so that he leaves power. And at that moment there was the  
25 foreign press that had arrived. Even I spoke about this, if I remember correctly.

1 And the initiative our coordinator, in the compound of the warehouse of  
2 Mr Ngaïssona, without peace we can't do anything to develop our country. It  
3 suffices to billet our men so that once they are billeted, they can return back to the  
4 hinterland, those who come from there. Because when they left the hinterland, they  
5 had left all their livestock, their sheep, their cattle. But since they were deprived of  
6 everything, it suffices to billet them and we will now move on to voluntary  
7 disarmament so that they can find their path and find work so that we can have peace  
8 and develop our country. That is -- was said by the coordinator.  
9 I also talked about this. I didn't do that on the radio, but this initiative was started  
10 by the coordinator, he spoke about this, if I'm not mistaken. I'm not speaking on his  
11 behalf, but I'm saying what I saw. This is what I'm telling you. I even said that  
12 myself to the press, to foreign press who were there. I can't remember the date  
13 where I spread that message.

14 Thank you.

15 MR KNOOPS:

16 Q. [12:34:48] Mr Namsio, can you recall that Mr Ngaïssona, national coordinator,  
17 suggested this with the coordination and you in around February 2014, so shortly  
18 after his arrival from abroad?

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:35:38] Perhaps you repeat the question,  
20 Mr Knoops, please.

21 MR KNOOPS: [12:35:41]

22 Q. [12:35:42] Mr Namsio, this -- this idea, initiative of the National Coordination,  
23 was this being launched and discussed in February 2014, so shortly after the arrival of  
24 Mr Ngaïssona to Bangui?

25 A. [12:36:11] Before that, before my arrest, Mr Ngaïssona, who's our coordinator,



1 spoke of billeting of the Anti-Balaka elements. He spoke about that in meetings.  
2 The Anti-Balaka must be billeted so they can be supervised, and there must be some  
3 sort of initiative so that they have something, because they've lost everything. They  
4 have lost everything, their houses have been burnt down. We have to give them  
5 something. If the government has the possibility of doing that and then they can go  
6 back to the hinterland so that they can continue the development of our country. I  
7 remember that. Our coordinator spoke in this vein.

8 Q. [12:37:09] Mr Namsio, can you recall whether those proposals or initiatives were  
9 also transmitted by the National Coordination to the transnational government and  
10 the international community?

11 A. [12:37:31] As regards the transmission of this initiative, I -- sorry, since there  
12 were many initiatives, there were other representatives who were within the  
13 government. Perhaps they also transmitted the message. It's not up to me. The  
14 coordinator Ngaiissona is there and they could have initiated that. To do  
15 something - how should I put it? - to pass that on to the government. And some  
16 individuals who were in the government. But at my level, I don't really have much  
17 of an idea about that. Thank you.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:38:26] I know it's -- it's late to say that, but I  
19 recognise that I have forgotten to welcome Mr Madoukou, the counsel for the witness.  
20 So I apologise for that. Mr Madoukou is of course present and he was there from the  
21 beginning. So my fault. I apologise.

22 Mr Knoops, please continue.

23 MR KNOOPS: [12:38:52]

24 Q. [12:38:53] Mr Namsio, there is evidence introduced before this Court that the  
25 transnational government did in the beginning of 2014, so speaking in the time frame

1 until your arrest, did not disarm the Anti-Balaka. There was no project in place to  
2 disarm the Anti-Balaka. Contrary to the Seleka.

3 Now, would you agree with this observation, and if so, can you give us an  
4 explanation why this difference was made?

5 A. [12:39:46] Thank you, Mr President, for your concern.

6 If I'm not mistaken, our coordinator had this initiative, had this idea. He even asked  
7 on the radio whether we should billet our men to avoid excesses. Afterwards, we  
8 saw that the Seleka were billeted. The others who were billeted, and there were  
9 others in the -- in Bea and there were others who were billeted elsewhere. There was  
10 the Rwandan contingent. In that bases, I spoke to the Seleka elements, including  
11 their head. Unfortunately for us, our men were not billeted. We didn't have that.  
12 Even personally I spoke about this. But our men were not billeted. Not even once.  
13 And as regards disarming, it was through the initiative that was introduced by the  
14 military police, rather, and that's why, as I said before, we tried to do something to  
15 disarm some Anti-Balaka and we took -- we handed over the arms, as I said.  
16 Before my arrest, there were also contingents from Congo-Brazzaville if I'm not  
17 mistaken. I helped them. We entered. There was a French troop who was there,  
18 we entered in the neighbourhood to try and collect the arms, but not the Anti-Balaka  
19 elements. So our elements were not billeted. Thank you, Mr President.

20 Q. [12:42:00] Mr Namsio, what was, if any, the response of the National  
21 Coordination, including you, when you experienced that the Anti-Balaka elements  
22 were not billeted, contrary to the Seleka?

23 A. [12:42:35] Mr President, I haven't got anything to say about that.

24 Q. [12:42:42] Let me put it differently, Mr Namsio. Can you recall that when  
25 Mr Ngaïssona as national coordinator saw that there was a differentiation between

1 the billeting of Seleka and the treatment of the Anti-Balaka, did you recall that he  
2 asked for a meeting with the mediator of the CAR crisis, Mr Sassou Nguesso?

3 In other words, did Mr Ngaïssona undertook action to put this situation to the  
4 mediator?

5 A. [12:43:38] There was something that happened like that. Because the  
6 coordinator deplored the way in which we were treated. I was aware of that. We  
7 were treated not like sons of the country. The Seleka were billeted. They were  
8 given food in their respective bases. However, us in our camps, no one was billeted.  
9 No one received anything to survive. So that was said.

10 As regards Sassou Nguesso, even when we were in Brazzaville, I was part of the team,  
11 this was raised. And also I can say something, he did act as somebody who was  
12 responsible.

13 As regards the partition of the country, he fiercely opposed that, if I remember  
14 correctly. I'm not talking for the president, but we have to recognise that he did that.  
15 I must recognise that.

16 As regards the partition of the country, he said no, our country is one single  
17 indivisible country. You cannot talk about the partition of our country. The  
18 Muslims and the Christians are indivisible from God themselves, from father and son,  
19 if I'm not mistaken. I did follow that.

20 So somewhere he did fight for the billeting of our men. And also to help them live  
21 so that they wouldn't suffer from hunger. You had to give these men something so  
22 that they could survive. They did talk about that, if I'm not mistaken.

23 Q. [12:45:48] Was this also the view of Mr Ngaïssona in his role as national  
24 coordinator, what you just described and attributed to the mediator?

25 A. [12:46:06] Could you repeat the question, please.

1 Q. [12:46:10] I understood that your description you just gave you attributed to the  
2 mediator of the crisis, if I'm not mistaken. If so, was the -- was this also the view of  
3 Mr Ngaïssona, the same view as the mediator? Or were you talking about  
4 Mr Ngaïssona already?

5 A. [12:46:43] Well, yes, I was talking about Mr Ngaïssona. I was talking that he  
6 fought for billeting of his men and against the partition of the country. That is my  
7 understanding.

8 Q. [12:47:02] Okay. That's clear. I thought that the partition element you  
9 attributed to the mediator, but it's clear you say this was the view also of  
10 Mr Ngaïssona, that he was against partition of the country and it should be one  
11 country. Yes, thank you.

12 Mr Namsio, I have two final topics very brief for you.

13 First of all, yesterday the Prosecution - I have to go to transcript, page 5, lines 23 till  
14 25 - asked you about the -- what he called mass exodus of Muslims from your  
15 country.

16 It's being said: I don't want to go into detail of what -- of that because the time is  
17 limited, but yesterday I played you a recording of an interview given by Alfred  
18 Ngaya, political advisor of Mr Ngaïssona, I think it was 3 April 2014 where he said  
19 that it was important to stop the mass exodus of Muslims from the country.

20 Now my question to you, Mr Namsio, is would you agree with me that this mass  
21 exodus of Muslims from your country was not due to the actions of the Anti-Balaka,  
22 either real or false, but was part, as you can recall in those days, of a policy set up by  
23 the International Organisation for Migration, the OIM?

24 A. [12:49:35] I remember that. The mass exodus of Muslims, we spoke about that  
25 the other day. Because what the IOM did, in order to have these people leave

1 towards the north, we thought that perhaps they are looking to divide the country  
2 and we weren't agreeing to that. And then Mr Ngaya spoke about that. It was to  
3 avoid the partition. We were worried. We didn't want our country be divided, if  
4 I'm not mistaken.

5 Personally, it hurt me to the bottom of my heart because they were all leaving  
6 towards the north. Personally, I was worried. It made me feel unhappy because  
7 we were worried that the country would be divided. That was my thoughts and  
8 those of our coordinator Ngaïssona. They were -- he was fiercely opposed to the  
9 division of our country when we were in Brazzaville. I followed that through.  
10 He -- he had a speech about that. We were not in favour of the partition of the  
11 country. Our objective wasn't to come to power, but to make sure that Djotodia and  
12 his associates would leave, and we didn't want our country to be -- to be divided, we  
13 didn't want our people to be harmed.

14 Q. [12:51:24] Mr Namsio, Mr Namsio can you recall that this displacement of  
15 Muslims you were asked about yesterday was done by this organisation OIM,  
16 International Organisation for Migration, without consultation of the transitional  
17 government at that time?

18 A. [12:52:01] I haven't got an answer to that question, Mr President, because I was  
19 not part of the government. I was not part of anything. I was the spokesperson for  
20 the Anti-Balaka. I'm not in a position to answer that question.

21 Thank you once again, Mr President.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:52:22] (Overlapping speakers)

23 THE WITNESS: [12:52:26](Interpretation) What's happening within the government,  
24 I don't know.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:52:29] So only a person from within this

1 government could perhaps answer this question.

2 MR KNOOPS: [12:52:37] (Overlapping speakers)

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:52:41] Well, well let's see if the chance will arise  
4 at this point in time (Overlapping speakers).

5 MR KNOOPS: [12:52:45] (Overlapping speakers) Yeah. Well, it is already evidence  
6 before the Court from (Overlapping speakers)

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:52:47] Yeah, yeah. Of course, of course.

8 MR KNOOPS: [12:52:52] Yeah.

9 Q. [12:52:53] Final question, Mr Namsio.

10 You have enlightened us during the last two days, three days on all the -- all the  
11 problems the National Coordination faced, all your efforts, your help to install peace,  
12 despite your -- your personal losses, your suffering. At the very end in -- in  
13 June 2014 there was a form of reconciliation, and my question to you is: The national  
14 coordinator Mr Ngaissona, despite all the problems he faced in his function as  
15 coordinator, is it fair to say that he till the very end tried to work together with the  
16 transitional government and the international forces to achieve peace and order in his  
17 country? Despite all the setbacks, just as the absence of billeting of Anti-Balaka.  
18 The way you know Mr Ngaissona, you know him for many years, we don't know him  
19 for that long, can you say that his intention at the very end was still to work alongside  
20 the international forces and the transitional government and he had no hidden  
21 agenda to harm people or to (Overlapping speakers)

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [12:54:41] Mr Knoops, the question is getting too  
23 long now, so. But -- but I think -- I think Mr -- the witness got the point.

24 Please answer the question.

25 THE WITNESS: [12:55:06](Interpretation) Once again, thank you, Mr President.

1 I will quickly say the following: I'm not God to understand someone, what's  
2 happening in the bottom of his heart. But what I'm going to say now, Mr Ngaïssona  
3 was very responsible, a big man who loved his country. He was an important  
4 person who was appointed. Through him I experienced a lot. I was in harmony  
5 with him. He has compassion. He has love for his fellow men. He has a love for  
6 his country. And therefore he fought for that. We fought for that. We fought for  
7 that. So that peace is restored in our country, the Central African Republic. This  
8 man fought to avoid as much as possible the partition of our dear country, the Central  
9 African Republic.

10 As we are running out of time, I will say, but I'm not God as I've said just now, but his  
11 thoughts, his ideology was to unite everyone and together we would rebuild our  
12 country which had been destroyed. That is what I know from our coordinator  
13 Mr Ngaïssona. Often I have said, if you would -- if I had to be a witness for the devil,  
14 that's not me. But if you're talking about a responsible person who has pity for his  
15 country, I am always there to support him so that we can restore order. And that's  
16 why I, present here before you today, I was beaten only because I wanted to bring  
17 about peace in CAR through the ideology of that person who is here with us today  
18 until this day.

19 So I want to thank you once again. If you have any other concerns, as I said before,  
20 I am here, I will remain here. I am with you. I will always remain cooperative with  
21 you to explain so that I can help you with your concerns. Thank you, Mr President.

22 MR KNOOPS:

23 Q. [12:57:58] Mr Namsio, before you go home I would like to show you in a last  
24 three minutes a very short clip, video clip. It's tab 1 of the Defence binder. It's  
25 video actually tab 17, CAR-OTP-2023-2227, with the transcript at tab 1. It's Defence

1 CAR-D30-0002-0006 at page 0007.

2 This is a video clip, Mr Namsio, of 28 June 2014 of a general assembly meeting in  
3 public. And I would ask you kindly -- that's my very last request for this session,  
4 Mr Namsio, to look at the clip and I have just a few questions on the clip.

5 (Viewing of the video excerpt)

6 THE INTERPRETER: [12:59:18](Interpretation of the video excerpt)

7 "There were many to participate in the celebration of the new bureau of their group  
8 Anti-Balaka.

9 The ceremony was a rebirth, there were prayers who was done by Gonifere, their  
10 spiritual leader.

11 The Anti-Balaka coordinator, Patrice-Edouard Ngaïssona, and it is also through  
12 deputy Wenezoui.

13 The national coordinator Ngaïssona indicated that the youths in Central African  
14 Republic have regrouped into Anti-Balaka to fight against the massacres in the  
15 population.

16 They want to put a stop to pillage and robbery and theft.

17 So they want to support Samba-Panza's daughter to do everything for the peace so  
18 that amongst other things they could all be united to work towards reconciliation and  
19 mediation between the daughters and sons of the country."

20 MR KNOOPS: [13:00:27]

21 Q. [13:00:28] So Mr Namsio, this was a gathering in Hotel Azimut. I didn't see  
22 you, by the way, in the clip. Were you there? You can recall? You were there or  
23 not?

24 A. [13:00:45] I was behind the coordinator Ngaïssona in a suit. That was me.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [13:00:56] And allow me the remark, perfectly



1 visible.

2 MR KNOOPS: [13:01:00] Okay.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [13:01:02] And perhaps please short -- try to induce  
4 short answers please.

5 MR KNOOPS: [13:01:09]

6 Q. [13:01:09] Well, my question, Mr Namsio, why was it that Mouda, with the  
7 president Christelle, the daughter of the president Samba-Panza we saw in the clip,  
8 and the international forces who were sitting in the first row of the clip, why were  
9 they so interested to continue to work with Mr Ngaïssona if he allegedly would have  
10 committed so many crimes in the months before, as the Prosecution says?  
11 So why you think these people were so interested in Mr Ngaïssona, to have him there  
12 to restore peace and order, if he would have been responsible for war crimes? What  
13 is your answer?

14 A. [13:02:21] The answer was already given in the speech and by the journalist, so I  
15 don't have anything major to add. It's just because, if you understand me, I do not  
16 have anything further to add. The response was actually given in the speech and it  
17 was actually read out by the reporter. Everything was already said. I don't have  
18 anything further to add.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [13:03:05] I think that's a fair answer, I would say.

20 MR KNOOPS: [13:03:09] Yeah.

21 Q. [13:03:09] So I take it, Mr Namsio, you agree with the text of this response?  
22 That's also your answer? Yes?

23 A. [13:03:31] Yes, of course. Because Mr Ngaïssona had a goal and it was through  
24 this -- it was keeping in mind this goal that he read out his speech. If he wanted to  
25 divide the country, if he wanted to plunder the Central African people, we wouldn't

1 be here. Personally, I wouldn't come to this meeting. It's actually for a good cause.  
2 It's for a good -- it's for a good cause and that's why I'm part of the team. I  
3 wasn't -- if it was to divide the country or anything, I really wouldn't be part of the  
4 group and I couldn't.

5 Q. [13:04:24] Thank you. Thank you so much, Mr Namsio. We are four minutes  
6 after 1, I apologise, but I thank you very much for accommodating the questions and  
7 I -- if I don't speak to you any more during the course of this session, I wish you all  
8 the best with your future life, sir. Thank you.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [13:04:46] Okay, thank you, Mr Knoops. And  
10 really it was not an easy task, we also recognise that and see that.  
11 We have now the lunch break until 2.30 and start afterwards with Ms Dimitri.

12 THE COURT USHER: [13:05:03] All rise.  
13 (Recess taken at 1.05 p.m.)  
14 (Upon resuming in open session at 2.31 p.m.)

15 THE COURT USHER: [14:31:55] All rise.  
16 Please be seated.

17 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:32:17] Good afternoon, everyone.  
18 Good afternoon, Mr Namsio. So we still have more questions for you and I can -- I  
19 assume at least some of them, and I think we are in same situation as with Mr Knoops,  
20 Ms Dimitri will have a lot of questions, so please answer as concise and shortly and to  
21 the point as possible.

22 Ms Dimitri you have the floor, please.

23 MS DIMITRI: [14:32:45] Thank you, Mr President. Just before I start and before I  
24 greet Mr Namsio I need a bit of guidance. It's a 68(3) witness. You will remember  
25 that with the previous 68(3) witness who was quite lengthy, I was giving references

1 every time I would mention something in the transcript. To be honest, it's a long  
2 process, but it makes it easier afterwards when we want to link subjects. Because I'm  
3 going to -- I'm not going to have him repeat what he said in his previous transcript,  
4 but I'm going to have him clarify or expand, and if we want to put one and one  
5 together, that's why I have a tendency to give the full reference. But I'm in your  
6 hands, Mr President.

7 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:33:32] You know, like often in procedural  
8 matters, there is not a right or wrong. The downside is that it costs a lot of time.  
9 The positive thing is that we can follow later on much easier and put the dots together,  
10 so to speak. So I think do it as you think fit and I think we would be fine with that.  
11 And you have so much experience, you know how to handle the situation that will  
12 await you.

13 MS DIMITRI: [14:33:58] Thank you, Mr President.

14 And just for the court reporter -- the court officer, we don't need -- every time I put  
15 the references, we don't need to put them on the screen. It's just for the record later.  
16 But when I will use documents in my tab, I will specify that they need to be shown on  
17 the screen.

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:34:15] So I think everybody would be fine if you,  
19 for example, give the reference and said: You have said that and that, how did you  
20 mean that? Or whatsoever.

21 I think that would be enough. Thank you.

22 MS DIMITRI: [14:34:26] Thank you, Mr President.

23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:34:28] Don't read it on the record, please, what  
24 he said, because it's the Rule 68(3) statement and --

25 MS DIMITRI: [14:34:36] Yes, I'm not having him reconfirm --

1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: Yes, yes.

2 MS DIMITRI: -- I'm putting him in context: You spoke about --

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: Absolutely.

4 MS DIMITRI: -- at -- yes.

5 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:34:45] Exactly.

6 QUESTIONED BY MS DIMITRI: (Interpretation)

7 Q. [14:34:51] Good afternoon, Mr Namsio. I'm Mylène Dimitri, one of the lawyers  
8 of the Defence of Mr Alfred Rombhot Yekatom. I will have a series of questions for  
9 you tomorrow -- today and tomorrow. I am the last to ask you questions so there is  
10 a lot of pressure on me to finish by the end of tomorrow.

11 Many of my questions will require a yes or no answer, correct or incorrect.

12 Sometimes I will ask you to clarify or to give explanations. So please pay attention  
13 to my questions because sometimes you can cut me short and answer yes or no.

14 Otherwise, sometimes I need you to give more explanations.

15 Do you understand?

16 A. [14:35:46] Yes.

17 Q. [14:35:48] Now, last recommendation, Mr Namsio. As you have realised, I am  
18 speaking to you in French and you are answering in French, and contrary to the  
19 previous speakers, you need to observe a pause in order to answer my questions  
20 because each of my questions shall be translated into English and Sango, and if you  
21 answer immediately, then the interpreters will not be able to interpret my question  
22 into English.

23 Do you understand?

24 A. [14:36:22] Yes.

25 Q. [14:36:25] Mr Namsio, I would like to come back to some of the aspects that you

1 discussed during your meeting with the OTP. I do not want you to repeat what you  
2 said. I simply would like you to elaborate and clarify because the entire statement  
3 you have had with the OTP is already in evidence. I will go back there to put you in  
4 context, but I will ask you additional questions. Is that okay?

5 A. [14:37:02] Yes.

6 Q. [14:37:04] During your interview with the Prosecutor, you indicated that the  
7 Seleka searched your house in search of weapons and that they accused you of being  
8 FACA.

9 And that is tab 32 of the OTP list, CAR-OTP-2059-1498.

10 Now, were there civilians amongst the Seleka who came to search your house or were  
11 there only soldiers?

12 A. [14:37:48] It was not possible for me to know that day because they were all in  
13 military uniform.

14 Q. [14:37:57] Now, that leads me to my next question, Mr Namsio. You did not  
15 know the identity of those people who came to search your house?

16 A. [14:38:08] No. But they were Seleka elements.

17 Q. [14:38:21] On a few occasions in your testimony and in your statement you  
18 talked about the fact that the Seleka were hunting down the FACA. My question is a  
19 little bit more specific. What were the Seleka doing or what did they do when they  
20 identified a FACA element?

21 A. [14:38:50] Sometimes they beat them up. We have heard that sometimes some  
22 of these people were reported as having disappeared. Their relatives no longer  
23 knew where they were. And sometimes the people were taken to prison.

24 Q. [14:39:19] According to the information that are in evidence in this case, during  
25 the Seleka government you are supposed to have been part of a National

1 Coordination for peace and security. And one of the duties of those committee was  
2 to train the media -- to inform the media when a FACA was kidnapped. Do you  
3 remember that?

4 A. [14:39:51] I did not say that. It was said that in case of attacks in the  
5 neighbourhoods, if we were informed, then we would report the -- to the national and  
6 international community that acts were being perpetrated in such and such a sector.  
7 That is what I said.

8 Thank you, Mr President.

9 Q. [14:40:25] Let me put the question to you again. Maybe you didn't quite  
10 understand.

11 Did you at any one point become a member of a national commission for peace, and  
12 one of the objectives of the committee was, amongst other things, to denounce the  
13 kidnap of individuals -- individuals who went missing, including FACA.

14 A. [14:41:03] I do not quite understand your concern. Maybe if you can repeat,  
15 Mr President.

16 Q. [14:41:13] Let me be simpler, Mr Namsio.

17 Now, when Djotodia was in power, did you denounce over the radio the kidnappings  
18 and abductions perpetrated by the Seleka?

19 A. [14:41:34] The abductions were actually announced over the radios, the local  
20 radios. And even through the population, we were all informed if there were cases  
21 of kidnappings. That was through the population of each neighbourhood. Thank  
22 you.

23 Q. [14:42:00] And thank you for your answer.

24 Do you recall having heard over the radio that the family -- or, rather, the family of  
25 Mr Yekatom denounced the fact that he had been kidnapped by the Seleka? They

1 made an announcement over the radio. Do you remember that?

2 A. [14:42:29] I was not aware of that.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:42:33] Ms Dimitri, I'm absolutely fine with the  
4 questions, with the content of the questions and with the length of the answers of the  
5 witness, but you are a little bit too fast. That's -- when one speaks such a language so  
6 good, that's a problem, that you are -- you get, you know, in the, I will not say in the  
7 heat of the moment, but you understand what I mean, you get carried away a little bit  
8 and you are too quick, simply.

9 THE INTERPRETER: [14:43:02] Much obliged, Mr President, from the interpreters.

10 MS DIMITRI: [14:43:07] Thank you, Mr President.

11 My apologies to the interpreter. I'll slow down.

12 Q. [14:43:10] (Interpretation) Still regarding the acts perpetrated by the Seleka and  
13 the abductions by the Seleka, you indicated to the OTP investigators that after the  
14 Seleka took over power, there was a profanation of churches, the hunting down of  
15 people.

16 And I am referring here to tab 29 of the OTP, CAR-OTP-2059-1433, pages 1443.

17 Now, Mr Namsio, do you confirm that those actions were not committed only in  
18 Bangui but throughout the entire territory of the CAR?

19 A. [14:44:05] The acts perpetrated by the ex-Seleka were perpetrated throughout  
20 the national territory.

21 Q. [14:44:20] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

22 You even talked during your interview with the OTP, tab 31, CAR-OTP-2059-1468,  
23 page 1489, you talked about the discovery of mass graves, particularly in the Camp de  
24 Roux during the reign of the Seleka.

25 Can you give us more details on the mass graves that were discovered and which

1 were created by the Seleka?

2 A. [14:45:00] I do not have any further details on that because I said that I was  
3 informed and the people of the CAR were informed through the media and other  
4 means of communication.

5 Q. [14:45:18] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

6 And in your interview with the OTP, tab 62, CAR-OTP-2105-0430, page 0455, you  
7 indicated that the Seleka -- the ex-Seleka continued harming people even after the  
8 events, and that is the reason why you continued wearing your *gris-gris*. Am I to  
9 understand, Mr Namsio, that the Seleka continued killing civilians after the attack of  
10 5 December 2013?

11 A. [14:46:09] Even after the attack of 5 December 2013, there were cases of killings.  
12 Even in the market of Kilometre 5, there were people who were kidnapped and who  
13 disappeared. Everyone knows about that.

14 That is what I am referring to, Mr President. That is my answer. Thank you.

15 Q. [14:46:39] And still relating to reprisals by the ex-Seleka, and if I understand you  
16 correctly, the reprisals of the Seleka continued for a good period right up to the end of  
17 2013 and part of 2014, and I'm talking of reprisals by Seleka elements.

18 A. [14:47:08] Yes, indeed, there were reprisals by the Seleka elements after the  
19 attack. But when Djotodia resigned -- even when Djotodia resigned, there were still  
20 reprisals. Thank you.

21 Q. [14:47:26] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

22 And those reprisals were also targeting the civilian population?

23 A. [14:47:37] What I wanted to say, Mr President, is that the people who were  
24 kidnapped in the KM5 market, the majority were civilians. The people who were  
25 killed in the Fatima church, these were civilians. And others. The majority were



1 civilians. These were not only soldiers. They were, rather, civilians. That is what  
2 I meant.

3 Q. [14:48:15] Thank you for your answer, Mr Namsio. I am going to move on to  
4 something else and I'm going to talk about the Chadian troops and the insecurity  
5 created by certain international forces.

6 I would like to have you listen the interview that you gave to the CAR radio on  
7 26 March 2014 and it is 1 minute 54 seconds.

8 It is tab 31 of the Defence list. And the translation is at tab 32, CAR-OTP-2122-8913.  
9 The audio itself is CAR-OTP-2042-3708.

10 I will allow you to listen to the interview to refresh your memory and then I will ask  
11 you some questions.

12 (Playing of the audio excerpt)

13 THE COURT OFFICER: [14:49:43] Ms Dimitri, could you please confirm that the  
14 document is public.

15 MS DIMITRI: [14:49:47] My apologies. Yes, it's public. Thank you.

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:49:53] And it was -- it would have been too  
17 quick anyway to follow for the interpreters.

18 It's really a really tough job what you are doing upstairs, so to speak. So thank you.  
19 So perhaps we can start it anew.

20 (Playing of the audio excerpt)

21 THE INTERPRETER: [14:50:13] (Interpretation of the audio excerpt)

22 "Now those who are working in the CEMAC, we are reflecting on how to restore  
23 peace in the CAR."

24 THE INTERPRETER: [14:50:35] From the English booth: We cannot get the Sango  
25 translation.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:50:44] So if we don't have the Sango translation,  
2 then we don't have any translation here for us too. So we would have to fix that  
3 perhaps too, first. Actually, I can't figure out at the moment what the problem is.  
4 Do you have any translation in the tabs? Then we simply read it out.

5 MS DIMITRI: [14:51:19] Yes, Mr President.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:51:21] I would perhaps do it this way before we  
7 spend further time here.

8 MS DIMITRI: [14:51:25] It's tab 32, Mr President. I just wanted Mr Namsio to hear  
9 it because it's his.

10 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:51:34] Absolutely. And I would suggest that  
11 we even play it again and perhaps, Interpreters, if you have the tab, you simply  
12 translate from -- from the sheet of paper, so to speak, that you have.

13 THE INTERPRETER: [14:51:45] If counsel could indicate the tab, we would be  
14 prepared to do that, your Honour.

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:52:03] So which tab is the translation?

16 MR VANDERPUYE: [14:52:06] It was -- it was tab 32, I think that (Overlapping  
17 speakers)

18 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:52:08] 32, okay, good. Thank you,  
19 Mr Vanderpuye.

20 THE COURT OFFICER: [14:52:11] And the document is published on Evidence 1  
21 channel.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:52:15] So once the interpreters say they are  
23 ready, I think we play it again and make a simultaneously, so to speak, from the  
24 paper, simultaneous translation and then you can put your questions.

25 THE INTERPRETER: [14:52:29] From the interpreters: We see something

1 (Overlapping speakers)

2 MS DIMITRI: If the English booth could just give me a sign that you have the tab  
3 and you're ready.

4 THE INTERPRETER: [14:52:37] We are looking at the evidence channel and we can  
5 see a text there.

6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [14:52:48] That seems to be good, I think. It looks  
7 like -- yeah, so then we can start again.

8 (Playing of the audio excerpt)

9 THE INTERPRETER: [14:52:58] (Interpretation of the audio excerpt)

10 "Our country has known a lot of -- many crises and the entire world is aware. With  
11 our colleagues of the CEMAC, we are trying to restore final peace to our country  
12 through certain people who think that this crisis is opposing people to Muslims; that  
13 is not the case; we have already started reconciling our Muslim brothers in our  
14 country and our lay brothers, and for a long time we are living -- we have been living  
15 together with Muslims. So it is not possible to divide us; if we have the means, we  
16 are going to travel throughout the country to talk to our Anti-Balaka brothers and to  
17 our other compatriots, and to ask them to provide their contribution to the restoration  
18 of peace which has been lacking during the crisis. The Anti-Balaka represent the  
19 central population as a whole; the Anti-Balaka are not against peace as certain people  
20 are claiming. To tell you the truth, it is our brothers in the MISCA that are actually  
21 against peace in the CAR. For example, the Burundians shot against the Central  
22 African population, and if you go to the community hospital, to the friendship  
23 hospital, to the monastery, you are going to see that there was carnage. They have  
24 killed civilian populations without any reason, they have caused problems to people ...  
25 today, they want to declare war against the Anti-Balaka. The Anti-Balaka represent

1 this CAR population. If today we remain at home, the bees are going to fight for us,  
2 and that is really a danger; a responsible person cannot say something such as that; so  
3 we do not give any consideration to such a statement; we are concerned by the  
4 restoration of peace in the country, because the children of the CAR do not have peace.  
5 As an example, you can visit the shops in the town of Bangui and you will see that it  
6 is MISCAs soldiers who are protecting them and that is not part of their mission.  
7 They came to protect the people of the CAR. Unfortunately, they have transformed  
8 themselves into guards of individuals, and they are the first ones to want to start  
9 fighting against the Anti-Balaka."

10 MS DIMITRI: [14:55:50] (Interpretation)

11 Q. [14:55:51] Did you listen to the interview, Mr Namsio?

12 A. [14:55:56] Yes.

13 Q. [14:55:58] Do you confirm the content?

14 A. [14:56:00] Yes. That was my statement. That is my voice.

15 Q. [14:56:07] In that interview, Mr Namsio, when you say that the MISCAs are  
16 shooting at the population and killing people, do you agree that you are not  
17 denouncing the same isolated incidents by the international forces?

18 A. [14:56:26] What I said was the truth. I don't have any further thing to say.

19 Our objective was to restore peace amongst the CAR people as a whole. The time  
20 had passed for division. The Muslims could not continue killing each other. If  
21 international forces came to our country, it was to help us to come out of the crisis.  
22 So all you have heard is true. Since I was the spokesperson, I was speaking on  
23 behalf of the movement in Bangui and which was also present throughout the  
24 national territory. Thank you, Mr President.

25 Q. [14:57:22] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

1 My question was a little bit more specific. I understand everything you have said  
2 and it is extremely important, but in this interview you even give an example of an  
3 incident in which the MISCA was shooting at the civilian population. That was an  
4 example that you gave. Do you agree with me that there were several occasions  
5 where international forces, MISCA in particular, shot at the civilian population?

6 A. [14:58:05] When peopled wanted to deport our brothers who are Muslims to  
7 repatriate them to the north, they were Chadian troops which shot at the members of  
8 the population in the 4th arrondissement of Bangui towards Fouh, Gobongo, PK12  
9 and others.

10 Secondly, there was a vehicle which was attacked and that vehicle was hijacked and  
11 taken towards Boy-Rabe. It was in the afternoon. I have forgotten the time and  
12 date because it was a long time ago so I have forgotten a -- certain things.

13 During that time, Burundian troops accompanied a Muslim person so that he should  
14 come and show where the vehicle could be recovered. But when they came to  
15 Boy-Rabe, beyond the Boy-Rabe market, I was there by the roadside. I alighted from  
16 my vehicle -- from my vehicle. I even went and asked them what was going on,  
17 whether I could be of assistance. And suddenly I saw that there was a Muslim on  
18 board their vehicle, and he pointed at the vehicle who -- which was in one of the  
19 *lavage* stations. They said they had come to recover that vehicle. There was no  
20 opposition. Even the person who had kidnapped that vehicle had gone towards his  
21 brothers in Bafio. And since these were well-armed troops, there was no resistance.  
22 Even the population was not against that.

23 So instead of simply recovering the vehicle and taking it to the proprietor, it was a  
24 pity that after taking the vehicle, they started shooting in the air. The population  
25 panicked. Even the -- the bullet shells fell to the ground and there were shots against

1 the walls of the houses nearby. There was the contingent, the Cameroon contingent  
2 of the MISCA force which was nearby and which -- when they heard the explosions,  
3 they wanted to come out to find out what was happening. But even those soldiers  
4 even fell out -- almost fell out of their vehicles.

5 So what I'm saying is truthful. So we said that instead of coming to protect us and  
6 even the vehicles, you are firing bullets and you don't even know the state of health of  
7 people. In the neighbourhood during that crisis, there was a lot of trauma. In  
8 certain neighbourhoods there were parents, there were people who were suffering,  
9 some of them from high blood pressure, and that had an effect.

10 When they were shooting into the air, there is a health centre there, a school which  
11 was there, and a hospital that was there. So shooting into the air panicked the  
12 population and some of them even collapsed.

13 So this is the truth. If I'm here, Mr President, it is to enlighten you on the situation so  
14 that you can understand with me what happened so that we should know the truth of  
15 what happened and your Court will be aware of some of the excesses that some of the  
16 UN elements who had come to help us perpetrated. Thank you, Mr President.

17 Q. [15:03:12] Thank you, Mr Namsio, for these detailed explanations.

18 I'm going to now show you another video now. We're going to see various people.  
19 I think you will recognise yourself in that video. I'll let you look at it. Once again,  
20 it's on the same subject, namely, the actions of the Chad army in CAR during the  
21 crisis.

22 It's tab 1 of the Defence binder, CAR-OTP- -- CAR-D29-0008 -- and this can be shown  
23 in public. The translation is tab 2 of the Defence binder, CAR-D29-0006-1174.

24 You're going to see a portion of the video from the 10th second to the end and it is  
25 dated on 30 March 2014.

1 (Viewing of the video excerpt)

2 THE INTERPRETER: [15:04:37] (Interpretation of the video excerpt)

3 "... the Sangaris army, the Chadian army is -- massacre the Central African people, is  
4 that normal? What is the role of MISCA in Central African Republic? Is it really to  
5 massacre the population of CAR? What is -- that is what happened yesterday.  
6 What I think is not normal because the Chadian soldiers -- many people witnessed  
7 this.

8 It was towards PK12 where the Chadians arrived and shot at the population  
9 yesterday in PK12. No, no that is no good. We didn't like that because they came  
10 here to collect their people and they shot on civilian individuals and the authorities  
11 didn't take any measures to disarm them at the borders. They let them enter into the  
12 capital. What is the fate of those who were killed from their -- from the provinces  
13 until they reached the capital?"

14 MS DIMITRI: [15:05:59] (Interpretation)

15 Q. [15:06:02] Did you see the video, Mr Namsio?

16 A. [15:06:06] Yes, I saw it clearly.

17 Q. [15:06:10] I saw the lack of hope in your eyes so that the international forces, like  
18 the Chadian army, like MISCA attack the civilian population. You're not the only  
19 one, two or three who denounced this. Once again, this is another occasion where  
20 MISCA massacred the people of CAR?

21 A. [15:06:48] Well, you agree with me. I was not the only person who spoke.  
22 There was also the population who came to denounce that so that -- this was along  
23 the entire route until Chad. So this is what happened. We denounced that because  
24 we're working towards peace and they -- we thought they were coming to help us to  
25 get out of this chaos, not to traumatise the population. The fact that they shot in the

1 air so that men and women, fathers and mothers fall is something that cannot be  
2 accepted for our population. And that's why we say the people of CAR suffered  
3 given that situation.

4 Thank you, Mr President.

5 Q. [15:07:47] Thank you.

6 In the video -- listen to my question because it's very specific. In the video, one of  
7 the people who spoke indicates that the Chadians came to take back their people and  
8 they turned against the population by killing people. Am I to understand that when  
9 that individual in the video was referring to the Chadians who came to take back  
10 their people, they were referring to evacuations of the Muslims organised by the  
11 Chadian government?

12 A. [15:08:42] It wasn't me that said that, but one of the other speakers who  
13 experienced that who said that. So everyone was aware of what was happening on  
14 that particular day. It is when the Chadian troops came to bring back their people to  
15 Chad, it was during that time that all this happened.

16 Thank you.

17 Q. [15:09:22] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

18 And when the Chadian troops arrived to take their nationals back to Chad, do you  
19 agree with me, yes or no, that in the evacuation convoys, that they were armed?

20 A. [15:09:52] If the convoys were armed, I haven't enough words to express what  
21 was happening because I wasn't there when they were loading the vehicles, I wasn't  
22 there. But the troops that accompanied them were armed. They were armed. So I  
23 don't see the reason why we have to dwell on this.

24 Q. [15:10:22] Thank you. A final question on this subject.

25 I understand you weren't there, but did hear it said that when the Chadian troops



1 came to look for their compatriots, in the convoy itself, amongst the Chadian  
2 nationals who were leaving CAR to be evacuated to Chad, were you -- did you hear it  
3 said that some civilians got into the convoys with arms?

4 A. [15:10:59] I didn't see this myself, but I heard that in Fouh and places like that  
5 there were civilians who did have arms who also shot, but I didn't see it for myself.  
6 Thank you.

7 Q. [15:11:19] Thank you. I'm going to change subjects now.

8 Now I'm going to talk about Muslim civilians who at a given point in time who had a  
9 poisonous relationship with their brothers and sisters in CAR. So this is exclusively  
10 on civilians.

11 At a certain point in time after the arrival of the Seleka before you left for Zongo, did  
12 you notice that there was a change in attitude on -- as far as some Muslims were  
13 concerned, vis-à-vis their Christian neighbours after the arrival of the Seleka?

14 A. [15:12:18] Mr President, I'm going to answer that question very quickly.

15 When the Seleka arrived -- but even before that, even before they took power, the  
16 Muslims and the Christians lived in perfect harmony. Before you, I'm talking to you  
17 here, I was a business person at that particular moment. I did my business in order  
18 to buy -- to sell my goods and I did travels to and from Bangui to do it. But during  
19 the time when the Seleka took power, let me take the case of Boy-Rabe, their attitude  
20 suddenly changed. Even within the population there was -- even to change some  
21 money, the Muslims often got angry with the population. It wasn't only me, but  
22 everybody noticed this.

23 And there was a certain moment, one Muslim or two Muslims showed their weapon,  
24 displayed it on a person who went to them to ask for money. And that got worse.

25 Thanks to God, there were troops, police troops from the Congo which we called

1 upon. And they went towards the Boy-Rabe market. And they began to search the  
2 shops, and amongst those shops they retrieved weapons. Everyone saw that. If I'm  
3 not mistaken, because if I'm talking today, I have no evidence because I didn't film it,  
4 but there were troops who entered really to search each shop of each Muslim who  
5 lived near the Boy-Rabe market at that time.

6 Thank you once again.

7 Q. [15:14:48] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

8 Am I correct the Muslim civilians, not only their behaviour changed towards their  
9 neighbours, their brothers, their Christian brothers, but as time passed, the Muslim  
10 civilians became violent vis-à-vis their Christian brothers and neighbours?

11 A. [15:15:11] But that's what I said. If they show a weapon, someone who comes  
12 to them to ask for money, that's to show you that the attitude changed. Everything  
13 changed. Their behaviour changed. And suddenly, we called the others as colonel  
14 and the other was called lieutenant. But even during the revolt we didn't see that  
15 happening. But at a certain moment their attitude changed. That's what we  
16 experienced. I'm talking about the 4th arrondissement. This is what we  
17 experienced. Even if you went to the Congolese troop from the Brazzaville to do  
18 that, that's what I'm telling you. Thank you.

19 Q. [15:16:06] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

20 During -- in tab 63, CAR-OTP-2105-0462 on page 0482 of the OTP binder, you said  
21 that "The Anti-Balaka took up weapons and it's not by accident that that happened,  
22 it's because it's the Muslims attacked them before."

23 So my question is very specific: Am I correct in thinking that the civilian Muslims  
24 not only were armed but many of them joined the Seleka?

25 A. [15:16:56] As I'm talking about the Muslims, it's to say what? I'm talking about

1 the Seleka elements who took over, who had the power, the Seleka who gave birth to  
2 the Anti-Balaka, because when they -- when they were no longer in power, if there  
3 were no thefts, if there were no killings, then the Anti-Balaka wouldn't have  
4 given -- wouldn't have arisen. So the Anti-Balaka emanate because of the Seleka.  
5 That's what I want to say to clarify the situation. They weren't all soldiers. Many of  
6 them are civilians. We have to acknowledge that. There's soldiers amongst them,  
7 there are also civilians amongst them.

8 I want to explain this to the Court to be quite clear.

9 Q. [15:18:05] Thank you very much.

10 You referred today in your statement with the OTP statement and also on Monday, if  
11 I'm not mistaken, to the fact that the traders, the Muslim traders could be armed.  
12 And even today you said you found in their shops weapons.

13 Now I want to go beyond Boy-Rabe. Did you hear it say that in the other markets, in  
14 Boeing, in PK5 or elsewhere, there were also weapons in the shops of the Muslims?

15 A. [15:18:58] Once more, I'd like to thank you, Mr President.

16 Who did not know that amongst the Muslims there are other civilian Muslims who  
17 held arms and weapons at home? Everyone knew that. They held arms. They  
18 held weapons. And that is why I said there were Muslims who were prisoners, if  
19 you like, of the other Muslims. But the other Muslims, who are they? They are  
20 civilians. It is them. So there were cases like that which we heard talk about.

21 I'll stop here because of the time that passes, Mr President.

22 Q. [15:19:53] Thank you for -- thank you very much for being aware of time.

23 I'm going to repeat the question because you didn't actually answer it.

24 Did you also hear it said that what you experienced at the Boy-Rabe market, the  
25 weapons which were discovered in the shops, in the businesses of the Muslim homes

1 and shelters, was that -- was there also arms discovered in the other markets,  
2 particularly in Boeing and the one in PK5? The Muslim traders of these other  
3 markets, were they also armed? Did you hear anything about that?

4 A. [15:20:42] I heard that there are other Muslims who were -- who held and  
5 owned arms. Let me repeat one thing: At a certain moment, the Seleka elements in  
6 Kilometre 5 set up a team of racketeers, even amongst traders who were also Muslims.  
7 But at that time, there was one of the Seleka elements who left who went to give some  
8 money before opening their shop. But that civilian Muslim pretended that he  
9 wanted to look for his money, but rather, he displayed his weapon. That was said  
10 and announced on the radio.

11 There are some Muslims who held arms. I'm not talking of all the Muslims, but  
12 there are other Muslims who were covered by their own brothers. Thank you.

13 Q. [15:22:04] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

14 I'm talking about the armed Muslim traders. Do you agree with me that they helped  
15 the Seleka to hunt down the non-Muslim population and the FACA?

16 A. [15:22:27] Could you repeat the question?

17 Q. [15:22:31] No problem, Mr Namsio.

18 The Muslim traders, the business people who had arms, do you agree with me that  
19 they also helped the members of Seleka to hunt down the FACA, to kidnap the FACA  
20 and to hunt down and attack certain members of the non-Muslim civilian population?

21 A. [15:23:07] Let me say the following: I just said that when the Seleka took  
22 power, amongst them, there were soldiers, amongst them, there were also civilians.  
23 President Djotodia was a civilian, if I'm not mistaken. He was a civilian. So at your  
24 level you can already define that yourself. Not so, Mr President?

25 Thank you. I'm happy to help you with all your concerns.

1 Q. [15:23:47] Am I to understand - perhaps that's why we're not really  
2 understanding each other - for you, a trader, a civilian Muslim trader who takes up  
3 arms means that he joins Seleka, he's become part of Seleka; is that what -- is that  
4 correct?

5 A. [15:24:08] That's not what I said.

6 Q. [15:24:10] I'm going to repeat my question because you haven't answered it.  
7 The Muslim armed traders, did they help the Seleka to hunt down the FACA and  
8 attack some civilian populations?

9 A. [15:24:31] I wasn't there. I can't know that. I wasn't there. I wasn't in  
10 Kilometre 5 at that time.

11 Thank you.

12 Q. [15:24:46] I'm not talking about Kilometre 5. You talked about Boy-Rabe. You  
13 talked about some cases of the Muslim armed traders. The Muslim who were armed  
14 and were traders who you saw which you knew, who you saw how they behaved  
15 and acted, did you hear it said that they also helped the Seleka to hunt down, to  
16 kidnap the FACA and certain members of the non-civilian -- the civilian non-Muslim  
17 population?

18 A. [15:25:25] I repeat, how should I put this, not everybody. Those Muslims who  
19 had weapons, be it a fighter, be it in Kilometre 5, I wasn't there, so I don't know. But  
20 if you have information about this, you can show me or tell me and if I have it in front  
21 of me, I could perhaps clarify certain points because there might be some things that  
22 I've forgotten. So perhaps you could refresh my memory and I will help you as best  
23 I can to explain what was happening.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:26:08] Ms Dimitri, I think you know what I'm  
25 going to say so I don't have to say it, so you know already.

1 MS DIMITRI: [15:26:13] Indeed, Mr President. Thank you.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:26:17] Please slow down.

3 MS DIMITRI: [15:26:26] (Interpretation)

4 Q. [15:26:28] I'm going to change the subject given your answer.

5 Mr Namsio, do you know whether these Muslim traders which you saw with  
6 weapons and those where you heard it said that they had weapons, do you know  
7 how they obtained those arms, those weapons?

8 A. [15:26:46] No idea. I don't know. I don't know who it comes from. I don't  
9 know how it started. I'm not aware of how it started. Thank you.

10 Q. [15:27:04] Thank you, Mr Namsio. In your statement with the OTP in tab 39 in  
11 the binder, CAR-OTP-2059-1648, you spoke about a Muslim who joined the Seleka in  
12 Boeing and he was called Moussa. I don't know if that refreshes your memory. Is it  
13 Moussa who was selling bric-a-brac in -- who lived -- who was selling in PK5 but was  
14 living in Cattin?

15 A. [15:27:51] I can't remember, but if you have some details about that, please  
16 provide them to me.

17 Q. [15:27:59] No problem. If you want me to refresh your memory, I will do so.  
18 You said a certain Moussa, a certain Moussa, he is Seleka, he left towards Boeing with  
19 other Seleka in order to rob and thief. Unfortunately for him, the population  
20 retrieved the goods.

21 Do you remember that?

22 A. [15:28:35] I don't have the facts in front of me. I can't quite visualise it. But  
23 some Seleka left, but they were taken by those who was -- who were on the site at the  
24 airport M'Poko. If it's -- if it's that particular case, I remember. There was a  
25 certain -- a spirit to look for peace, and I saw the subject, I took him even home, I

1 looked after him and took him to the gendarmerie. If that's the case you're talking  
2 about, that could be that. There was some action taken at the site near the airport.

3 Q. [15:29:40] This Moussa, is it he who was a trader in a thrift shop who lived in  
4 Boeing-Cattin and did his business in PK5?

5 A. [15:29:57] I don't remember exactly because it's eight years ago, but as far as I'm  
6 concerned, I said indeed there was one of these cases and there was an action of this  
7 type. There was a Seleka who came towards Boeing and who came to the site, but  
8 unfortunately for them they were stopped. I was called as I was doing my work of  
9 peace and trying to hunt down the fake or who made misdeeds. So I had to go to the  
10 airport to the site and I retrieved a Seleka. But since it's not up to me to make laws at  
11 my level, I was forced to take him. He was beaten. He had -- he was wounded. I  
12 took him home. My wife looked after him, she washed him. And after that, I took  
13 him to -- to the gendarmerie so that they could do their work. And this was also put  
14 on the radio Ndeke Luka.

15 Q. [15:31:20] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

16 I'm speaking of someone else. There is an individual who declared, in a document  
17 which is not here as evidence, that Abdel Khalil, who you know, before your actions  
18 for peace with Abdel Khalil, Abdel Khalil incited people in the mosque Ali Babolo in  
19 the 3rd arrondissement to kill Christians and that he himself, Abdel Khalil, killed  
20 several individuals on 5 December 2013.

21 Is that something you have heard about?

22 A. [15:32:01] I never heard any such thing. No idea.

23 Q. [15:32:06] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

24 I will revert to certain other individuals, but I will broaden my series of questions.

25 I'm not going to talk about the Anti-Balaka as such, but I will talk about the civilian

1 communities, Muslims, Christians and so on.

2 Now tab 63 of the Prosecution list, CAR-OTP-2105-0462, page 0476, during your  
3 interview with the OTP, you said that there was a Muslim economic operator who  
4 would have been killed if there had not been war between the two communities, that  
5 is Christians and Muslims. And let me repeat, I am not talking about the ex-Seleka  
6 and ex-Balaka. I'm talking here about Christian and Muslim civilians. What do  
7 you mean when you say that there was a war between the two communities, the  
8 Muslims and the Christians?

9 A. [15:33:46] At one point, when the Seleka took over power, everyone knows  
10 about this, suddenly churches were being profaned and there were pastors who were  
11 being beaten up. And from the very outside, people -- very outset, people were  
12 talking about Muslims and Christians. People even described that crisis as between  
13 Muslims and Christians. And as I have said, I did not protect only a single Muslim.  
14 I protected several Muslims. On radio Ndeke Luka, at the gendarmerie, at the police,  
15 they can confirm that to you. There were -- there was a certain Muslim who had  
16 been kidnapped and he was about to be harmed, but when I arrived, I explained  
17 everything and took him away to the gendarmerie. And there was -- I have  
18 forgotten the number of telephone -- the telephone number of a young Muslim person  
19 who was the president of their youth. I called his number and he came to where  
20 I was at the gendarmerie and he talked with us, and this person was released.  
21 Now, towards the PK12 road, behind the hill there were certain Muslims who were  
22 abducted towards PK3 and they had been abducted behind the PK12 hill. And our  
23 brothers who were there, they wanted to harm them, but thanks to the grace of God,  
24 I am a Christian and I was not of the opinion. This Muslim was a trader and they  
25 were going to sell their goods, so why should they be kidnapped and harmed? I was



1 informed, so I was compelled to go there with my vehicle and I was able to recover  
2 them. I seized the opportunity to talk to the population and to the elements who  
3 had captured these people and then I handed them back to their relatives in Bangui.  
4 This was not the first time. So I carried out many such acts. That is the reason why  
5 I have to point out that I spoke about Muslims so that you should understand what  
6 I'm saying. If I were talking about people without distinction, you would not have  
7 understood. But I talked about Muslims and Christians so as to clarify the Court.  
8 But at a certain point, people wanted to describe this as a Christian crisis, but for the  
9 time being, I'm going to talk about information relating to Christians, just to clarify  
10 the Court. In my opinion, that is what I heard because we are all children of this  
11 country.

12 Thank you.

13 Q. [15:37:46] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

14 I perfectly understand what you are saying. You are all Central Africans and there is  
15 no distinction between religion. So be reassured it is not a reproach that I'm making  
16 against you when I quote you. It's simply because I have certain things to clarify  
17 with you.

18 In the trial there were several videos and testimonies which expressed a little bit what  
19 you are talking about. That is, I'm talking here about non-Muslim civilians who  
20 became uncontrollable and were attacking Muslim civilians.

21 My question is as follows, Mr Namsio: You referred to the Seleka who were at PK5.  
22 Would I be correct to say that these intercommunity tensions, this war between the  
23 two communities, the Muslim and non-Muslim communities, led to a situation in  
24 which the Muslims were so afraid of their non-Muslim brothers that they took refuge  
25 at PK5 to be protected by the Seleka?

1 A. [15:39:18] According to me, everything that was engraved in each citizen,  
2 Muslims or -- Christians or Muslims, they were made to believe that it was a crisis  
3 between Christians and Muslims. But at one point I told myself, you really have to  
4 analyse the situation. And I think that whenever I want to act, I take my time to  
5 pray to God so that he can guide me so that I should know what I should do.  
6 So this was inculcated into the minds of many people. But when the Balaka emerged,  
7 everyone was trying to protect themselves. I said somewhere in my statement that I  
8 was looted, I lost a lot of property, and everything that remained was just my life and  
9 my soul, and I was compelled to cross the river to Zongo. And everybody  
10 understands -- everybody had their reason why such a movement had to be made.  
11 Thank you once again, Mr President.

12 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:40:51] Thank you, Mr Witness.

13 Please continue.

14 MS DIMITRI: [15:40:55] Thank you, Mr President.

15 Q. [15:40:57] (Interpretation) Mr Namsio, you know, you have a lot of things to say.  
16 I have a timepiece in front of me and there's a lot of pressure on me. Please let us cut  
17 to the chase.

18 You have said that people believed that it was a religious war, that there was an  
19 intercommunity war between Muslims and Christians. I reassure you, we are going  
20 to talk about you. Would I be correct to say that that fear of the person who is not of  
21 my religion, me, a Muslim, who is a Christian who thinks it is an intercommunity war,  
22 do you think many Muslims, Muslim civilians took refuge in PK5 to be protected by  
23 the Seleka because of the fear that they had of their Central African brothers, their  
24 civilian brothers, their Christian brothers and neighbours? Is that what you realised?

25 MR VANDERPUYE: Mr President, may I?

1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:42:14] You're taking -- you're taking issue with  
2 the formulation, do you think?

3 MR VANDERPUYE: [15:42:17] I do.

4 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: Yes.

5 MR VANDERPUYE: [15:42:18] And the reason is because it asks for him to  
6 speculate what's in the minds of other people. And I think he's already answered  
7 the question exactly to that effect.

8 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:42:27] Okay. But I think I would give you  
9 another shot, so to speak, but do you think it's not the right formulation. Ask him if  
10 he has information why the people took refuge there, what the reason might have  
11 been.

12 MS DIMITRI: [15:42:47] I'm sorry, Mr President. I might be wrong, but I did not  
13 say in French "*Est-ce que vous pensez?*" I will -- I will reformulate. I said "*Est-ce que*  
14 *vous avez constaté?*" But I will reformulate it. I might have -- in the heat of the  
15 moment I might have added --

16 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:43:07] Actually, normally I follow the French  
17 transcript. In that event I only listened to the translation so -- and I --

18 MS DIMITRI: [15:43:13] I'll reformulate it.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:43:14] Actually, I would have stepped in if  
20 Mr Vanderpuye would not have done it. If this --

21 MS DIMITRI: [15:43:20] I take your point.

22 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:43:21] If this --

23 MS DIMITRI: [15:43:22] I take your point.

24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:43:22] -- was your formulation. If not, then  
25 apologies.

1 And shorter.

2 MS DIMITRI: Yes, yes.

3 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:43:27] The question shorter, please.

4 MS DIMITRI: [15:43:30] (Interpretation)

5 Q. [15:43:31] Mr Namsio, I'm going to reformulate my question.

6 You discussed with a lot of Muslims and you went to their assistance. Based on  
7 your observations and your discussions with them, would I be correct to say that  
8 many Muslims took refuge in PK5 because they were afraid of non-Muslim civilians,  
9 they were afraid of their neighbours, civilian Christians?

10 A. [15:44:09] Once again, Mr President, ask yourself that same question. Why is it  
11 that the Christians who were in Kilometre 5 left Kilometre 5 to go to different  
12 neighbourhoods?

13 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:44:32] We leave it at that. That's an answer.

14 MS DIMITRI: [15:44:43] (Interpretation)

15 Q. [15:44:46] Would I be correct also to say that there was a confusion created by  
16 non-Muslims relating to that intercommunity war? Did the civilian Muslims in PK5  
17 decide for that reason to flee by convoy towards Chad?

18 A. [15:45:14] If that had been the case, I don't even know their ideas about that,  
19 why they did that. Because there were other Muslims who stayed back and they are  
20 still there today. So it may be necessary to ask those people that question, why they  
21 left.

22 Thank you, Mr President.

23 Q. [15:45:43] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

24 Based on what you saw, experienced and heard, did certain Muslim civilians turn  
25 against their own neighbours by collaborating with Seleka in a very specific way; that

1 is, they communicated with the Seleka to point out to the Seleka the houses or  
2 individuals who were quite wealthy, who had property so that they should be  
3 targeted?

4 A. [15:46:26] I indicated that at one point there were brothers who showed the  
5 houses of other brothers, that this one is this and that one is that. Because based on  
6 what I observed, the people who came to take power also came for their greedy  
7 reasons. It was not to save the country. They had said that the country had fallen,  
8 there was no development, there were no infrastructures, no schools. So many of  
9 them came for their own interests. So people came to profit and others who wanted  
10 to profit themselves showed the houses of others to those who had arrived so that  
11 they should be looted. So we were informed about certain people who showed  
12 houses of other people that were looted by those combatants.

13 Q. [15:47:53] And how did the non-Muslim populations react in the face of this  
14 conduct of the Muslims?

15 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [15:48:01] But he could follow. The interpreter is  
16 very quick.

17 Please answer the question, Mr Witness.

18 THE WITNESS: [15:48:18](Interpretation) Can you kindly repeat your question,  
19 please.

20 MS DIMITRI: [15:48:21] (Interpretation)

21 Q. [15:48:22] How did the non-Muslim population, that is the Christian population,  
22 react in the face of that conduct of their Muslim neighbours who assisted the  
23 combatants to loot them or to point out their houses? Did that increase tension  
24 between Muslims and non-Muslims?

25 A. [15:48:50] That is the reason why everything was listed. It was on both sides.

1 On one side and on the other. That is what I can say, Mr President. If you agree  
2 with me, you have fought for your life, for your house, you have saved money, you  
3 saved money for five years, 10 years, 20 years to be able to build a house and to buy a  
4 vehicle and suddenly somebody comes and grabs that. So even if you don't have the  
5 heart to bear that, you can even die if you have no heart to support that. This is  
6 what happened in our country. And this was very strange. It was pitiful to profit,  
7 to seize the slightest property of other people. But people were doing that. They  
8 believed that they could become rich by doing that. But in spite of all that, there  
9 were no losers and no winners. All of us were losers, whether the Christians or the  
10 Muslims. That is why I'm saying that it is time to reconcile, to forgive all that.  
11 That is my understanding. That is the understanding that I have of that,  
12 Mr President. And that is what I am trying to do right now. Thank you once again.

13 Q. [15:50:55] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

14 In my next series of questions I will continue talking about this confusion. You  
15 talked about it degenerating. You discussed this in your previous testimony. At  
16 one point you indicated that there was a confusion between non-Muslim civilians  
17 who were attacking Muslims and they were being identified as being Anti-Balaka,  
18 whereas it was not the case. That will be the subject of my next series of questions.

19 Are you with me?

20 A. [15:51:43] Yes.

21 Q. [15:51:44] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

22 I will show you a press conference that you held on 3 April 2014 with Mr Ngayya.

23 It is tab 42 of the Defence list, CAR-OTP-2023-1845. It is from 2:28 to 4:26. The

24 transcript is in tab 43, CAR-OTP-2107-1504. For the interpreters, in your binder it is

25 lines 34 to 64.

1 THE INTERPRETER: [15:52:43] From the interpreters: But which tab?

2 MS DIMITRI: [15:52:50] (Interpretation)

3 Q. [15:52:53] Mr Namsio, I want you to look at the video and then I will have a

4 series of questions concerning what you said and what Mr Ngaya said.

5 It is tab 43, for the interpreters, lines 34 to 64.

6 THE COURT OFFICER: Ms Dimitri, could you please confirm that the video is --

7 MS DIMITRI: Is public, yes. Thank you. Apologies for not saying so before.

8 (Viewing of the video excerpt)

9 THE INTERPRETER: [15:53:32] (Interpretation of the video excerpt)

10 "You have to know who is the Anti-Balaka. People are issuing badges to the true

11 Anti-Balaka. But if today with the circulation of light weapons, light weapons are

12 circulating everywhere. And I have seen it. It is -- it is everywhere, not only in my

13 area. And if people want to revenge against Muslims, they are not necessarily

14 Anti-Balaka. There are rogues everywhere. People who want to loot, they have the

15 objective of looting the shops of PK5. When they see the true Anti-Balaka arriving,

16 they flee. So you have to understand the Muslims, they do not have the necessary

17 tools to distinguish between who is the true Anti-Balaka and who is a fake

18 Anti-Balaka. So for the Muslims everything -- everybody is Anti-Balaka because the

19 Central Africans are motivated by the spirit of vengeance, they want to revenge

20 themselves against the Muslims, whereas all these Muslims -- it is not all Muslims

21 who perpetrated crimes. But I think that in their place they should act otherwise.

22 There is a memorandum, a letter to the president, to the president, who is a high

23 authority, the high authorities of this country. It is certainly the competent

24 authorities and I hope who are going to assess the situation and take the necessary

25 decisions.

1 I hope that the president is not just anyone. So she has everything necessary, the  
2 resources necessary at her disposal to be able to make the difference between things,  
3 to understand what is happening, that it is not necessarily the Anti-Balaka who are  
4 attacking Muslims. It may be members of the population. As you know, they are  
5 residential houses that have been destroyed and it is not necessarily the Anti-Balaka  
6 who are doing that."

7 MS DIMITRI: [15:56:06] If the English interpreter could continue up to line 64.

8 THE INTERPRETER: [15:56:13] (Interpretation of the video excerpt)

9 "And so at that level what I'm saying is that given the content of the letter, at our level  
10 we cannot take a decision on that.

11 It is simply to have Djotodia leave, that is the only thing that is wanted. We are not  
12 ready to carry out vengeance against anyone. We are not ready to kill our Muslim  
13 brothers as everyone is thinking."

14 MS DIMITRI: Thank you.

15 THE INTERPRETER: [15:56:55] Sorry. That is because there was highlighting only  
16 up to line 56.

17 MS DIMITRI: [15:57:01] (Interpretation)

18 Q. [15:57:03] Mr Namsio, you saw the video and I have a series of questions. We  
19 will start with Mr Ngaya's speech and then yours.

20 A. [15:57:16] Yes.

21 Q. [15:57:17] When Mr Ngaya talked about the rogues attacking PK5 and he says  
22 that you have to understand the Muslims because they do not have the necessary  
23 tools to distinguish between the true and the fake Anti-Balakas. And in that same  
24 interview he says that for the Muslims, all non-Muslims are Anti-Balaka.

25 Now, regarding this statement, my question is as follows: Mr Namsio, am I to



1 understand that it was not only difficult to distinguish between the Anti-Balaka, that  
2 is for you and the coordination, as you said, but also for the population, the  
3 journalists, the victims and everyone else, it was difficult for them to make that  
4 distinction?

5 A. [15:58:21] Thank you once again, Mr President.

6 The Anti-Balaka were wearing amulets. There were others who were armed.  
7 Everyone knows that. But Mr Ngaya distinguished between things because our  
8 Muslim brothers could not distinguish between who was a true Balaka and who was  
9 a fake Balaka. My conception is as follows: When somebody says this is a true  
10 Balaka, what does that mean? It is someone who cannot hurt his brother.

11 Q. [15:59:15] Mr Namsio, I'm sorry for interrupting you. I have time concentrates.

12 A. [15:59:27] Yes, I understand you.

13 Q. [15:59:31] In this same interview, Mr Ngaya specified that it was not necessarily  
14 the Anti-Balaka who were attacking Muslims or who were destroying their houses  
15 and that frequently it was the population.

16 Mr Namsio, I don't want you to talk to me about fake Anti-Balakas. Do you agree  
17 with Mr Ngaya's statement that sometimes frequently it was the population who  
18 attacked Muslims, who destroyed, and not the Balaka?

19 A. [16:00:06] Yes, Mr President, because at one point your brother who was with  
20 you yesterday, the Muslim brother who was with you yesterday, when the Seleka  
21 arrived, suddenly he became angry against you. And when the Balaka also arrived  
22 and at that time the Muslims and the Christians who were there, they all remember.  
23 That is my understanding, that is what I remember. And once these Muslims were  
24 displaced, their neighbours would say this is the time to do what we need to do. We  
25 cannot allow their houses like that because tomorrow they will come back and harm

1 us again.

2 This is my understanding of what Mr Ngaya was saying based on what he said. If I  
3 have answered your concern, I am not sure. Thank you.

4 Q. [16:01:21] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

5 And to come back to what you are saying, you say that the Christians remember.

6 You are not talking about the Balaka, you are talking about civilian Christians. Do  
7 you agree with me that they remember that they had become at one point

8 uncontrollable and it was difficult to distinguish between them and the Anti-Balaka?

9 A. [16:01:54] I talked about remembrance of the Christians who had experienced  
10 certain events. Now, regarding the Anti-Balaka --

11 Q. [16:02:11] Let me rephrase my question. I'm sorry to interrupt you,  
12 Mr Namsio.

13 Would I be correct to say that the Christians remember their suffering, what they  
14 experienced? Not the Balaka. We are going to talk about the Balaka afterwards.

15 Is it correct that many Christian civilians, many of the members of the population,  
16 because they remember their suffering, took vengeance against the Muslims?

17 A. [16:02:49] That is what was being said and I heard about it. Thank you.

18 Q. [16:02:55] (Overlapping speakers)

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [16:02:55] Ms Dimitri, now there are overlapping  
20 speakers and it's too quick, and we are past 4 o'clock too.

21 How many questions do you have of --

22 MS DIMITRI: [16:03:04] Two on that subject, Mr President. That's --

23 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [16:03:08] Okay. Then we --

24 MS DIMITRI: -- why I was carrying on.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: Then we'll be finishing that, but --

1 MS DIMITRI: I'm sorry.

2 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: -- I think still when we have overlapping speakers,  
3 we have a problem with the transcripts then later.

4 Please.

5 MS DIMITRI: [16:03:20] (Interpretation)

6 Q. [16:03:22] Mr Namsio, did you also hear that the civilian Christian population at  
7 one point became uncontrollable towards the Muslim civilians? Do you agree with  
8 me?

9 A. [16:03:42] That is what was being said.

10 Q. [16:03:46] And in that same vein, it was difficult to distinguish whether the  
11 person attacking a Muslim was a mere civilian or a Balaka. Do you also agree with  
12 me?

13 A. [16:04:02] That was the confusion, but you have to remember that at one point,  
14 Mr President, there were no longer any prisons in the CAR. The prisons had been  
15 destroyed and most of the prisoners were in the neighbourhoods, so people could get  
16 up and say they were Balaka and there was no possibility of containing them. That  
17 can also be a case.

18 Thank you once again, Mr President.

19 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [16:04:43] Thank you, Mr Namsio.

20 Mr Vanderpuye, I know what you want to say.

21 MR VANDERPUYE: [16:04:47] Well, no, it's not an objection per se, it's just an  
22 objection in general to the line of question which I think calls for speculation. But I  
23 know that it's late and so we don't have to disturb it now --

24 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [16:04:59] Yeah, I also (Overlapping speakers)

25 MR VANDERPUYE: [16:05:00] -- but just for tomorrow perhaps.

1 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [16:05:02] This is -- this is also the reason why I let it  
2 go.

3 I think we've finished for today. You said two questions.

4 MS DIMITRI: [16:05:05] Yes. I had one more on his intervention. If you want,  
5 I can do it now or tomorrow morning, but it was --

6 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [16:05:13] No, but we have -- we have heard it now.  
7 Then of course it makes sense, it's fresh --

8 MS DIMITRI: [16:05:15] Thank you.

9 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: -- in the memory.

10 MS DIMITRI: I'm sorry, Mr President.

11 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [16:05:17] No, no, no. No problem. You know  
12 you also want to finish, then you are tempted to say two when you mean three,  
13 questions I mean.

14 So please your last question for today.

15 MS DIMITRI: [16:05:30] I'm making false promises. I'm sorry.

16 Q. [16:05:35] (Interpretation) Mr Namsio, the final question of the day and final  
17 question on this video: Your own words, when you say "It was only to make  
18 Djotodia leave, it's only that, we weren't really there to seek revenge, to kill our  
19 Muslim brothers as everyone thinks", do you agree with me that your statement is the  
20 guiding line of the Anti-Balaka as you described it?

21 A. [16:06:09] I agree with that. The reason why I fought for one single thing, I  
22 wanted to make sure that Djotodia would leave and that we would find reconciliation  
23 so that we would find peace again.

24 Thank you, your Honour.

25 PRESIDING JUDGE SCHMITT: [16:06:31] Thank you again, Mr Namsio, for your

- 1 patience today. And I think I can assure you that we finish your testimony
- 2 tomorrow. We wish you a nice rest for the rest of the day and we hope to see you
- 3 healthy and in good spirits tomorrow morning at 9.30. And this of course applies to
- 4 everyone here in the courtroom.
- 5 THE COURT USHER: [16:06:57] All rise.
- 6 (The hearing ends in open session at 4.06 p.m.)